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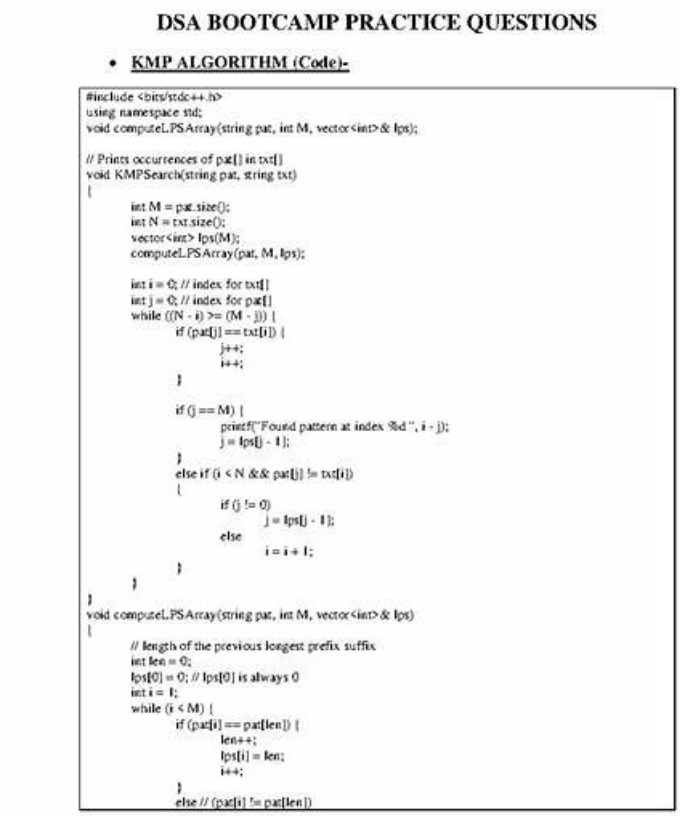

**DSA BOOTCAMP PRACTICE QUESTIONS**

- **KMP ALGORITHM (Code)-**

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
void computeLPSArray(string pat, int M, vector<int>& lps);

// Prints occurrences of pat[] in txt[]
void KMPSearch(string pat, string txt)
{
        int M = pat.size();
        int N = txt.size();
        vector<int> lps(M);
        computeLPSArray(pat, M, lps);

        int i = 0; // index for txt[]
        int j = 0; // index for pat[]
        while ((N - i) >= (M - j)) {
                if (pat[j] == txt[i]) {
                        j++;
                        i++;
                }

                if (j == M) {
                        printf("Found pattern at index %d ", i - j);
                        j = lps[j - 1];
                }
                else if (i < N && pat[j] != txt[i])
                {
                        if (j != 0)
                                j = lps[j - 1];
                        else
                                i = i + 1;
                }
        }
}
void computeLPSArray(string pat, int M, vector<int>& lps)
{
        // length of the previous longest prefix suffix
        int len = 0;
        lps[0] = 0; // lps[0] is always 0
        int i = 1;
        while (i < M) {
                if (pat[i] == pat[len]) {
                        len++;
                        lps[i] = len;
                        i++;
                }
                else // (pat[i] != pat[len])
```

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## DSA-C03 Examinations Actual Questions & DSA-C03 Detailed Answers

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# Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q171-Q176):

**NEW QUESTION # 171**
You have a Snowflake table 'PRODUCT_PRICES' with columns 'PRODUCT_ID' (INTEGER) and 'PRICE' (VARCHAR). The 'PRICE' column sometimes contains values like '10.50 USD', '20.00 EUR', or 'Invalid Price'. You need to convert the 'PRICE column to a NUMERIC(10,2) data type, removing currency symbols and handling invalid price strings by replacing them with NULL. Considering both data preparation and feature engineering, which combination of Snowpark SQL and Python code snippets achieves this accurately and efficiently, preparing the data for further analysis?

- A. Option B
- B. Option D
- C. Option A
- D. Option C
- E. Option E

**Answer: E**

Explanation:
Option E is the most efficient and accurate approach. It uses F.try_to_decimar directly in Snowpark to convert the cleaned string (after removing currency symbols using to a NUMERIC(10,2) data type. handles invalid price strings by automatically returning NULL. It avoids the overhead of UDFs and complex conditional logic, streamlining the data preparation process. Option A uses an UDF, which is less efficient than using Snowflake's built-in functions. Option B tries to cast to FloatType instead of Numeric(10,2), not meeting the requirements. Option C is similar to Option B but uses 'to_double' , which doesn't directly address the numeric precision requirement. Option D extracts all the digits and tries to do the if the length is greater than zero.

**NEW QUESTION # 172**
You are working with a large dataset in Snowflake and need to build a machine learning model using scikit-learn in Python. You want to leverage Snowflake's compute resources for feature engineering to speed up the process. Which of the following approaches correctly combines Snowflake's SQL capabilities with scikit-learn for feature engineering and model training, while minimizing data transfer between Snowflake and the Python environment?

- A. Write a complex SQL query in Snowmake to perform all feature engineering, then load the resulting features into a Pandas DataFrame and train the scikit-learn model.
- B. Use the Snowflake Python Connector to execute individual SQL queries for each feature engineering step. Load the resulting features step-by-step into a Pandas DataFrame and train the scikit-learn model.
- C. Use Snowflake external functions to invoke a remote service (e.g., AWS Lambda) for feature engineering. Pass data from Snowflake to the remote service, receive the engineered features back, and load them into a Pandas DataFrame for model training.
- D. Create Snowflake User-Defined Functions (UDFs) in Python for complex feature engineering calculations. Call these UDFs within a SQL query to apply the feature engineering to the Snowflake data. Load the resulting features into a Pandas DataFrame and train the scikit-learn model.
- E. Implement the feature engineering steps directly in Python using Pandas and scikit-learn, then load the raw data into a Pandas DataFrame and apply the transformations. Finally, train the scikit-learn model.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Option D is the most efficient approach. Using Snowflake UDFs in Python allows you to perform complex feature engineering directly within Snowflake's compute environment, minimizing the amount of data that needs to be transferred to the Python environment. This reduces network latency and improves performance. Option A may be workable but it would need writing complex SQL queries. Option B will involve a lot of individual interactions between Snowflake and python making this a slower and more complex process. Option C would bring the data out to python before processing it with Pandas and scikit-learn, meaning you'd lose out on the compute of Snowflake. Option E is a viable solution to offload compute to a different compute environment than the python environment and load into a Pandas DataFrame.

**NEW QUESTION # 173**
You are working with a dataset of customer transaction logs stored in Snowflake. Due to legal restrictions, you are unable to directly

access or analyze the entire dataset. However, you can query aggregate statistics. You need to estimate the standard error of the mean transaction amount using bootstrapping. Knowing that you cannot retrieve the individual transaction amounts directly, which of the following approaches, while technically feasible within Snowflake and its stored procedure capabilities, is the least appropriate and potentially misleading application of bootstrapping?

- A. Construct a stored procedure that uses the available aggregated statistics (e.g., mean, standard deviation, and sample size) to generate bootstrap samples based on an assumed parametric distribution (e.g., gamma or log-normal) fitted to the data, and then estimate the standard error from these resamples.
- B. Even without individual transaction data, bootstrapping is fundamentally impossible in this scenario, as bootstrapping requires resampling from the original data . All given options are therefore equally inappropriate.
- C. Develop a stored procedure that generates random samples from a normal distribution with the same mean and standard deviation as the aggregated transaction data available to you, then calculates the standard error of the mean from these synthetic resamples.
- D. Use the available aggregate statistics to create many synthetic datasets, all adhering to the same mean, variance, and total sample size. Then, compute the statistic of interest (mean transaction amount) for each of these synthetic datasets, and use this collection to estimate the standard error. This is a valid approach.
- E. Attempt to apply the central limit theorem rather than bootstrapping.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Option A is the least appropriate. Generating random samples from a normal distribution with the same mean and standard deviation as the aggregated data, fundamentally violates the principle of bootstrapping. Bootstrapping relies on resampling from the original data to approximate the sampling distribution of a statistic. Creating data from a pre-defined distribution removes the inherent characteristics of the true data generating process and produces potentially very misleading results. Option B, using a parametric distribution, while still based on assumptions, is slightly better than A as it attempts to fit a distribution to the known data characteristics, but still relies on potentially incorrect distribution assumptions. Option C is not correct. Even the most inappropriate usage will give an answer. Option D is a valid approach, but it not Bootstrapping. Option E follows the basic idea of bootstrapping.

**NEW QUESTION # 174**
You are evaluating a binary classification model built in Snowflake for predicting customer churn. You have access to the model's predictions on a holdout dataset, and you want to use both the ROC curve and the confusion matrix to comprehensively assess its performance. Which of the following statements regarding the interpretation and use of ROC curves and confusion matrices are correct in this scenario?

- A. The area under the ROC curve (AUC) provides a single scalar value representing the overall discriminatory power of the model, with a higher AUC indicating better performance. An AUC of 0.5 indicates that the model performs no better than random chance.
- B. The ROC curve visualizes the trade-off between true positive rate (sensitivity) and false negative rate (1 - specificity) at various threshold settings.
- C. While the ROC curve is independent of the class distribution, the metrics derived from the confusion matrix (e.g., precision, recall) can be significantly affected by imbalanced datasets.
- D. In Snowflake, you can generate ROC curves and confusion matrices directly using the 'SYSTEM$PREDICT function with appropriate parameters and visualizing the results using a tool like Snowsight or Tableau.
- E. The confusion matrix allows you to calculate precision, recall, F I-score, and accuracy, which are all useful for understanding the model's performance in terms of correctly and incorrectly classified instances.

**Answer: A,C,E**

Explanation:
Options B, C, and D are correct. Option A is incorrect because the ROC curve plots the True Positive Rate (Sensitivity) against the False Positive Rate (1 - Specificity). Option E is partially correct in the sense that you can use SYSTEM$PREDICT but it requires extra data processing steps and the result may need formatting using other Snowflake functionalities or external tools (Snowsight, Tableau) for complete visualization as a ROC or Confusion Matrix.

**NEW QUESTION # 175**
A marketing analyst at 'NovaRetail' suspects that a new advertising campaign has increased the average purchase amount. They have historical purchase data in a Snowflake table called 'purchase_historf. To validate their hypothesis using the Central Limit Theorem (CLT), they perform the following steps: 1. Calculate the population mean (?) of purchase amounts from the historical

data'. 2. Draw 500 random samples of size 50 from the table. 3. Calculate the sample mean (x?) for each sample. Which of the following steps are essential for correctly applying the Central Limit Theorem to perform a z-test to determine whether the new advertising campaign has significantly increased the average purchase amount?

- A. Verify that the sample size (n=50) is sufficiently large to approximate normality of the sample mean distribution based on the CLT. This implicitly assumes population size is significantly larger than the sample size.
- B. Calculate the standard deviation of the sample means and use it as an estimate for the standard error of the mean.
- C. Calculate the standard deviation of the population (?) from the historical data and estimate the standard error of the mean as ? / sqrt(50).
- D. Check if the original population distribution (purchase amounts) is approximately normally distributed.
- E. Ensure that the samples are drawn independently and randomly.

**Answer: A,B,C,E**

Explanation:
The Central Limit Theorem (CLT) allows us to perform a z-test to determine whether the mean of a sample is significantly different from the population mean. The essential steps are: A: Calculate the standard deviation of the population (?) and estimate the standard error. This is necessary to calculate the z-statistic. C: Ensure that samples are drawn independently and randomly. This is a key assumption for the CLT to hold. D: This step uses the samples to estimate the standard error of the mean directly from the 500 calculated sample means. Both A and D are correct, and the analyst could choose either approach depending on the computational efficiency and availability of population data. If population standard deviation is known or easily calculated, that's preferred. However, an estimate from the standard deviation of the sampling distribution is also valid, especially when population standard deviation calculation is not feasible. E: The CLT is applicable only if the sample size is large enough. For many distributions, n=50 is sufficient. We assume replacement, such that population size N >> n.

**NEW QUESTION # 176**
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