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## DSA-C03 Training Tools & DSA-C03 Exam Preview

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## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q229-Q234):

**NEW QUESTION # 229**
You've trained a sales forecasting model using Snowpark ML and want to deploy it within Snowflake for real-time predictions. You've decided to store the predictions directly in a Snowflake table. The model predicts sales for different product categories based on historical data and promotional activities. Which of the following approaches is the MOST efficient and scalable way to store these predictions, considering a high volume of prediction requests and the need for quick retrieval for downstream

dashboards?

- A. Storing predictions in a single, wide table with all features and predictions as columns. No partitioning or clustering is implemented.
- B. Storing predictions in a key-value store like Redis and referencing the keys from a Snowflake table. Requires external network access from Snowflake.
- C. Storing predictions in a VARIANT column in a single table. All prediction results for a given product category are stored as a JSON document within the VARIANT column.
- D. Storing predictions in a separate table with a composite key of product category and timestamp, with clustering on the timestamp column and partitioning by product category.
- E. Storing predictions in an external stage (e.g., AWS S3) and querying them using an external table. The external table definition includes the sales prediction as a column.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Option B is the most efficient and scalable approach. Partitioning by product category allows for faster querying of specific categories. Clustering on the timestamp column ensures that recent predictions are quickly accessible. A composite key of product category and timestamp provides uniqueness. Option A lacks any optimization for querying. Option C can lead to performance issues with large JSON documents and querying specific values within the VARIANT. Option D introduces latency due to external stage access, and external tables are generally slower for frequent queries compared to native Snowflake tables. Option E introduces external dependency and network latency, which is generally not preferred if a native Snowflake solution is possible.

**NEW QUESTION # 230**
You are investigating website session durations stored in a Snowflake table named 'WEB SESSIONS. You suspect that bot traffic is artificially inflating the average session duration. You have the following session durations (in seconds) in the 'SESSION DURATION' column: [10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 1000]. Given this data and the context of bot traffic, which measure of central tendency is MOST robust to the influence of the outlier (1000) in this dataset? Assuming you already have table and dataframe created for this analysis. (Choose ONE)

- A. Median
- B. Mode
- C. Mean
- D. Trimmed mean (e.g. 10% trimmed)
- E. Geometric Mean

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
The median is the most robust measure of central tendency in the presence of outliers. The mean is heavily influenced by extreme values. The mode is not guaranteed to be a stable measure. Geometric mean is also not robust. Trimmed mean can be useful, it's less robust compared to Median.

**NEW QUESTION # 231**
You are analyzing customer churn for a telecommunications company. You have a Snowflake table called 'CUSTOMER ACTIVITY with columns 'CUSTOMER ID', 'CALL DURATION_SUM' (total call duration in minutes), 'DATA USAGE GB' (total data usage in GB), 'CONTRACT LENGTH MONTHS', and 'CHURNED' (boolean indicating whether the customer churned). You want to understand the relationship between these features and churn. Specifically, you want to visualize the distribution of 'CALL DURATION SUM' for churned and non-churned customers. Which of the following visualizations, combined with appropriate Snowflake SQL to prepare the data, would BEST illustrate the relationship between 'CALL DURATION SUM' and 'CHURNED'?

- A. A scatter plot with on the x-axis and 'CHURNED' (0 or 1) on the y-axis, generated directly from the table using an external visualization tool connected to Snowflake.
- B. A box plot with 'CHURNED on the x-axis and "CALL DURATION SUM' on the y-axis, generated using an external visualization tool connected to Snowflake, after preparing the data using a CTE (Common Table Expression) in Snowflake to categorize customers by churn status.
- C. A histogram of 'CALL DURATION SUM" for churned customers and a separate histogram of "CALL DURATION SUM' for non-churned customers, generated using an external visualization tool connected to Snowflake, after preparing the

data using a CTE (Common Table Expression) in Snowflake to categorize customers by churn status.

- D. A line chart plotting the average 'CALL DURATION SUM' over time, ignoring the 'CHURNED' status.
- E. A pie chart showing the percentage of churned and non-churned customers, with no consideration of 'CALL DURATION SUM'

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Option C is the best choice- A box plot effectively visualizes the distribution of ' CALL DURATION SUM' for each 'CHURNED' category (churned and non-churned). It shows the median, quartiles, and outliers, allowing for a clear comparison of the distribution of call durations between the two groups. The CTE allows for any required aggregation or filtering before sending the data to the visualization tool- A scatter plot (option A) is not ideal for visualizing distributions. Histograms (option B) can work, but box plots are often more concise and informative for comparing distributions across groups. A pie chart (option D) ignores 'CALL DURATION SUM'- Aline chart (option E) ignores individual customers and time, losing the ability to relate 'CALL DURATION SUM' and 'CHURNED' at the customer level.

**NEW QUESTION # 232**
A data scientist is analyzing website click-through rates (CTR) for two different ad campaigns. Campaign A ran for two weeks and had 10,000 impressions with 500 clicks. Campaign B also ran for two weeks with 12,000 impressions and 660 clicks. The data scientist wants to determine if there's a statistically significant difference in CTR between the two campaigns. Assume the population standard deviation is unknown and unequal for the two campaigns. Which statistical test is most appropriate to use, and what Snowflake SQL code would be used to approximate the p-value for this test (assume 'clicks_b' , and are already defined Snowflake variables)?

- A. An independent samples t-test, because we are comparing the means of two independent samples. Snowflake code: SELECT
```
t_test_ind(ARRAY_CONSTRUCT(clicks_a/impressions_a), ARRAY_CONSTRUCT(clicks_b/impressions_b), 'VAR_EQUAL=FALSE')
```
- B. A one-sample t-test, because we are comparing the sample mean of campaign A to the sample mean of campaign Snowflake code: 'SELECT t_test_lsamp(clicks_a/impressions_a - clicks_b/impressions_b, 0)'
- C. A paired t-test, because we are comparing two related samples over time. Snowflake code: 'SELECT t_test_ind(clicks_a/impressions_a, 'VAR EQUAL-TRUE')
- D. Az-test, because we know the population standard deviation. Snowflake code: 'SELECT normcdf(clicks_a/impressions_a - clicks_b/impressions_b, O, 1)'
- E. An independent samples t-test (Welch's t-test), because we are comparing the means of two independent samples with unequal variances. Snowflake code (approximation using UDF - assuming UDF 'p_value_from_t_stat' exists that calculates p-value from t-statistic and degrees of freedom):
```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calculate_welch_t_test(n1 FLOAT, mean1 FLOAT, var1 FLOAT, n2 FLOAT, mean2 FLOAT, var2 FLOAT) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE JAVASCRIPT AS $$
  var t_stat = (mean1 - mean2) / Math.sqrt((var1 / n1) + (var2 / n2));
  var df = Math.pow((var1 / n1) + (var2 / n2), 2) / ((Math.pow(var1 / n1, 2) / (n1 - 1)) + (Math.pow(var2 / n2, 2) / (n2 - 1)));
  return t_stat;
$$;
SELECT p_value_from_t_stat(calculate_welch_t_test(10000, 500/10000, VAR(SELECT clicks FROM campaign_a_data), 12000, 660/12000, VAR(SELECT clicks FROM campaign_b_data)), ...); //Fill in degrees of freedom calculation in UDF.
```

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
The correct answer is E. Since we're comparing the means of two independent samples (Campaign A and Campaign B) and the population standard deviations are unknown, an independent samples t-test is appropriate. Because the problem stated that the variances are unequal, Welch's t-test provides a more accurate p-value and confidence intervals. The Snowflake function handles independent samples and the 'VAR_EQUAL=FALSE' parameter specifies that the variances should not be assumed to be equal. The other options are incorrect because they use inappropriate tests given the problem conditions. The z-test is not appropriate because the population standard deviations are unknown. A paired t-test is for related samples. A one sample test is to test one mean against a constant not another mean.

**NEW QUESTION # 233**
You are developing a fraud detection model in Snowflake. You've identified that transaction amounts and transaction frequency are key features. You observe that the transaction amounts are heavily right-skewed and the transaction frequencies have outliers. Furthermore, the model needs to be robust against seasonal variations in transaction frequency. Which of the following feature engineering steps, when applied in sequence, would be MOST appropriate to handle these data characteristics effectively?

- A. 1. Apply a logarithmic transformation to the transaction amounts. 2. Replace outliers in transaction frequency with the

mean value. 3. Create lag features of transaction frequency for the previous 7 days.

- B. 1. Apply a square root transformation to the transaction amounts. 2. Standardize the transaction frequencies using Z-score normalization. 3. Create dummy variables for the day of the week.
- C. 1. Apply a logarithmic transformation to the transaction amounts. 2. Apply a Winsorization technique to the transaction frequencies to handle outliers. 3. Calculate a rolling average of transaction frequency over a 7-day window.
- D. 1. Apply a Box-Cox transformation to the transaction amounts. 2. Apply a quantile-based transformation (e.g., using NTILE) to the transaction frequencies to map them to a uniform distribution. 3. Calculate the difference between the current transaction frequency and the average transaction frequency for that day of the week over the past year.
- E. 1. Apply min-max scaling to the transaction amounts. 2. Remove outliers in transaction frequency using the Interquartile Range (IQR) method. 3. Calculate the cumulative sum of transaction frequencies.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Option C is the most comprehensive solution. Box-Cox transformation is effective for skewed data and can handle negative values (if applicable after shifting). Quantile-based transformation maps the transaction frequencies to a uniform distribution, mitigating the impact of outliers. Calculating the difference between the current transaction frequency and the historical average for that day of the week effectively removes seasonality. Logarithmic transformation (A) is a good alternative to Box-Cox but might not be optimal for all skewness types. Winsorization (A) reduces the impact of outliers but doesn't necessarily normalize the data distribution. Standardization (B) is suitable if the data follows a normal distribution, but may not be effective with heavy outliers. Min-max scaling (D) preserves the data distribution, so it is not a remedy for skewed data. Removing outliers (D) can lead to information loss. Replacing outliers with the mean (E) can distort the data distribution.

**NEW QUESTION # 234**
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