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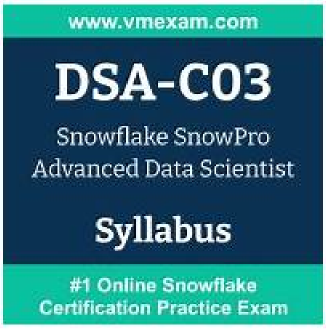

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q145-Q150):

NEW QUESTION # 145
You are developing a churn prediction model and want to track its performance across different model versions using the Snowflake Model Registry. After registering a new model version, you need to log evaluation metrics (e.g., AUC, F 1-score) and custom tags associated with the training run. Assuming you have a registered model named 'churn_model' with version 'v2', which of the following code snippets demonstrates the correct way to log these metrics and tags using the Snowflake Python Connector and the

'ModelRegistry' API?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option A is correct. It first retrieves the specific model version using , and then calls and 'set_tag' on the returned 'version' object. The other options either attempt to call these methods directly on the "ModelRegistry' object (incorrect as these are version-specific operations) or use incorrect syntax for accessing versions.

NEW QUESTION # 146
You've created a Python stored procedure in Snowflake to train a model. The procedure successfully trains the model, saves it using 'joblib.dump' , and then attempts to upload the model file to an internal stage. However, the upload fails intermittently with a FileNotFoundErroN. The stage is correctly configured, and the stored procedure has the necessary privileges. Which of the following actions are MOST likely to resolve this issue? (Select TWO)

- A. Before uploading the model to the stage, verify that the file exists using 'os.path.exists()' within the stored procedure. If the file does not exist, log an error and raise an exception.
- B. Use the fully qualified path for the model file when calling 'joblib.dump'. E.g., 'joblib.dump(model, '/tmp/model.joblib')' instead of 'joblib.dump(model, 'model .joblib')'.
- C. Implement error handling within the Python code to catch the 'FileNotFoundError' and retry the file upload after a short delay using 'time.sleep()'. The stored procedure should retry the upload a maximum of 3 times before failing.
- D. Ensure that the Python packages used within the stored procedure (e.g., scikit-learn, joblib) are explicitly listed in the 'imports' clause of the 'CREATE PROCEDURE statement.
- E. Before uploading the model to the stage, explicitly create the directory within the stage using 'snowflake.connector.connect()' and executing a 'CREATE DIRECTORY IF NOT EXISTS command on the stage. Then retry upload.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
The ' FileNotFoundError' often occurs because the default working directory within the Snowflake Python execution environment is not what's expected, or the file isn't being saved where expected. Using a fully qualified path (Option B) ensures that the model is saved to a known location, typically '/tmpP. Verify if file exist (Option E) will ensure you have written model to a file and prevent exception before upload file to Stage. Options A is not relevant to the FileNotFoundError problem. Option C is just a workaround not a real solution. Option D makes no sense.

NEW QUESTION # 147
You have a dataset in Snowflake containing customer reviews. One of the columns, 'review_text', contains free-text customer feedback. You want to perform sentiment analysis on these reviews and include the sentiment score as a feature in your machine learning model. Furthermore, you wish to categorize the sentiment into 'Positive', 'Negative', and 'Neutral'. Given the need for scalability and efficiency within Snowflake, which methods could be employed?

- A. Create a Snowpark Python DataFrame from the Snowflake table, use a sentiment analysis library within the Snowpark environment, categorize the sentiments, and then save the resulting DataFrame back to Snowflake as a new table.
- B. Create a series of Snowflake SQL queries utilizing complex string matching and keyword analysis to determine sentiment based on predefined lexicons. Categories are assigned through CASE statements.
- C. Use a Snowflake procedure that reads all 'review_text' data, transfers data outside of Snowflake to an external server running sentiment analysis software, and then writes results back into a new table.
- D. Utilize Snowflake's external functions to call a pre-existing sentiment analysis API (e.g., Google Cloud Natural Language API or AWS Comprehend) passing the review text and storing the returned sentiment score and category. Ensure proper API key management and network configuration.
- E. Use a Python UDF (User-Defined Function) with a pre-trained sentiment analysis library (e.g., NLTK or spaCy) to calculate the sentiment score and categorize it. Deploy the UDF in Snowflake and apply it to the 'review_text' column.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:
Options A, B, and C are viable and efficient methods for sentiment analysis within Snowflake. A Python UDF leverages the compute power of Snowflake while utilizing popular Python NLP libraries. Snowpark offers a scalable way to process data within Snowflake using Python. Snowflake's External Functions provide access to pre-built sentiment analysis APIs, which can be highly accurate but may incur costs based on API usage. Option D is not appropriate as it transfers the data out of Snowflake to perform the sentiment analysis, which is a bad design. Option E can be used as well but sentiment scores based on SQL are not going to be as accurate as calling an API or leveraging an established library.

NEW QUESTION # 148
A data science team is evaluating different methods for summarizing lengthy customer support tickets using Snowflake Cortex. The goal is to generate concise summaries that capture the key issues and resolutions. Which of the following approaches is/are appropriate for achieving this goal within Snowflake, considering the need for efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and scalability? (Select all that apply)

- A. Developing a Python UDF that leverages a pre-trained summarization model from a library like 'transformers' and deploying it in Snowflake. Managing the model loading and inference within the UDF.
- B. Creating a custom summarization model using a transformer-based architecture like BART or T5, training it on a large dataset of support tickets and summaries within Snowflake using Snowpark ML, and then deploying this custom model for generating summaries via a UDF.
- C. Calling the Snowflake Cortex 'COMPLETE' endpoint with a detailed prompt that instructs the model to summarize the support ticket, explicitly specifying the desired summary length and format.
- D. Using the 'SNOWFLAKE.ML.PREDICT' function with a summarization task-specific model provided by Snowflake Cortex, passing the full ticket text as input to generate a summary.
- E. Employing a SQL-based approach using string manipulation functions and keyword extraction techniques to identify important sentences and concatenate them to form a summary.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Options A and D are the most appropriate approaches. Snowflake Cortex provides summarization task-specific models that are optimized for performance and cost-effectiveness within the Snowflake environment, Option A utilizes the task-specific model using Snowflake's SNOWFLAKE.ML.PREDICT function. Option D utilizes the 'COMPLETE endpoint. Option B is more complex and resource-intensive, as it requires training a custom model. Option C is less effective because it is hard to implement accurate summarization logic only with SQL. Option E introduces external dependencies and management complexities.

NEW QUESTION # 149
You've created a Python UDF in Snowflake that uses the 'numpy' and libraries to perform complex statistical calculations on time-series data'. The UDF is deployed successfully, but when you execute it on a large dataset, you observe significant performance bottlenecks. Analyzing the execution plan reveals that the UDF is being executed serially for each row of the input data, preventing Snowflake from leveraging its parallel processing capabilities. What strategies can you employ to improve the performance and enable parallel execution of the UDF in Snowflake?

- A. Increase the Snowflake warehouse size to provide more resources for serial execution.
- B. Rewrite the UDF using Snowflake's Java UDF functionality instead of Python, as Java is inherently faster for numerical computations.
- C. Decompose the UDF into smaller, more manageable functions and register each as a separate UDF, hoping Snowflake will parallelize the execution of these smaller UDFs automatically.
- D. Modify the UDF to accept a Pandas DataFrame as input instead of individual row values. Ensure your UDF is vectorized to process the entire DataFrame at once.
- E. Use the 'snowflake.snowpark' library to create a distributed Pandas DataFrame and perform computations directly within the Snowflake engine in a parallel manner.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Options B and D are correct. Option B: Vectorizing the UDF by accepting a Pandas DataFrame allows the 'numpy' and 'scipy' operations to be applied efficiently on batches of data, leveraging the underlying parallelism of these libraries and Snowflake's engine.

Option D: Using Snowpark's distributed Pandas DataFrame allows computations to be pushed down and executed in parallel within Snowflake. Option A only provides more resources but doesn't address the serial execution. Option C is not always guaranteed to be faster and introduces complexity of learning a new API. Option E doesn't guarantee that the UDFs will run in Parallel and also it increases the complexity of maintance.

NEW QUESTION # 150
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