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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q150-Q155):

NEW QUESTION # 150

You have a regression model deployed in Snowflake predicting customer churn probability, and you're using RMSE to monitor its

performance. The current production RMSE is consistently higher than the RMSE you observed during initial model validation. You suspect data drift is occurring. Which of the following are effective strategies for monitoring, detecting, and mitigating this data drift to improve RMSE? (Select TWO)

- A. Implement a process to continuously calculate and track the RMSE on a holdout dataset representing the most recent data, alerting you when the RMSE exceeds a predefined threshold.
- B. Disable model monitoring, because the increased RMSE shows that the model is adapting to new patterns.
- C. Randomly sample a large subset of the production data and manually compare it to the original training data to identify any differences.
- D. Use Snowflake's data lineage features to identify any changes in the upstream data sources feeding the model and assess their potential impact.
- E. Regularly re-train the model on the entire historical dataset to ensure it captures all possible data patterns.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Option A provides a proactive approach to monitoring the model's performance on new data and triggering alerts when the RMSE deteriorates. Option C helps identify changes in the input data that could be causing the drift. Option B is not ideal, as retraining on all historical data might not effectively adapt to recent drifts. Option D is inefficient and impractical for large datasets. Option E is incorrect because a high RMSE indicates poor performance and warrants investigation, not ignoring.

NEW QUESTION # 151

A data scientist is analyzing website traffic data stored in Snowflake. The data includes daily page views for different pages. The data scientist suspects that the variance of page views for a particular page, 'home', has significantly increased recently. Which of the following steps and Snowflake SQL queries could be used to identify a potential change in the variance of 'home' page views over time (e.g., comparing variance before and after a specific date)? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Calculate the overall variance of 'home' page views for all time using `SELECT VAR_SAMP(page_views) FROM website_traffic WHERE page_name = 'home';` and compare it to a historical baseline.
- ☐ Calculate the variance of 'home' page views before and after a specific date using two separate queries: `SELECT VAR_SAMP(page_views) FROM website_traffic WHERE page_name = 'home' AND date < '2024-01-01';` and `SELECT VAR_SAMP(page_views) FROM website_traffic WHERE page_name = 'home' AND date >= '2024-01-01';`, then compare the results.
- ☐ Use a window function to calculate a rolling variance of 'home' page views over a specified time window (e.g., 7 days) to identify trends: `SELECT date, VAR_SAMP(page_views) OVER (ORDER BY date ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) FROM website_traffic WHERE page_name = 'home';`
- ☐ Create a histogram of 'home' page views using `SELECT WIDTH_BUCKET(page_views, MIN(page_views), MAX(page_views), 10) AS bucket, COUNT( ) FROM website_traffic WHERE page_name = 'home' GROUP BY bucket ORDER BY bucket;` and visually inspect the distribution for changes.
- ☐ Calculate the standard deviation before and after a specific date: `SELECT STDDEV_SAMP(page_views) FROM website_traffic WHERE page_name = 'home' AND date < '2024-01-01';` and `SELECT STDDEV_SAMP(page_views) FROM website_traffic WHERE page_name = 'home' AND date >= '2024-01-01';`, then compare the results.

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

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:

Options B, C, D and E are correct. Option B directly compares the variance before and after a date, allowing for a direct assessment of change. Option C uses a window function for a rolling variance calculation, revealing trends over time. Option D creates a histogram, which helps visualize the distribution and identify shifts in spread. Option E calculates standard deviation before and after a date. Option A, while calculating the overall variance, doesn't provide insight into changes over time.

NEW QUESTION # 152

You are tasked with deploying a time series forecasting model within Snowflake using Snowpark Python. The model requires significant pre-processing and feature engineering steps that are computationally intensive. These steps include calculating rolling statistics, handling missing values with imputation, and applying various transformations. You aim to optimize the execution time of these pre-processing steps within the Snowpark environment. Which of the following techniques can significantly improve the performance of your data preparation pipeline?

- A. Utilize Snowpark's vectorized UDFs and DataFrame operations to leverage Snowflake's distributed computing capabilities.
- B. Ensure that all data used is small enough to fit within the memory of the client machine running the Snowpark Python script, thus removing the need for distributed computing.
- C. Convert the Snowpark DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame using and perform all pre-processing operations using Pandas functions before loading the processed data back to Snowflake.
- D. Force single-threaded execution by setting to avoid overhead associated with parallel processing.
- E. Write the feature engineering logic directly in SQL and create a view. Use the Snowpark DataFrame API to query the view, avoiding Python code execution within Snowpark.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Vectorized UDFs and SQL Views are the key to optimizing data pre-processing. Options B and E are correct. B - Utilize Snowpark's vectorized UDFs and DataFrame operations: Snowpark is designed to push computation down to Snowflake's distributed compute engine. Vectorized UDFs allow you to execute Python code in a parallel and efficient manner directly within Snowflake. E - SQL View: Snowpark DataFrame API can query the view from SQL directly. Writing the data preparation logic in SQL leverages the snowflake's engine more effectively than Pandas or Python on a client machine. Options A, C, and D are generally incorrect: Option A is incorrect as it defeats the purpose of using Snowpark. Parallel execution is generally much faster. Option C is incorrect as moving data outside of snowflake is costly. Option D is incorrect. Snowpark is designed to manage a large scale of data.

NEW QUESTION # 153

You have trained a fraud detection model using scikit-learn and want to deploy it in Snowflake using the Snowflake Model Registry. You've registered the model as 'fraud_model' in the registry. You need to create a Snowflake user-defined function (UDF) that loads and executes the model. Which of the following code snippets correctly creates the UDF, assuming the model is a serialized pickle file stored in a stage named 'model_stage'?

```

○ '''sql CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION predict_fraud(input_features ARRAY) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8'
PACKAGES = ('snowflake-snowpark-python', 'scikit-learn', 'pandas') IMPORTS = ('@model_stage/fraud_model.pkl') HANDLER = 'main.predict'; class Main: def
__init__(self): import pickle import sys import importlib.util IMPORT_DIRECTORY_NAME = 'snowflake_import_directory' import_dir =
sys._xoptions[IMPORT_DIRECTORY_NAME] with open(f'{import_dir}/fraud_model.pkl', 'rb') as f: self._model = pickle.load(f) def predict(self, input_features: list) -
> float: import pandas as pd df = pd.DataFrame([input_features]) return float(self._model.predict(df)[0])'''
```

```

○ '''sql CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION predict_fraud(input_features VARCHAR) RETURNS VARIANT LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8'
PACKAGES = ('snowflake-snowpark-python', 'scikit-learn') IMPORTS = ('@model_stage/fraud_model.pkl') HANDLER = 'predict_fraud_handler'; import pickle
import _snowflake def predict_fraud_handler(input_features): with open('/tmp/fraud_model.pkl', 'rb') as f: model = pickle.load(f) return
model.predict([input_features])[0]'''
```

```

○ '''sql CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION predict_fraud(input_features ARRAY) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8'
PACKAGES = ('snowflake-snowpark-python', 'scikit-learn', 'pandas') IMPORTS = ('@model_stage/fraud_model.pkl') HANDLER = 'main.predict'; class main: def
__init__(self): import pickle with open('fraud_model.pkl', 'rb') as f: self._model = pickle.load(f) def predict(self, input_features: list) -> float: import pandas as pd
return float(self._model.predict([input_features])[0])'''
```

```

○ '''sql CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION predict_fraud(input_features ARRAY) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8'
PACKAGES = ('snowflake-snowpark-python', 'scikit-learn', 'pandas') IMPORTS = ('@model_stage/fraud_model.pkl') HANDLER = 'predict'; import pickle def
predict(input_features): with open('fraud_model.pkl', 'rb') as f: model = pickle.load(f) return model.predict(input_features)[0]'''
```

```

○ '''sql CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION predict_fraud(input_features VARIANT) RETURNS FLOAT LANGUAGE PYTHON RUNTIME_VERSION = '3.8'
PACKAGES = ('snowflake-snowpark-python', 'scikit-learn', 'pandas') IMPORTS = ('@model_stage/fraud_model.pkl') HANDLER = 'main.predict'; class Main: def
__init__(self): import pickle import sys IMPORT_DIRECTORY_NAME = 'snowflake_import_directory' import_dir = sys._xoptions[IMPORT_DIRECTORY_NAME]
with open(f'{import_dir}/fraud_model.pkl', 'rb') as f: self._model = pickle.load(f) def predict(self, input_features: list) -> float: import pandas as pd df =
pd.DataFrame([input_features]) return float(self._model.predict(df)[0])'''
```

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option E is the most correct. It includes the correct Snowflake UDF syntax, specifies the required packages (snowflake-snowpark-python, scikit-learn, pandas), imports the model from the stage, and defines a handler class with a 'predict' method that loads the model using pickle and performs the prediction. It also correctly utilizes the to access files from the stage. Other options have errors in syntax, file access within the UDF environment or how input features are handled.

NEW QUESTION # 154

You are tasked with predicting sales (SALES AMOUNT) for a retail company using linear regression in Snowflake. The dataset includes features like 'ADVERTISING SPEND', 'PROMOTIONS', 'SEASONALITY INDEX', and 'COMPETITOR PRICE'. After training a linear regression model named 'sales model', you observe that the model performs poorly on new data, indicating potential issues with multicollinearity or overfitting. Which of the following strategies, applied directly within Snowflake, would be MOST effective in addressing these issues and improving the model's generalization performance? Choose ALL that apply.

- A. Perform feature scaling (e.g., standardization or min-max scaling) on the input features before training the model, using Snowflake's built-in functions or user-defined functions (UDFs) for scaling.
- B. Increase the size of the training dataset significantly by querying data from external sources.
- C. Apply Ridge Regression by adding an L2 regularization term during model training. This can be achieved by setting the 'REGULARIZATION' parameter of the 'CREATE MODEL' statement to 'L2'.
- D. Decrease the 'MAX_ITERATIONS' parameter in the 'CREATE MODEL' statement to prevent the model from overfitting to the training data.
- E. Manually remove highly correlated features (e.g., if 'ADVERTISING SPEND' and 'PROMOTIONS' have a correlation coefficient above 0.8) based on a correlation matrix calculated using 'CORR' function and feature selection techniques.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:

Options A, B, and D are the most effective strategies for addressing multicollinearity and overfitting in this scenario. Ridge Regression (A) adds an L2 regularization term, which penalizes large coefficients and reduces overfitting. Manually removing highly correlated features (B) addresses multicollinearity directly. Performing feature scaling (D) ensures that features with different scales do not disproportionately influence the model. Increasing training data (C) is generally helpful, but doesn't directly solve multicollinearity. Decreasing MAX ITERATIONS (E) might prevent the model from fully converging, but is a less targeted approach than regularization or feature selection.

NEW QUESTION # 155

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