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QUESTION 1

Mark the Incorrect understanding of Data Scientist about Streams? Choose 2.

A. Streams on views support both local views and views shared using Snowflake Secure Data Sharing, including secure views.

B. Streams can track changes in materialized views.

C. Streams itself does not contain any table data.

D. Streams do not support repeatable read isolation.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: Streams on views support both local views and views shared using Snowflake Secure Data Sharing, including secure views. Currently, streams cannot track changes in materialized views. stream itself does not contain any table data. A stream only stores an offset for the source object and returns CDC records by leveraging the versioning history for the source object. When the first stream for a table is created, several hidden columns are added to the source table and begin storing change tracking metadata. These columns consume a small amount of storage. The CDC records returned when querying a stream rely on a combination of the offset stored in the stream and the change tracking metadata stored in the table. Note that for streams on views, change tracking must be enabled explicitly for the view and underlying tables to add the hidden columns to these tables. Streams support repeatable read isolation. In repeatable read mode, multiple SQL statements within a transaction see the same set of records in a stream. This differs from the read committed mode supported for tables, in which statements see any changes made by previous statements executed within the same transaction, even though those changes are not yet committed. The delta records returned by streams in a transaction is the range from the current position of the stream until the transaction start time. The stream position advances to the transaction start time if the transaction commits; otherwise it stays at the same position.

QUESTION 2

Which type of Python UDFs let you define Python functions that receive batches of input rows as Pandas DataFrames and return batches of results as Pandas arrays or Series?

A. MPP Python UDFs

B. Scaler Python UDFs

C. Vectorized Python UDFs

D. Hybrid Python UDFs

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Vectorized Python UDFs let you define Python functions that receive batches of input rows as Pandas DataFrames and return batches of results as Pandas arrays or Series. You call vectorized Py-thon UDFs the same way you call other

Python UDFs. Advantages of using vectorized Python UDFs compared to the default row-by-row processing pat-tern include:

The potential for better performance if your Python code operates efficiently on batches of rows.

Less transformation logic required if you are calling into libraries that operate on Pandas Data-Frames or Pandas arrays.

When you use vectorized Python UDFs:

You do not need to change how you write queries using Python UDFs. All batching is handled by the UDF framework rather than your own code. As with non-vectorized UDFs, there is no guarantee of which instances of your handler code will

see which batches of input.

QUESTION 3

Consider a data frame df with columns [\\'A\\', \\'B\\', \\'C\\', \\'D\\'] and rows [\\'r1\\', \\'r2\\', \\'r3\\']. What does the expression df[lambda x : x.index.str.endswith(\\'3\\')] do?

A. Returns the row name r3

B. Results in Error

C. Returns the third column

D. Filters the row labelled r3

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

It will Filters the row labelled r3.

QUESTION 4

In a simple linear regression model (One independent variable), If we change the input variable by 1 unit. How much output variable will change?

A. by 1

B. no change

C. by intercept

D. by its slope

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

What is linear regression?

Linear regression analysis is used to predict the value of a variable based on the value of another variable. The variable you want to predict is called the dependent variable. The variable you are using to predict the other variable\\'s value is

called the independent variable.

Linear regression attempts to model the relationship between two variables by fitting a linear equation to observed data. One variable is considered to be an explanatoryvariable, and the other is considered to be a dependent variable. For

example, a modeler might want to relate the weights of individuals to their heights using a linear regression model. A linear regression line has an equation of the form Y = a + bX, where X is the explanatory variable and Y is the dependent

variable. The slope of the line is b, and a is the intercept (the value of y when x = 0).

For linear regression Y=a+bx+error.

If neglect error then Y=a+bx. If x increases by 1, then Y = a+b(x+1) which implies Y=a+bx+b. So Y increases by its slope.

For linear regression Y=a+bx+error. If neglect error then Y=a+bx. If x increases by 1, then Y = a+b(x+1) which implies Y=a+bx+b. So Y increases by its slope.

QUESTION 5

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.

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