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Snowflake SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q156-Q161):

NEW QUESTION # 156

You are building a data science pipeline in Snowflake to predict customer churn. The pipeline includes a Python UDF that uses a pre-trained scikit-learn model stored as a binary file in a Snowflake stage. The UDF needs to load this model for prediction. You've

encountered an issue where the UDF intermittently fails, seemingly related to resource limits when multiple concurrent queries invoke the UDF. Which of the following strategies would best optimize the UDF for concurrency and resource efficiency, minimizing the risk of failure?

- A. Load the scikit-learn model outside the UDF function in the global scope of the module so that all invocations share the same loaded model instance. Use the 'context.getExecutionContext()' to track execution, making sure it is thread safe.
- B. Utilize Snowflake's session-level caching by storing the loaded model in 'session.get('model')' to be reused across multiple UDF calls within the same session. Reload the model if 'session.get('model')' is None.
- **C. Implement a global, lazy-loaded cache for the scikit-learn model within the UDF's module. The model is loaded only once during the first invocation and shared across subsequent calls. Protect the loading process with a lock to prevent race conditions in concurrent environments.**
- D. Load the scikit-learn model inside the UDF function on every invocation to ensure the latest version is used.
- E. Increase the memory allocated to the Snowflake warehouse to accommodate multiple UDF invocations.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option D provides the most efficient and robust solution. Loading the model only once (lazy loading) reduces overhead. A global cache ensures reusability. A lock is crucial to prevent race conditions during the initial loading in a concurrent environment. Option A is inefficient due to repeated loading. Option B is problematic because Snowflake UDFs do not directly support global variables in a thread-safe manner. Option C is incorrect as 'session.get' is not a valid Snowflake API for Python UDFs and lacks thread safety. Option E, while potentially helpful, doesn't address the underlying inefficiency of repeatedly loading the model.

NEW QUESTION # 157

You are using a Snowflake Notebook to build a churn prediction model. You have engineered several features, and now you want to visualize the relationship between two key features: and , segmented by the target variable 'churned' (boolean). Your goal is to create an interactive scatter plot that allows you to explore the data points and identify any potential patterns.

Which of the following approaches is most appropriate and efficient for creating this visualization within a Snowflake Notebook?

- **A. Leverage Snowflake's native support for Streamlit within the notebook to create an interactive application. Query the data directly from Snowflake within the Streamlit app and use Streamlit's plotting capabilities for visualization.**
- B. Create a static scatter plot using Matplotlib directly within the Snowflake Notebook by converting the data to a Pandas DataFrame. This involves pulling all relevant data into the notebook's environment before plotting.
- C. Use the 'snowflake-connector-python' to pull the data and use 'seaborn' to create static plots.
- D. Write a stored procedure in Snowflake that generates the visualization data in a specific format (e.g., JSON) and then use a JavaScript library within the notebook to render the visualization.
- E. Use the Snowflake Connector for Python to fetch the data, then leverage a Python visualization library like Plotly or Bokeh to generate an interactive plot within the notebook.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option D, leveraging Snowflake's native support for Streamlit, is the most appropriate and efficient approach. Streamlit allows you to build interactive web applications directly within the notebook, querying data directly from Snowflake and using Streamlit's built-in plotting capabilities (or integrating with other Python visualization libraries). This avoids pulling large amounts of data into the notebook's environment, which is crucial for large datasets. Option A is inefficient due to the data transfer overhead and limited interactivity. Option B can work but is not as streamlined as using Streamlit within the Snowflake environment. Option C will create static plots only. Option E is overly complex and less efficient than using Streamlit.

NEW QUESTION # 158

You are building a fraud detection model in Snowflake using Snowpark Python. You want to evaluate the model's performance, particularly focusing on identifying instances of fraud (minority class). Which combination of metrics provides the most comprehensive assessment for this imbalanced classification problem within the Snowflake environment, considering the need to minimize both false positives (legitimate transactions flagged as fraudulent) and false negatives (fraudulent transactions missed)?

- A. Precision and F1-score.
- B. Accuracy and ROC AUC.
- C. Accuracy and Recall.
- **D. Precision, Recall, and F1-score.**

- E. ROC AUC and Recall.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D (Precision, Recall, and F1-score) is the most comprehensive. In an imbalanced classification problem like fraud detection, accuracy alone is misleading because a model can achieve high accuracy by simply predicting the majority class (non-fraud) for all instances. Precision measures the proportion of correctly identified fraudulent transactions out of all transactions flagged as fraudulent. Recall measures the proportion of correctly identified fraudulent transactions out of all actual fraudulent transactions. F1-score is the harmonic mean of precision and recall, providing a balanced measure of the model's performance. All three metrics are needed to comprehensively evaluate a fraud detection model on an imbalanced dataset.

NEW QUESTION # 159

A Snowflake table named 'SALES DATA' contains a 'TRANSACTION DATE' column stored as VARCHAR. The data in this column is inconsistent; some rows have dates in 'YYYY-MM-DD' format, others in 'MM/DD/YYYY' format, and some contain invalid date strings like 'N/A'. You need to standardize all dates to 'YYYY-MM-DD' format and store them in a new column called 'FORMATTED DATE' in a new table 'STANDARDIZED_SALES DATA'. Which of the following approaches, using Snowpark Python and SQL, most effectively handles these inconsistencies and minimizes errors during data transformation? Select all that apply:

- A. Employing Snowpark's error handling mechanism (e.g., 'try...except' blocks) within a loop to iteratively convert each date string, catching and logging errors, and storing valid dates in a new column.
- B. Using a series of DATE and TO_VARCHAR SQL functions in Snowpark to attempt converting the date in different formats and then formatting the result to 'YYYY-MM-DD'. Any conversion failing returns NULL.
- C. Using a single TO_DATE function with format parameter set to 'AUTO' combined with TO_VARCHAR to format the date to 'YYYY-MM-DD'.
- D. Using a Snowpark Python UDF to parse each date string individually, handling different formats with conditional logic, and returning a formatted date string. This provides flexibility in handling diverse date formats.
- E. Creating a view on top of 'SALES_DATA' that implements the conversion logic. This avoids creating a new physical table immediately and allows for experimentation with different conversion strategies before materializing the data.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

Options B and D are the most effective. Option B uses with different formats to handle inconsistencies. If a format fails, it returns NULL, providing a clean way to handle invalid dates. Combining this with VARCHAR formats the valid dates to 'YYYY-MM-DD'. Option D suggests creating a view. Views are useful for testing transformation logic without immediately impacting the base table, allowing experimentation before committing to a data transformation pipeline. Materializing the data into a table would be a subsequent step, after verifying the transformation's correctness. Option A, while flexible, is less performant because UDFs (User-Defined Functions) generally add overhead compared to built-in SQL functions. Option C is inefficient and not a recommended practice in Snowpark for vectorized operations. Option E will not work in most of the cases, as the AUTO parameter cannot reliably differentiate all provided formats. Furthermore, it does not account for data quality issues where there is no date format.

NEW QUESTION # 160

You are building a machine learning model to predict customer churn for a telecommunications company. One of the features is 'tariff_plan', which is a string representing different tariff plans (e.g., 'Basic', 'Premium', 'Unlimited'). You need to encode this feature for your model, but you also want to handle potential new tariff plans that might appear in future data. Which encoding method and Snowflake SQL approach would be MOST suitable to minimize dimensionality and address unseen values effectively, assuming the number of plans is moderately high (around 20-30)?

- A. Binary Encoding using a UDF to convert each tariff plan into binary code, storing encoded results into snowflake, then splitting the binary representation into separate columns.
- B. Hash Encoding (Feature Hashing) using a UDF in Snowflake, with a fixed number of features and a hashing function to map each tariff plan to a feature index, accepting potential collisions. Handle new tariff plans naturally through the hashing function.
- C. Target Encoding (Mean Encoding) using Snowflake SQL, calculating the mean churn rate for each tariff plan and using that as the encoded value. Handle unseen values with the global mean churn rate, being mindful of potential target leakage.
- D. One-Hot Encoding using CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW, handling new values by NULLIF('Unknown', tariff_plan) before encoding, potentially leading to a high number of columns.

- E. Label Encoding using a UDF (User-Defined Function) with a predefined mapping, assigning a new integer to unseen values, and storing the mapping in a separate table in Snowflake.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hash Encoding is the most suitable approach. It offers dimensionality reduction compared to One-Hot Encoding, inherently handles unseen values via the hashing function (avoiding errors or requiring explicit 'Unknown' categories), and doesn't suffer from the target leakage risks associated with Target Encoding. Label Encoding works but doesn't inherently handle unseen values and can imply ordinal relationships that may not exist. Binary encoding may be helpful, but can be more computationally expensive compared to hash encoding. One-hot encoding could be considered as a possibility as well, but in cases of larger numbers of categorical variables, it might be less beneficial.

NEW QUESTION # 161

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