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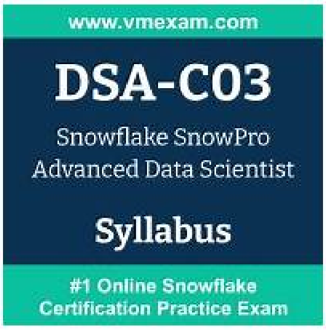

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample

Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90

You are developing a Python stored procedure in Snowflake to train a machine learning model using scikit-learn. The training data resides in a Snowflake table named 'SALES DATA. You need to pass the feature columns (e.g., 'PRICE, 'QUANTITY) and the target column ('REVENUE) dynamically to the stored procedure. Which of the following approaches is the MOST secure and efficient way to achieve this, preventing SQL injection vulnerabilities and ensuring data integrity within the stored procedure?

○ Pass the column names directly as strings in the SQL call to the stored procedure and use string formatting within the Python code to construct the SELECT statement. E.g., `CALL TRAIN_MODEL('PRICE, QUANTITY', 'REVENUE');` and then build the query `SELECT {feature_cols}, {target_col} FROM SALES_DATA`.

○ Pass the column names as a VARIANT array in the SQL call to the stored procedure, and then access the elements of the array within the Python code to dynamically construct and execute the SELECT statement using Snowflake's cursor execute method with parameterized queries. E.g., `CALL TRAIN_MODEL(ARRAY_CONSTRUCT('PRICE', 'QUANTITY'), 'REVENUE');` and then use `cursor.execute('SELECT {}, {} FROM SALES_DATA', (feature_cols[0], feature_cols[1]))` after parsing the array in python.

○ Pass the complete SELECT statement as a string in the SQL call to the stored procedure. E.g., `CALL TRAIN_MODEL('SELECT PRICE, QUANTITY, REVENUE FROM SALES_DATA');` and then execute this SQL statement directly using Snowflake's cursor. This relies on the caller to ensure the statement is valid.

○ Use Snowflake's dynamic data masking policies to mask sensitive data columns before passing the data to the stored procedure, even though the column names are passed as strings. Then pass the column names directly as strings in the SQL call to the stored procedure and construct the query. E.g., `CALL TRAIN_MODEL('PRICE, QUANTITY', 'REVENUE');`

○ Define a Snowflake view that selects only the necessary feature and target columns and then pass the view name to the stored procedure. The stored procedure selects all columns from the view using `SELECT FROM `. This avoids passing column names directly.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Passing the column names as a VARIANT array and using parameterized queries is the safest and most efficient approach. This avoids SQL injection vulnerabilities, as the column names are treated as data rather than code. It also allows Snowflake to optimize the query execution plan. Options A and C are vulnerable to SQL injection. Option D doesn't address the core problem of dynamically specifying columns and security. Option E introduces an extra layer of abstraction (the view) but doesn't inherently solve the dynamic column specification or SQL injection risks if the view definition is itself dynamically constructed.

NEW QUESTION # 91

You are working with a large sales transaction dataset in Snowflake, stored in a table named 'SALES DATA'. This table contains columns such as 'TRANSACTION_ID (unique identifier), 'CUSTOMER_ID', 'PRODUCT_ID, 'TRANSACTION_DATE' , and 'AMOUNT'. Due to a system error, some transactions were duplicated in the table. Your goal is to remove these duplicates efficiently using Snowpark for Python. You want to use the 'window.partitionBy()' and functions. Which of the following code snippets correctly removes duplicates based on all columns, while also creating a new column 'ROW NUM' to indicate the row number within each partition?

- A.

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F
from snowflake.snowpark import Window

sales_df = session.table('SALES_DATA')

wSpec = Window.partitionBy( sales_df.columns)

dup_df = sales_df.with_column('ROW_NUM', F.row_number().over(wSpec))

unique_df = dup_df.filter(F.col('ROW_NUM') == 1).drop('ROW_NUM')

unique_df.write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('UNIQUE_SALES_DATA')
```

```
mport snowflake.snowpark.functions as F
rom snowflake.snowpark import Window

ales_df = session.table('SALES_DATA')

Spec = Window.orderBy(sales_df.columns)

up_df = sales_df.with_column('ROW_NUM', F.row_number().over(wSpec)

nique_df = dup_df.filter(F.col('ROW_NUM') == 1).drop('ROW_NUM')

nique_df.write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('UNIQUE_SALES_DATA'
```

- B.

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F
from snowflake.snowpark import Window

sales_df = session.table('SALES_DATA')

wSpec = Window.partitionBy(sales_df.columns)

dup_df = sales_df.with_column('ROW_NUM', F.row_number().over(wSpec))

unique_df = dup_df.filter(F.col('ROW_NUM') == 1).drop('ROW_NUM')

unique_df.write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('UNIQUE_SALES_DATA')
```

- C.

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F
from snowflake.snowpark import Window

sales_df = session.table('SALES_DATA')

wSpec = Window.partitionBy(sales_df)

dup_df = sales_df.with_column('ROW_NUM', F.row_number().over(wSpec)

unique_df = dup_df.filter(F.col('ROW_NUM') == 1).drop('ROW_NUM')

unique_df.write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('UNIQUE_SALES_DATA'
```

- D.
- E.

```
import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F
from snowflake.snowpark import Window

sales_df = session.table('SALES_DATA')

wSpec = Window.partitionBy(sales_df.columns)

dup_df = sales_df.with_column('ROW_NUM', F.rank().over(wSpec))

unique_df = dup_df.filter(F.col('ROW_NUM') == 1).drop('ROW_NUM')

unique_df.write.mode('overwrite').save_as_table('UNIQUE_SALES_DATA')
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A is the correct answer because it correctly partitions the data by all columns using 'sales_df.columns' within the function. It then assigns a row number within each partition using Finally, it filters the data to keep only the first row (ROW_NUM = 1) within each partition, effectively removing duplicates. The removes the temporary column and saves the unique data to a new table. Option B is incorrect because it uses 'orderBy' instead of 'partitionBy' , which does not group identical rows together for duplicate removal.

Option C is incorrect because it uses ' F.rank()' instead of 'rank()' assigns the same rank to identical rows within a partition, potentially keeping more than one duplicate. Option D is incorrect because unpacking the dataframe column in partitionby using sales_df.columns causes TypeError: Column is not iterable. Option E is incorrect because passing the entire sales_df to partitionBy is not valid.

NEW QUESTION # 92
You are developing a model to predict customer churn using Snowflake ML. After training a Gradient Boosting model, you want to understand the relationship between 'number_of_products' and the churn probability. You generate a partial dependence plot (PDP) for 'number_of_products'. The PDP shows a steep increase in churn probability as 'number_of_products' increases from 1 to 3, followed by a plateau. Which of the following statements are the MOST accurate interpretations of this PDP? Assume the dataset is balanced and has undergone proper preprocessing.

- A. Customers who purchase more than 3 products are less likely to churn, suggesting higher engagement or satisfaction.
- B. Increasing the number of products purchased by all customers will definitively reduce overall churn.
- C. The model is perfectly calibrated, and the PDP accurately represents the true causal effect of 'number_of_products' on churn.
- D. The PDP indicates a high degree of interaction between 'number_of_products' and other features in the model, making the interpretation unreliable.
- E. There might be a confounding variable correlated with both 'number_of_products' and churn, leading to a spurious relationship in the PDP.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and C. A: The plateau after 3 products indicates that increasing purchases beyond this point doesn't significantly reduce churn. C: PDPs show correlation, not causation. A confounding variable could be driving both 'number_of_products' and churn. Option B is incorrect because no model is perfectly calibrated and PDPs don't represent causal effects without further analysis. Option D is plausible but requires more information about the specific model and feature interactions. Option E is incorrect as PDPs indicate correlation and not necessarily causation, thus, it would be unsafe to assume increasing the number of products would definitively reduce churn.

NEW QUESTION # 93
A healthcare provider has a Snowflake table 'MEDICAL RECORDS containing patient notes stored as unstructured text in a column called 'NOTE TEXT. They want to identify different patient groups based on the topics discussed in these notes. They aim to use a combination of unsupervised and supervised learning. Which of the following represents a robust workflow to achieve this goal?

- A. Use a Snowflake external function to call a pre-trained topic modeling model (e.g., BERTopic) hosted on Google Cloud A1 Platform. Assign topic probabilities to each patient note. Then, perform K-Means clustering on the topic probabilities to identify patient segments. No manual labeling is performed.
- B. MultiOutputClassifier wrapped around a Logistic Regression model) within Snowflake (using Snowpark), using the original 'NOTE TEXT as input features (TF-IDF or word embeddings) and the manually assigned topic labels as target variables. Use the trained model to classify the remaining patient notes into relevant patient groups.
- C. Export all 'NOTE TEXT data to an external system, use an existing NLP pipeline for topic modeling and manual labeling, then create a Snowflake UDF that replicates this entire pipeline internally.
- D. Perform topic modeling on a sample of the 'NOTE TEXT data using a Snowflake Python UDF. Manually review the top documents for each identified topic, and assign labels describing the patient group represented by each topic. Train a supervised multi-label classification model (e.g., using scikit-learn's
- E. Perform topic modeling (e.g., LDA) directly on the 'NOTE_TEXT column using a Python UDF in Snowflake. Manually label a subset of the resulting topics. Then, train a supervised classifier (e.g., Naive Bayes) to predict the identified topics for new patient notes.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option D is the most comprehensive and practical. First, it uses unsupervised topic modeling to discover potential patient groups. Second, it uses manual labeling to create a supervised training dataset. Third, it trains a supervised multi-label classification model within Snowflake (using Snowpark), allowing for automated patient group assignment based on the text of their notes, leveraging TF-IDF or word embeddings for feature representation. This balances the efficiency of unsupervised learning with the accuracy of

supervised learning. It also highlights Snowflake's ability to directly train and deploy models using Snowpark.

NEW QUESTION # 94
You are tasked with deploying a time series forecasting model within Snowflake using Snowpark Python. The model requires significant pre-processing and feature engineering steps that are computationally intensive. These steps include calculating rolling statistics, handling missing values with imputation, and applying various transformations. You aim to optimize the execution time of these pre- processing steps within the Snowpark environment. Which of the following techniques can significantly improve the performance of your data preparation pipeline?

- A. Utilize Snowpark's vectorized UDFs and DataFrame operations to leverage Snowflake's distributed computing capabilities.
- B. Ensure that all data used is small enough to fit within the memory of the client machine running the Snowpark Python script, thus removing the need for distributed computing.
- C. Force single-threaded execution by setting to avoid overhead associated with parallel processing.
- D. Write the feature engineering logic directly in SQL and create a view. Use the Snowpark DataFrame API to query the view, avoiding Python code execution within Snowpark.
- E. Convert the Snowpark DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame using and perform all pre-processing operations using Pandas functions before loading the processed data back to Snowflake.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Vectorized UDFs and SQL Views are the key to optimizing data pre-processing. Options B and E are correct. B - Utilize Snowpark's vectorized UDFs and DataFrame operations: Snowpark is designed to push computation down to Snowflake's distributed compute engine. Vectorized UDFs allow you to execute Python code in a parallel and efficient manner directly within Snowflake. E - SQL View: Snowpark DataFrame API can query the view from SQL directly. Writing the data preparation logic in SQL leverages the snowflake's engine more effectively than Pandas or Python on a client machine. Options A, C, and D are generally incorrect: Option A is incorrect as it defeats the purpose of using Snowpark. Parallel execution is generally much faster. Option C is incorrect as moving data outside of snowflake is costly. Option D is incorrect. Snowpark is designed to manage a large scale of data.

NEW QUESTION # 95
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