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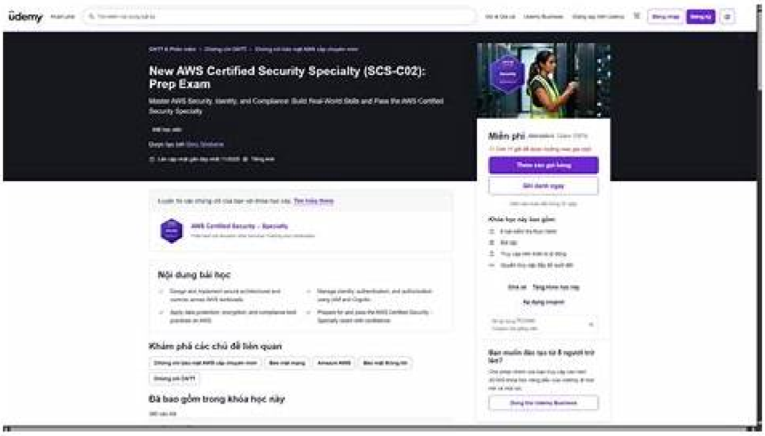

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q229-Q234):

NEW QUESTION # 229
You are tasked with building a machine learning pipeline in Snowpark Python to predict customer lifetime value (CLTV). You need to access and manipulate data residing in multiple Snowflake tables and views, including customer demographics, purchase history, and website activity. To improve code readability and maintainability, you decide to encapsulate data access and transformation logic within a Snowpark Stored Procedure. Given the following Python code snippet representing a simplified version of your stored procedure:

- A. The 'snowflake.snowpark.context.get_active_session()' function retrieves the active Snowpark session object, enabling interaction with the Snowflake database from within the stored procedure.
- B. The 'session.write_pandas(df, table_name='CLTV PREDICTIONS', auto_create_table=Truey function writes the Pandas

DataFrame 'df containing the CLTV predictions directly to a new Snowflake table named , automatically creating the table if it does not exist.

- C. The 'session.table('CUSTOMER DEMOGRAPHICS')' method creates a local Pandas DataFrame containing a copy of the data from the 'CUSTOMER DEMOGRAPHICS' table.
- D. The replace=True, packages=['snowflake-snowpark-python', 'pandas', decorator registers the Python function as a Snowpark Stored Procedure, allowing it to be called from SQL.
- E. The 'session.sql('SELECT FROM PURCHASE line executes a SQL query against the Snowflake database and returns the results as a list of Row objects.

Answer: A,B,D,E

Explanation:
Option A is correct because is the standard method for accessing the active Snowpark session within a stored procedure. Option C is correct as the gsproc' decorator is required to register the function as a Snowpark Stored Procedure, specifying necessary packages. Option D correctly explains how to execute SQL queries using the session object and retrieve results. Option E accurately describes the function's ability to write a Pandas DataFrame to a Snowflake table and create it if it doesn't exist. Option B is incorrect because returns a Snowpark DataFrame, not a Pandas DataFrame. A Snowpark DataFrame is a lazily evaluated representation of the data, while a Pandas DataFrame is an in-memory copy.

NEW QUESTION # 230
You are building an image classification model within Snowflake to categorize satellite imagery based on land use types (residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural). The images are stored as binary data in a Snowflake table 'SATELLITE IMAGES. You plan to use a pre-trained convolutional neural network (CNN) from a library like TensorFlow via Snowpark Python UDFs. The model requires images to be resized and normalized before prediction. You have a Python UDF named that takes the image data and model as input and returns the predicted class. What steps are crucial to ensure optimal performance and scalability of the image classification process within Snowflake, considering the volume and velocity of incoming satellite imagery?

- A. Implement image resizing and normalization directly within the 'classify_image' Python UDF using libraries like OpenCV. Ensure the UDF is vectorized to process images in batches and leverage Snowpark's optimized data transfer capabilities.
- B. Load the entire 'SATELLITE IMAGES table into the UDF for processing, allowing the UDF to handle all image resizing, normalization, and classification tasks sequentially.
- C. Pre-process the images outside of Snowflake using a separate data pipeline and store the resized and normalized images in a new Snowflake table before running the 'classify_image' UDE
- D. Utilize Snowflake's external functions to call an image processing service hosted on AWS Lambda or Azure Functions for image resizing and normalization, then pass the processed images to the 'classify_image' UDF.
- E. Use a combination of Snowpark Python UDFs for preprocessing tasks like resizing and normalization, and leverage Snowflake's GPU-accelerated warehouses (if available) to expedite the inference step within the 'classify_image' UDF. Ensure the model weights are efficiently cached.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Options B and E represent the most effective strategies. Option B emphasizes in-database processing with a vectorized 'DF and optimized data transfer. Option E highlights the use of 'DFs for preprocessing and leverages GPU acceleration for the computationally intensive inference step, along with efficient model weight caching. Option A introduces unnecessary complexity with external functions, which can add latency. Option C requires additional data storage and management outside of the core classification process. Option D is inefficient because loading the entire table into the 'DF is not scalable and will likely cause performance issues. Vectorizing the 'DF allows for batch processing, which significantly improves throughput. GPU acceleration further enhances the speed of model inference, and caching the model prevents repeated loading, saving computational resources.

NEW QUESTION # 231
A data scientist is tasked with predicting customer churn for a telecommunications company using Snowflake. The dataset contains call detail records (CDRs), customer demographic information, and service usage data'. Initial analysis reveals a high degree of multicollinearity between several features, specifically 'total_day_minutes', 'total_eve_minutes', and 'total_night_minutes'. Additionally, the 'state' feature has a large number of distinct values. Which of the following feature engineering techniques would be MOST effective in addressing these issues to improve model performance, considering efficient execution within Snowflake?

- A. Apply Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to reduce the dimensionality of the CDR features ('total_day_minutes', 'total_eve_minutes', 'total_night_minutes') and use one-hot encoding for the 'state' feature.

- B. Create interaction features by multiplying 'total_day_minutes' with 'customer_service_calls' and applying a target encoding to the 'state' feature.
- C. Use a variance threshold to remove highly correlated CDR features and create a feature representing the geographical region (e.g., 'Northeast', 'Southwest') based on the 'state' feature using a custom UDF.
- D. Apply min-max scaling to the CDR features to normalize them and use label encoding for the 'state' feature. Train a decision tree model, as it is robust to multicollinearity.
- E. Calculate the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for each CDR feature and drop the feature with the highest VIE Apply frequency encoding to the 'state' feature.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the most effective. Using a variance threshold directly addresses multicollinearity by removing redundant features. Creating a geographical region feature from 'state' reduces dimensionality and is more manageable than one-hot encoding for high cardinality features. A custom UDF can be used for efficient regional mapping. While PCA can reduce dimensionality, it can also make the features less interpretable. Target encoding (B) can introduce target leakage if not handled carefully. VIF calculation (D) is useful but doesn't directly address the high cardinality of 'state'. Label encoding (E) is not appropriate for nominal categorical features like 'state' as it introduces ordinality.

NEW QUESTION # 232
You have deployed a custom model using Snowpark within Snowflake. The model is designed to predict customer churn, and you've wrapped it in a User-Defined Function (UDF) for easy use. The UDF takes several customer features as input and returns a churn probability. However, you notice the UDF's performance is slow, especially when scoring large batches of customers. Which of the following strategies would be most effective in optimizing the performance of your model deployment within Snowflake? Assume the UDF is already using vectorization techniques.

- A. Increase the warehouse size used by Snowflake. This provides more resources for the UDF execution.
- B. Utilize a vectorized UDF that can process multiple rows in a single call, further leveraging Snowflake's parallel processing capabilities. Ensure it supports the correct data types for both input and output. Consider using a Pandas UDF if Python is the underlying language.
- C. Implement row-level security on the input data. This enhances security and implicitly improves query performance because the model only processes authorized data.
- D. Cache the results of the UDF using Snowflake's result caching feature. This will avoid re-executing the UDF for the same input values.
- E. Re-write the UDF in SQL instead of Snowpark to avoid the overhead of the Snowpark API.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Options A and C are correct. Increasing the warehouse size provides more compute resources, leading to faster execution. Vectorized UDFs (especially Pandas UDFs for Python-based models) are highly efficient for batch processing, as they leverage Snowflake's parallel processing capabilities. B is incorrect as Snowpark UDFs are often more efficient due to their ability to use compiled languages and optimized libraries. Result caching (Option D) might help if the same input data is frequently used, but it won't improve the performance for new data. Row-level security (Option E) is primarily for security and won't directly improve UDF performance in this context.

NEW QUESTION # 233
You are analyzing sensor data collected from industrial machines, which includes temperature readings. You need to identify machines with unusually high temperature variance compared to their peers. You have a table named 'sensor _ readings' with columns 'machine_id', 'timestamp', and 'temperature'. Which of the following SQL queries will help you identify machines with a temperature variance that is significantly higher than the average temperature variance across all machines? Assume 'significantly higher' means more than two standard deviations above the mean variance.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. This query first calculates the variance for each machine using a CTE (Common Table Expression). Then, it calculates the average variance and standard deviation of variances across all machines. Finally, it selects the machine IDs where the variance is more than two standard deviations above the average variance. Option B is incorrect because it tries to calculate aggregate functions within the HAVING clause without proper grouping. Option C uses a JOIN which is inappropriate in this scenario. Option D is incorrect because the window functions will not return the correct aggregate values. Option E is syntactically incorrect. QUALIFY clause should have partition BY statement.

NEW QUESTION # 234
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