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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q218-Q223):

NEW QUESTION # 218
You are analyzing customer churn for a telecommunications company. You have a Snowflake table called 'CUSTOMER ACTIVITY with columns 'CUSTOMER ID', 'CALL DURATION_SUM' (total call duration in minutes), 'DATA USAGE GB' (total data usage in GB), 'CONTRACT LENGTH MONTHS', and 'CHURNED' (boolean indicating whether the customer churned). You want to understand the relationship between these features and churn. Specifically, you want to visualize the distribution of 'CALL DURATION SUM' for churned and non-churned customers. Which of the following visualizations, combined with appropriate Snowflake SQL to prepare the data, would BEST illustrate the relationship between 'CALL DURATION SUM' and 'CHURNED'?

- A. A pie chart showing the percentage of churned and non-churned customers, with no consideration of 'CALL DURATION SUM'
- B. A scatter plot with on the x-axis and 'CHURNED' (0 or 1) on the y-axis, generated directly from the table using an external visualization tool connected to Snowflake.

- C. A histogram of 'CALL DURATION SUM" for churned customers and a separate histogram of "CALL DURATION SUM' for non-churned customers, generated using an external visualization tool connected to Snowflake, after preparing the data using a CTE (Common Table Expression) in Snowflake to categorize customers by churn status.
- D. A line chart plotting the average 'CALL DURATION SUM' over time, ignoring the 'CHURNED' status.
- E. A box plot with 'CHURNED on the x-axis and "CALL DURATION SUM' on the y-axis, generated using an external visualization tool connected to Snowflake, after preparing the data using a CTE (Common Table Expression) in Snowflake to categorize customers by churn status.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option C is the best choice- A box plot effectively visualizes the distribution of ' CALL DURATION SUM' for each 'CHURNED' category (churned and non-churned). It shows the median, quartiles, and outliers, allowing for a clear comparison of the distribution of call durations between the two groups. The CTE allows for any required aggregation or filtering before sending the data to the visualization tool- A scatter plot (option A) is not ideal for visualizing distributions. Histograms (option B) can work, but box plots are often more concise and informative for comparing distributions across groups. A pie chart (option D) ignores 'CALL DURATION SUM'- Aline chart (option E) ignores individual customers and time, losing the ability to relate 'CALL DURATION SUM' and 'CHURNED' at the customer level.

NEW QUESTION # 219
You are deploying a large language model (LLM) to Snowflake using a user-defined function (UDF). The LLM's model file, '11m model.pt', is quite large (5GB). You've staged the file to Which of the following strategies should you employ to ensure successful deployment and efficient inference within Snowflake? Select all that apply.

- A. Use the 'IMPORTS' clause in the UDF definition to reference Ensure the UDF code loads the model lazily (i.e., only when it's first needed) to minimize startup time and memory usage.
- B. Increase the warehouse size to XLARGE or larger to provide sufficient memory for loading the large model into the UDF environment.
- C. Use the 'PUT' command with to compress the model file before staging it. Snowflake will automatically decompress it during UDF execution.
- D. Leverage Snowflake's Snowpark Container Services to deploy the LLM as a separate containerized application and expose it via a Snowpark API. Then call that endpoint from snowflake.
- E. Split the large model file into smaller chunks and stage each chunk separately. Reassemble the model within the UDF code before inference.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Options B, C and D are correct. B: A large model requires sufficient memory, so using an XLARGE or larger warehouse is crucial. C: Snowpark Container Services are designed for such scenarios and is the recommended best practice. D: Specifying the model file as an import and using lazy loading helps manage memory efficiently. Option A can work, but since 'Ilm_model.pt' is already compressed. Compressing again will be not efficient. Splitting the model into chunks (Option E) is overly complicated. Option C gives flexibility of calling out functions from containerized environment, so better scalability.

NEW QUESTION # 220
You are developing a data transformation pipeline in Python that reads data from Snowflake, performs complex operations using Pandas DataFrames, and writes the transformed data back to Snowflake. You've implemented a function, 'transform data(df)', which processes a Pandas DataFrame. You want to leverage Snowflake's compute resources for the DataFrame operations as much as possible, even for intermediate transformations before loading the final result. Which of the following strategies could you employ to optimize this process, assuming you have a configured Snowflake connection "conn"?

- A. Use 'snowflake.connector.pandas_tools.write_pandas(conn, df, table_name, auto_create_table=Truey to write the transformed DataFrame to Snowflake and let Snowflake handle the transformations using SQL.
- B. Use Snowpark Python DataFrame API to perform the transformation directly on Snowflake's compute and then load results into the same table. Call 'df_snowpark = session.create_dataframe(df)'.
- C. Create a series of Snowflake UDFs that perform the individual transformations within Snowflake, load the data into Pandas DataFrames, apply UDFs on these DataFrames, and use to upload to Snowflake.
- D. Chunk the Snowflake table into smaller DataFrames using 'fetchmany()' , apply to each chunk, and then append each transformed chunk to a Snowflake table using multiple INSERT statements. Call columns=[col[0] for col in cur.description]))'

- E. Read the entire Snowflake table into a single Pandas DataFrame, apply , and then write the entire transformed DataFrame back to Snowflake.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Snowpark for Python is specifically designed to push down DataFrame operations to the Snowflake engine for execution. Option C directly leverages Snowflake's compute resources for DataFrame transformations by creating a Snowpark DataFrame. Option A is inefficient as it loads the entire dataset into memory and performs transformations locally. Option B directly only handles write function . Option D involves manual chunking and multiple INSERT statements, which is slow and inefficient. Option E is overly complex and doesn't fully utilize Snowflake's capabilities; Snowpark provides a more seamless and efficient way to express DataFrame transformations within Snowflake. Using Snowpark eliminates the need for data transfer between Python environment and Snowflake for intermediate transformations which is more efficient and scalable for Data Scientist (DSA-C03) Certification Exam Model Development.

NEW QUESTION # 221
You are tasked with fine-tuning a Snowflake Cortex LLM model using your own labeled dataset to improve its performance on a specific sentiment analysis task related to customer reviews. You have already created a Snowflake stage 'my_stage' and uploaded your labeled data in CSV format to this stage. The labeled data contains two columns: 'review_text' and 'sentiment' (values: 'positive', 'negative', 'neutral'). Which of the following SQL commands, or sequences of commands, is MOST appropriate to initiate the fine-tuning process using the 'SNOWFLAKE.ML.FINETUNE LLM' function? Assume you have already set the necessary permissions for your role to access the model and stage.

```
) CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION FINETUNE_SENTIMENT_MODEL(REVIEW_TEXT VARCHAR) RETURNS VARCHAR LANGUAGE PYTHON AS $$ from
nowflake.ml.modeling.linear_model import LogisticRegression model = LogisticRegression() model.fit(X=[[REVIEW_TEXT]], y=[SENTIMENT]) return
odel.predict([[REVIEW_TEXT]])[0] $$;

) SELECT SNOWFLAKE.ML.FINETUNE_LLM( input => 'snowflake://myaccount.snowflakecomputing.com/my_stage/labeled_data.csv', model =>
snowflake.cortex.complete', task => 'sentiment-analysis', target_accuracy => 0.95 );

) CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION FINETUNE_SENTIMENT_MODEL(model_name VARCHAR, stage_path VARCHAR, task VARCHAR) RETURNS VARIANT LANGUAGE SQL AS $
ELECT SNOWFLAKE.ML.FINETUNE_LLM( INPUT => stage_path, MODEL => model_name, TASK => task ); $$ ;

) SELECT SNOWFLAKE.ML.FINETUNE_LLM( INPUT => 'snowflake://myaccount.snowflakecomputing.com/my_stage/labeled_data.csv', model =>
snowflake.cortex.complete', parameters => OBJECT_CONSTRUCT('task', 'sentiment-analysis', 'target_accuracy', 0.95) );

) SELECT SNOWFLAKE.ML.FINETUNE_LLM( INPUT => 'snowflake://myaccount.snowflakecomputing.com/my_stage/labeled_data.csv', model =>
snowflake.cortex.complete', task => 'sentiment-analysis' );
```

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is E. 'SNOWFLAKE.ML.FINETUNE LLM' function requires 'INPUT which specifies the location of the training data, 'MODEL' which is the base LLM model from Snowflake Cortex to fine-tune and 'TASK' to specify intent of fine tuning. Option D is incorrect, it adds 'parameter' which is not required. Option B is incorrect, it is adding 'target_accuracy' which is not part of the parameters. Option A and C has custom function definitions which is incorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 222
You are using Snowflake ML to train a binary classification model. After training, you need to evaluate the model's performance. Which of the following metrics are most appropriate to evaluate your trained model, and how do they differ in their interpretation, especially when dealing with imbalanced datasets?

- A. Mean Squared Error (MSE): The average squared difference between the predicted and actual values. R-squared: Represents the proportion of variance in the dependent variable that is predictable from the independent variables. These are great for regression tasks.
- B. Confusion Matrix: A table that describes the performance of a classification model by showing the counts of true positive, true negative, false positive, and false negative predictions. This isnt a metric but representation of the metrics.
- C. Accuracy: It measures the overall correctness of the model. Precision: It measures the proportion of positive identifications

that were actually correct. Recall: It measures the proportion of actual positives that were identified correctly. Fl-score: It is the harmonic mean of precision and recall.

- D. AUC-ROC: Measures the ability of the model to distinguish between classes. It is less sensitive to class imbalance than accuracy. Log Loss: Measures the performance of a classification model where the prediction input is a probability value between 0 and 1.
- E. Precision, Recall, F I-score, AUC-ROC, and Log Loss: Precision focuses on the accuracy of positive predictions; Recall focuses on the completeness of positive predictions; Fl-score balances Precision and Recall; AUC-ROC evaluates the separability of classes and Log Loss quantifies the accuracy of probabilities, especially valuable for imbalanced datasets because they provide a more nuanced view of performance than accuracy alone.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option E correctly identifies the most appropriate metrics (Precision, Recall, Fl-score, AUC-ROC, and Log Loss) for evaluating a binary classification model, especially in the context of imbalanced datasets. It also correctly describes the focus of each metric. Accuracy can be misleading with imbalanced datasets. MSE and R-squared are for regression problems (Option B). Confusion Matrix is a table, and Options D, contains incorrect statement.

NEW QUESTION # 223
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