



DSA-C02^{Q&As}

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**QUESTION 1**

Which object records data manipulation language (DML) changes made to tables, including inserts, updates, and deletes, as well as metadata about each change, so that actions can be taken using the changed data of Data Science Pipelines?

- A. Task
- B. Dynamic tables
- C. Stream
- D. Tags
- E. Delta
- F. OFFSET

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: A stream object records data manipulation language (DML) changes made to tables, including inserts, updates, and deletes, as well as metadata about each change, so that actions can be taken using the changed data. This process is referred to as change data capture (CDC). An individual table stream tracks the changes made to rows in a source table. A table stream (also referred to as simply a "stream") makes a "change table" available of what changed, at the row level, between two transactional points of time in a table. This allows querying and consuming a sequence of change records in a transactional fashion. Streams can be created to query change data on the following objects: Standard tables, including shared tables. Views, including secure views Directory tables Event tables

QUESTION 2

Performance metrics are a part of every machine learning pipeline, Which ones are not the performance metrics used in the Machine learning?

- A. R - (R-Squared)
- B. Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
- C. AU-ROC
- D. AUM

Correct Answer: D

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.

QUESTION 4

Data providers add Snowflake objects (databases, schemas, tables, secure views, etc.) to a share using. Which of the following options? Choose 2.

- A. Grant privileges on objects to a share via Account role.
- B. Grant privileges on objects directly to a share.
- C. Grant privileges on objects to a share via a database role.
- D. Grant privileges on objects to a share via a third-party role.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: What is a Share?

Shares are named Snowflake objects that encapsulate all of the information required to share a database.

Data providers add Snowflake objects (databases, schemas, tables, secure views, etc.) to a share using either or both of the following options:



Option 1: Grant privileges on objects to a share via a database role. Option 2: Grant privileges on objects directly to a share. You choose which accounts can consume data from the share by adding the accounts to the share.

After a database is created (in a consumer account) from a share, all the shared objects are accessible to users in the consumer account. Shares are secure, configurable, and controlled completely by the provider account:

New objects added to a share become immediately available to all consumers, providing real-time access to shared data.

Access to a share (or any of the objects in a share) can be revoked at any time.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is a useful tool for gaining insights into the relationship between features and predictions?

- A. numpy plots
- B. sklearn plots
- C. Partial dependence plots(PDP)
- D. FULL dependence plots (FDP)

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Partial dependence plots (PDP) is a useful tool for gaining insights into the relationship between features and predictions. It helps us understand how different values of a particular feature impact model's predictions.

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