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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q225-Q230):

NEW QUESTION # 225
A data science team is evaluating different methods for summarizing lengthy customer support tickets using Snowflake Cortex. The goal is to generate concise summaries that capture the key issues and resolutions. Which of the following approaches is/are

appropriate for achieving this goal within Snowflake, considering the need for efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and scalability? (Select all that apply)

- A. Creating a custom summarization model using a transformer-based architecture like BART or T5, training it on a large dataset of support tickets and summaries within Snowflake using Snowpark ML, and then deploying this custom model for generating summaries via a UDF.
- B. Developing a Python UDF that leverages a pre-trained summarization model from a library like 'transformers' and deploying it in Snowflake. Managing the model loading and inference within the UDF.
- C. Calling the Snowflake Cortex 'COMPLETE' endpoint with a detailed prompt that instructs the model to summarize the support ticket, explicitly specifying the desired summary length and format.
- D. Using the 'SNOWFLAKE.ML.PREDICT' function with a summarization task-specific model provided by Snowflake Cortex, passing the full ticket text as input to generate a summary.
- E. Employing a SQL-based approach using string manipulation functions and keyword extraction techniques to identify important sentences and concatenate them to form a summary.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Options A and D are the most appropriate approaches. Snowflake Cortex provides summarization task-specific models that are optimized for performance and cost-effectiveness within the Snowflake environment, Option A utilizes the task-specific model using Snowflake's SNOWFLAKE.ML.PREDICT function. Option D utilizes the 'COMPLETE endpoint. Option B is more complex and resource-intensive, as it requires training a custom model. Option C is less effective because it is hard to implement accurate summarization logic only with SQL. Option E introduces external dependencies and management complexities.

NEW QUESTION # 226
You are working on a fraud detection model and need to prepare transaction data'. You have two tables: 'transactions' (transaction_id, customer_id, transaction_date, amount, merchant_id) and (merchant_id, city, state). You need to perform the following data cleaning and feature engineering steps using Snowpark: 1. Remove duplicate transactions based on 'transaction_id'. 2. Join the 'transactions' table with the 'merchant_locations table to add city and state information to each transaction. 3. Create a new feature called 'amount_category' based on the transaction amount, categorized as 'Low', 'Medium', or 'High'. 4. The categorization thresholds are defined as follows: 'LoW: amount < 50 'Medium': 50 amount < 200 'High': amount >= 200 Which of the following statements about performing these operations using Snowpark are accurate?

- A. A LEFT JOIN should be used to join the 'transactions' and 'merchant_location' tables to ensure that all transactions are included, even if some merchant IDs are not present in the 'merchant_location' table.
- B. The construct in Snowpark can be used to create the 'amount_category' feature directly within the DataFrame transformation without needing a UDF
- C. You can register SQL UDF to calculate the 'amount_category' using 'CASE WHEN' statement
- D. Removing duplicate transactions can be efficiently done using the method on the Snowpark DataFrame, specifying 'transaction_id' as the subset. Creating the amount categories can be completed using the 'when' clause with multiple 'otherwise' clauses.
- E. Removing duplicate transactions can be efficiently done using the method on the Snowpark DataFrame, specifying 'transaction_id' as the subset. Creating the amount categories requires use of a User-Defined Function (UDF) as the logic can't be efficiently embedded in a single 'when' clause.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
Options C, D and E are correct. Option C is correct because Snowpark's construct allows creating new features based on conditional logic directly within DataFrame transformations, avoiding the need for a UDF for simple categorizations like this. Option D is correct because SQL UDF can be used to create a function that returns Option E is also correct because the method efficiently removes duplicates, and the 'when' clauses enables easy categorization of in snowflake. Option A is incorrect, the categorization doesn't necessarily require UDF. Option B is incorrect since a RIGHT or INNER join is valid as well.

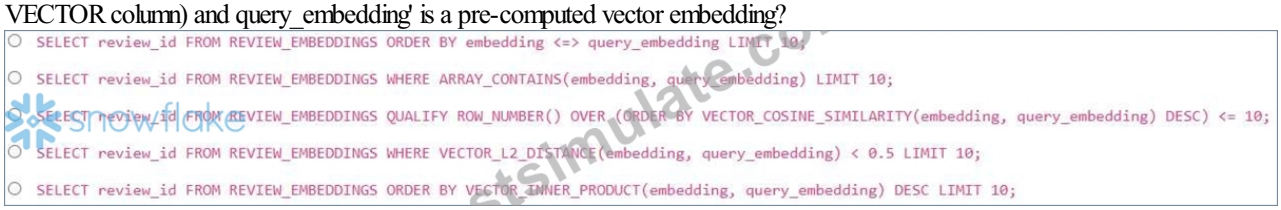
NEW QUESTION # 227
You've deployed a regression model in Snowflake to predict product sales. After a month, you observe that the RMSE on your validation dataset has increased significantly compared to the initial deployment. Analyzing the prediction errors, you notice a pattern: the model consistently underestimates sales for products with a recent surge in social media mentions. Which of the following actions would be MOST effective in addressing this issue and improving the model's RMSE?

- A. Decrease the learning rate of the optimization algorithm during retraining to avoid overshooting the optimal weights.
- B. Incorporate a feature representing the number of social media mentions for each product into the model and retrain.
- C. Implement a moving average smoothing technique on the target variable (sales) before retraining the model.
- D. Retrain the model using only the most recent data (e.g., last week) to adapt to the changing sales patterns.
- E. Increase the regularization strength of the model to prevent overfitting to the original training data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Incorporating the social media mentions feature directly addresses the observed pattern in the errors. While other options might have some impact, adding the missing information is the most targeted and effective approach. Option A might help prevent overfitting, but doesn't address the missing information. Option B could lead to instability if the recent data isn't representative. Option D affects training but isn't specific to the issue. Option E smooths the target but doesn't explicitly account for social media influence.

NEW QUESTION # 228
You are using Snowflake Cortex to analyze customer reviews. You have created a vector embedding for each review using a UDF that calls a remote LLM inference endpoint. Now you need to perform a similarity search to identify reviews that are similar to a given query review. Which of the following SQL queries leveraging vector functions in Snowflake is the MOST efficient and appropriate way to achieve this, assuming the 'REVIEW EMBEDDINGS' table has columns 'review_id' and 'embedding' (a VECTOR column) and query_embedding' is a pre-computed vector embedding?



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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most efficient and accurate way to perform a similarity search with vector embeddings is using ordered in descending order because inner product is the fastest of the vector functions and still gets the vector similarity score. The operator performs an exact match which doesn't consider vector similarity (A). is for array data, not vectors (B). 'QUALIFY' and 'VECTOR COSINE SIMILARITY works but isn't optimal (C), and L2 distance require some value/threshold to compare. 'ORDER BY ... LIMIT is efficient with the inner product, it's very fast (E).

NEW QUESTION # 229
You are developing a model to predict customer churn using Snowflake ML. After training a Gradient Boosting model, you want to understand the relationship between 'number_of_products' and the churn probability. You generate a partial dependence plot (PDP) for 'number_of_products'. The PDP shows a steep increase in churn probability as 'number_of_products' increases from 1 to 3, followed by a plateau. Which of the following statements are the MOST accurate interpretations of this PDP? Assume the dataset is balanced and has undergone proper preprocessing.

- A. Increasing the number of products purchased by all customers will definitively reduce overall churn.
- B. Customers who purchase more than 3 products are less likely to churn, suggesting higher engagement or satisfaction.
- C. The model is perfectly calibrated, and the PDP accurately represents the true causal effect of 'number_of_products' on churn.
- D. The PDP indicates a high degree of interaction between 'number_of_products' and other features in the model, making the interpretation unreliable.
- E. There might be a confounding variable correlated with both 'number_of_products' and churn, leading to a spurious relationship in the PDP.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and C. A: The plateau after 3 products indicates that increasing purchases beyond this point doesn't significantly reduce churn. C: PDPs show correlation, not causation. A confounding variable could be driving both 'number_of_products' and churn. Option B is incorrect because no model is perfectly calibrated and PDPs don't represent causal effects without further analysis. Option D is plausible but requires more information about the specific model and feature interactions. Option E is incorrect as PDPs indicate correlation and not necessarily causation, thus, it would be unsafe to assume increasing the number of products would definitively reduce churn.

NEW QUESTION # 230
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