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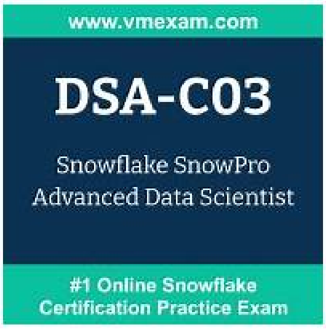

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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q214-Q219):

NEW QUESTION # 214

Consider the following Python UDF intended to train a simple linear regression model using scikit-learn within Snowflake. The UDF takes feature columns and a target column as input and returns the model's coefficients and intercept as a JSON string. You are encountering an error during the CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION statement because of the incorrect deployment of the package during runtime. What would be the right way to fix this deployment and execute your model?

- A. The package 'scikit-learn' needs to be included in the import statement and deployed while creation of the 'Create or Replace function' statement, by including parameter. Also the correct code is to ensure the model can be trained and return the coefficients and intercept of the model.
- B. The required packages 'scikit-learn' is not present. The correct way to create UDF is by including the import statement within the function along with the deployment.
- C. The package 'scikit-learn' needs to be included in the import statement and deployed while creation of the 'Create or Replace function' statement, by including parameter. Also the correct code is to ensure the model can be trained and return the coefficients and intercept of the model.
- D. The code works seamlessly without modification as Snowflake automatically resolves all the dependencies and ensures the execution of code within the create or replace function statement.
- E. The package 'scikit-learn' needs to be included in the import statement and deployed while creation of the 'Create or Replace function' statement, by including parameter. Also the correct code is to ensure the model can be trained and return the coefficients and intercept of the model.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option E is the correct option and provides explanation for deploying the packages and ensuring that model executes successfully.

NEW QUESTION # 215

You are tasked with training a logistic regression model in Snowflake using Snowpark Python to predict customer churn. Your data is stored in a table named 'CUSTOMER DATA' with columns like 'CUSTOMER D', 'FEATURE 1', 'FEATURE 2', 'FEATURE 3', and 'CHURN FLAG' (boolean representing churn). You plan to use stratified k-fold cross-validation to ensure each fold has a representative proportion of churned and non-churned customers. Which of the following code snippets demonstrates the correct way to perform stratified k-fold cross-validation with Snowpark ML? (Assume 'snowpark_session' is a valid Snowpark session object).

- A.

```
rom snowflake.ml.modeling.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
rom snowflake.ml.modeling.linear_model import LogisticRegression
mport snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

kf = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=42)
odel = LogisticRegression()

or train_index, test_index in skf.split(snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').select([col for col in snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').columns if col != 'CHURN_FLAG']), snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').select('CHURN_FLAG')):
   X_train = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(train_index)).drop('CHURN_FLAG')
   X_test = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(test_index)).drop('CHURN_FLAG')
   y_train = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(train_index)).select('CHURN_FLAG')
   y_test = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(test_index)).select('CHURN_FLAG')
   model.fit(X_train, y_train)
   print(model.score(X_test, y_test))
```


- B.

```
From snowflake.ml.modeling.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
From snowflake.ml.modeling.linear_model import LogisticRegression

skf = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=42)
model = LogisticRegression()

For train_index, test_index in skf.split(snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').to_pandas(), snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').select('CHURN_F LAG').to_pandas()):
   X_train = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(train_index)).drop('CHURN_FLAG')
   X_test = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(test_index)).drop('CHURN_FLAG')
   y_train = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(train_index)).select('CHURN_FLAG')
   y_test = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(test_index)).select('CHURN_FLAG')
   model.fit(X_train, y_train)
   print(model.score(X_test, y_test))
```


- C.

```
rom snowflake.ml.modeling.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
rom snowflake.ml.modeling.linear_model import LogisticRegression

mport snowflake.snowpark.functions as F

kf = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=42)
odel = LogisticRegression()

f = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA')
( = df.drop('CHURN_FLAG')
 = df.select('CHURN_FLAG')

or train_index, test_index in skf.split(X.to_pandas(), y.to_pandas().values.ravel())

    X_train = X.iloc[train_index]
    X_test = X.iloc[test_index]
    y_train = y.iloc[train_index]
    y_test = y.iloc[test_index]

    model.fit(X train, y train)
    print(model.score(X_test, y_test))
```

- D.

```
from snowflake.ml.modeling.model_selection import KFold
from snowflake.ml.modeling.linear_model import LogisticRegression

kf = KFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=42)
model = LogisticRegression()

for train_index, test_index in kf.split(snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA')):
    X_train = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(train_index)).drop('CHURN_FLAG')
    X_test = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(test_index)).drop('CHURN_FLAG')
    y_train = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(train_index)).select('CHURN_FLAG')
    y_test = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(test_index)).select('CHURN_FLAG')
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    print(model.score(X_test, y_test))
```

- E.

```
from snowflake.ml.modeling.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
from snowflake.ml.modeling.linear_model import LogisticRegression

skf = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=42)
model = LogisticRegression()

for train_index, test_index in skf.split(snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA')):
    X_train = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(train_index)).drop('CHURN_FLAG')
    X_test = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(test_index)).drop('CHURN_FLAG')
    y_train = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(train_index)).select('CHURN_FLAG')
    y_test = snowpark_session.table('CUSTOMER_DATA').filter(F.col('CUSTOMER_ID').isin(test_index)).select('CHURN_FLAG')
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    print(model.score(X_test, y_test))
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option E is the only correct code snippet. Here's why: StratifiedKFold: It uses 'StratifiedKFold' from , which is necessary for ensuring that each fold has a similar class distribution. Pandas Conversion: The stratified k-fold split function requires Pandas dataframes as input, so tables 'CUSTOMER_DATA' is converted to Pandas DataFrame. Correct Data Preparation: The code splits features and labels correctly and passes them to StratifiedKFold'. The train and test indices derived from skf.split can be used to slice pandas dataframe and assign it to the correct variables. The ravel() converts the y into a ID array which is what is expected by the split method Snowflake ML Model Training: The 'LogisticRegression' model is fit and scored within the loop using the correct data. Other options are incorrect because: A: Uses KFold instead of StratifiedKFold, so does not stratify. Does not properly handle indices derived from the folds. B: Uses StratifiedKFold but does not properly handle indices derived from the folds, and doesn't use

Pandas. C: Uses Pandas but doesn't pass proper input features, meaning split won't work. Also, handles indices improperly D: Improperly uses functions from Snowpark and doesn't use Pandas. Also, handles indices improperly.

NEW QUESTION # 216

You have developed a customer churn prediction model using Python and deployed it as a Snowflake UDE You are monitoring its performance and notice a significant drop in accuracy over time. To address this, you need to implement automated model retraining with regular validation. Which of the following steps and validation techniques are MOST critical for ensuring the retrained model is effective and avoids overfitting to recent data? (Select THREE)

- A. Retrain the model using the entire available dataset, as this will maximize the amount of data the model learns from.
- B. Monitor the model's performance on a live dataset and trigger retraining only when the performance drops below a predefined threshold, using metrics like accuracy, precision, or recall. Save Model Performance to 'MODEL_PERFORMANCE.
- C. Update the UDF in place using 'CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION' immediately after retraining completes, regardless of the validation results.
- D. Use cross-validation techniques (e.g., k-fold cross-validation) during the retraining process to estimate the model's performance on unseen data and prevent overfitting. Evaluate on a held-out validation set.
- E. Implement a data drift detection mechanism. Monitor the distribution of input features over time and trigger retraining if significant drift is detected using tools such as Snowflake's Anomaly Detection features or custom drift metrics calculated in SQL.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
B, C, and D are the most critical steps. Option B is essential because data drift can significantly impact model performance. Detecting and addressing data drift is crucial for maintaining accuracy over time. Option C is vital for preventing overfitting and ensuring the model generalizes well to unseen data. Cross-validation provides a more robust estimate of model performance than a single train-test split. Option D is necessary to ensure that the retraining process is only triggered when the model's performance degrades. Monitoring live data and using performance metrics as triggers is a key component of automated retraining. Option A is incorrect because retraining on the entire dataset without validation can lead to overfitting. Option E is dangerous, as it deploys the retrained model without confirming its effectiveness.

NEW QUESTION # 217

You are using a Snowflake Notebook to analyze customer churn for a telecommunications company. You have a dataset with millions of rows and want to perform feature engineering using a combination of SQL transformations and Python code. Your goal is to create a new feature called 'average_monthly call_duration' which calculates the average call duration for each customer over the last 3 months. You are using the Snowpark DataFrame API within your notebook. Given the following code snippet to start with:

```
☐ ```python import snowflake.snowpark.functions as F from snowflake.snowpark import Session def create_snowpark_session(): # Placeholder for session creation - replace with your actual connection details session = Session.builder.configs({ 'account': 'your_account', 'user': 'your_user', 'password': 'your_password', 'database': 'your_database', 'schema': 'your_schema', 'warehouse': 'your_warehouse' }).create() return session session = create_snowpark_session() # Assume 'call_records' table exists with columns: customer_id, call_start_time, call_duration call_records_df = session.table('call_records') # What is the most efficient way to calculate the 'average_monthly_call_duration' using Snowpark DataFrame operations? ```

☐ ```python # Option B: (Inefficient due to looping and UDF usage) def calculate_average_duration(customer_id): # This would require fetching all data for each customer and averaging in Python. # Highly inefficient for large datasets. pass #This will not work in snowpark, since we cannot execute outside session. #udf_calculate_average_duration = F.udf(calculate_average_duration, return_type=FloatType()) #call_records_df = call_records_df.with_column('average_monthly_call_duration', udf_calculate_average_duration(F.col('customer_id'))) ```

☐ ```python # Option C: Efficient using window functions from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window window_spec = Window.partition_by('customer_id').orderBy(F.col('call_start_time').desc()).rowsBetween(Window.unboundedPreceding, Window.currentRow) monthly_calls_df = call_records_df.with_column('month', F.trunc(F.col('call_start_time'), 'MM')) monthly_summary_df = monthly_calls_df.groupBy('customer_id', 'month').agg(F.sum('call_duration').alias('total_monthly_duration')) avg_duration_df = monthly_summary_df.groupBy('customer_id').agg(F.avg('total_monthly_duration').alias('average_monthly_call_duration')) call_records_df = call_records_df.join(avg_duration_df, 'customer_id', 'left') #call_records_df.show() ```
☐ ```python #Option D (Using window functions): from snowflake.snowpark.window import Window window_spec = Window.partition_by('customer_id').orderBy(F.col('call_start_time').desc()) #Calculate monthly average of call duration monthly_avg = call_records_df.with_column('month', F.trunc(F.col('call_start_time'), 'MM'))\ .groupBy('customer_id','month')\ .agg(F.avg('call_duration').alias('average_monthly_call_duration')) #Join it back to origional dataset call_records_df = call_records_df.join(monthly_avg, ['customer_id'], 'left') ```

☐ ```python # Option E: Incorrect - Mixing Pandas and Snowpark without proper conversion import pandas as pd call_records_pandas = call_records_df.to_pandas() # Pandas operations here (omitted for brevity - would involve inefficient iteration) # This is incorrect because you can't directly assign back to the Snowpark DataFrame #call_records_df['average_monthly_call_duration'] = ... (calculated using pandas) ```
```

- A. Option A

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

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Option C and D demonstrate the most efficient approaches using Snowpark DataFrame operations and window functions. Option B is highly inefficient due to the use of UDFs and looping.Option E mixes pandas and snowpark operations which requires intermediate conversion of data into dataframe and it is not recommended for large datasets and is not aligned with Snowpark best practices. Option A just presents the base code and not a solution.

NEW QUESTION # 218
You're analyzing the performance of two different AIB testing variants of an advertisement. You've collected the following data over a period of one week: Variant A: 1000 impressions, 50 conversions Variant B: 1100 impressions, 66 conversions Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding confidence intervals and statistical significance in this scenario?

- A. Increasing the sample size (number of impressions for each variant) will generally widen the confidence interval, making it more likely to contain zero.
- B. If the 95% confidence interval for the conversion rate of Variant A is entirely above the 95% confidence interval for the conversion rate of Variant B, then Variant A is statistically better than Variant B.
- C. Constructing a 95% confidence interval for the difference in conversion rates between Variant B and Variant A will allow you to assess if there is a statistically significant difference at the 5% significance level. If the confidence interval contains zero, there is no statistically significant difference.
- D. Calculating separate confidence intervals for conversion rates A and B, and noting overlap, is an invalid method to infer statistical significance. One must construct confidence interval for the difference in means.
- E. A narrower confidence interval for the difference in conversion rates implies a higher degree of certainty about the estimated difference.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
Options A, B, and E are correct. Option A correctly explains the relationship between confidence intervals and statistical significance at a given significance level. Option B is correct because narrower interval correctly infers higher certainty. Option E is correct since you need a single measure of difference not each variable measured separately. Option C is incorrect: increasing the sample size will generally narrow the confidence interval, making it less likely to contain zero. Option D is incorrect. You cannot conclude statistical superiority by comparing if one confidence interval is entirely above other. You must construct a difference interval to compare. There is more to overlap than just that.

NEW QUESTION # 219
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