



# DSA-C02<sup>Q&As</sup>

SnowPro Advanced: Data Scientist Certification

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**QUESTION 1**

Which of the following metrics are used to evaluate classification models?

- A. Area under the ROC curve
- B. F1 score
- C. Confusion matrix
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Evaluation metrics are tied to machine learning tasks. There are different metrics for the tasks of classification and regression. Some metrics, like precision-recall, are useful for multiple tasks. Classification and regression are examples of

supervised learning, which constitutes a majority of machine learning applications. Using different metrics for performance evaluation, we should be able to improve our model's overall predictive power before we roll it out for production on

unseen data. Without doing a proper evaluation of the Machine Learning model by using different evaluation metrics, and only depending on accuracy, can lead to a problem when the respective model is deployed on unseen data and may

end in poor predictions.

Classification metrics are evaluation measures used to assess the performance of a classification model. Common metrics include accuracy (proportion of correct predictions), precision (true positives over total predicted positives), recall (true

positives over total actual positives), F1 score (harmonic mean of precision and recall), and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC).

Confusion Matrix

Confusion Matrix is a performance measurement for the machine learning classification problems where the output can be two or more classes. It is a table with combinations of predicted and actual values.

It is extremely useful for measuring the Recall, Precision, Accuracy, and AUC-ROC curves.

The four commonly used metrics for evaluating classifier performance are:

1.

Accuracy: The proportion of correct predictions out of the total predictions.

2.

Precision: The proportion of true positive predictions out of the total positive predictions (precision = true positives / (true positives + false positives)).



3.

Recall (Sensitivity or True Positive Rate): The proportion of true positive predictions out of the total actual positive instances (recall = true positives / (true positives + false negatives)).

4.

F1 Score: The harmonic mean of precision and recall, providing a balance between the two metrics (F1 score =  $2 * ((\text{precision} * \text{recall}) / (\text{precision} + \text{recall}))$ ). These metrics help assess the classifier's effectiveness in correctly classifying

instances of different classes.

Understanding how well a machine learning model will perform on unseen data is the main purpose behind working with these evaluation metrics. Metrics like accuracy, precision, recall are good ways to evaluate classification models for

balanced datasets, but if the data is imbalanced then other methods like ROC/AUC perform better in evaluating the model performance.

ROC curve isn't just a single number but it's a whole curve that provides nuanced details about the behavior of the classifier. It is also hard to quickly compare many ROC curves to each other.

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## QUESTION 2

Select the Data Science Tools which are known to provide native connectivity to Snowflake?

- A. Denodo
- B. DvSUM
- C. DiYotta
- D. HEX

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

Hex -- collaborative data science and analytics platform Denodo -- data virtualization and federation platform DvSum -- data catalog and data intelligence platform Diyotta -- data integration and migration

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## QUESTION 3

What Can Snowflake Data Scientist do in the Snowflake Marketplace as Provider? Choose all apply.

- A. Publish listings for free-to-use datasets to generate interest and new opportunities among the Snowflake customer base.
- B. Publish listings for datasets that can be customized for the consumer.
- C. Share live datasets securely and in real-time without creating copies of the data or imposing data integration tasks on the consumer.



D. Eliminate the costs of building and maintaining APIs and data pipelines to deliver data to customers.

Correct Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

All are correct!

About the Snowflake Marketplace

You can use the Snowflake Marketplace to discover and access third-party data and services, as well as market your own data products across the Snowflake Data Cloud. As a data provider, you can use listings on the Snowflake

Marketplace to share curated data offerings with many consumers simultaneously, rather than maintain sharing relationships with each individual consumer. With Paid Listings, you can also charge for your data products.

As a consumer, you might use the data provided on the Snowflake Marketplace to explore and access the following:

Historical data for research, forecasting, and machine learning. Up-to-date streaming data, such as current weather and traffic conditions. Specialized identity data for understanding subscribers and audience targets.

New insights from unexpected sources of data.

The Snowflake Marketplace is available globally to all non-VPS Snowflake accounts hosted on Amazon Web Services, Google Cloud Platform, and Microsoft Azure, with the exception of Microsoft Azure Government. Support for Microsoft

Azure Government is planned.

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#### QUESTION 4

What is the formula for measuring skewness in a dataset?

A. MEAN - MEDIAN

B. MODE - MEDIAN

C.  $(3(\text{MEAN} - \text{MEDIAN})) / \text{STANDARD DEVIATION}$

D.  $(\text{MEAN} - \text{MODE}) / \text{STANDARD DEVIATION}$

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Since the normal curve is symmetric about its mean, its skewness is zero. This is a theoretical explanation for mathematical proofs, you can refer to books or websites that speak on the same in detail.

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#### QUESTION 5

Skewness of Normal distribution is \_\_\_\_\_

A. Negative



B. Positive

C. 0

D. Undefined

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Since the normal curve is symmetric about its mean, its skewness is zero. This is a theoretical explanation for mathematical proofs, you can refer to books or websites that speak on the same in detail.

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