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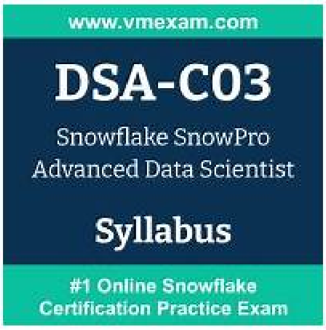

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22
You're tasked with building an image classification model on Snowflake to identify defective components on a manufacturing assembly line using images captured by high-resolution cameras. The images are stored in a Snowflake table named 'ASSEMBLY LINE IMAGES', with columns including 'image_id' (INT), 'image_data' (VARIANT containing binary image data), and 'timestamp'

(TIMESTAMP NTZ). You have a pre-trained image classification model (TensorFlow/PyTorch) saved in Snowflake's internal stage. To improve inference speed and reduce data transfer overhead, which approach provides the MOST efficient way to classify these images using Snowpark Python and UDFs?

- A. Create a vectorized Python UDF that takes a batch of 'image_id' values as input, retrieves the corresponding 'image_data' from the 'ASSEMBLY LINE IMAGES table using a JOIN, preprocesses the images in a vectorized manner, loads the pre-trained model once at the beginning, performs classification on the batch, and returns the results.
- B. Create a Python UDF that loads the entire table into memory, preprocesses the images, loads the pre-trained model, and performs classification for all images in a single execution.
- C. Use Snowflake's external function feature to offload the image classification task to a serverless function hosted on AWS Lambda, passing the and 'image_icf to the function for processing.
- D. Create a Java UDF that loads the pre-trained model and preprocesses the images. Call this Java UDF from a Python UDF to perform the image classification. Since Java is faster than Python, this will optimize performance.
- E. Create a Python UDF that takes a single 'image_id' as input, retrieves the corresponding 'image_data' from the table, preprocesses the image, loads the pre-trained model, performs classification, and returns the result. This UDF will be called for each image individually.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C offers the most efficient solution. Vectorized UDFs allow processing batches of data at once, significantly reducing overhead compared to processing each image individually (Option B). Loading the model once per batch avoids redundant model loading. Option A is highly inefficient as it attempts to load the entire table into memory. While Java can be faster in certain scenarios, the complexity of calling a Java UDF from a Python UDF (Option D) will likely introduce more overhead than benefits. External functions (Option E) introduce network latency and are generally less efficient than in-database processing, unless there's a specific need for external resources or specialized hardware that Snowflake doesn't offer.

NEW QUESTION # 23
You are building a fraud detection model using Snowflake data'. One of the features is 'transaction_amount', which has a highly skewed distribution and contains outlier values. Which scaling technique is most appropriate to handle this situation effectively in Snowflake, considering the need to minimize the impact of outliers and preserve the shape of the distribution as much as possible, before feeding the data into a machine learning model? Assume you have sufficient compute resources.

- A. Power Transformer (Yeo-Johnson or Box-Cox)
- B. MinMaxScaler (Min-Max scaling)
- C. StandardScaler (Z-score normalization)
- D. RobustScaler (using interquartile range)
- E. No scaling is needed as tree-based models are robust to skewed data.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
RobustScaler is suitable for handling outliers as it uses the interquartile range, which is less sensitive to extreme values than the mean and standard deviation used by StandardScaler. PowerTransformer can also be useful for transforming skewed data to a more Gaussian-like distribution, which can improve the performance of some machine learning models. While tree-based models are generally more robust to skewed data than other models, scaling can still improve convergence speed or performance, especially when combined with other preprocessing techniques or models that are sensitive to feature scaling. Therefore, E is not a great choice. Using RobustScaler and PowerTransformer will lead to a better performance of model.

NEW QUESTION # 24
A data scientist is tasked with identifying customer segments for a new marketing campaign using transaction data stored in Snowflake. The transaction data includes features like transaction amount, frequency, recency, and product category. Which unsupervised learning algorithm would be MOST appropriate for this task, considering scalability and Snowflake's data processing capabilities, and what preprocessing steps are crucial before applying the algorithm?

- A. K-Means clustering, after standardizing numerical features (transaction amount, frequency, recency) and using one-hot encoding for product category. This is highly scalable within Snowflake using UDFs and SQL.
- B. DBSCAN, using raw data without any scaling or encoding. The algorithm's density-based nature will automatically handle the varying scales of the features.

- C. Hierarchical clustering, using the complete linkage method and Euclidean distance. No preprocessing is necessary, as hierarchical clustering can handle raw data.
- D. K-Means clustering, after applying min-max scaling to numerical features and converting categorical features to numerical representation. The optimal 'k' (number of clusters) should be determined using the elbow method or silhouette analysis.
- E. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) followed by K-Means. This reduces dimensionality and then clusters, improving the visualization of the cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:
K-Means clustering is a suitable algorithm for customer segmentation due to its scalability and efficiency. Min-max scaling is important to ensure that features with larger ranges don't dominate the distance calculations. Converting categorical features to numerical representation (e.g., one-hot encoding) is also essential for K-Means. The elbow method or silhouette analysis helps determine the optimal number of clusters. Options A, B, C, and D have flaws related to scaling requirements, algorithm suitability for large datasets, or lack of pre-processing.

NEW QUESTION # 25
A data scientist at 'Polaris Analytics' wants to estimate the average transaction value of all online purchases made during the Black Friday sale. Due to the enormous volume of data in Snowflake, they decide to use the Central Limit Theorem (CLT). They randomly sample 1000 transactions daily for 30 days and calculate the sample mean for each day. The sample mean values are stored in a Snowflake table named Which of the following SQL queries, assuming the table has a column of 'FLOAT' type, will provide the best estimate of the population mean and its confidence interval using the CLT?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Central Limit Theorem states that the distribution of sample means approaches a normal distribution as the sample size increases, regardless of the population's distribution. The standard error of the mean is calculated as the population standard deviation divided by the square root of the sample size. In this case, we are estimating the standard deviation from a sample of sample means, hence using 'STDDEV_SAMP', and the sample size here is the number of days, i.e. 30.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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. 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.
- B. Utilize Snowpark's vectorized UDFs and DataFrame operations to leverage Snowflake's distributed computing capabilities.
- C. 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.
- D. Force single-threaded execution by setting to avoid overhead associated with parallel processing.
- 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,B

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 # 27

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