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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q271-Q276):

NEW QUESTION # 271
You are working with a dataset of customer transaction logs stored in Snowflake. Due to legal restrictions, you are unable to directly access or analyze the entire dataset. However, you can query aggregate statistics. You need to estimate the standard error of the mean transaction amount using bootstrapping. Knowing that you cannot retrieve the individual transaction amounts directly, which of the following approaches, while technically feasible within Snowflake and its stored procedure capabilities, is the least appropriate

and potentially misleading application of bootstrapping?

- A. Even without individual transaction data, bootstrapping is fundamentally impossible in this scenario, as bootstrapping requires resampling from the original data . All given options are therefore equally inappropriate.
- B. Attempt to apply the central limit theorem rather than bootstrapping.
- C. Use the available aggregate statistics to create many synthetic datasets, all adhering to the same mean, variance, and total sample size. Then, compute the statistic of interest (mean transaction amount) for each of these synthetic datasets, and use this collection to estimate the standard error. This is a valid approach.
- D. Construct a stored procedure that uses the available aggregated statistics (e.g., mean, standard deviation, and sample size) to generate bootstrap samples based on an assumed parametric distribution (e.g., gamma or log-normal) fitted to the data, and then estimate the standard error from these resamples.
- E. Develop a stored procedure that generates random samples from a normal distribution with the same mean and standard deviation as the aggregated transaction data available to you, then calculates the standard error of the mean from these synthetic resamples.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option A is the least appropriate. Generating random samples from a normal distribution with the same mean and standard deviation as the aggregated data, fundamentally violates the principle of bootstrapping. Bootstrapping relies on resampling from the original data to approximate the sampling distribution of a statistic. Creating data from a pre-defined distribution removes the inherent characteristics of the true data generating process and produces potentially very misleading results. Option B, using a parametric distribution, while still based on assumptions, is slightly better than A as it attempts to fit a distribution to the known data characteristics, but still relies on potentially incorrect distribution assumptions. Option C is not correct. Even the most inappropriate usage will give an answer. Option D is a valid approach, but it not Bootstrapping. Option E follows the basic idea of bootstrapping.

NEW QUESTION # 272
You are building a product recommendation system using Snowflake Cortex. You have a table 'PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS' containing product IDs and textual descriptions. You want to generate vector embeddings for these descriptions to perform similarity searches. However, you need to control the cost and latency of the embedding generation process. Which of the following strategies and considerations are MOST important for optimizing performance and cost when generating vector embeddings in Snowflake Cortex using a UDF?

- A. Cache the results of the embedding LJDF. Implement a caching mechanism (e.g., using a Snowflake table) to store the embeddings for frequently accessed product descriptions, avoiding redundant embedding calculations. use a materialized view.
- B. Use the smallest available Cortex embedding model. Smaller models are always faster and cheaper, regardless of the dataset size.
- C. Partition the 'PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS' table by product category and generate embeddings for each partition separately. This helps to distribute the workload and reduce the size of the data processed by each UOF call. This makes more sense and is faster to re-create the table.
- D. Optimize the batch size passed to the embedding UDF. Experiment with different batch sizes to find the optimal trade-off between throughput and latency. Too large batches might cause memory issues, while too small batches increase overhead. Consider using a batch size of 64 or 128 as a starting point, adjusting based on your dataset and resource constraints.
- E. Use a larger Snowflake warehouse size. Increasing the warehouse size always linearly reduces embedding generation time and cost.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:
Optimizing batch size is crucial for throughput and latency (B). Caching embeddings avoids redundant computations (C), and partitioning data helps distribute the workload (D). Using the smallest model may sacrifice accuracy (A), and simply increasing warehouse size isn't always cost-effective (E).

NEW QUESTION # 273
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. Calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient between 'customer_age' and 'transaction_value' using the function. If the correlation is low, discard the 'customer_age' variable.
- 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. 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.
- E. 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.

Answer: E

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 its 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 # 274
You're working with a large dataset of user transactions in Snowflake. You need to identify potential outliers in transaction amounts C TRANSACTION AMOUNT) for each user CUSER ID'). Your goal is to flag transactions that are more than 3 standard deviations away from the mean transaction amount for that specific user. Which of the following approaches, utilizing Snowflake's statistical functions and window functions, would be MOST efficient and accurate for achieving this?

- A. Exporting the data to a Python environment, performing the calculations using Pandas, and then re-importing the results to Snowflake.
- B. Creating a stored procedure that iterates through each user and calculates the mean and standard deviation individually.
- C. Calculating the overall mean and standard deviation for all transactions and filtering transactions based on those global statistics.
- D. Using window functions to calculate the mean and standard deviation for each user within the same query, and then comparing each transaction amount to the calculated range.
- E. Using a correlated subquery to calculate the mean and standard deviation for each user and then filtering the transactions.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Using window functions (option C) is the most efficient and accurate approach. It allows you to calculate the mean and standard deviation for each user within the same query, avoiding the overhead of correlated subqueries (option A) or the inaccuracy of global statistics (option B). Options D and E are less efficient due to data transfer and procedural logic overhead. Correlated subquery will lead to performance issue and is not advisable for bigger datasets.

NEW QUESTION # 275
You are deploying a fraud detection model using Snowpark Container Services. The model requires a substantial amount of GPU memory. After deploying your service, you notice that it frequently crashes due to Out-Of-Memory (OOM) errors. You have verified that the container image itself is not the source of the problem. Which of the following strategies are most appropriate to mitigate these OOM errors when using Snowpark Container Services, assuming you want to minimize costs and complexity?

- A. Utilize CPU-based inference instead of GPU-based inference, as CPU inference is generally less memory-intensive. Convert the model to a format optimized for CPU inference (e.g., using ONNX). Reduce the 'container.resources.cpu' count.
- B. Implement a mechanism within your model's inference code to explicitly free up unused memory after each prediction. Use Python's 'gc.collect()' and ensure proper cleanup of large data structures. Configure a smaller 'container.resources.memory' allocation.
- C. Ignore OOM errors and rely on the container service to automatically restart the container. The model will eventually process all requests.

- D. Increase the 'container.resources.memory' configuration setting in the service definition to a value significantly larger than the model's memory footprint. Monitor memory utilization and adjust as needed.
- E. Implement model parallelism across multiple containers, splitting the model's workload and data across them. Configure each container with a smaller 'container.resources.memory' allocation.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Options A and D are the best strategies. Option A directly addresses the OOM issue by increasing the memory allocation. Monitoring memory usage is crucial to optimize resource utilization. Option D focuses on efficient memory management within the model itself. Explicitly freeing memory and garbage collection can reduce memory footprint. If model need very less gpu memory then decrease container.resources.memory' configuration Option B is a valid strategy, but it introduces significantly more complexity with model parallelism and inter-container communication. Option C might be an option if GPU inference is not strictly necessary and acceptable performance can be achieved with CPU inference, but it is a significant change to the model architecture and potentially impacts performance. Option E is incorrect because ignoring OOM errors leads to unreliable service behavior and data loss.

NEW QUESTION # 276
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