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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22
A financial institution wants to predict fraudulent transactions on credit card data stored in Snowflake. The dataset includes features like transaction amount, merchant ID, location, time of day, and user profile information. The target variable is 'is_fraudulent' (0 or 1). You have trained several binary classification models (Logistic Regression, Random Forest, and Gradient Boosting) using scikit-learn and persisted them using a Snowflake external function for inference. To optimize for both performance (inference speed) and accuracy, which of the following steps should you consider before deploying your model for real-time scoring using the external function? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.

- A. Replace the trained models with a simple rule-based system based solely on transaction amount. If the amount is greater than a threshold, flag it as fraudulent, as this will be faster than calling the external function.

- B. Increase the batch size of requests sent to the external function to amortize the overhead of invoking the external function itself, even if it increases latency for individual transactions.
- C. Normalize or standardize the input features in Snowflake using SQL before passing them to the external function to ensure consistent scaling and potentially improve model performance.
- D. Evaluate the models on a representative held-out dataset within Snowflake using SQL queries (e.g., calculating AUC, precision, recall) to choose the model with the best balance of performance and accuracy before deploying it.
- E. Implement feature selection techniques (e.g., using feature importance scores from Random Forest or Gradient Boosting) to reduce the number of features passed to the external function, improving inference speed.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
A, C, and D are the correct answers. A addresses optimizing inference speed by reducing input complexity. C addresses ensuring data quality and model performance consistency. D covers rigorous model validation and selection. B could potentially improve throughput, but could also hurt latency, so it is not always an optimal choice without careful consideration of requirements. E is incorrect as its a huge oversimplification and will likely have low accuracy.

NEW QUESTION # 23
A marketing team uses Snowflake to store customer purchase data'. They want to segment customers based on their spending habits using a derived feature called The 'PURCHASES' table has columns 'customer id' (IN T), 'purchase_date' (DATE), and 'purchase_amount' (NUMBER). The team needs a way to handle situations where a customer might have missing months (no purchases in a particular month). They want to impute a 0 spend for those months before calculating the average. Which approach provides the most accurate and robust calculation, especially when considering users with sparse purchase history?

- A. Calculate the total spend for each customer and divide by the number of months since their first purchase: / DATEDIFF(month, CURRENT DATE()) GROUP BY customer_id'.
- B. Calculate the average monthly spend directly from the 'PURCHASES' table without accounting for missing months: 'AVG(purchase_amount) GROUP BY customer_id, date_trunc('month',
- C. Use a window function to calculate the average spend over a fixed window of the last 3 months, ignoring missing months in the calculation.
- D. Calculate the average spend only for customers with purchases in every month of the year. Ignore other customers in the analysis.
- E. Create a view containing all months for each customer, left join with the 'PURCHASES' table, impute 0 for null 'purchase_amounts values, and then calculate the average spend. Requires creating a helper table for all the month.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option B provides the most accurate and robust solution. By creating a view with all months for each customer and joining with the "PURCHASES' table, you can explicitly account for missing months by imputing 0 spend. This ensures that the average spend calculation is not biased by only considering months with purchases. Option A will underestimate the average spend for customers with missing months. Option C focuses only on recent months and doesn't address the issue of imputing 0 for missing data, potentially creating bias. Option D divides by the total number of months since the first purchase, but doesn't explicitly account for missing months with 0 spend. Option E biases your data by only looking at full year users.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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. 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.
- B. The difference is unexpected; the bootstrap distribution should always closely resemble the original data distribution, regardless of the statistic being estimated.
- C. Bootstrapping is only appropriate for normally distributed data; if the original data is not normal, the bootstrap distribution will inevitably differ significantly.

- D. 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.
- E. Bootstrapping always provides accurate estimates of sampling distributions, any significant difference indicates an error in the code implementation.

Answer: A,D

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 # 25
You are building an image classification model within Snowflake to categorize satellite imagery based on land use types (residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural). The images are stored as binary data in a Snowflake table 'SATELLITE IMAGES. You plan to use a pre-trained convolutional neural network (CNN) from a library like TensorFlow via Snowpark Python UDFs. The model requires images to be resized and normalized before prediction. You have a Python UDF named that takes the image data and model as input and returns the predicted class. What steps are crucial to ensure optimal performance and scalability of the image classification process within Snowflake, considering the volume and velocity of incoming satellite imagery?

- A. Use a combination of Snowpark Python UDFs for preprocessing tasks like resizing and normalization, and leverage Snowflake's GPU-accelerated warehouses (if available) to expedite the inference step within the 'classify_image' UDF. Ensure the model weights are efficiently cached.
- B. Implement image resizing and normalization directly within the 'classify_image' Python UDF using libraries like OpenCV. Ensure the UDF is vectorized to process images in batches and leverage Snowpark's optimized data transfer capabilities.
- C. Utilize Snowflake's external functions to call an image processing service hosted on AWS Lambda or Azure Functions for image resizing and normalization, then pass the processed images to the 'classify_image' UDF.
- D. Pre-process the images outside of Snowflake using a separate data pipeline and store the resized and normalized images in a new Snowflake table before running the 'classify_image' UDE
- E. Load the entire 'SATELLITE IMAGES table into the UDF for processing, allowing the UDF to handle all image resizing, normalization, and classification tasks sequentially.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Options B and E represent the most effective strategies. Option B emphasizes in-database processing with a vectorized 'DF and optimized data transfer. Option E highlights the use of 'DFs for preprocessing and leverages GPU acceleration for the computationally intensive inference step, along with efficient model weight caching. Option A introduces unnecessary complexity with external functions, which can add latency. Option C requires additional data storage and management outside of the core classification process. Option D is inefficient because loading the entire table into the 'DF is not scalable and will likely cause performance issues. Vectorizing the 'DF allows for batch processing, which significantly improves throughput. GPU acceleration further enhances the speed of model inference, and caching the model prevents repeated loading, saving computational resources.

NEW QUESTION # 26
You are developing a model to predict equipment failure in a factory using sensor data stored in Snowflake. The data is partitioned by 'EQUIPMENT ID' and 'TIMESTAMP. After initial model training and cross-validation using the following code snippet:

```
-- Assume TRAINING_DATA contains preprocessed sensor data
CREATE OR REPLACE MODEL equipment_failure_model
  INPUT_DATA => TABLE TRAINING_DATA
  TARGET_COL => 'FAILURE_FLAG'
  MODEL_TYPE => 'REGRESSION'
  PARTITION_COLS => ['EQUIPMENT_ID']
  -- Initial training parameters (simplified)
;
```

You observe significant performance variations across different equipment groups when evaluating on out-of-sample data'. Which of the following strategies could you employ to address this issue within the Snowflake environment to improve the model's generalization ability across all equipment?

- A. Retrain the model with additional feature engineering to create interaction terms between 'EQUIPMENT_ID' and other relevant sensor features to capture equipment-specific patterns. For instance, you can one hot encode and add to model and include in 'INPUT DATA'.
- B. Create seperate models per equipment ID. For each equipment ID, split data into training and testing data. For each equipment ID, use 'SYSTEM$OPTIMIZE MODEL' to perform hyper parameter search individually. Train and Deploy the model at equipement ID Level.
- C. Implement cross-validation at the partition level by splitting 'TRAINING_DATX into train and test sets before creating the model, and then using the 'FIT' command to train on the train set and 'PREDICT to evaluate on the test set, repeating for each partition.
- D. Implement a hyperparameter search using 'SYSTEM$OPTIMIZE_MODEL' with a wider range of parameters for each 'EQUIPMENT_ID individually, creating a separate model for each 'EQUIPMENT ID.
- E. Increase the overall size of the "TRAINING_DATR to include more historical data for all equipment, assuming this will balance the representation of each EQUIPMENT ID'

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Options C and E are the most effective strategies. Option C (Feature Engineering): By creating interaction terms between EQUIPMENT _ ICY and other sensor features, the model can learn equipment-specific patterns. This enables the model to account for the unique characteristics of each equipment group, improving its ability to generalize across all equipment. For example, the optimal temperature threshold for triggering a failure might differ significantly between EQUIPMENT_ID' groups, and this can be captured using interaction terms. Option E (Seperate models per Equipment ID) : Hyperparameter tuning and training separate models per equipment ID enables you to optimize and customize the model specific to each equipment ID. The downsize is that we need to create and manage more models. Options A and D are less effective or may have limitations: Option A (Increase Training Data Size): While increasing the training data size can sometimes improve model performance, it doesn't guarantee that the model will learn to differentiate between the equipment groups effectively, especially if some groups have significantly different data characteristics. This can also consume a lot of resources unnecessarily. Option D (Custom cross Validation) : While it's valid, it is difficult to implement and the built in Snowflake cross validation features is much more performant and easier to use.

NEW QUESTION # 27
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