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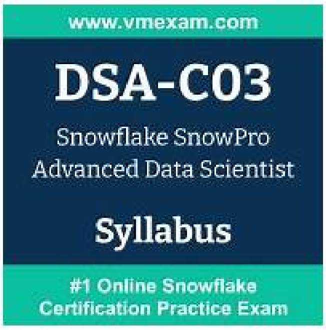

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87

You've deployed a fraud detection model in Snowflake. The model is implemented as a Python UDF that uses a pre-trained scikit-learn model stored as a stage file. Your goal is to enable near real-time fraud detection on incoming transactions. Due to regulatory requirements, you need to maintain a detailed audit trail of all predictions, including the input features, model version, prediction scores, and any errors encountered during the prediction process. Which of the following approaches are valid and efficient for storing these audit logs and predictions in Snowflake?

- A. Create a dedicated table with columns for transaction ID, input features (as a JSON VARIANT), model version, prediction score, error message (if any), and prediction timestamp. Use a Snowflake Sequence to generate unique log IDs.
- B. Log the audit information to an external logging service (e.g., Splunk) using an external function called from within the UDF.
- C. Utilize Snowflake's Streams and Tasks to automatically capture changes to the transaction table and trigger the prediction UDF, storing the audit logs in a separate table with similar structure as described in option A.
- D. Use Snowflake's 'SYSTEM$QUERY LOG' table to extract information about the UDF execution and join it with the transaction data to reconstruct the audit trail.
- E. Store the audit logs as unstructured text files in an external stage (e.g., AWS S3) and periodically load them into a Snowflake table using COPY INTO command.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Options A and C are the most valid and efficient approaches. Option A provides a structured and readily queryable format for the audit logs, making it easy to analyze and report on fraud detection performance. Using a SEQUENCE ensures unique and ordered log IDs. Option C leverages Snowflake's Streams and Tasks to automate the prediction process and audit logging, ensuring that all transactions are processed and logged in near real-time. This is particularly suitable for continuous fraud detection. Option B is less efficient due to the overhead of loading unstructured data and parsing it. It lacks real-time processing capabilities. Option D introduces external dependencies and potential latency. While external logging services can be valuable, storing the audit data natively in Snowflake provides better integration and performance. Option E is not reliable for recreating the full audit trail, as primarily captures query execution metadata and may not contain all the necessary information (e.g., input features, model version). Also SYSTEM$QUERY LOG data availability can be delayed.

NEW QUESTION # 88
You are working with a dataset in Snowflake containing customer reviews stored in a 'REVIEWS' table. The 'SENTIMENT SCORE column contains continuous values ranging from -1 (negative) to 1 (positive). You need to create a new column, 'SENTIMENT CATEGORY, based on the following rules: 'Negative': 'SENTIMENT SCORE < -0.5 'Neutral': -0.5 'SENTIMENT SCORE 0.5 'Positive': 'SENTIMENT SCORE > 0.5 You also want to binarize this 'SENTIMENT CATEGORY column into three separate columns: 'IS NEGATIVE, 'IS NEUTRAL', and 'IS POSITIVE. Which of the following SQL statements correctly implements both the categorization and subsequent binarization?

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Options B and E are correct. Option B correctly uses a CTE to first categorize the sentiment and then perform one-hot encoding using the ' IFF function. This approach is efficient and readable. Option E correctly categorizes and implements one-hot encoding using Boolean expressions and casting them to integers (0 or 1). Option A attempts to perform the one-hot encoding in the same SELECT statement as the categorization, which will result in error. Because it is referencing a column it just defined, so it wont find it. Option C is incorrect because it uses both WHEN SENTIMENT SCORE < -0.5 THEN 'Negative' and 'WHEN SENTIMENT SCORE BETWEEN -0.5 AND 0.5 THEN 'Neutral'' which could include duplicates. Option D is incorrect, because it includes 'ELSE 'Unknown'' that is not needed, as it should only be three rules.

NEW QUESTION # 89
You are working with a dataset containing customer reviews for various products. The dataset includes a 'REVIEW TEXT column with the raw review text and a 'PRODUCT ID' column. You want to perform sentiment analysis on the reviews and create a new feature called 'SENTIMENT SCORE for each product. You plan to use a UDF to perform the sentiment analysis. Which of the

following steps and SQL code snippets are essential for implementing this feature engineering task in Snowflake, ensuring optimal performance and scalability? Select all that apply:

- A. Create a Python UDF that takes the 'REVIEW_TEXT as input and returns a sentiment score (e.g., between -1 and 1). Then, use 'CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION' statement to register the UDF.
- B. Ensure the UDF is vectorized to process batches of reviews at once, improving performance. This can be achieved using decorator on top of the python function.
- C. Cache the results of the sentiment analysis UDF in a temporary table to avoid recomputing the scores for the same reviews in subsequent queries. Use 'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE to create a temporary table.
- D. Apply the sentiment analysis UDF to the 'REVIEW TEXT column within a 'SELECT statement, grouping by 'PRODUCT ID and calculating the average 'SENTIMENT_SCORE' using
- E. Use the 'SNOWFLAKE.ML' package to train a sentiment analysis model directly within Snowflake, eliminating the need for a separate UDF.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Options A, C and E are correct. Option A is essential for performing sentiment analysis. Option C correctly integrates the UDF into a SQL query to generate the 'SENTIMENT SCORE'. Option E is crucial for performance since vectorized UDFs are much faster and more efficient for large datasets. Option B is not a correct usage pattern for sentiment analysis as Snowflake ML is in early stages to cater this. Option D, while seeming logical is not ideal for the task because this review data changes continuously and the model would be outdated, also temporary table is for the scope of session it is created.

NEW QUESTION # 90
You are designing a feature engineering pipeline using Snowpark Feature Store for a fraud detection model. You have a transaction table in Snowflake. One crucial feature is the 'average_transaction_amount_last_7_days' for each customer. You want to implement this feature using Snowpark Python and materialize it in the Feature Store. You have the following Snowpark DataFrame 'transactions_df containing 'customer_id' and 'transaction_amount'. Which of the following code snippets correctly defines and registers this feature in the Snowpark Feature Store, ensuring efficient computation and storage?

- A. ▫
- B. ▫
- C. ▫
- D. ▫
- E. ▫

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option E is correct. It uses "F.avg' for calculating the average, selects only the required columns ('customer_id', 'average_transaction_amount_last_7_days') in and then sets on to ensure the feature group is fully materialized before proceeding. 'blocking-True' is important for production pipelines to avoid race conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 91
A data scientist is building a churn prediction model using Snowflake data'. They want to load a large dataset (50 million rows) from a Snowflake table 'customer_data' into a Pandas DataFrame for feature engineering. They are using the Snowflake Python connector. Given the code snippet below and considering performance and memory usage, which approach would be the most efficient for loading the data into the Pandas DataFrame? Assume you have a properly configured connection and cursor 'cur'. Furthermore, assume that the 'customer id' column is the primary key and uniquely identifies each customer. You are also aware that network bandwidth limitations exist within your environment. ```python import snowflake.connector import pandas as pd # Assume conn and cur are already initialized # conn = snowflake.connector.connect(...) # cur = conn.cursor() query = "SELECT FROM customer data```

- A. ```python cur.execute(query) df = pd.DataFrame(cur.fetchall(), columns=[col[0] for col in cur.description])
- B. ```python with conn.cursor(snowflake.connector.DictCursor) as cur: cur.execute(query) df = pd.DataFrame(cur.fetchall())
- C. ```python cur.execute(query) results = cur.fetchmany(size=1000000) df_list = 0 while results: df_list.append(pd.DataFrame(results, for col in cur.description])) results = cur.fetchmany(size=1000000) df = pd.concat(df_list, ignore_index=True)
- D. ```python import snowflake.connector import pandas as pd import pyarrow import pyarrow.parquet # Enable Arrow

result format conn.cursor().execute("ALTER SESSION SET PYTHON USE ARROW RESULT FORMAT-TRUE") cur.execute(query) df =

- E. ```python cur.execute(query) df = pd.read_sql(query, conn)

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option E, utilizing Arrow result format and , is the most efficient for large datasets. Snowflake's Arrow integration leverages columnar data transfer, significantly speeding up data retrieval compared to row-based methods (fetchall, fetchmany). Also its optimized for Pandas. Options A, B, C, and D retrieve data row by row (or in chunks) and construct the DataFrame iteratively, which is slower and consumes more memory. The DictCursor in D, while useful, doesn't fundamentally change the data transfer efficiency compared to using the Arrow format.

NEW QUESTION # 92
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