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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q179-Q184):

NEW QUESTION # 179
A data scientist is implementing a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) system in Snowflake for a legal document repository. They need to convert legal document chunks into vector embeddings and efficiently find the most relevant document chunks based on a user's query. Which of the following statements accurately describe the process and best practices for creating and using these vector embeddings with Snowflake Cortex LLM functions?

- To create the embeddings for legal document chunks, the SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EMBED_TEXT_768 function should be used, specifying an appropriate model like 'snowflake-arctic-embed-m'.
- When comparing a user's query embedding with document embeddings, the VECTOR_L1_DISTANCE function is generally recommended over ECTOR_COSINE_SIMILARITY for RAG applications to ensure optimal semantic relevance.
- For best search results in RAG, legal document text should be split into chunks of no more than 512 tokens, as smaller chunks typically lead to higher retrieva uality.
- Embedding functions like EMBED_TEXT_768 and EMBED_TEXT_1024 incur compute costs based on both input and output tokens, similar to how AI_COMPLETE is billec
- The VECTOR data type in Snowflake only supports integer elements, meaning legal document embeddings must be converted to integer vectors before storage

- A. Option D
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option A
- E. Option E

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Option A is correct. The SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EMBED_TEXT_768 (or its updated version AI_EMBED) function is used to create embeddings for text, with models like 'snowflake-arctic-embed-m' being suitable. Option B is incorrect. VECTOR_COSINE_SIMILARITY is a common and highly effective function for measuring semantic similarity between vectors in RAG applications. While VECTOR_L1_DISTANCE is available, cosine similarity is widely preferred for semantic search. Option C is correct. Snowflake recommends splitting text into chunks of no more than 512 tokens for best search results with Cortex Search, as smaller chunks lead to more precise retrieval and better LLM response quality in RAG scenarios. Option D is incorrect. For embedding functions (EMBED_TEXT_768 and EMBED_TEXT_1024), only input tokens are counted towards the billable total. In contrast, functions that generate new text, like AI_COMPLETE, bill for both input and output tokens. Option E is incorrect. The VECTOR data type supports both 32-bit integers (INT) and 32-bit floating-point numbers (FLOAT) for its elements. Most embeddings are typically floats.

NEW QUESTION # 180
A company is developing a Streamlit application leveraging Snowflake Cortex Analyst for natural language querying over sales data. They want to implement a robust multi-turn conversational experience where users can ask follow-up questions. Which of the following statements accurately describe the design and cost implications of supporting multi-turn conversations in Cortex Analyst? (Select all that apply)

- A. The cost for Cortex Analyst's multi-turn conversational support is primarily based on the number of messages processed, and the number of tokens within each message does not directly affect the per-message cost.
- B. Developers can manually implement multi-turn conversations in their applications by using the
- C. An internal LLM summarization agent is automatically employed by Cortex Analyst before its original workflow to reframe follow-up questions based on conversation history, optimising LLM processing for each agent.
- D. Cortex Analyst supports multi-turn conversations by simply passing the entire conversation history directly to every LLM call within its agentic workflow, which is the most efficient method for maintaining context.
- E. When an LLM judge is used to evaluate the summarization quality for multi-turn conversations, a smaller model like Llama 3.1 8B is generally preferred over Llama 3.1 70B to minimise latency, even if it leads to a slightly higher error rate in rewritten questions.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
Option A is incorrect. Cortex Analyst does not simply pass the entire conversation history to every LLM call. This primitive approach would lead to longer inference times, more non-determinism, and degraded performance. Instead, it employs an LLM summarization agent. Option B is correct. To support multi-turn conversations, Cortex Analyst adds an additional LLM summarization agent before its original workflow to reframe questions based on the conversation history. Option C is incorrect. While there's a latency-performance tradeoff, Llama 3.1 70B was found to be sufficient for the summarization task in Cortex Analyst, achieving 96.5% good ratings from an LLM judge, significantly outperforming Llama 3.1 8B which had an approximate 5% error rate in rewritten questions. Option D is correct. The credit rate usage for Cortex Analyst is based on the number of messages processed (67 Credits per 1 ,000 messages or 0.067 Credits per message), and the number of tokens in each message does not affect this per-message cost. Option E is correct. The 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COMPLETE function, and its 'TRY COMPLETE' variant, can be used to provide a stateful conversational experience by passing an array of objects for the argument, where each object contains a 'role' and 'content' for previous user prompts and model responses.

NEW QUESTION # 181

A Gen AI developer has a Document AI pipeline that uses a query with 'GET PRESIGNED URL' to process multi-page PDF documents. Despite the internal stage being correctly set up with 'SNOWFLAKE SSE' encryption and the model build being published, they observe inconsistent results. Some documents result in a Received HTTP 403 response for presigned URL. URL may be expired.
error, while other documents (containing complex diagrams and dense text in an unsupported language like Korean) are processed, but the extracted information is often incomplete or inaccurate.
Which two factors are most likely contributing to these observed issues?

- A. The documents are in an unsupported language or exceed the maximum page length of 125 pages, causing extraction failures or inaccuracies.
- B. The '!PREDICT method is being called with an outdated model build version instead of the latest one, leading to performance degradation.
- C. The Document AI model is returning answers longer than its limit of 512 tokens for entity extraction or 2048 tokens for table extraction.
- D. The default expiration time for the 'GET PRESIGNED URL' function is causing some URLs to expire before the Document AI model can process them.
- E. The role lacks the 'EXECUTE TASK' privilege, preventing the scheduled pipeline tasks from running.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The error 'Received HTTP 403 response for presigned URL. URL may be expired.' directly indicates that the function's default expiration time is causing some documents to be inaccessible by the Document AI model. This is a common issue when processing pipelines encounter delays. Additionally, the observation of incomplete or inaccurate extraction for documents with 'dense text in an unsupported language like Korean' directly points to language limitations. Document AI explicitly lists supported languages (English, Spanish, French, German, Portuguese, Italian, and Polish) and states that results for other languages might not be satisfactory. While the question mentions 'multi-page PDF documents' without explicitly stating they exceed page limits, the mention of 'complex diagrams and dense text' can also imply potential issues if page length (max 125 pages) is exceeded or other document requirements are not met. Thus, option D comprehensively covers these content- related issues. Option A (outdated model version) is unlikely to cause these specific errors, as the latest model is used by default if not specified. Option C (missing 'EXECUTE TASK privilege) would prevent task execution entirely, not cause intermittent URL issues or content- specific extraction problems. Option E (answers exceeding token limits) would be reflected in truncated output, not necessarily 'incomplete or inaccurate' extraction in the sense of failing to identify information in the first place.

NEW QUESTION # 182
A data engineer is constructing a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) pipeline in Snowflake to allow users to query a large corpus of unstructured customer support transcripts using natural language. The goal is to retrieve relevant transcript snippets and then use a Large Language Model (LLM) to generate an answer. Which sequence of steps and Snowflake components would effectively implement this RAG pipeline?

Load transcripts into a VARIANT column, use SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SUMMARIZE to extract key phrases, then pass these phrases and the user query to NOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COMPLETE for response generation.

Create a CORTEX SEARCH SERVICE on the transcript_text column, ensuring CHANGE_TRACKING is enabled on the source table, and use its search method to retrieve elevant text chunks, which are then passed as context to SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COMPLETE with the user's prompt.

Store transcripts in an internal stage, use <model_build_name>!PREDICT from Document AI to extract specific entities, and then use NOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EXTRACT_ANSWER with the extracted entities to answer the user's question.

Manually create vector embeddings for each transcript chunk using SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EMBED_TEXT_768 (or AI_EMBED), store them in a VECTOR column, and then us ECTOR_COSINE_SIMILARITY to find the most similar chunks, passing these to SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COMPLETE.

Define a semantic model for Cortex Analyst on the transcript data, specify Custom instructions to guide response generation, and then use Cortex Analyst's REST API to answer questions directly.

- A. Option B
- B. Option A
- C. Option C
- D. Option E
- E. Option D

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Both options B and D describe valid and effective ways to implement a RAG pipeline in Snowflake. * *Option B is correct." Cortex Search is specifically designed to act as a RAG engine for LLM chatbots, enabling high-quality fuzzy search over text data. Creating

a 'CORTEX SEARCH SERVICE on the text column (e.g., 'transcript_text') and enabling 'CHANGE_TRACKING' on the source table are fundamental steps for continuous updates and retrieval. The retrieved results then provide the necessary context for an LLM call using 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COMPLETE (or 'AI_COMPLETE). "Option D is correct." This option outlines a more manual, but equally effective, approach to RAG. It involves generating vector embeddings for text chunks using functions like (or the newer 'AI_EMBED), storing these embeddings in a 'VECTOR data type column, and then performing a similarity search (e.g., with *VECTOR COSINE_SIMILARITY) to retrieve relevant content based on a user's query. The retrieved text then serves as context for the LLM (SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COMPLETE or 'AI_COMPLETE) to generate a grounded response. Option A is incorrect. While 'SUMMARIZE can produce summaries, it doesn't provide a mechanism for retrieving *semantically similar* text chunks from a large corpus based on a user query, which is crucial for RAG. Storing data in a 'VARIANT' column is also generally not optimal for direct vector embedding or search service operations as described in RAG contexts. Option C is incorrect. Document AI (' !PREDICT) is primarily for extracting structured information (entities, tables) from documents, not for general semantic search or RAG over free-form text with LLMs. 'EXTRACT ANSWER is used to find answers within a given text, but it's not the primary orchestrator for a dynamic RAG pipeline that first needs to *retrieve* relevant documents. Option E is incorrect. Cortex Analyst is designed for text-to-SQL functionality over *structured data* and its semantic models, not directly for RAG over *unstructured text corpora'. While it can integrate with Cortex Search for improving literal values in SQL queries, its core purpose is not to act as a RAG engine for unstructured document chat.

NEW QUESTION # 183
A data scientist is optimising a Cortex Analyst application to improve the accuracy of literal searches within user queries, especially for high-cardinality dimension values. They decide to integrate Cortex Search for this purpose. Which of the following statements are true about this integration and the underlying data types in Snowflake? (Select all that apply)

- A. The cost for embedding data into a Cortex Search Service is primarily incurred per output token generated by the embedding model, as these represent the final vector embeddings, rather than input tokens.
- B. To integrate Cortex Search with a logical dimension, the semantic model YAML must include a block within the dimension's definition, specifying the service name and optionally a 'literal_column' .
- C. Cortex Search Services, when configured as a source for Snowflake dynamic tables, automatically refresh their search index with continuous data updates, maintaining low-latency search results.
- D. For optimal RAG retrieval performance with Cortex Search, it is generally recommended to split text into chunks of no more than 512 tokens, even when using embedding models with larger context windows such as 'snowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0-8k'.
- E. The "VECTOR data type in Snowflake, used to store embeddings generated for Cortex Search, is fully supported as a clustering key in standard tables and as a primary key in hybrid tables to accelerate vector similarity searches.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
Option A is correct. Cortex Analyst can leverage Cortex Search Services to improve literal search by including a configuration block within a dimension's definition in the semantic model YAML. This block specifies the service name and an optional 'literal_column'. Option B is correct. Snowflake recommends splitting text in your search column into chunks of no more than 512 tokens for best search results with Cortex Search, even when using models with larger context windows like 'snowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0-8k' This practice typically leads to higher retrieval and downstream LLM response quality in RAG scenarios. Option C is incorrect. The 'VECTOR data type is allowed in hybrid tables but is explicitly not supported as a primary key, secondary index key, or clustering key in Snowflake. Option D is incorrect. For EMBED_TEXT functions, which are used to generate embeddings for Cortex Search, only 'input tokens' are counted towards the billable total, not output tokens. The Cortex Search service itself is billed per GBImonth of indexed data. Option E is incorrect. Snowflake Cortex functions, including Cortex Search, do not support dynamic tables.

NEW QUESTION # 184
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