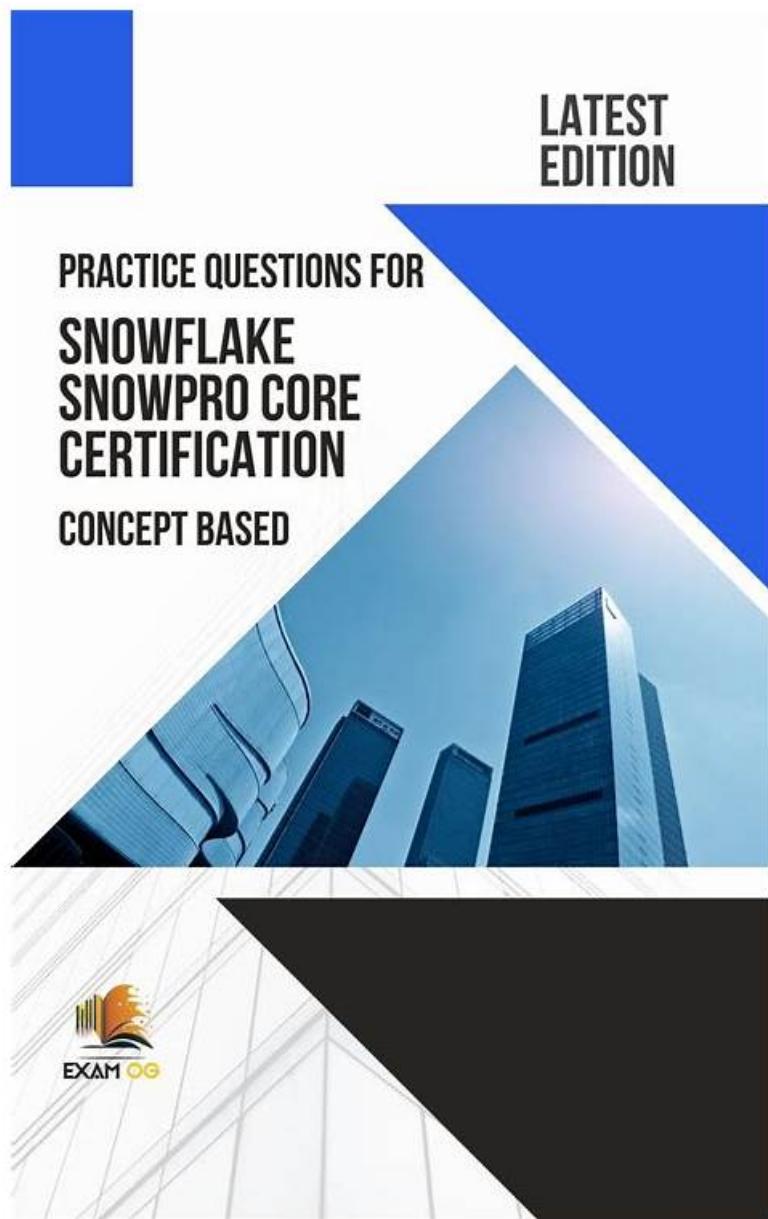


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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q108-Q113):

NEW QUESTION # 108

You've developed a fraud detection model using Snowflake ML and want to estimate the expected payout (loss or gain) based on the model's predictions. The cost of investigating a potentially fraudulent transaction is \$50. If a fraudulent transaction goes undetected, the average loss is \$1000. The model's confusion matrix on a validation dataset is: Predicted Fraud Predicted Not Fraud Actual Fraud 150 50 Actual Not Fraud 20 780 Which of the following SQL queries in Snowflake, assuming you have a table 'FRAUD PREDICTIONS' with columns 'TRANSACTION ID', 'ACTUAL FRAUD', and 'PREDICTED FRAUD' (1 for Fraud, 0 for Not Fraud), provides the most accurate estimate of the expected payout for every 1000 transactions?

□

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option E correctly calculates the expected payout by subtracting the cost of false positives (investigating non-fraudulent transactions) from the loss due to false negatives (undetected fraudulent transactions). The confusion matrix data (50 false negatives, 20 false positives) translates to an expected payout of $(1000 \cdot 50) - (50 \cdot 20) = \49000 loss for every 1000 transactions. The other queries either incorrectly combine the costs and losses, or only calculate one aspect. The other query calculate in correct format or not relevant as per context.

NEW QUESTION # 109

You are deploying a machine learning model to Snowflake using a Python UDF. The model predicts customer churn based on a set of features. You need to handle missing values in the input data'. Which of the following methods is the MOST efficient and robust way to handle missing values within the UDF, assuming performance is critical and you don't want to modify the underlying data tables?

- A. Use within the UDF, replacing missing values with a global constant (e.g., 0) defined outside the UDF. This constant is pre-calculated based on the training dataset's missing value distribution.
- B. Raise an exception within the UDF when a missing value is encountered, forcing the calling application to handle the missing values.
- C. Pre-process the data in Snowflake using SQL queries to replace missing values with the mean for numerical features and the mode for categorical features before calling the UDF.
- D. Implement a custom imputation strategy using 'numpy.where' within the UDF, basing the imputation value on a weighted average of other features in the row.
- E. Use within the UDF to forward fill missing values. This assumes the data is ordered in a meaningful way, allowing for reasonable imputation.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Pre-processing data in Snowflake with SQL for imputation offers several advantages. It allows leveraging Snowflake's compute

resources for data preparation, rather than the UDF's limited resources. Handling missing values before the UDF call also simplifies the UDF code, making it more efficient and less prone to errors. Using 'fillna' within the UDF (options A, B, and C) can lead to performance bottlenecks and potential data leakage issues if not carefully managed. Raising an exception (option E) is not practical for production deployments where missing values are expected.

NEW QUESTION # 110

A data scientist is developing a model within a Snowpark Python environment to predict customer churn. They have established a Snowflake session and loaded data into a Snowpark DataFrame named 'customer data'. The feature engineering pipeline requires a custom Python function, 'calculate engagement_score', to be applied to each row. This function takes several columns as input and returns a single score representing customer engagement. The data scientist wants to apply this function in parallel across the entire DataFrame using Snowpark's UDF capabilities. The following code snippet is used to define and register the UDF:

When the UDF is called the above error is observed. What change needs to be applied to make the UDF work as expected?

- A. Redefine the function to accept string arguments and cast them to the correct data types within the function.
- B. **Change the function call to use the Snowpark DataFrame's 'select' function with column objects:**
`'customer_data.select(engagement_score_udf(F.col('num_transactions'), F.col('avg_transaction_value')))`
- C. Add '@F.sproc' decorator before the function definition.
- D. Remove argument from 'session.udf.register' call. Snowpark can infer the input types automatically.
- E. Wrap the Python function inside a stored procedure using '@F.sproc' and call that stored procedure instead of the plain python function.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The error message 'UDFArgumentException: Invalid argument types for function 'calculate_engagement_score_udf'. Expected arguments: [ONT, FLOAT, INT], actual arguments: [COLUMN_NAME, COLUMN_NAME, COLUMN_NAME]' indicates that the UDF is receiving column objects instead of the actual data values. This is because when calling the UDF on a Snowpark DataFrame, you need to explicitly reference the columns using The correct way to apply the UDF to the DataFrame is to use the 'select' function with 'F.col()' to pass the column objects as arguments to the UDF.

NEW QUESTION # 111

A data scientist is analyzing website conversion rates for an e-commerce platform. They want to estimate the true conversion rate with 95% confidence. They have collected data on 10,000 website visitors, and found that 500 of them made a purchase. Given this information, and assuming a normal approximation for the binomial distribution (appropriate due to the large sample size), which of the following Python code snippets using scipy correctly calculates the 95% confidence interval for the conversion rate? (Assume standard imports like 'import scipy.stats as St' and 'import numpy as np').

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Options A and E are correct. Option A uses the 'scipy.stats.norm.interval' function correctly to compute the confidence interval for a proportion. Option E manually calculates the confidence interval using the standard error and the z-score for a 95% confidence level (approximately 1.96). Option B uses the t-distribution which is unnecessary for large sample sizes and is inappropriate here given the context. Option C is not the correct way to calculate the confidence interval for proportion using binomial distribution interval function, it calculates range of values in dataset, instead of confidence interval. Option D uses incorrect standard deviation.

NEW QUESTION # 112

You are using Snowpark Feature Store to manage features for your machine learning models. You've created several Feature Groups and now want to consume these features for training a model. To optimize retrieval, you want to use point-in-time correctness. Which of the following actions/configurations are essential to ensure point-in-time correctness when retrieving features using Snowpark Feature Store?

- A. When creating Feature Groups, specify a 'timestamp_key' that represents the event timestamp of the data in the source tables.
- B. Create an associated Stream on the source tables used for Feature Groups
- C. Ensure that all source tables used by the Feature Groups have Change Data Capture (CDC) enabled.
- D. Explicitly specify a in the call.
- E. Use the method on the Feature Store client, providing a dataframe containing the 'primary_keyS and the desired for each record.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Options B and C are correct. B: Specifying a 'timestamp_key' during Feature Group creation is crucial for enabling point-in-time correctness. This tells the Feature Store which column represents the event timestamp. C: The method is specifically designed for point-in-time lookups. It requires a dataframe containing primary keys and the desired timestamp for each lookup. This enables the Feature Store to retrieve the feature values as they were at that specific point in time. Option A is incorrect, while enabling CDC is valuable for incremental updates, it does not guarantee point-in-time correctness without specifying the timestamp key and retrieving historical features using that key. Option D is not necessary, streams enable incremental loads but are separate from point in time. Option E, is not needed, its implicit via using .

NEW QUESTION # 113

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