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## Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q201-Q206):

**NEW QUESTION # 201**
You are building a machine learning model using Snowflake data to predict customer churn. Your dataset includes a 'CUSTOMER

TYPE column with the following possible values: 'New', 'Returning', and 'VIP'. You need to perform one-hot encoding on this column. Which of the following Snowflake SQL queries correctly implements one-hot encoding for the 'CUSTOMER TYPE column, creating separate binary columns for each customer type ('IS NEW', 'IS RETURNING', 'IS VIP')?

- ☐ ```sql SELECT , CASE WHEN CUSTOMER_TYPE = 'New' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END AS IS_NEW, CASE WHEN CUSTOMER_TYPE = 'Returning' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END AS IS_RETURNING, CASE WHEN CUSTOMER_TYPE = 'VIP' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END AS IS_VIP FROM CUSTOMERS; ```
- ☐ ```sql SELECT , IFF(CUSTOMER_TYPE = 'New', 1, 0) AS IS_NEW, IFF(CUSTOMER_TYPE = 'Returning', 1, 0) AS IS_RETURNING, IFF(CUSTOMER_TYPE = 'VIP', 1, 0) AS IS_VIP FROM CUSTOMERS; ```
- ☐ ```sql SELECT , DECODE(CUSTOMER_TYPE, 'New', 1, 0) AS IS_NEW, DECODE(CUSTOMER_TYPE, 'Returning', 1, 0) AS IS_RETURNING, DECODE(CUSTOMER_TYPE, 'VIP', 1, 0) AS IS_VIP FROM CUSTOMERS; ```
- ☐ ```sql SELECT , GET_DDL('TABLE', CUSTOMER_TYPE) AS IS_NEW, GET_DDL('TABLE', CUSTOMER_TYPE) AS IS_RETURNING, GET_DDL('TABLE', CUSTOMER_TYPE) AS IS_VIP FROM CUSTOMERS; ```
- ☐ ```sql CREATE OR REPLACE TEMPORARY TABLE one_hot_encoded AS SELECT , ARRAY_CONSTRUCT(CUSTOMER_TYPE = 'New', CUSTOMER_TYPE = 'Returning', CUSTOMER_TYPE = 'VIP') AS customer_type_encoded FROM CUSTOMERS; ```

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

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:
Options A, B, and C are all valid ways to perform one-hot encoding in Snowflake. Option A uses the standard 'CASE statement, Option B leverages the 'IFF function (inline IF), and Option C uses 'DECODE , all achieving the same result of creating binary indicators for each category. Option D is incorrect because it uses GET DDL, which retrieves DDL statements, not for comparison. Option E is incorrect because it does not represent three seperate columns of binary columns for each customer type. Therefore, options A, B, and C are the correct approaches to generate separate binary columns for one-hot encoding.

**NEW QUESTION # 202**

A team is using Snowflake to build a supervised machine learning model for image classification. The images are stored in a Snowflake table, and the labels are in a separate table. The goal is to train a model using Snowpark Python. Which of the following code snippets represents the MOST efficient way to join the image data with its corresponding labels, pre-process the images (resize and normalize), and prepare the data for model training using Snowpark DataFrame transformations? Assume contains image data as binary, 'label df contains the image labels, and 'resize normalize udf' is a UDF that handles resizing and normalization.

- A.

```
joined_df = image_df.join(label_df, image_df['image_id'] == label_df['image_id'])
def process_row(row):
    processed_image = resize_normalize_udf(row['image_data'])
    return processed_image, row['label']

rdd = joined_df.rdd.map(process_row)
training_data = spark.createDataFrame(rdd, schema=['processed_image', 'label'])
```

- B.

```
joined_df = image_df.join(label_df, image_df['image_id'] == label_df['image_id'])
preprocessed_df = joined_df.withColumn('processed_image', resize_normalize_udf(joined_df['image_data']))
training_data = preprocessed_df.select(['processed_image', 'label']).collect()
```

- C.

```
def process_image(image_id):
    image_data = image_df.filter(image_df['image_id'] == image_id).select('image_data').collect()[0][0]
    label = label_df.filter(label_df['image_id'] == image_id).select('label').collect()[0][0]
    processed_image = resize_normalize_udf(image_data)
    return processed_image, label

image_ids = image_df.select('image_id').distinct().collect()
training_data = [process_image(img_id[0]) for img_id in image_ids]
```

- D.

```
oined_df = image_df.join(label_df, image_df['image_id'] == label_df['image_id'])
reprocessed_df = joined_df.withColumn('processed_image', resize_normalize_udf(joined_df['image_data'])

ef to_numpy_array(pdf):
   # Assuming processed_image is a VARIANT column containing a flattened array
   images = np.stack(pdf['processed_image'].to_numpy())
   labels = pdf['label'].to_numpy()
   return images, labels
```

- E.

```
joined_df = image_df.join(label_df, image_df['image_id'] == label_df['image_id'])
preprocessed_df = joined_df.withColumn('processed_image', resize_normalize_udf(joined_df['image_data']))
training_data = preprocessed_df.select(['processed_image', 'label'])
```

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:
Options C and E represent the most efficient approaches using Snowpark DataFrames. Option C performs the join, preprocesses the images using the UDF, and selects the required columns, all within the Snowflake environment without pulling data to the client prematurely. It prepares the data for downstream tasks such as model training or saving to a new table. Option E enhances upon this by converting the Snowpark DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame and then to NumPy arrays, which are common formats for machine learning libraries. This is a efficient way to perform complex transformations that are not readily available within the standard Snowpark API. Option A collects the entire DataFrame to the client, which is highly inefficient for large datasets. Option B uses RDDs (Resilient Distributed Datasets), which are an older Spark API and less efficient than DataFrames in Snowpark. Option D performs individual queries for each image ID, resulting in a large number of round trips to the database and is extremely inefficient. Option E also implicitly uses the power of pandas vectorized operations, leading to increased performance.

**NEW QUESTION # 203**
You are tasked with building a Python stored procedure in Snowflake to train a Gradient Boosting Machine (GBM) model using XGBoost.
The procedure takes a sample of data from a large table, trains the model, and stores the model in a Snowflake stage. During testing, you notice that the procedure sometimes exceeds the memory limits imposed by Snowflake, causing it to fail. Which of the following techniques can you implement within the Python stored procedure to minimize memory consumption during model training?

- A. Implement XGBoost's 'early stopping' functionality with a validation set to prevent overfitting. If the stored procedure exceeds the memory limits, the model cannot be saved. Always use larger virtual warehouse.
- B. Write the training data to a temporary table in Snowflake, then use Snowflake's external functions to train the XGBoost model on a separate compute cluster outside of Snowflake. Then upload the model to snowflake stage.
- C. Reduce the sample size of the training data and increase the number of boosting rounds to compensate for the smaller sample. Use the 'predict_proba' method to avoid storing probabilities for all classes.
- D. Use the 'hist' tree method in XGBoost, enable gradient-based sampling ('gosS'), and carefully tune the 'max_depth' and parameters to reduce memory usage during tree construction. Convert all features to numerical if possible.
- E. Convert the Pandas DataFrame used for training to a Dask DataFrame and utilize Dask's distributed processing capabilities to train the XGBoost model in parallel across multiple Snowflake virtual warehouses.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Option B is the MOST effective way to minimize memory consumption within the Python stored procedure. The 'hist' tree method in XGBoost uses a histogram-based approach for finding the best split points, which is more memory-efficient than the exact tree method. Gradient- based sampling ('goss') reduces the number of data points used for calculating the gradients, further reducing memory usage. Tuning 'max_depth' and helps to control the complexity of the trees, preventing them from growing too large and consuming excessive memory. Converting categorical features to numerical is crucial as categorical features when One Hot Encoded, can explode feature space and significantly increase memory footprint. Option A will not work directly within Snowflake as Dask is not supported on warehouse compute. Option C may reduce the accuracy of the model. Option D requires additional infrastructure and complexity. Option E doesn't directly address the memory issue during the training phase, although early stopping is a good practice, the underlying memory pressure will remain.

**NEW QUESTION # 204**

A marketing analyst is building a propensity model to predict customer response to a new product launch. The dataset contains a 'City' column with a large number of unique city names. Applying one-hot encoding to this feature would result in a very high-dimensional dataset, potentially leading to the curse of dimensionality. To mitigate this, the analyst decides to combine Label Encoding followed by binarization techniques. Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding the benefits and challenges of this combined approach in Snowflake compared to simply label encoding?

- A. Label encoding followed by binarization will reduce the memory required to store the 'City' feature compared to one-hot encoding, and Snowflake's columnar storage optimizes storage for integer data types used in label encoding.
- B. Binarizing a label encoded column using a simple threshold (e.g., creating a 'high_city_id' flag) addresses the curse of dimensionality by reducing the number of features to one, but it loses significant information about the individual cities.
- C. Binarization following label encoding may enhance model performance if a specific split based on a defined threshold is meaningful for the target variable (e.g., distinguishing between cities above/below a certain average income level related to marketing success).
- D. Label encoding introduces an arbitrary ordinal relationship between the cities, which may not be appropriate. Binarization alone cannot remove this artifact.
- E. While label encoding itself adds an ordinal relationship, applying binarization techniques like binary encoding (converting the label to binary representation and splitting into multiple columns) after label encoding will remove the arbitrary ordinal relationship.

**Answer: A,B,C,D**

Explanation:
Option A is true because label encoding converts strings into integers, which are more memory-efficient than storing numerous one-hot encoded columns. Snowflake's columnar storage further optimizes integer storage. Option B is also true; label encoding inherently creates an ordinal relationship that might not be valid for nominal features like city names. Option C is incorrect; simple binarization (e.g., > threshold) of label encoded data doesn't remove the arbitrary ordinal relationship; more complex binarization techniques would be needed. Option D is accurate; binarization reduces dimensionality but sacrifices granularity, leading to information loss. Option E is correct because carefully chosen thresholds might correlate with the target variable and improve predictive power.

**NEW QUESTION # 205**

You have deployed a fraud detection model in Snowflake that predicts the probability of a transaction being fraudulent. After a month, you observe that the model's precision has significantly dropped. You suspect data drift. Which of the following actions would be MOST effective in identifying and quantifying the data drift in Snowflake, assuming you have access to the transaction data before and after deployment?

- A. Retrain the model daily with the most recent transaction data without performing any explicit data drift analysis, relying on the model to adapt to the changes.
- B. Periodically sample a small subset of the recent transaction data and manually compare it with the training data using descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation).
- C. Calculate the Jensen-Shannon Divergence between the probability distributions of predicted fraud scores on the training set and the current production data set.
- D. Create a UDF in Snowflake to calculate the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) statistic for each feature between the training data and the recent transaction data. Then, create an alert if the KS statistic exceeds a predefined threshold for any feature.
- E. Use Snowflake's built-in profiling capabilities to generate summary statistics for the training data. Compare these summary statistics with the statistics generated for recent transaction data. If significant differences are observed, assume data drift.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:
Options A and E are the most effective because they provide a quantitative and statistically sound way to measure data drift. Calculating the KS statistic (Option A) for each feature allows you to identify which features have drifted the most. Calculating Jensen-Shannon Divergence on the predicted probability distributions will tell how much the prediction patterns have changed in the newer data, which helps in assesing drift. Option B is manual and subjective. Option C might lead to model instability without understanding the nature of the drift. Option D, while helpful for initial exploration, might not be sensitive enough to detect subtle but important drifts. Option E provides insight specifically into the model's output behavior shifts.

**NEW QUESTION # 206**

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