DSA-C02 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

Which of the Following is not type of Windows function in Snowflake? Choose 2.

A. Rank-related functions.

B. Window frame functions.

C. Aggregation window functions.

D. Association functions.

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation:

Window Functions

A window function operates on a group ("window") of related rows. Each time a window function is called, it is passed a row (the current row in the window) and the window of rows that contain the current row. The window function returns one

output row for each input row. The output depends on the individual row passed to the function and the values of the other rows in the window passed to the function. Some window functions are order-sensitive. There are two main types of

order-sensitive window functions:

Rank-related functions.

Window frame functions.

Rank-related functions list information based on the "rank" of a row. For example, if you rank stores in descending order by profit per year, the store with the most profit will be ranked 1; the second-most profitable store will be ranked 2, etc.

Window frame functions allow you to perform rolling operations, such as calculating a running total or a moving average, on a subset of the rows in the window.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following is a common evaluation metric for binary classification?

A. Accuracy

B. F1 score

C. Mean squared error (MSE)

D. Area under the ROC curve (AUC)

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

The area under the ROC curve (AUC) is a common evaluation metric for binary classification, which measures the performance of a classifier at different threshold values for the predicted probabilities. Other common metrics include

accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, which are based on the confusion matrix of true positives, false positives, true negatives, and false negatives.

QUESTION 3

To return the contents of a DataFrame as a Pandas DataFrame, Which of the following method can be used in SnowPark API?

A. REPLACE_TO_PANDAS

B. SNOWPARK_TO_PANDAS

C. CONVERT_TO_PANDAS

D. TO_PANDAS

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

To return the contents of a DataFrame as a Pandas DataFrame, use the to_pandas method.

For example:

1.>>> python_df = session.create_dataframe(["a", "b", "c"]) 2.>>> pandas_df = python_df.to_pandas()

QUESTION 4

Select the Correct Statements regarding Normalization? Choose 2.

A. Normalization technique uses minimum and max values for scaling of model.

B. Normalization technique uses mean and standard deviation for scaling of model.

C. Scikit-Learn provides a transformer RecommendedScaler for Normalization.

D. Normalization got affected by outliers.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation:

Normalization is a scaling technique in Machine Learning applied during data preparation to change the values of numeric columns in the dataset to use a common scale.It is not necessary for all datasets in a model. It is required only when

features of machine learning models have different ranges.

Scikit-Learn provides a transformer called MinMaxScaler for Normalization. This technique uses minimum and max values for scaling of model.Itis useful when feature distribution is unknown.It got affected by outliers.

QUESTION 5

Which ones are the correct rules while using a data science model created via External function in Snowflake? Choose all apply.

A. External functions return a value. The returned value can be a compound value, such as a VARIANT that contains JSON.

B. External functions can be overloaded.

C. An external function can appear in any clause of a SQL statement in which other types of UDF can appear.

D. External functions can accept Model parameters.

Correct Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

From the perspective of a user running a SQL statement, an external function behaves like any other UDF . External functions follow these rules:

External functions return a value.

External functions can accept parameters.

An external function can appear in any clause of a SQL statement in which other types of UDF can appear. For example:

1.select my_external_function_2(column_1, column_2) 2.from table_1;

1.select col1

2.from table_1

3.where my_external_function_3(col2)

1.create view view1 (col1) as

2.select my_external_function_5(col1)

3.from table9;

An external function can be part of a more complex expression:

1.select upper(zipcode_to_city_external_function(zipcode)) 2.from address_table;

The returned value can be a compound value, such as a VARIANT that contains JSON. External functions can be overloaded; two different functions can have the same name but different signatures (different numbers or data types of input

parameters).