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

### NEW QUESTION # 282

You are building a machine learning model using Snowpark Python to predict house prices. The dataset contains a feature column named 'location' which contains free-form text descriptions of house locations. You want to leverage a pre-trained Large Language Model (LLM) hosted externally to extract structured location features like city, state, and zip code from the free-form text within Snowpark. You want to minimize the data transferred out of Snowflake. Which approach is most efficient and secure?

- A. Use to load the 'location' column data into a Pandas DataFrame, call the external LLM API in your Python script to enrich the location data and then use to store the enriched data back into a Snowflake table.
- B. Use the Snowflake Connector for Python to directly query the 'location' column and call the external LLM API from the connector. Then write the updated data into a new table.
- C. **Create a Snowflake External Function that calls the external LLM API. Pass the 'location' column data to the External Function and retrieve the structured location features. Then apply the External Function directly on the Snowpark DataFrame.**
- D. Create a Snowpark User-Defined Function (UDF) that calls the external LLM API. Pass the 'location' column data to the UDF and retrieve the structured location features. Then apply the UDF directly on the Snowpark DataFrame.
- E. Use Snowpark's 'createOrReplaceStage' to create an external stage pointing to the LLM API endpoint. Load the 'location' data into this stage and call the LLM API directly from the Snowflake stage using SQL.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Using a Snowflake External Function is the most efficient and secure way to interact with an external LLM API for this task. Here's why: Efficiency: External Functions allow Snowflake to directly call the external service in parallel, leveraging Snowflake's compute resources. This minimizes data transfer between Snowflake and the client environment. Security: External Functions support secure communication with external services using API integration objects, which handle authentication and authorization. Data Governance: Keeps all processing within Snowflake's secure environment, reducing the risk of data leakage. Options A, C, and E involve transferring the data outside of Snowflake, which is less secure and less performant. Option D is not a valid approach for integrating with an external LLM API.

### NEW QUESTION # 283

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. **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.**
- B. 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.
- C. Focus solely on rules with very high support (e.g.,  $> 0.1$ ) to ensure statistical significance and avoid overfitting to rare fraudulent events.
- D. 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.
- E. **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.**

**Answer: A,E**

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 # 284

You are building a multi-class classification model in Snowflake to predict the category of customer support tickets (e.g., 'Billing', 'Technical Support', 'Sales Inquiry', 'Account Management', 'Feature Request') based on the ticket's text content. The initial model evaluation shows an overall accuracy of 75%, but the 'Feature Request' category has a significantly lower precision and recall compared to other categories. Which of the following strategies would be MOST effective in addressing this issue, considering the limitations and advantages of Snowflake's data processing capabilities and typical machine learning practices?

- A. All of the above.
- B. Oversample the 'Feature Request' category in the training dataset before training the model. This involves creating synthetic data points or duplicating existing data to balance the class distribution. This can be done using SQL and Snowflake's internal stage for storing temporary data before training.
- C. Engineer new features specifically designed to improve the model's ability to distinguish 'Feature Request' tickets from other categories. This could involve creating sentiment scores for 'innovation' or using topic modeling to identify key themes related to feature requests.
- D. Increase the threshold for classifying a ticket as 'Feature Request' to improve precision, even if it further reduces recall. This prioritizes accurate identification of feature requests over capturing all of them.
- E. Apply a cost-sensitive learning approach during model training, assigning a higher misclassification cost to errors involving the 'Feature Request' category. This encourages the model to prioritize correctly classifying feature requests.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

All options are potentially beneficial. Increasing the threshold (A) improves precision. Oversampling (B) addresses class imbalance. Cost-sensitive learning (C) penalizes misclassification. Feature engineering (D) improves discrimination. Therefore, the optimal solution may involve combining these strategies. Oversampling can be implemented using SQL and INSERT INTO statements in Snowflake, storing the oversampled data in a temporary table. Cost-sensitive learning might involve adjusting model weights or using a custom loss function (depending on the chosen model framework, potentially requiring integration with external ML tools).

#### NEW QUESTION # 285

You've trained a model using Snowflake ML and want to deploy it for real-time predictions using a Snowflake UDF. To ensure minimal latency, you need to optimize the UDF's performance. Which of the following strategies and considerations are most important when creating and deploying a UDF for model inference in Snowflake to minimize latency, especially when the model is large (e.g., > 100MB)?

Select all that apply.

- A. Utilize a Snowflake external function instead of a UDF if the model requires access to resources outside of Snowflake's environment.
- B. Store the trained model as a BLOB within the UDF code itself to avoid external dependencies.
- C. Use smaller warehouse size for UDF evaluation in order to reduce latency and compute costs.
- D. Ensure the UDF code is written in Python and utilizes vectorized operations with libraries like NumPy to process data in batches efficiently.
- E. Use a Snowflake Stage to store the model file and load the model within the UDF using 'snowflake.snowpark.files.SnowflakeFile' to minimize memory footprint.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

Options A and C are the most important strategies. Option A: Vectorized operations in Python using libraries like NumPy can significantly improve the performance of UDFs, especially for large datasets. Option C: Storing the model in a Snowflake Stage and loading it within the UDF helps manage memory usage efficiently, especially when dealing with large models. Option B is not recommended as embedding large BLOB data within UDF code increases UDF size. Option D: External functions introduce additional latency due to the need to communicate with external resources. Option E is incorrect because smaller warehouses may lead to longer processing times.

#### NEW QUESTION # 286

You are tasked with automating the retraining of a fraud detection model in Snowflake. The model is deployed as a Snowflake User-Defined Function (UDF). The training data resides in a Snowflake table named 'TRANSACTIONS'. You want to trigger retraining if the model's performance, as measured by AUC, drops below 0.80. The model's AUC is tracked in a Snowflake table named 'MODEL PERFORMANCE'. Which of the following strategies provides the MOST efficient and robust solution for

automating this retraining process within Snowflake, minimizing latency and external dependencies?

- A. Schedule a job on an external system (e.g., a cron job on a Linux server) to periodically query 'MODEL PERFORMANCE' and trigger a model retraining process if the AUC is below 0.80. This process would retrain the model externally and update the UDF in Snowflake.
- B. Manually monitor on a dashboard and trigger retraining via a Snowflake Worksheet when needed.
- C. Use a Snowflake Task that executes a stored procedure. The stored procedure queries 'MODEL PERFORMANCE', and if the AUC is below 0.80, it triggers a Data Engineering pipeline (e.g., using Airflow or Databricks) to retrain the model and update the UDF.
- D. **Implement a Snowflake Task that executes a stored procedure. The stored procedure queries 'MODEL PERFORMANCE'. If the AUC is below 0.80, it executes a Snowflake ML pipeline using 'snowflake.ml.modeling' to retrain the model directly within Snowflake and updates the UDF in place using 'CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION'.**
- E. Create an external function that is invoked periodically by a Snowflake Task. The external function queries 'MODEL PERFORMANCE' and uses a cloud provider's machine learning service (e.g., AWS SageMaker) to retrain the model and update the UDF using Snowflake's external functions capabilities for model deployment.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option C is the most efficient and robust solution. It leverages Snowflake's built-in Task capabilities and Snowflake ML to retrain the model directly within Snowflake. This minimizes latency, eliminates external dependencies, and keeps the entire process within the Snowflake environment. Options A, B, and D introduce external dependencies, increasing complexity and potential points of failure. Option E is not automated and therefore not a viable solution for automated retraining. Snowflake ML streamlines the retraining process and ensures consistency with the initial model development environment. Using 'CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION' ensures the UDF is updated atomically.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 287**

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