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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q187-Q192):

NEW QUESTION # 187

You are a data scientist working for an e-commerce company. You have a table named 'sales_data' with columns 'product_id', 'customer_id', 'transaction_date', and 'sale_amount'. You need to identify the top 5 products by total sale amount for each month. Which of the following Snowflake SQL queries is the MOST efficient and correct way to achieve this, while also handling potential ties in sale amounts?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Options C and E are correct. Both use a subquery to calculate the rank of each product within each month's sales, then filter for the top 5 products. The main difference is that option C uses DENSE_RANK(), which assigns consecutive ranks even if there are ties in sales amount (resulting in more than 5 products being selected if there are ties for the 5th position), while option E uses RANK(), which assigns the same rank to tied values but can skip ranks. Option A is incorrect because it attempts to filter using HAVING on a ranking calculated within the same query level, which is not allowed in many SQL implementations (and can be logically incorrect). Options B and D are incorrect as they employ ROW_NUMBER() and NTILE(5) respectively. ROW_NUMBER will not handle ties correctly, while NTILE just divides the data into 5 groups without explicitly identifying the 'top' 5. Option A uses a rank function inside the HAVING clause which is often syntactically invalid.

NEW QUESTION # 188

You've trained a machine learning model using Scikit-learn and saved it as 'model.joblib'. You need to deploy this model to Snowflake. Which sequence of commands will correctly stage the model and create a Snowflake external function to use it for inference, assuming you already have a Snowflake stage named 'model_stage'?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 189

You are tasked with training a model within Snowflake to predict customer churn for a telecommunications company. The dataset is stored in a Snowflake table named 'CUSTOMER DATA'. The features include 'age', and 'data_usage'. The target variable is 'churned' (boolean). You want to use the SNOWFLAKE.ML.ANACONDA INTEGRATION to leverage Scikit-learn for model training. Which of the following code snippets correctly performs model training with Snowflake ML, addressing potential issues like feature scaling and data type handling within the stored procedure?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option D correctly implements the model training procedure within Snowflake. It includes: 1. Necessary packages: 'scikit-learn', 'pandas' and 'joblib' are included. 2. Feature scaling: 'StandardScaler' is used to scale the features, which is important for logistic regression. 3. Data handling: 'pd.read_sqr' is used to fetch data into a pandas DataFrame. Explicit Snowflake connection function is created and handles exception 4. Correct Model Persistence: 'joblib.dump' is used to persist the model. Option A is missing the explicit Snowflake Connection creation, which is needed. Option B, doesn't include the feature scaling. Option C, doesn't include

packages and tries to perform split on SQL statement directly which is incorrect. Option D, doesn't transform the test data as part of feature scaling, also X is incorrectly assigned in-place to the fitted scaler.

NEW QUESTION # 190

A data scientist uses bootstrapping to estimate the sampling distribution of a statistic calculated from a dataset stored in Snowflake. They observe that the bootstrap distribution is significantly different from the original data distribution. Which of the following statements best describes the possible reasons for this difference, considering both the theoretical underpinnings of bootstrapping and potential limitations?

- A. Bootstrapping is only appropriate for normally distributed data; if the original data is not normal, the bootstrap distribution will inevitably differ significantly.
- B. The original sample may not be representative of the population, and the bootstrap procedure is simply amplifying the biases present in the original sample. Additionally, the statistic itself may be highly sensitive to outliers or specific data points, leading to a distorted bootstrap distribution.
- C. The statistic being estimated is inherently unstable and has a high variance, causing the bootstrap distribution to be wider and potentially different in shape compared to the original data distribution. This is a normal outcome when dealing with such statistics.
- D. The difference is unexpected; the bootstrap distribution should always closely resemble the original data distribution, regardless of the statistic being estimated.
- E. Bootstrapping always provides accurate estimates of sampling distributions, any significant difference indicates an error in the code implementation.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Options B and C are correct. Bootstrapping relies on the assumption that the original sample is representative of the population. If it isn't, the bootstrap distribution will reflect the biases of the sample. Also certain statistics, particularly those sensitive to outliers or with high variance, can produce bootstrap distributions that differ significantly from the original data distribution. Option A is incorrect because the bootstrap distribution doesn't necessarily have to be same as sample distribution. Option D is incorrect since Bootstrapping makes no assumptions regarding the distribution of original dataset and can be used for any data distribution. Option E is not correct. Bootstrapping is not always accurate and relies on assumptions to perform correctly.

NEW QUESTION # 191

You have built and deployed a model to predict the likelihood of loan default using Snowpark and deployed as a Snowflake UDF. You are using a separate Snowflake table 'LOAN APPLICATIONS' as input, which contains current applicant data'. After several weeks in production, you observe that the model's accuracy has significantly dropped. The original training data was collected during a period of low interest rates and stable economic conditions. Which of the following strategies are the MOST effective for identifying potential causes of this performance degradation and determining if a model retrain is necessary, in the context of Snowflake?

- A. Compare the distribution of input features in the 'LOAN_APPLICATIONS' table to the distribution of the features in the original training dataset using Snowflake's statistical functions (e.g., APPROX_COUNT DISTINCT, &AVG', 'STDDEV'). Significant deviations indicate data drift.
- B. Assume the model is no longer valid due to changing economic conditions and immediately retrain the model with the latest available data without further investigation.
- C. Monitor the model's precision and recall using a dedicated monitoring dashboard built on top of the model's predictions and actual loan outcomes (once available). Create a Snowflake alert that triggers when either metric falls below a predefined threshold.
- D. Re-run the original model training code with the 'LOAN_APPLICATIONS' table as input and compare the resulting model coefficients to the coefficients of the deployed model. Significant differences indicate model decay.
- E. Regularly sample data from the 'LOAN_APPLICATIONS' table and manually compare it to the original training data. This provides a qualitative assessment of potential changes.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Options A and B are the most effective. A identifies data drift by comparing feature distributions, indicating potential changes in the input data. B monitors performance metrics and triggers alerts based on predefined thresholds. C is too manual and inefficient. D isn't appropriate, re-running model training would produce a new model not identifying degradation of current one. E is premature;

- [illegible]

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