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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q205-Q210):

NEW QUESTION # 205

You are performing exploratory data analysis on a dataset of customer transactions in Snowflake to prepare for a linear regression model that predicts transaction value based on several customer-related features (e.g., age, location, number of previous transactions). You suspect a non-linear relationship between 'customer_age' and 'transaction_value'. Which of the following Snowflake SQL techniques is MOST appropriate for exploring and potentially transforming the 'customer_age' variable to better fit a linear regression model?

- A. Create polynomial features by adding 'customer_ageA2' and 'customer_ageA3' as new columns to the table, without checking for interaction effects.
- B. Apply a logarithmic transformation to 'customer_age' if a scatter plot of 'customer_age' vs 'transaction_value' shows a curve that flattens out as 'customer_age' increases.
- C. Use the window function to bin 'customer_age' into quartiles and treat each quartile as a categorical variable in the linear regression model.
- D. Calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient between 'customer_age' and 'transaction_value' using the function. If the correlation is low, discard the 'customer_age' variable.
- E. Implement a Box-Cox transformation in Snowpark Python, select a suitable transformation parameter based on the data, and apply the transformation on 'customer_age' feature.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Logarithmic transformation is a suitable method when the relationship flattens as the value increases. Creating polynomial features blindly without checking for interaction effects is generally not a good practice. Binning 'customer_age' into quartiles is also a potential solution, it discretizes the continuous data and might lose information, also it's only suitable after confirming it's the best option available. A low correlation does not necessarily mean the variable should be discarded; it could indicate a non-linear relationship that a linear model cannot capture directly. Box-Cox transformation is a good approach but may overcomplicate the task. Since Box-Cox transformations are generally harder than Log transformations.

NEW QUESTION # 206

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Employing a SQL-based approach using string manipulation functions and keyword extraction techniques to identify important sentences and concatenate them to form a summary.
- E. 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.

Answer: A,B

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 # 207

You are building a fraud detection model for an e-commerce platform. One of the features is 'purchase_amount', which ranges from \$1 to \$10,000. The data has a skewed distribution with many small purchases and a few very large ones. You need to normalize this feature for your model, which uses gradient descent. Which normalization technique(s) would be most suitable in Snowflake,

considering the data characteristics and the need to handle potential future outliers?

- A. Z-score standardization using the following SQL:
□
- B. Min-Max scaling using the following SQL:
□
- C. Robust scaling using interquartile range (IQR) in a stored procedure with Python:
□
- D. Power Transformer (e.g., Yeo-Johnson) implemented with Snowpark Python:
□
- E. Unit Vector normalization (L2 Normalization) using SQL:
□

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Options C and D are the most suitable. Robust scaling (C) is effective because it uses the IQR, making it less sensitive to outliers compared to Min-Max scaling (A) or Z-score standardization (B). The Snowflake UDF handles potential outliers by not being dramatically influenced by them. Power Transformer (D) addresses the skewness of the data, also mitigating the impact of outliers. Min-Max scaling (A) is highly sensitive to outliers, making it a poor choice. Z-score standardization (B) can be affected by extreme values in skewed distributions. Unit Vector normalization (E) changes the meaning of the purchase amounts by making the total magnitude 1, which isn't desirable here.

NEW QUESTION # 208

You're a data scientist analyzing sensor data from industrial equipment stored in a Snowflake table named 'SENSOR READINGS'. The table includes 'TIMESTAMP', 'SENSOR ID', 'TEMPERATURE', 'PRESSURE', and 'VIBRATION'. You need to identify malfunctioning sensors based on outlier readings in 'TEMPERATURE', 'PRESSURE', and 'VIBRATION'. You want to create a dashboard to visualize these outliers and present a business case to invest in predictive maintenance. Select ALL of the actions that are essential for both effectively identifying sensor outliers within Snowflake and visualizing the data for a business presentation. (Multiple Correct Answers)

- A. Calculate Z-scores for 'TEMPERATURE', 'PRESSURE', and 'VIBRATION' for each 'SENSOR_ID' within a rolling window of the last 24 hours using Snowflake's window functions. Define outliers as readings with Z-scores exceeding a threshold (e.g., 3).
- B. Calculate basic statistical summaries (mean, standard deviation, min, max) for each sensor and each variable ('TEMPERATURE', 'PRESSURE', and 'VIBRATION') and use that information to filter down to the most important sensor, prior to using the other techniques.
- C. Implement a clustering algorithm (e.g., DBSCAN) within Snowflake using Snowpark Python to group similar sensor readings, identifying outliers as points that do not belong to any cluster or belong to very small clusters.
- D. Directly connect the 'SENSOR_READINGS' table to a visualization tool and create a 3D scatter plot with 'TEMPERATURE', 'PRESSURE', and 'VIBRATION' on the axes, without any pre-processing or outlier detection in Snowflake.
- E. Create a Snowflake stored procedure to automatically flag outlier readings in a new column 'IS OUTLIER' based on a predefined rule set (e.g., IQR method or Z-score threshold), and then use this column to filter data for visualization in a dashboard.

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation:

Options A, C, D, and E are essential. A (Z-score calculation with rolling window) provides a dynamic measure of how unusual a reading is relative to recent history for each sensor. C (DBSCAN clustering) helps identify outliers based on density; points far from any cluster are likely outliers. D (Stored procedure with outlier flagging) automates the outlier detection process and makes it easy to filter and visualize outliers in a dashboard, with a business ready explanation. Option E allows you to focus on the right data, allowing you to have a more useful visualisation. Option B (direct 3D scatter plot without pre-processing) is not effective because it will be difficult to identify outliers visually in a high-density scatter plot without any outlier detection or data reduction. The direct scatter plot becomes overwhelming very quickly with sensor data.

NEW QUESTION # 209

You are tasked with analyzing the 'transaction amounts' column in the 'sales data' table to understand its variability across different

geographical regions. You need to calculate the variance of transaction amounts for each region. However, some regions have very few transactions, which can skew the variance calculation. Which of the following SQL statements correctly calculates the variance for each region, excluding regions with fewer than 10 transactions, using Snowflake's native statistical functions?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. VAR_SAMP calculates the sample variance, which is appropriate for estimating the population variance from a sample. The HAVING clause correctly filters out regions with fewer than 10 transactions after the grouping is done. Option A is incorrect because it calculates the population variance. Option B and C are incorrect because the WHERE clause is applied before grouping, so cannot be directly used to filter groups based on size. Option E calculates the population variance, but this is also acceptable, depending on the scenario, where we need population variance rather than sample variance.

NEW QUESTION # 210

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