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**QUESTION 1**

Which one is incorrect understanding about Providers of Direct share?

- A. A data provider is any Snowflake account that creates shares and makes them available to other Snowflake accounts to consume.
- B. As a data provider, you share a database with one or more Snowflake accounts.
- C. You can create as many shares as you want, and add as many accounts to a share as you want.
- D. If you want to provide a share to many accounts, you can do the same via Direct Share.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

If you want to provide a share to many accounts, you might want to use a listing or a data ex-change.

QUESTION 2

All Snowpark ML modeling and preprocessing classes are in the _____ namespace?

- A. snowpark.ml.modeling
- B. snowflake.sklearn.modeling
- C. snowflake.scikit.modeling
- D. snowflake.ml.modeling

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

All Snowpark ML modeling and preprocessing classes are in the snowflake.ml.modeling namespace. The Snowpark ML modules have the same name as the corresponding module from the sklearn namespace. For example, the Snowpark

ML module corresponding to sklearn.calibration is snowflake.ml.modeling.calibration. The xgboost and lightgbm modules correspond to snowflake.ml.modeling.xgboost and snowflake.ml.modeling.lightgbm, respectively.

Not all of the classes from scikit-learn are supported in Snowpark ML.

QUESTION 3

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

- A. Discover and test third-party data sources.
- B. Receive frictionless access to raw data products from vendors.



C. Combine new datasets with your existing data in Snowflake to derive new business insights.

D. Use the business intelligence (BI)/ML/Deep learning tools of her choice.

Correct Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

As a consumer, you can do the following:

Discover and test third-party data sources.

Receive frictionless access to raw data products from vendors.

Combine new datasets with your existing data in Snowflake to derive new business insights.

Have datasets available instantly and updated continually for users.

Eliminate the costs of building and maintaining various APIs and data pipelines to load and update data.

Use the business intelligence (BI) tools of your choice.

QUESTION 4

Which one is the incorrect option to share data in Snowflake?

A. a Listing, in which you offer a share and additional metadata as a data product to one or more accounts.

B. a Direct Marketplace, in which you directly share specific database objects (a share) to another account in your region using Snowflake Marketplace.

C. a Direct Share, in which you directly share specific database objects (a share) to another account in your region.

D. a Data Exchange, in which you set up and manage a group of accounts and offer a share to that group.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Options for Sharing in Snowflake

You can share data in Snowflake using one of the following options:

a Listing, in which you offer a share and additional metadata as a data product to one or more accounts,

a Direct Share, in which you directly share specific database objects (a share) to another account in your region,

a Data Exchange, in which you set up and manage a group of accounts and offer a share to that group.

QUESTION 5

Which method is used for detecting data outliers in Machine learning?



- A. Scaler
- B. Z-Score
- C. BOXI
- D. CMIYC

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

What are outliers?

Outliers are the values that look different from the other values in the data. Below is a plot high-lighting the outliers in 'red' and outliers can be seen in both the extremes of data.

Reasons for outliers in data

Errors during data entry or a faulty measuring device (a faulty sensor may result in extreme readings).

Natural occurrence (salaries of junior level employees vs C-level employees) Problems caused by outliers

Outliers in the data may causes problems during model fitting (esp. linear models). Outliers may inflate the error metrics which give higher weights to large errors (example, mean squared error, RMSE).

Z-score method is of the method for detecting outliers. This method is generally used when a variable's distribution looks close to Gaussian. Z-score is the number of standard deviations a value of a variable is away from the variable's mean.

$$\text{Z-Score} = (\text{X} - \text{mean}) / \text{Standard deviation}$$

IQR method , Box plots are some more example of methods used to detect data outliers in Data science.

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