



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

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### QUESTION 1

Mark the Incorrect statements regarding MIN / MAX Functions?

- A. NULL values are skipped unless all the records are NULL
- B. NULL values are ignored unless all the records are NULL, in which case a NULL value is returned
- C. The data type of the returned value is the same as the data type of the input values
- D. For compatibility with other systems, the DISTINCT keyword can be specified as an argument for MIN or MAX, but it does not have any effect

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

NULL values are ignored unless all the records are NULL, in which case a NULL value is returned

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### QUESTION 2

Which metric is not used for evaluating classification models?

- A. Recall
- B. Accuracy
- C. Mean absolute error
- D. Precision

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

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.



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F1 Score: The harmonic mean of precision and recall, providing a balance between the two metrics ( $F1 \text{ score} = 2 * ((\text{precision} * \text{recall}) / (\text{precision} + \text{recall}))$ ). Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) and Mean Absolute Error (MAE) are metrics used to evaluate a Regression Model. These metrics tell us how accurate our predictions are and, what is the amount of deviation from the actual values.

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### QUESTION 3

The most widely used metrics and tools to assess a classification model are:

- A. Confusion matrix
- B. Cost-sensitive accuracy
- C. Area under the ROC curve
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

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### 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 explanatory variable, 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  $Y = a + bx + \text{error}$ .



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  $Y=a+bx+\text{error}$ . 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.

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#### QUESTION 5

Which ones are the known limitations of using External function? Choose all apply.

- A. Currently, external functions cannot be shared with data consumers via Secure Data Sharing.
- B. Currently, external functions must be scalar functions. A scalar external function re-returns a single value for each input row.
- C. External functions have more overhead than internal functions (both built-in functions and internal UDFs) and usually execute more slowly
- D. An external function accessed through an AWS API Gateway private endpoint can be accessed only from a Snowflake VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) on AWS and in the same AWS region.

Correct Answer: ABCD

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