

DSA-C03최신버전시험덤프, DSA-C03높은통과율시험 대비덤프공부

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BONUS!!! ExamPassdump DSA-C03 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gHHq9ojTx_-_exLmmiBUmlSuG_TjMPXR

IT국제공인자격증 Snowflake DSA-C03시험대비덤프를 제공하는 전문적인 사이트로서 회원님의 개인정보를 철저히 보호해드리고페이팔을 통한 결제라 안전한 결제를 진행할수 있습니다. Snowflake DSA-C03 덤프외에 다른 인증 시험덤프에 관심이 있으신 분은 온라인 서비스를 클릭하여 문의해주세요.

Snowflake DSA-C03시험을 어떻게 패스할가 고민그만하시고 ExamPassdump의Snowflake DSA-C03시험대비덤프를 데려가 주세요. 가격이 착한데 비해 너무나 훌륭한 덤프품질과 높은 적응율은 ExamPassdump가 아닌 다른곳에서 찾아볼수 없는 혜택입니다. Snowflake DSA-C03 덤프구매전 데모부터 다운받아 공부해보세요.

>> DSA-C03최신버전 시험덤프 <<

DSA-C03높은 통과율 시험대비 덤프공부, DSA-C03최신 덤프데모 다운로드

Snowflake인증 DSA-C03시험을 패스하는 지름길은ExamPassdump에서 연구제작한 Snowflake 인증DSA-C03시험대비 덤프를 마련하여 충분한 시험준비를 하는것입니다. 덤프는 Snowflake 인증DSA-C03시험의 모든 범위가 포함되어 있어 시험적응율이 높습니다. Snowflake 인증DSA-C03시험패는 바로 눈앞에 있습니다. 링크를 클릭하시고 ExamPassdump의Snowflake 인증DSA-C03시험대비 덤프를 장바구니에 담고 결제마친후 덤프를 받아 공부하는것입니다.

최신 SnowPro Advanced DSA-C03 무료샘플문제 (Q253-Q258):

질문 # 253

You are building a predictive model for customer churn using linear regression in Snowflake. You have identified several features, including 'CUSTOMER AGE', 'MONTHLY SPEND', and 'NUM CALLS'. After performing an initial linear regression, you suspect that the relationship between 'CUSTOMER AGE and churn is not linear and that older customers might churn at a different rate than younger customers. You want to introduce a polynomial feature of "CUSTOMER AGE (specifically, 'CUSTOMER AGE SQUARED') to your regression model within Snowflake SQL before further analysis with python and Snowpark. How can you BEST create this new feature in a robust and maintainable way directly within Snowflake?

- A. Option D
- B. Option A

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

정답: C

설명:

Creating a VIEW (option C) is the BEST approach for several reasons. It doesn't modify the underlying data, which is crucial for data governance and prevents unintended side effects. The feature is calculated on-the-fly whenever the view is queried, ensuring that the feature is always up-to-date if the underlying changes. Options A, D, and E permanently alter the table, potentially leading to data redundancy and requiring manual updates if the column changes. Option B creates a temporary table, which is suitable for short-lived experiments but not ideal for a feature that will be used repeatedly. Using 2) is equivalent to CUSTOMER_AGE / CUSTOMER_AGE. Views are efficient because Snowflake's query optimizer can often push down computations into the underlying table. Option C also avoids needing to manage the lifecycle of updated calculated columns.

질문 # 254

You are tasked with performing exploratory data analysis on a table named containing daily sales transactions. The table includes columns like 'transaction_date', 'product_id', 'quantity', and 'price'. Your goal is to identify potential data quality issues and understand the distribution of sales. Which of the following SQL queries using Snowflake's statistical functions and features would be MOST effective for quickly identifying outliers in the 'quantity' column, potential data skewness, and missing values?

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

정답: C,E

설명:

Options B and C are the most effective. Option B provides the total record count, the count of non-null quantity values (helping identify missing data), an approximate median, and the approximate distinct count of product IDs. This gives a good overview of data completeness and product diversity. Option C provides the min, max, variance and skew which together help identify possible outliers and understand the data distribution.

질문 # 255

You're developing a model to predict equipment failure using sensor data stored in Snowflake. The dataset is highly imbalanced, with failure events (positive class) being rare compared to normal operation (negative class). To improve model performance, you're considering both up-sampling the minority class and down-sampling the majority class. Which of the following statements regarding the potential benefits and drawbacks of combining up-sampling and down-sampling techniques in this scenario are TRUE? (Select TWO)

- A. The optimal sampling ratio for both up-sampling and down-sampling must always be 1:1, regardless of the initial class distribution.
- B. Down-sampling, when combined with up-sampling, can exacerbate the risk of losing important information from the majority class, leading to underfitting, especially if the majority class is already relatively small.
- C. Over-sampling, combined with downsampling, makes the model more prone to overfitting since this causes the model to train on a large dataset.
- D. Combining up-sampling and down-sampling can lead to a more balanced dataset, potentially improving the model's ability to learn patterns from both classes without introducing excessive bias from solely up-sampling.
- E. Using both up-sampling and down-sampling always guarantees improved model performance compared to using only one of these techniques, regardless of the dataset characteristics.

정답: B,D

설명:

Option A is correct: Combining both techniques can lead to a more balanced dataset, potentially improving the model's ability to learn patterns from both classes, if done correctly. Option C is correct: Down-sampling can exacerbate the risk of losing important information from the majority class, potentially leading to underfitting, especially if the majority class is already relatively small. Option

B is incorrect because the effect depends on the data. Option D is incorrect because oversampling helps the model, even combined with downsampling, not to be prone to overfitting. Option E is incorrect because the right up/down-sampling ratio is very specific to the dataset.

질문 # 256

You are working with a dataset containing customer reviews for various products. The dataset includes a 'REVIEW TEXT' column with the raw review text and a 'PRODUCT ID' column. You want to perform sentiment analysis on the reviews and create a new feature called 'SENTIMENT SCORE' for each product. You plan to use a UDF to perform the sentiment analysis. Which of the following steps and SQL code snippets are essential for implementing this feature engineering task in Snowflake, ensuring optimal performance and scalability? Select all that apply:

- A. Apply the sentiment analysis UDF to the 'REVIEW TEXT' column within a 'SELECT' statement, grouping by 'PRODUCT ID' and calculating the average 'SENTIMENT_SCORE' using
- B. Use the 'SNOWFLAKE.ML' package to train a sentiment analysis model directly within Snowflake, eliminating the need for a separate UDF.
- C. Create a Python UDF that takes the 'REVIEW_TEXT' as input and returns a sentiment score (e.g., between -1 and 1). Then, use 'CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION' statement to register the UDF.
- D. Ensure the UDF is vectorized to process batches of reviews at once, improving performance. This can be achieved using decorator on top of the python function.
- E. Cache the results of the sentiment analysis UDF in a temporary table to avoid recomputing the scores for the same reviews in subsequent queries. Use 'CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE' to create a temporary table.

정답: A,C,D

설명:

Options A, C and E are correct. Option A is essential for performing sentiment analysis. Option C correctly integrates the UDF into a SQL query to generate the 'SENTIMENT SCORE'. Option E is crucial for performance since vectorized UDFs are much faster and more efficient for large datasets. Option B is not a correct usage pattern for sentiment analysis as Snowflake ML is in early stages to cater this. Option D, while seeming logical is not ideal for the task because this review data changes continuously and the model would be outdated, also temporary table is for the scope of session it is created.

질문 # 257

You are developing a fraud detection model in Snowflake using Snowpark Python. You've iterated through multiple versions of the model, each with different feature sets and algorithms. To ensure reproducibility and easy rollback in case of performance degradation, how should you implement model versioning within your Snowflake environment, focusing on the lifecycle step of Deployment & Monitoring?

- A. Only maintain the current model version. If any problems arise, retrain a new model and redeploy it to replace the faulty one.
- B. Utilize Snowflake's Time Travel feature to revert to previous versions of the model artifact stored in a Snowflake stage.
- C. Implement a custom versioning system using Snowflake stored procedures that track model versions and automatically deploy the latest model by overwriting the existing one. The prior version gets deleted.
- D. Store the trained models directly in external cloud storage (e.g., AWS S3, Azure Blob Storage) with explicit versioning enabled on the storage layer, and update Snowflake metadata (e.g., in a table) to point to the current model version. Use a UDF to load the correct model version.
- E. Store each model version as a separate Snowflake table, containing serialized model objects and metadata like training date, feature set, and performance metrics. Use views to point to the 'active' version.

정답: D

설명:

Storing models in external stages with versioning allows you to easily manage different model versions. Snowflake metadata points to the correct version, and UDFs can load them. Time Travel is useful, but is not ideal for large binary files. Option A is possible, but leads to potentially large and unwieldy Snowflake tables. Option C is not recommended as manual processes can lead to human errors and overwriting active models directly without proper model management creates deployment risks. Deleting older models (option E) prevents rollback.

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BONUS!!! ExamPassdump DSA-C03 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gHHq9ojTx_-_exLmniBUmlSuG_TjMPXR