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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q282-Q287):

NEW QUESTION # 282
A retail company, 'GlobalMart,' wants to optimize its product placement strategy in its physical stores. They have transactional data stored in Snowflake, capturing which items are purchased together in the same transaction. They aim to use association rule mining to identify frequently co-occurring items. Given the following simplified transactional data in a Snowflake table named 'SALES TRANSACTIONS:
Which of the following SQL-based approaches, combined with Snowpark Python for association rule generation (using a library like 'mlxtend'), would be the MOST efficient and scalable way to prepare this data for association rule mining, specifically focusing on converting it into a transaction-item matrix suitable for algorithms like Apriori? Assume 'spark' is a 'snowpark.Session' object connected to your Snowflake environment.

- A. Utilizing Snowflake's SQL function within a stored procedure to concatenate items purchased in each transaction into a string, then processing the string using Python in Snowpark to create the transaction-item matrix. This approach minimizes data transfer but introduces string parsing overhead in Python.
- B. Using Snowpark's 'DataFrame.groupBy(V and functions to aggregate items by transaction ID, then pivoting the data using to create the transaction-item matrix. This approach requires loading all data into the Snowpark DataFrame before pivoting.
- C. Employing a custom UDF (User-Defined Function) written in Java or Scala that directly processes the transactional data within Snowflake and outputs the transaction-item matrix in a format suitable for Snowpark. This offloads processing to compiled code within Snowflake, maximizing performance.
- D. First extracting all the data from snowflake into pandas dataframe and then use pivoting and other pandas operations to convert to the needed format.
- E. Creating a temporary table in Snowflake using a SQL query that aggregates items by transaction and represents them in a format suitable for Snowpark's 'mlxtend' library. Then load this temporary table into a Snowpark DataFrame and use it as input to the Apriori algorithm.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A is the most efficient and scalable approach because Snowpark DataFrames are designed to handle large datasets efficiently within the Snowflake environment. Using 'groupBy(V, "agg()", and 'pivot()' allows Snowflake's engine to perform the data transformation in parallel and at scale. While option B avoids loading all the data, the string parsing in Python introduces overhead and potential scalability issues. Option C, while potentially performant, adds complexity to the solution. Option D can be a viable interim step, but performing the pivoting and aggregation directly within the Snowpark DataFrame is generally more streamlined. Option E is not efficient because it loads the data into pandas which is not scalable for big datasets.

NEW QUESTION # 283
You have deployed a fraud detection model in Snowflake and are monitoring its performance. The initial AUC was 0.92. After a month, you observe the AUC has dropped to 0.78. You suspect data drift. Which of the following steps should you take FIRST to investigate and address this performance degradation, focusing on efficient resource utilization within Snowflake?

- A. Deploy a new model version with a higher classification threshold to compensate for the increased false positives.
- B. Delete the existing model and deploy a pre-trained, generic fraud detection model obtained from a public repository.
- C. Analyze the distributions of key features in the current production data compared to the training data using Snowflake SQL queries and visualization tools. Specifically compare the distributions of features such as transaction amount and time of day. Then, if drift is confirmed, retrain using updated data.
- D. Immediately retrain the model using the entire dataset available, scheduling a Snowpark Python UDF to perform the training.
- E. Increase the complexity of the existing model architecture by adding more layers to the neural network to improve its adaptability.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Analyzing feature distributions to identify data drift is the most logical first step. It allows you to pinpoint which features are contributing to the performance degradation before retraining or making more drastic changes. Retraining immediately (A) is wasteful if the problem isn't data drift. Adjusting the classification threshold (C) is a short-term fix but doesn't address the underlying issue. Increasing model complexity (D) can lead to overfitting. Using a generic model (E) might not be suitable for the specific fraud patterns in your data.

NEW QUESTION # 284
You are tasked with building a data science pipeline in Snowflake to predict customer churn. You have trained a scikit-learn model and want to deploy it using a Python UDTF for real-time predictions. The model expects a specific feature vector format. You've defined a UDTF named 'PREDICT CHURN' that loads the model and makes predictions. However, when you call the UDTF with data from a table, you encounter inconsistent prediction results across different rows, even when the input features seem identical. Which of the following are the most likely reasons for this behavior and how would you address them?

- A. The scikit-learn model was not properly serialized and deserialized within the UDTF. Ensure the model is saved using 'joblib' or 'pickle' with appropriate settings for cross-platform compatibility and loaded correctly within the UDTF's 'process' method. Verify serialization/deserialization by testing it independently from Snowflake first.
- B. The UDTF is not partitioning data correctly. Ensure the UDTF utilizes the 'PARTITION BY clause in your SQL query

based on a relevant dimension (e.g., 'customer_id') to prevent state inconsistencies across partitions. This will isolate the impact of any statefulness within the function

- C. The issue is related to the immutability of the Snowflake execution environment for UDTFs. To resolve this, cache the loaded model instance within the UDTF's constructor and reuse it for subsequent predictions. Using a global variable is also acceptable.
- D. There may be an error in model, where the 'predict method is producing different ouputs for the same inputs. Retraining the model will resolve the issue.
- E. The input feature data types in the table do not match the expected data types by the scikit-learn model. Cast the input columns to the correct data types (e.g., FLOAT, INT) before passing them to the UDTF. Use explicit casting functions like 'TO DOUBLE and INTEGER in your SQL query.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Options A and C address the most common causes of inconsistent UDTF predictions with scikit-learn models. A covers the essential aspect of correct serialization/deserialization for model persistence and retrieval in the Snowflake environment, which ensures model state consistency. C focuses on the critical data type compatibility between the input data and the model expectations, which, if mismatched, can lead to unexpected prediction variations. Option B is incorrect, the model should be loaded in the process method. Option D is only relevant if you are using a stateful model, but it is still not the most likely cause. Option E is incorrect as the Model prediction method gives deterministic ouput for given inputs.

NEW QUESTION # 285
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 'session.table('CUSTOMER DEMOGRAPHICS')' method creates a local Pandas DataFrame containing a copy of the data from the 'CUSTOMER DEMOGRAPHICS' table.
- 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 'snowflake.snowpark.context.get_active_session()' function retrieves the active Snowpark session object, enabling interaction with the Snowflake database from within the stored procedure.
- 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: B,C,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 # 286
A telecom company, 'ConnectPlus', observes that the individual call durations of its customers are heavily skewed towards shorter calls, following an exponential distribution. A data science team aims to analyze call patterns and requires to perform hypothesis testing on the average call duration. Which of the following statements regarding the applicability of the Central Limit Theorem (CLT) in this scenario are correct if the sample size is sufficiently large?

- A. The CLT is applicable only if the sample size is extremely large (e.g., greater than 10,000), due to the exponential distribution's heavy tail.
- B. The CLT is not applicable because the population distribution (call durations) is heavily skewed.

- C. The CLT is applicable, and the distribution of sample means of call durations will approximate a normal distribution, regardless of the skewness of the individual call durations.
- D. The CLT is applicable, and the sample mean will converge to the population median.
- E. The CLT is applicable as long as the sample size is reasonably large (typically $n > 30$), and the distribution of sample means will be approximately normal. The specific minimum sample size depends on the severity of the skewness.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
The Central Limit Theorem (CLT) states that the distribution of sample means will be approximately normally distributed, regardless of the shape of the population distribution, as long as the sample size is large enough. While the rule of thumb is typically $n > 30$, the skewness of the original population distribution can influence how large the 'large enough' sample size needs to be. In this scenario, since the call durations follow an exponential distribution (which is skewed), a reasonably large sample size will still allow the CLT to be applicable, and the sample means' distribution will approach normality. The CLT ensures convergence toward normality in the distribution of sample means, not convergence of the sample mean to the population median.

NEW QUESTION # 287
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