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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q173-Q178):

NEW QUESTION # 173

A data engineer is tasked with defining a semantic model for Cortex Analyst to enable natural language queries over sales data. They are creating a YAML file to describe the logical structure. Which of the following statements correctly describe the configuration of this semantic model? (Select all that apply)

- A. The 'tables' section must define logical tables that directly map to Snowflake physical tables or views, with 'base_table' specifying the fully qualified name (database, schema, table).
- B. To ensure high accuracy for specific common questions, 'verified_queries' can be included, where the 'sql' field must reference the underlying physical table and column names (e.g., not the logical names defined in the semantic model).
- C. Dimensions such as 'product_category' can include a configuration, which can specify an optional 'literal_column' that, if omitted, defaults to the search index column.
- D. A 'metric' like 'total_revenue' can be defined using an 'expr' that references other logical columns, such as 'sum(profit) from a logical 'sales_data' table, within the semantic model.

- E. The 'VARIANT' data type is a supported data type for columns defined as 'dimensions' or 'facts' within the semantic model, allowing flexible storage of complex attributes.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Option A is correct. A logical table, a foundational concept of Snowflake's semantic model, represents either a physical database table or a view and its 'base_table' field specifies the fully qualified name of the underlying physical table. Option B is correct. Dimensions can specify a block to integrate with Cortex Search, and the 'literal_column' field within this block is optional and defaults to the search index. Option C is incorrect. The 'VARIANT', 'OBJECT', 'GEOGRAPHY', and 'ARRAY' data types are explicitly not supported for dimensions, time dimensions, or facts within a semantic model. Option D is incorrect. Verified queries must use the names of the logical tables and columns as defined in the semantic model, not those in the underlying physical dataset. For example, 'sales_data' for a logical table named 'sales_data'. Option E is correct. Metrics can be defined using an SQL expression ('expr') that can reference logical columns (facts, dimensions, or time dimensions) within the same logical table or from another logical table in the semantic model.

NEW QUESTION # 174

A Snowflake team observes consistently high token costs from 'SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY' for a summarization task using the 'mistral-large' model. The task involves summarizing legal documents, which often exceed the context window of common LLMs. To optimize these token-based costs, which strategy should the team prioritize?

- A. Implement a text splitting mechanism, potentially using `SPLIT_TEXT_RECURSIVE_CHARACTER`, to break down lengthy documents into smaller chunks before passing them to the summarization function, then aggregate the summaries.
- B. Increase the virtual warehouse size (e.g., from X-SMALL to MEDIUM) used for running the summarization queries to boost performance and reduce overall cost per query.
- C. Set the temperature parameter to 0 in the COMPLETE function options to ensure more deterministic and thus more cost-efficient summarization outputs.
- D. Enable Cortex Guard for the COMPLETE function calls, as its filtering capabilities automatically reduce the number of tokens processed for unsafe content.
- E. Switch from using the COMPLETE function to TRY_COMPLETE to automatically avoid billing for queries that fail due to context window limits, thereby reducing costs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option C is correct. For summarization of lengthy documents, exceeding the context window or using large inputs significantly increases token consumption. Text splitting, for example using `SPLIT_TEXT_RECURSIVE_CHARACTER`, can break documents into smaller, more manageable chunks. This reduces the number of input tokens per LLM call, directly leading to cost optimization, and is recommended for best search results and LLM response quality. Option A is incorrect because for Cortex AISQL functions, Snowflake recommends using a smaller warehouse (no larger than MEDIUM) as larger warehouses do not increase performance but can result in unnecessary costs associated with keeping the warehouse active. The compute cost for Cortex LLM functions is based on tokens processed, not warehouse size performance. Option B is incorrect because it only prevents costs for 'failed' operations by returning NULL instead of an error. It does not optimize the token consumption of 'successful' summarization tasks. Option D is incorrect; Cortex Guard processes additional tokens for its filtering, thus 'increasing' token consumption, not reducing it. Option E is incorrect because setting 'temperature' to 0 makes the output more deterministic, which might improve consistency but does not directly reduce the number of input or output tokens processed for a summarization task.

NEW QUESTION # 175

A data platform architect is integrating 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EMBED TEXT 768' into a complex data pipeline for a new search application. The pipeline involves extracting text from various sources, generating embeddings, storing them in Snowflake, and performing semantic searches. Which of the following statements accurately describes a compatibility aspect or limitation when working with 'EMBED TEXT 768' and the resulting 'VECTOR' data type within Snowflake?

- A. The function can be directly integrated into a dynamic table's 'SELECT' statement to provide continuous, automated embedding updates for new data.
- B. When is invoked within a Snowpark Python User-Defined Function (UDF) on Snowflake data, the data remains within Snowflake's network boundary during the embedding generation process.
- C. To support diverse embedding dimensions from different models, the 'VECTOR' data type can be stored efficiently within

- a 'VARIANT' column, which automatically handles schema variations.
- D. If the function is not natively available in the account's primary Snowflake region, cross-region inference cannot be enabled, thus preventing its use.
- E. The 'VECTOR' data type, which stores the output of is fully compatible with all Snowflake features, including being used as a primary key in hybrid tables for fast lookups.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option D is correct. When Snowflake Cortex LLM functions, such as 'EMBED_TEXT_768', are called on Snowflake data (e.g., within a Snowpark Python UDF), the data never actually leaves Snowflake's network boundary. This ensures that data governance and security are maintained. Option A is incorrect because Snowflake Cortex functions, including 'EMBED_TEXT_768', do not support dynamic tables. Option B is incorrect; cross-region inference can be enabled if ' is not natively available in a region, using the 'CORTEX_ENABLED_CROSS_REGION' parameter. Option C is incorrect because the 'VECTOR' data type is not supported as primary or secondary index keys in hybrid tables. Option E is incorrect because 'VECTOR' data types are explicitly not supported in 'VARIANT' columns.

NEW QUESTION # 176

A data engineer is setting up a Document AI pipeline to extract information from scanned invoices stored in an internal stage named 'invoice_stage'. They have created the stage using 'CREATE STAGE' and uploaded several PDF documents. However, when attempting to run the extraction query, they encounter an error message: 'File extension does not match actual mime type. Mime-Type: application/octet-stream!'. Additionally, they anticipate a privilege issue might arise for pipeline automation. Which of the following conditions must be met to resolve the current error and ensure proper setup for Document AI extraction and subsequent pipeline creation?

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

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 177

A data analyst is setting up a new Cortex Analyst-powered conversational app for business users. They want to understand how the "Suggested Questions" feature behaves under different semantic model configurations to ensure an optimal user experience. Which of the following statements accurately describe the behavior of the "Suggested Questions" feature in Cortex Analyst based on the semantic model configuration?

- A. If multiple verified queries in a VQR are marked with
- B. If the semantic model does not include a Verified Query Repository (VQR), Cortex Analyst will always return a blank list of suggested questions.
- C. When a semantic model contains a VQR, Cortex Analyst prioritizes returning up to five suggested questions from the VQR that are semantically similar to the user's input.
- D. In the absence of a VQR, Cortex Analyst uses underlying Large Language Models (LLMs) to generate up to three suggested questions, which are guaranteed to be answerable.
- E. Setting the

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Cortex Analyst's 'Suggested Questions' feature operates in different modes. If a semantic model does not include a Verified Query Repository (VQR), Cortex Analyst uses Large Language Models (LLMs) to generate up to three suggested questions, which may not always be answerable. Therefore, option A is incorrect because it returns a blank list, and option D is incorrect because the LLM-generated questions are not guaranteed to be answerable. When a semantic model has a VQR defined, Cortex Analyst

