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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
You are tasked with automating the retraining of a fraud detection model in Snowflake. The model is deployed as a Snowflake User-Defined Function (UDF). The training data resides in a Snowflake table named 'TRANSACTIONS. You want to trigger retraining if the model's performance, as measured by AUC, drops below 0.80. The model's AUC is tracked in a Snowflake table named 'MODEL PERFORMANCE. Which of the following strategies provides the MOST efficient and robust solution for automating this retraining process within Snowflake, minimizing latency and external dependencies?

- A. Create an external function that is invoked periodically by a Snowflake Task. The external function queries 'MODEL PERFORMANCE and uses a cloud provider's machine learning service (e.g., AWS SageMaker) to retrain the model and update the UDF using Snowflake's external functions capabilities for model deployment.
- B. Manually monitor on a dashboard and trigger retraining via a Snowflake Worksheet when needed.

- C. Implement a Snowflake Task that executes a stored procedure. The stored procedure queries 'MODEL_PERFORMANCE. If the AUC is below 0.80, it executes a Snowflake ML pipeline using 'snowflake.ml.modeling' to retrain the model directly within Snowflake and updates the UDF in place using 'CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION'.
- D. Schedule a job on an external system (e.g., a cron job on a Linux server) to periodically query 'MODEL PERFORMANCE and trigger a model retraining process if the AUC is below 0.80. This process would retrain the model externally and update the UDF in Snowflake.
- E. Use a Snowflake Task that executes a stored procedure. The stored procedure queries 'MODEL PERFORMANCE, and if the AUC is below 0.80, it triggers a Data Engineering pipeline (e.g., using Airflow or Databricks) to retrain the model and update the UDF.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the most efficient and robust solution. It leverages Snowflake's built-in Task capabilities and Snowflake ML to retrain the model directly within Snowflake. This minimizes latency, eliminates external dependencies, and keeps the entire process within the Snowflake environment. Options A, B, and D introduce external dependencies, increasing complexity and potential points of failure. Option E is not automated and therefore not a viable solution for automated retraining. Snowflake ML streamlines the retraining process and ensures consistency with the initial model development environment. Using 'CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION' ensures the UDF is updated atomically.

NEW QUESTION # 38
You are tasked with automating the retraining of a Snowpark ML model based on the performance metrics of the deployed model. You have a table 'MODEL PERFORMANCE that stores daily metrics like accuracy, precision, and recall. You want to automatically trigger retraining when the accuracy drops below a certain threshold (e.g., 0.8). Which of the following approaches using Snowflake features and Snowpark ML is the MOST robust and cost-effective way to implement this automated retraining pipeline?

- A. Use a Snowflake stream on the 'MODEL_PERFORMANCE table to detect changes in accuracy, and trigger a Snowpark ML model training function using a PIPE whenever the accuracy drops below the threshold.
- B. Create a Snowflake task that runs every hour, queries the 'MODEL_PERFORMANCE table, and triggers a Snowpark ML model training script if the accuracy threshold is breached. The training script will overwrite the existing model.
- C. Implement an external service (e.g., AWS Lambda or Azure Function) that periodically queries the "MODEL_PERFORMANCE table using the Snowflake Connector and triggers a Snowpark ML model training script via the Snowflake API.
- D. Implement a Snowpark ML model training script that automatically retrains the model every day, regardless of the performance metrics. This script will overwrite the previous model.
- E. Create a Dynamic Table that depends on the 'MODEL PERFORMANCE table and materializes when the accuracy is below the threshold. This Dynamic Table refresh triggers a Snowpark ML model training stored procedure. This stored procedure saves the new model with a timestamp and updates a metadata table with the model's details.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option D is the most robust and cost-effective solution. Using a Dynamic Table ensures that retraining is triggered only when necessary (when accuracy drops below the threshold). The Dynamic Table's materialization event then kicks off a Snowpark ML model training stored procedure that automatically retrains the model. This stored procedure saves the new model with a timestamp and updates a metadata table, allowing for version control. This eliminates unnecessary retraining runs (cost savings) and provides full lineage of models. Option A can be wasteful as it retrains even if it's not required. Option B using Stream & Pipes doesn't trigger model re-training after data accuracy breach. Option C doesn't account for model performance leading to unnecessary retrains. Option E introduces external dependencies and complexity that are best avoided within the Snowflake ecosystem.

NEW QUESTION # 39
You are validating a time series forecasting model for daily sales using Snowflake and Snowpark. The residuals plot shows a clear sinusoidal pattern. Which of the following actions should you consider to improve your model? (Select all that apply)

- A. Increase the regularization strength in your model.
- B. Remove outlier data points to improve overall model performance.
- C. Incorporate lagged features representing previous sales values (e.g., sales from the previous day, week, or month).
- D. Apply a Box-Cox transformation to the target variable (sales) to stabilize the variance.

- E. Change the algorithm to a linear regression model, since it is more likely to capture sinusoidal patterns

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
A sinusoidal pattern in the residuals indicates that the model is not adequately capturing the seasonal patterns in the data. Incorporating lagged features (Option B) allows the model to learn from past sales trends. A Box-Cox transformation (Option C) can help stabilize the variance and improve the model's fit. Increasing regularization (Option A) or removing outliers (Option D) might help in some cases, but they are not the primary solutions for a sinusoidal pattern. Linear regression models are unlikely to capture sinusoidal patterns, so Option E is wrong.

NEW QUESTION # 40
You are building a product recommendation system using Snowflake Cortex. You have a table 'PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS' containing product IDs and textual descriptions. You want to generate vector embeddings for these descriptions to perform similarity searches. However, you need to control the cost and latency of the embedding generation process. Which of the following strategies and considerations are MOST important for optimizing performance and cost when generating vector embeddings in Snowflake Cortex using a UDF?

- A. Partition the 'PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS' table by product category and generate embeddings for each partition separately. This helps to distribute the workload and reduce the size of the data processed by each UOF call. This makes more sense and is faster to re-create the table.
- B. Use a larger Snowflake warehouse size. Increasing the warehouse size always linearly reduces embedding generation time and cost.
- C. Use the smallest available Cortex embedding model. Smaller models are always faster and cheaper, regardless of the dataset size.
- D. Cache the results of the embedding LJDF. Implement a caching mechanism (e.g., using a Snowflake table) to store the embeddings for frequently accessed product descriptions, avoiding redundant embedding calculations. use a materialized view.
- E. Optimize the batch size passed to the embedding UDF. Experiment with different batch sizes to find the optimal trade-off between throughput and latency. Too large batches might cause memory issues, while too small batches increase overhead. Consider using a batch size of 64 or 128 as a starting point, adjusting based on your dataset and resource constraints.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
Optimizing batch size is crucial for throughput and latency (B). Caching embeddings avoids redundant computations (C), and partitioning data helps distribute the workload (D). Using the smallest model may sacrifice accuracy (A), and simply increasing warehouse size isn't always cost-effective (E).

NEW QUESTION # 41
You're tasked with building an image classification model on Snowflake to identify defective components on a manufacturing assembly line using images captured by high-resolution cameras. The images are stored in a Snowflake table named 'ASSEMBLY LINE IMAGES', with columns including 'image_id' (INT), 'image_data' (VARIANT containing binary image data), and 'timestamp' (TIMESTAMP NTZ). You have a pre-trained image classification model (TensorFlow/PyTorch) saved in Snowflake's internal stage. To improve inference speed and reduce data transfer overhead, which approach provides the MOST efficient way to classify these images using Snowpark Python and UDFs?

- A. Create a Python UDF that takes a single 'image_id' as input, retrieves the corresponding 'image_data' from the table, preprocesses the image, loads the pre-trained model, performs classification, and returns the result. This UDF will be called for each image individually.
- B. Create a Java UDF that loads the pre-trained model and preprocesses the images. Call this Java UDF from a Python UDF to perform the image classification. Since Java is faster than Python, this will optimize performance.
- C. Create a vectorized Python UDF that takes a batch of 'image_id' values as input, retrieves the corresponding 'image_data' from the 'ASSEMBLY LINE IMAGES table using a JOIN, preprocesses the images in a vectorized manner, loads the pre-trained model once at the beginning, performs classification on the batch, and returns the results.
- D. Use Snowflake's external function feature to offload the image classification task to a serverless function hosted on AWS Lambda, passing the and 'image_icf to the function for processing.
- E. Create a Python UDF that loads the entire table into memory, preprocesses the images, loads the pre-trained model, and performs classification for all images in a single execution.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C offers the most efficient solution. Vectorized UDFs allow processing batches of data at once, significantly reducing overhead compared to processing each image individually (Option B). Loading the model once per batch avoids redundant model loading. Option A is highly inefficient as it attempts to load the entire table into memory. While Java can be faster in certain scenarios, the complexity of calling a Java UDF from a Python UDF (Option D) will likely introduce more overhead than benefits. External functions (Option E) introduce network latency and are generally less efficient than in-database processing, unless there's a specific need for external resources or specialized hardware that Snowflake doesn't offer.

NEW QUESTION # 42
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