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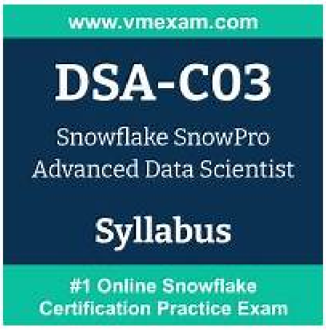

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q215-Q220):

NEW QUESTION # 215
You have developed a customer churn prediction model using Python and deployed it as a Snowflake UDE You are monitoring its performance and notice a significant drop in accuracy over time. To address this, you need to implement automated model retraining with regular validation. Which of the following steps and validation techniques are MOST critical for ensuring the retrained model is effective and avoids overfitting to recent data? (Select THREE)

- A. Implement a data drift detection mechanism. Monitor the distribution of input features over time and trigger retraining if significant drift is detected using tools such as Snowflake's Anomaly Detection features or custom drift metrics calculated in SQL.
- B. Use cross-validation techniques (e.g., k-fold cross-validation) during the retraining process to estimate the model's performance on unseen data and prevent overfitting. Evaluate on a held-out validation set.
- C. Update the UDF in place using 'CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION' immediately after retraining completes, regardless of the validation results.
- D. Retrain the model using the entire available dataset, as this will maximize the amount of data the model learns from.
- E. Monitor the model's performance on a live dataset and trigger retraining only when the performance drops below a predefined threshold, using metrics like accuracy, precision, or recall. Save Model Performance to 'MODEL_PERFORMANCE.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:
B, C, and D are the most critical steps. Option B is essential because data drift can significantly impact model performance. Detecting and addressing data drift is crucial for maintaining accuracy over time. Option C is vital for preventing overfitting and ensuring the model generalizes well to unseen data. Cross-validation provides a more robust estimate of model performance than a single train-test split. Option D is necessary to ensure that the retraining process is only triggered when the model's performance degrades. Monitoring live data and using performance metrics as triggers is a key component of automated retraining. Option A is incorrect because retraining on the entire dataset without validation can lead to overfitting. Option E is dangerous, as it deploys the retrained model without confirming its effectiveness.

NEW QUESTION # 216
You have a structured dataset in Snowflake containing customer information and purchase history. You aim to build a multi-class classification model to predict customer churn, categorizing customers into 'Low Risk', 'Medium Risk', and 'High Risk' of churning. After training the model, you want to evaluate its performance. Which of the following metrics and evaluation techniques, when used together, provide the MOST comprehensive understanding of the model's performance across all churn risk categories, especially when dealing with potential class imbalance?

- A. Only Overall Accuracy and a confusion Matrix.
- B. Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), and R-squared (Coefficient of Determination).
- C. Overall Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F I-Score for each class, and Confusion Matrix.
- D. Log Loss (Cross-Entropy Loss), Gini Coefficient, and Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) statistic.
- E. Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC-ROC) for each class (one-vs-rest approach), Precision-Recall Curve for each class, and Cumulative Accuracy Profile (CAP) curve.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A offers the most comprehensive evaluation. Overall accuracy provides a general sense of performance, but can be misleading with imbalanced classes. Precision, recall, and Fl-score, calculated for each class, give a detailed view of the model's performance on each churn risk category. The confusion matrix provides a visual representation of the model's classification errors, allowing you to identify patterns of misclassification between the different risk levels. Option B, ROC AUC and Precision-Recall curve are also relevant but is better for binary classification (with one-vs-rest extended for multiclass). CAP curves are less common. Option C (Log Loss, Gini, KS) is more suitable for binary classification or ranking problems. Option D (RMSE, MAE, R-squared) are regression metrics, not suitable for classification.

NEW QUESTION # 217
A marketing analyst is building a propensity model to predict customer response to a new product launch. The dataset contains a 'City' column with a large number of unique city names. Applying one-hot encoding to this feature would result in a very high-dimensional dataset, potentially leading to the curse of dimensionality. To mitigate this, the analyst decides to combine Label Encoding followed by binarization techniques. Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding the benefits and challenges of

this combined approach in Snowflake compared to simply label encoding?

- A. While label encoding itself adds an ordinal relationship, applying binarization techniques like binary encoding (converting the label to binary representation and splitting into multiple columns) after label encoding will remove the arbitrary ordinal relationship.
- B. Binarization following label encoding may enhance model performance if a specific split based on a defined threshold is meaningful for the target variable (e.g., distinguishing between cities above/below a certain average income level related to marketing success).
- C. Binarizing a label encoded column using a simple threshold (e.g., creating a 'high_city_id' flag) addresses the curse of dimensionality by reducing the number of features to one, but it loses significant information about the individual cities.
- D. Label encoding followed by binarization will reduce the memory required to store the 'City' feature compared to one-hot encoding, and Snowflake's columnar storage optimizes storage for integer data types used in label encoding.
- E. Label encoding introduces an arbitrary ordinal relationship between the cities, which may not be appropriate. Binarization alone cannot remove this artifact.

Answer: B,C,D,E

Explanation:
Option A is true because label encoding converts strings into integers, which are more memory-efficient than storing numerous one-hot encoded columns. Snowflake's columnar storage further optimizes integer storage. Option B is also true; label encoding inherently creates an ordinal relationship that might not be valid for nominal features like city names. Option C is incorrect; simple binarization (e.g., > threshold) of label encoded data doesn't remove the arbitrary ordinal relationship; more complex binarization techniques would be needed. Option D is accurate; binarization reduces dimensionality but sacrifices granularity, leading to information loss. Option E is correct because carefully chosen thresholds might correlate with the target variable and improve predictive power.

NEW QUESTION # 218

You have deployed a machine learning model in Snowflake to predict customer churn. The model was trained on data from the past year. After six months of deployment, you notice the model's recall for identifying churned customers has dropped significantly. You suspect model decay. Which of the following Snowflake tasks and monitoring strategies would be MOST appropriate to diagnose and address this model decay?

- A. Implement a Shadow Deployment strategy in Snowflake. Route a small percentage of incoming data to both the existing model and a newly trained model. Compare the predictions from both models using a UDF that calculates the difference in predicted probabilities. Trigger an alert if the differences exceed a certain threshold.
- B. Use Snowflake's data sharing feature to share the model's predictions with a separate analytics team. Let them monitor the overall customer churn rate and notify you if it changes significantly.
- C. Back up the original training data to secure storage. Ingest all new data as it comes in. Retrain a new model and compare its performance with the backed-up training data.
- D. Create a Snowflake Task that automatically retrains the model weekly with the most recent six months of data. Monitor the model's performance metrics using Snowflake's query history to track the accuracy of the predictions.
- E. Establish a Snowflake pipe to continuously ingest feedback data (actual churn status) into a feedback table. Write a stored procedure to calculate performance metrics (e.g., recall, precision) on a sliding window of recent data. Create a Snowflake Alert that triggers when recall falls below a defined threshold.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Option B is the most comprehensive. It establishes a system for continuous monitoring of model performance using real-world feedback, and alerts you when performance degrades. Option E is also strong because it allows for direct comparison of a new model against the existing model in a production setting, identifying model decay before it significantly impacts performance. Options A and D are insufficient for monitoring as they lack real-world feedback loops for continuous assessment. Simply retrainig frequently does not guarantee model improvements, and option C relies on manual intervention and lacks granular monitoring of the model's specific performance. Shadow Deployment is costly but more robust.

NEW QUESTION # 219

You are working with a large dataset of sensor readings stored in a Snowflake table. You need to perform several complex feature engineering steps, including calculating rolling statistics (e.g., moving average) over a time window for each sensor. You want to use Snowpark Pandas for this task. However, the dataset is too large to fit into the memory of a single Snowpark Pandas worker. How can you efficiently perform the rolling statistics calculation without exceeding memory limits? Select all options that apply.

- A. Break the Snowpark DataFrame into smaller chunks using 'sample' and 'unionAll', process each chunk with Snowpark Pandas, and then combine the results.
- B. Utilize the 'window' function in Snowpark SQL to define a window specification for each sensor and calculate the rolling statistics using SQL aggregate functions within Snowflake. Leverage Snowpark to consume the results of the SQL transformation.
- C. Increase the memory allocation for the Snowpark Pandas worker nodes to accommodate the entire dataset.
- D. Use the 'grouped' method in Snowpark DataFrame to group the data by sensor ID, then download each group as a Pandas DataFrame to the client and perform the rolling statistics calculation locally. Then upload back to Snowflake.
- E. Explore using Snowpark's Pandas user-defined functions (UDFs) with vectorization to apply custom rolling statistics logic directly within Snowflake. UDFs allow you to use Pandas within Snowflake without needing to bring the entire dataset client-side.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
Explanation:Options B and D are the most appropriate and efficient solutions for handling large datasets when calculating rolling statistics with Snowpark Pandas. Option B uses the 'window' function in Snowpark SQL. Leverage the 'window' function in Snowpark SQL to define a window specification for each sensor and calculate the rolling statistics using SQL aggregate functions within Snowflake. Option D uses Snowpark's Pandas UDFs. Snowpark's Pandas UDFs with vectorization allow you to bring the processing logic to the data within Snowflake, avoiding the need to move the entire dataset to the client-side and bypassing memory limitations. This approach is generally more scalable and performant for large datasets. Option A is inefficient as it retrieves groups of data from Snowflake to client side before creating the calculations before sending back to snowflake. Option C is correct but complex and not optimal. Option E is possible, but it's not a scalable solution and can be costly.

NEW QUESTION # 220
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