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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

You're building a linear regression model in Snowflake to predict house prices. You have the following features: 'square_footage', 'number_of_bedrooms', 'location_id', and 'year_built'. 'location_id' is a categorical variable representing different neighborhoods. You suspect that the relationship between 'square_footage' and 'price' might differ based on the 'location_id'. Which of the following approaches in Snowflake are BEST suited to explore and model this potential interaction effect?

- A. Use the 'QUALIFY' clause in Snowflake SQL to filter the data based on 'location_id' before calculating regression coefficients. This is incorrect approach.
- B. Create interaction terms by adding 'square_footage' and one-hot encoded columns derived from 'location_id'. Include these interaction terms in the linear regression model.
- C. Fit separate linear regression models for each unique 'location_id', using 'square_footage', 'number_of_bedrooms', and 'year_built' as independent variables.
- D. Apply a power transformation to 'square_footage' before including it in the linear regression model. This correct, but only to one variable.
- E. Create interaction terms by multiplying 'square_footage' with one-hot encoded columns derived from 'location_id'. Include these interaction terms in the linear regression model.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Creating interaction terms by multiplying 'square_footage' with one-hot encoded columns from 'location_id' allows the model to estimate different slopes for 'square_footage' for each location. This directly models the interaction effect. Fitting separate models might be computationally expensive and does not allow for sharing of information across locations. The QUALIFY clause is used for filtering and not directly relevant to modeling interactions. A power transformation only affects 'square_footage' and not the interaction effect. Adding instead of multiplying will not create an interaction.

NEW QUESTION # 65

A financial institution suspects fraudulent activity based on unusual transaction patterns. They want to use association rule mining to identify relationships between different transaction attributes (e.g., transaction amount, location, time of day, merchant category code) that are indicative of fraud. The data is stored in a Snowflake table called 'TRANSACTIONS'. Which of the following considerations are CRITICAL when applying association rule mining in this fraud detection scenario?

- A. Ignore transaction attributes that have a large number of distinct values (e.g., specific location coordinates) as they will likely lead to an explosion of rules and make interpretation difficult.
- B. Carefully discretize continuous variables like 'transaction amount' and 'time of day' into meaningful categories to enable association rule mining, and consider the impact of different discretization strategies on the resulting rules.
- C. Prioritize rules with high confidence and lift, even if support is relatively low, as rare but highly predictive combinations of attributes can be strong indicators of fraudulent activity.
- D. Focus solely on rules with very high support (e.g., > 0.1) to ensure statistical significance and avoid overfitting to rare fraudulent events.
- E. Ensure that the Apriori algorithm is run directly within Snowflake using SQL to maximize performance and scalability, rather than extracting the data and processing it in an external Python environment.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Option B is critical because discretization is essential for handling continuous variables in association rule mining. The way these variables are binned can significantly influence the rules discovered. Option C is also critical because in fraud detection, identifying rare but highly predictive rules is crucial. Low support rules, if they have high confidence and lift, can point to specific patterns indicative of fraud. Option A is incorrect because requiring high support would miss rare fraud patterns. Option D is incorrect because some high cardinality attributes might be important indicators. Option E is incorrect as Apriori algorithm cannot be directly run using SQL, Snowpark and python is a good option.

NEW QUESTION # 66

You are developing a Python stored procedure in Snowflake to predict sales for a retail company. You want to incorporate external data (e.g., weather forecasts) into your model. Which of the following methods are valid and efficient ways to access and use external data within your Snowflake Python stored procedure?

- A. Use a Snowflake Pipe to continuously ingest external data from a cloud storage location and access the data within the

stored procedure.

- B. Use a Snowflake external function to pre-process the external data and then pass the processed data as input parameters to the Python stored procedure.
- C. Load the external data into a Snowflake table and then query the table from within the Python stored procedure using the Snowflake Connector for Python
- D. Directly call external APIs within the Python stored procedure using libraries like 'requests'. Snowflake's network policy must be configured to allow outbound connections.
- E. Embed the external data directly into the Python stored procedure's code as a dictionary or JSON object.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Options A, B, C and E are all valid methods. Calling external APIs (A) requires network policy configuration. Loading data into tables (B) is a standard approach. Using external functions (C) allows pre-processing. Option D is highly impractical for large or frequently updated datasets. Snowflake Pipes (E) are an effective way to continually ingest external data into Snowflake.

NEW QUESTION # 67

You're developing a model to predict customer churn using Snowflake. Your dataset is large and continuously growing. You need to implement partitioning strategies to optimize model training and inference performance. You consider the following partitioning strategies: 1. Partitioning by 'customer segment' (e.g., 'High-Value', 'Medium-Value', 'Low-Value'). 2. Partitioning by 'signup_date' (e.g., monthly partitions). 3. Partitioning by 'region' (e.g., 'North America', 'Europe', 'Asia'). Which of the following statements accurately describe the potential benefits and drawbacks of these partitioning strategies within a Snowflake environment, specifically in the context of model training and inference?

- A. Partitioning by 'signup_date' is ideal for capturing temporal dependencies in churn behavior and allows for easy retraining of models with the latest data. It also naturally aligns with a walk-forward validation approach. However, it might not be effective if churn drivers are independent of signup date.
- B. Implementing partitioning requires modifying existing data loading pipelines and may introduce additional overhead in data management. If the cost of partitioning outweighs the performance gains, it's better to rely on Snowflake's built-in micro-partitioning alone. Also, data skew in partition keys is a major concern.
- C. Partitioning by 'region' is useful if churn is heavily influenced by geographic factors (e.g., local market conditions). It can improve query performance during both training and inference when filtering by region. However, it can create data silos, making it difficult to build a global churn model that considers interactions across regions. Furthermore, the 'region' column must have low cardinality.
- D. Partitioning by 'customer_segment' is beneficial if churn patterns are significantly different across segments, allowing for training separate models for each segment. However, if any segment has very few churned customers, it may lead to overfitting or unreliable models for that segment.
- E. Using clustering in Snowflake on top of partitioning will always improve query performance significantly and reduce compute costs irrespective of query patterns.

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Options A, B, C and E are correct because: A: Correctly identifies the benefits (segment-specific models) and drawbacks (overfitting on small segments) of partitioning by 'customer_segment'. B: Accurately describes the advantages (temporal patterns, walk-forward validation) and limitations (independence from signup date) of partitioning by 'signup_date'. C: Properly explains the use case (geographic influence), performance benefits (filtering), and potential drawbacks (data silos) of partitioning by 'region'. E: Correctly highlights the implementation overhead and potential skew issues associated with partitioning. Option D is incorrect because Clustering on top of partitioning is not always guaranteed performance improvements without assessing underlying query patterns. Snowflake automatically partitions data into micro-partitions, so additional clustering might not always result in significant performance improvements.

NEW QUESTION # 68

You are tasked with feature engineering a dataset containing customer transaction data stored in a Snowflake table named 'CUSTOMER TRANSACTIONS'. This table includes columns like 'CUSTOMER ID', 'TRANSACTION DATE', and 'TRANSACTION AMOUNT'. You need to create a new feature representing the 'Recency' of the customer, which is the number of days since their last transaction. Using Snowpark Pandas, which of the following code snippets will correctly calculate the Recency feature as a new column in a Snowpark DataFrame?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option E is the only fully correct approach. It correctly groups by 'CUSTOMER_ID' and finds the maximum transaction date. It calculates the Recency by using 'datediff', and casting 'LAST_TRANSACTION_DATE' with 'Without the cast to', it is possible to run into error in 'datediff' function. 'datediff' function will cause issues when used on a timestamp. The 'recency_sdf' dataframe will only have customer_id and recency.

NEW QUESTION # 69

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