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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q285-Q290):

NEW QUESTION # 285
A data scientist is exploring customer purchase data in Snowflake to identify high-value customer segments. They have a table named 'CUSTOMER TRANSACTIONS with columns 'CUSTOMER ID', 'TRANSACTION_DATE', and 'PURCHASE_AMOUNT'. They want to calculate the interquartile range (IQR) of'PURCHASE AMOUNT for each customer.

Which SQL query using Snowsight is the most efficient and accurate way to calculate and display the IQR for each 'CUSTOMER ID?

```
SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, APPROX_PERCENTILE(PURCHASE_AMOUNT, 0.75) - APPROX_PERCENTILE(PURCHASE_AMOUNT, 0.25) AS IQR FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID;

SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, PERCENTILE_CONT(0.75) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY PURCHASE_AMOUNT) - PERCENTILE_CONT(0.25) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY PURCHASE_AMOUNT) AS IQR FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID;

SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, MAX(PURCHASE_AMOUNT) - MIN(PURCHASE_AMOUNT) AS IQR FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID;

SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, STDDEV(PURCHASE_AMOUNT) AS IQR FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID;

SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, QUANTILE(PURCHASE_AMOUNT, 4)[3] - QUANTILE(PURCHASE_AMOUNT, 4)[1] AS IQR FROM CUSTOMER_TRANSACTIONS GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID;
```


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

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option E, using 'QUANTILE, is the most accurate way to calculate the IQR. 4)' returns an array representing the quartiles (0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%). Subtracting the 25th percentile (index 1) from the 75th percentile (index 3) gives the IQR. Other options either approximate the percentiles (APPROX_PERCENTILE), calculate the range (MAX-MIN), or calculate standard deviation, none of which directly give the IQR. Option B while syntactically valid is less performant and returns the IQR on entire table not grouped by customer.

NEW QUESTION # 286
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 separate table with a composite key of product category and timestamp, with clustering on the timestamp column and partitioning by product category.
- B. Storing predictions in a single, wide table with all features and predictions as columns. No partitioning or clustering is implemented.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. Storing predictions in a key-value store like Redis and referencing the keys from a Snowflake table. Requires external network access from Snowflake.

Answer: A

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 # 287
A financial services company wants to predict loan defaults. They have a table 'LOAN APPLICATIONS' with columns 'application_id', applicant_income', 'applicant_age' , and 'loan_amount'. You need to create several derived features to improve model performance.
Which of the following derived features, when used in combination, would provide the MOST comprehensive view of an applicant's financial stability and ability to repay the loan? Select all that apply

- A. Calculated as 'applicant_age / applicant_income'.
- B. Requires external data from a credit bureau to determine total debt, then calculated as 'total_debt / applicant_income' (Assume credit bureau integration is already in place)
- C. Calculated as 'applicant_age applicant_age'.
- D. Calculated as 'loan_amount I applicant_age' .
- E. Calculated as 'applicant_income I loan_amount'.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
The best combination provides diverse perspectives on financial stability. directly reflects the applicant's ability to cover the loan with their income. represents the loan burden relative to the applicant's age and can expose risk in younger, less established applicants. provides the most comprehensive view, including existing debt obligations from external data. "age_squared' and are less directly informative about repayment ability. They could potentially capture non-linear relationships, but 'age_squareff is more likely to introduce overfitting. relies on an external data source, making it a powerful, but potentially more complex, feature to implement.

NEW QUESTION # 288
You are tasked with identifying fraudulent transactions from unstructured log data stored in Snowflake. The logs contain various fields, including timestamps, user IDs, and transaction details embedded within free-text descriptions. You plan to use a supervised learning approach, having labeled a subset of transactions as 'fraudulent' or 'not fraudulent.' Which of the following methods best describes the extraction and processing of this data for training a machine learning model within Snowflake?

- A. Use a combination of regular expressions and natural language processing (NLP) techniques within Snowflake UDFs to extract key features such as transaction amounts, product categories, and sentiment scores from the log descriptions. Then, combine these extracted features with other structured data (e.g., user demographics) and train a classification model using these features. The NLP steps include tokenization, stop word removal, and TF-IDF vectorization.
- B. Extract the entire log description field and train a word embedding model (e.g., Word2Vec) on the entire dataset. Average the word vectors for each transaction's log description to create a document vector. Train a classification model (e.g., Random Forest) on these document vectors within Snowflake.
- C. Export the entire log data to an external machine learning platform (e.g., AWS SageMaker) and perform feature extraction, NLP processing, and model training there. Import the trained model back into Snowflake as a UDF for prediction.
- D. Treat the unstructured log description as a categorical feature and directly apply one-hot encoding within Snowflake, then train a classification model. Due to high dimensionality perform PCA for dimensionality reduction before training.
- E. Use regular expressions within a Snowflake UDF to extract relevant information (e.g., amount, item description) from the log descriptions. Convert extracted data into numerical features using one-hot encoding within the UDF. Then, train a model using the extracted numerical features directly within Snowflake using SQL extensions for machine learning.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C provides the most comprehensive and effective approach. It combines the strengths of both regular expressions (for structured data extraction) and NLP techniques (for understanding the semantic content of the log descriptions). Using Snowflake UDFs keeps the data processing within Snowflake, minimizing data movement. Combining extracted features with other structured data enhances the model's performance.

NEW QUESTION # 289
You are working with a dataset containing timestamps representing website user activity. The timestamps are stored as strings in the format 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS.SSSSSS' in a Snowflake table named 'website_activity'. You need to extract the hour of the day from these timestamps and encode it as a cyclical feature using sine and cosine transformations. This is to capture the cyclical nature of user activity throughout the day (e.g., 23:00 and 00:00 are close in time). Which of the following Snowflake SQL code snippets correctly implements this cyclical encoding and creates the 'hour_sin' and 'hour_cos' columns?

- A.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW encoded activity AS SELECT . SIN(EXTRACT(HOUR FROM CAST(activity timestamp AS TIMESTAMP))  (2  PI() / 24)) AS hour_sin,
COS(EXTRACT(HOUR FROM CAST(activity_timestamp AS TIMESTAMP))  (2  PI() / 24)) AS hour_cos FROM website_activity;
```
- B.
```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW encoded activity AS SELECT . SIN(DATE_PART('hour', activity timestamp)  (2  PI() / 24)) AS hour_sin,
COS(DATE_PART('hour', activity_timestamp)  (2  PI() / 24)) AS hour_cos FROM website_activity;
```
- C.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW encoded_activity AS SELECT  , SIN(HOUR(activity_timestamp)   (2   PI() / 24)) AS hour_sin, COS(HOUR(activity_timestamp)
(2   PI() / 24)) AS hour_cos FROM website_activity;
```

- D.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW encoded_activity AS SELECT  , SIN(MOD(EXTRACT(HOUR FROM CAST(activity_timestamp AS TIMESTAMP)),24)   (2   PI() / 24)) AS hour_sin,
COS(MOD(EXTRACT(HOUR FROM CAST(activity_timestamp AS TIMESTAMP)),24)   (2   PI() / 24)) AS hour_cos FROM website_activity;
```

- E.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW encoded_activity AS SELECT  , SIN(TO_NUMBER(SUBSTRING(activity_timestamp, 12, 2))   (2   PI() / 24)) AS hour_sin,
COS(TO_NUMBER(SUBSTRING(activity_timestamp, 12, 2))   (2   PI() / 24)) AS hour_cos FROM website_activity;
```

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option A is correct. It properly casts the timestamp string to a TIMESTAMP data type using 'CAST(activity_timestamp AS TIMESTAMP) , extracts the hour using 'EXTRACT(HOUR FROM ... y , and applies the sine and cosine transformations to create the cyclical features. Options B, C, and D might contain syntax errors or incorrect functions. Using SUBSTRING to extract can be prone to errors as it doesn't perform data validation. Option E also works but it uses a MOD function which is redundant. Therefore, it is less preferable to Option A.

NEW QUESTION # 290
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