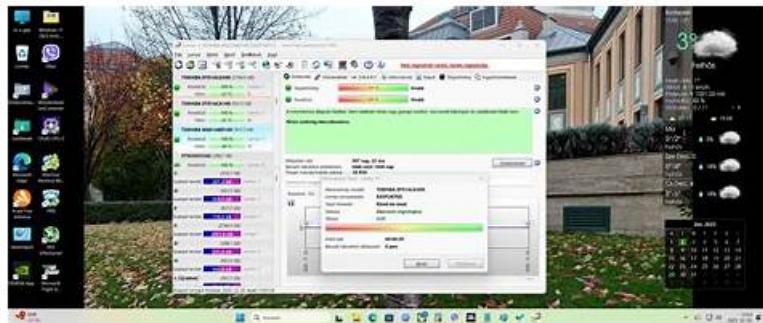


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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q265-Q270):

NEW QUESTION # 265

A data science team is using Snowpark ML to train a classification model. They want to log model metadata (e.g., training parameters, evaluation metrics) and artifacts (e.g., the serialized model file) for reproducibility and model governance purposes. Which of the following approaches is the most appropriate for integrating model logging and artifact management within the Snowpark ML workflow, minimizing operational overhead?

- A. Use a custom Python function to manually write model metadata to a Snowflake table and store the model file in a Snowflake stage.
- B. Employ a separate, external model management platform (e.g., Databricks MLflow, SageMaker Model Registry) and configure Snowpark to interact with it via API calls during model training and deployment.
- C. Only track basic model performance metrics in a Snowflake table and rely on code versioning (e.g., Git) for model artifact management.
- D. Serialize the model object to a string and store it as a VARIANT column in a Snowflake table, alongside the model metadata.
- E. Leverage the MLflow integration within Snowpark, utilizing its ability to track experiments, log parameters and metrics, and store model artifacts directly within Snowflake stages or external storage.

Answer: E

Explanation:

MLflow integration (B) within Snowpark provides a streamlined and integrated solution for model logging and artifact management, minimizing operational overhead by directly tracking experiments, logging parameters/metrics, and storing artifacts within Snowflake stages or external storage. Other options involve more manual work or introduce dependencies on external platforms, increasing complexity and management overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 266

You are developing a real-time fraud detection system using Snowpark and deploying it as a Streamlit application connected to Snowflake. The system ingests transaction data continuously and applies a pre-trained machine learning model (stored as a binary file in Snowflake's internal stage) to score each transaction for fraud. You need to ensure the model loading process is efficient, and you're aiming to optimize performance by only loading the model once when the application starts, not for every single transaction. Which combination of approaches will BEST achieve this in a reliable and efficient manner, considering the Streamlit application's lifecycle and potential concurrency issues?

- A. Load the model within a try-except block and set the Snowpark session as a singleton that will guarantee model loads once for the entire application.
- B. Load the model outside of the Streamlit application's execution context (e.g., in a separate script) and store it in a global variable. Access this global variable within the Streamlit application. This approach requires careful handling of concurrency.
- C. Use Python's built-in 'threading.Lock' to serialize access to the model loading code and the Snowpark session, preventing concurrent access from multiple Streamlit user sessions. Store the loaded model in a module-level variable.
- D. Use the 'st.cache_data' decorator in Streamlit to cache the loaded model and Snowpark session. Load the model directly from the stage within the cached function. This approach handles concurrency and ensures the model is only loaded once per session.
- E. Leverage the 'snowflake.snowpark.Session.read_file' to load the model binary directly into a Snowpark DataFrame and then convert to a Pandas DataFrame. Then, use the 'pickle' library for deserialization.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is the best approach. 'st.cache_data' is the recommended way to cache data in Streamlit, including large objects like machine learning models. It automatically handles concurrency and ensures the model is only loaded once per Streamlit application instance. Because it's Streamlit's mechanism, it plays well with the Streamlit lifecycle. It is not required to use a Pandas DataFrame like option C suggests. Python global variables (B) are not suitable for web apps due to concurrency issues. While threading locks (D) could work, they add complexity and are generally less desirable than using Streamlit's caching mechanism. The model loading can be cached without a try-except block to set the Snowflake session as a singleton (E).

NEW QUESTION # 267

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Ignore OOM errors and rely on the container service to automatically restart the container. The model will eventually process all requests.
- D. 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.
- 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: A,B

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 # 268

You are building a customer churn prediction model for a telecommunications company. You have a 'CUSTOMER DATA' table with a 'MONTHLY SPENDING' column that represents the customer's monthly bill amount. You want to binarize this column to create a feature indicating whether a customer is a 'High Spender' or 'Low Spender'. You decide that customers spending more than \$75 are 'High Spenders'. Which of the following Snowflake SQL statements is the most efficient and correct way to achieve this, considering performance and readability, while avoiding potential NULL values in the resulting binarized column?

- `SELECT MONTHLY_SPENDING, CASE WHEN MONTHLY_SPENDING > 75 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END AS IS_HIGH_SPENDER FROM CUSTOMER_DATA;`
- `SELECT MONTHLY_SPENDING, IIF(MONTHLY_SPENDING > 75, 1, 0) AS IS_HIGH_SPENDER FROM CUSTOMER_DATA;`
- `SELECT MONTHLY_SPENDING, SIGN(MONTHLY_SPENDING - 75) AS IS_HIGH_SPENDER FROM CUSTOMER_DATA;`
- `SELECT MONTHLY_SPENDING, CASE WHEN MONTHLY_SPENDING > 75 THEN TRUE ELSE FALSE END AS IS_HIGH_SPENDER FROM CUSTOMER_DATA;`
- `SELECT MONTHLY_SPENDING, NVL(CASE WHEN MONTHLY_SPENDING > 75 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END,0) AS IS_HIGH_SPENDER FROM CUSTOMER_DATA;`

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The 'IIF' function in Snowflake provides a concise and efficient way to perform binarization based on a condition. It is generally faster than a 'CASE' statement. Options A and D are valid, but IIF is generally more performant. Option C is incorrect as it returns -1, 0, or 1 which are not the desired binary values. Option E using NVL is unnecessarily verbose and may not be as efficient as option B.

NEW QUESTION # 269

You've trained a model using Snowflake ML and want to deploy it for real-time predictions using a Snowflake UDF. To ensure minimal latency, you need to optimize the UDF's performance. Which of the following strategies and considerations are most important when creating and deploying a UDF for model inference in Snowflake to minimize latency, especially when the model is large (e.g., > 100MB)?

Select all that apply.

- A. Store the trained model as a BLOB within the UDF code itself to avoid external dependencies.
- B. Utilize a Snowflake external function instead of a UDF if the model requires access to resources outside of Snowflake's environment.
- **C. Ensure the UDF code is written in Python and utilizes vectorized operations with libraries like NumPy to process data in batches efficiently.**
- **D. Use a Snowflake Stage to store the model file and load the model within the UDF using 'snowflake.snowpark.files.SnowflakeFile' to minimize memory footprint.**
- E. Use smaller warehouse size for UDF evaluation in order to reduce latency and compute costs.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

Options A and C are the most important strategies. Option A: Vectorized operations in Python using libraries like NumPy can significantly improve the performance of UDFs, especially for large datasets. Option C: Storing the model in a Snowflake Stage and loading it within the UDF helps manage memory usage efficiently, especially when dealing with large models. Option B is not recommended as embedding large BLOB data within UDF code increases UDF size. Option D: External functions introduce additional latency due to the need to communicate with external resources. Option E is incorrect because smaller warehouses may lead to longer processing times.

NEW QUESTION # 270

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