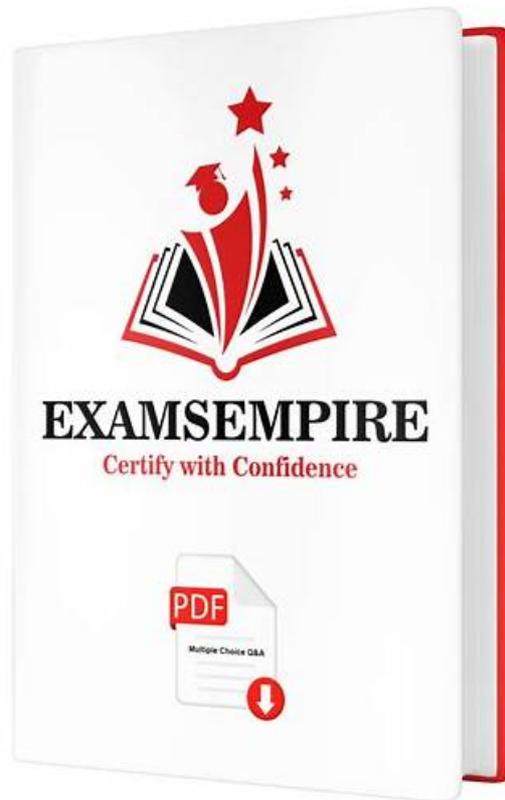


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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q190-Q195):

NEW QUESTION # 190

A data scientist is working on a new feature that involves querying a Cortex Search Service and integrating the results into various downstream processes. They are concerned about potential data type compatibility issues and limitations within the Snowflake environment. Which of the following statements accurately describe how to query a Cortex Search Service or the limitations of the 'VECTOR' data type and Cortex Search itself? (Select all that apply)

- A. The 'VECTOR' data type, used to store embeddings generated for Cortex Search, is fully supported as a primary key in Snowflake's hybrid tables to accelerate similarity searches.
- B. Cortex Search Services can be configured as a source for Snowflake dynamic tables, enabling continuous and automated synchronization of the search index with base data.
- C. Cortex Search Services can only be queried using the 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SEARCH_PREVIEW' SQL function and do not offer a programmatic interface for applications.
- D. To retrieve the support ticket most relevant to a query about 'internet issues', filtered to return results only in the 'North America' region, one can use the 'filter' parameter in the 'SEARCH_PREVIEW' function's JSON argument like so:

```
{ "query": "internet issues", "filter": {"@eq": {"region": "North America"}} }
```
- E. The 'VECTOR' data type, which stores the output of embedding models like those used by Cortex Search, is explicitly not supported in 'VARIANT' columns.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect. Cortex Search Services can be queried using both the 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SEARCH_PREVIEW' SQL function and programmatically via the Python API. Option B is incorrect. While the 'VECTOR' data type is allowed in hybrid tables, it is not supported as a primary key or secondary index key. Option C is correct. The 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SEARCH_PREVIEW' function accepts a JSON object as an argument, which can include a 'filter' parameter to refine search results based on specified conditions, such as filtering by region. Option D is correct. The 'VECTOR' data type is explicitly not supported in 'VARIANT' columns, meaning embeddings cannot be stored directly within semi-structured data in a single 'VARIANT' column. Option E is incorrect. Snowflake Cortex functions, including Cortex Search, do not support dynamic tables.

NEW QUESTION # 191

A data scientist is tasked with improving the accuracy of an LLM-powered chatbot that answers user questions based on internal company documents stored in Snowflake. They decide to implement a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) architecture using Snowflake Cortex Search. Which of the following statements correctly describe the features and considerations when leveraging Snowflake Cortex Search for this RAG application?

- A. To create a Cortex Search Service, one must explicitly specify an embedding model and manually manage its underlying infrastructure, similar to deploying a custom model via Snowpark Container Services.
- B. Cortex Search automatically handles text chunking and embedding generation for the source data, eliminating the need for manual ETL processes for these steps.
- C. For optimal search results with Cortex Search, source text should be pre-split into chunks of no more than 512 tokens, even when using models with larger context windows like

```
snowflake-arctic-embed-1-v2.0-8k
```

- D. Enabling change tracking on the source table for the Cortex Search Service is optional; the service will still refresh automatically even if change tracking is disabled.
- E. The

```
SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SEARCH_PREVIEW  
function can be used to test the search service with a query and optional filters before integrating it into a full application, for example:  
SELECT PARSE_JSON(SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SEARCH_PREVIEW('service_name', '{ "query": "internet issues", "limit":1 }'))['results']
```

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:

Option A is correct because Cortex Search is a fully managed service that gets users started with a hybrid (vector and keyword) search engine on text data in minutes, without needing to worry about embedding, infrastructure maintenance, or index refreshes. Option B is incorrect because Cortex Search is a fully managed service; users do not need to manually manage the embedding model infrastructure. A default embedding model is used if not specified. Option C is correct because, for best search results with Cortex Search, Snowflake recommends splitting text into chunks of no more than 512 tokens, as smaller chunks typically lead to higher retrieval and downstream LLM response quality, even with models that have larger context windows. Option D is correct because the 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SEARCH_PREVIEW' function allows users to test the search service to confirm it is populated with data and serving reasonable results for a given query. Option E is incorrect because change tracking is required on the source table for the Cortex Search Service to function correctly and reflect updates to the base data.

NEW QUESTION # 192

An operations team is investigating an issue with a generative AI application powered by Snowflake Cortex Analyst, where users reported unexpected behavior in generated SQL. To diagnose the problem, they examine the detailed event logs captured by Snowflake AI Observability. Which categories of information can they expect to find in these event tables to assist their investigation?

- A. The exact SQL queries that Cortex Analyst generated in response to user questions.
- B. Real-time CPU and memory usage statistics for the Snowflake virtual warehouse executing the LLM inference.
- C. Any error messages or warnings that occurred during the processing of the request.
- D. The complete request and response bodies associated with the application's execution steps.
- E. The full text of the natural language questions submitted by the users.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:

Cortex Analyst logs requests to an event table to aid in refining semantic models or views. These logs are comprehensive and include specific details crucial for debugging and monitoring. The captured information includes 'The user who asked the question', 'The question asked', 'Generated SQL', 'Errors and/or warnings', 'Request and response bodies', and 'Other metadata'. Therefore, options A, B, C, and D are all accurate descriptions of the data available in these event logs. Option E, real-time CPU and memory usage, refers to infrastructure monitoring metrics rather than the content specifically logged within the application's execution event table by Cortex Analyst itself.

NEW QUESTION # 193

An enterprise is deploying a Cortex Analyst application and needs to manage its cost, ensure data security, and understand its operational behavior within Snowflake. Which of the following statements are true regarding the deployment, cost, and security of Cortex Analyst and its semantic models?

- A. Cortex Analyst applications are fully managed, and by default, all data, including metadata and prompts, remain within Snowflake's governance boundary when using Snowflake-hosted LLMs from Mistral and Meta.
- B. Semantic models for Cortex Analyst, stored as YAML files in a Snowflake stage, should have their stage access controlled by RBAC to implicitly control access to the underlying tables referenced in the semantic model.
- C. Enabling the account parameter is the recommended approach for using Azure OpenAI models with Cortex Analyst to ensure the highest performance and adherence to RBAC restrictions.
- D. Administrators can monitor Cortex Analyst requests, including the user, question asked, generated SQL, and errors, by querying the SNOWFLAKE.LOCAL.CORTEX_ANALYST_REQUESTS function.
- E. The CORTEX_ANALYST_USER database role is sufficient for making requests to Cortex Analyst, and the cost incurred is solely based on the number of tokens processed by the underlying LLMs, not per message.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect. While stage access is controlled by RBAC, roles granted access to a stage must also have SELECT access on all tables referenced in the semantic models on that stage; stage access alone does not implicitly grant table access. Option B is incorrect. The 'CORTEX_ANALYST_USER' database role is sufficient for making requests to Cortex Analyst, but credit usage is based on the number of messages processed (67 Credits per 1,000 messages), not the number of tokens in each message. Option C is correct. Cortex Analyst is a fully managed service, and when using Snowflake-hosted LLMs from Mistral and Meta (the default), all data, including metadata and prompts, remains within Snowflake's governance boundary. Option D is incorrect. Snowflake strongly discourages the use of the 'ENABLE_CORTEX_ANALYST_MODEL_AZURE_OPENAI' parameter and

advises migration to Snowflake-hosted OpenAI models. Additionally, when this parameter is enabled, Azure OpenAI models do not respect RBAC restrictions. Option E is correct. Cortex Analyst logs requests to an event table, which administrators can query using to view details such as the user, question, generated SQL, and any errors or warnings.

NEW QUESTION # 194

A data engineering team has developed a Python-based generative AI application and instrumented its key functions using the TruLens SDK. Their next step is to register this application with Snowflake AI Observability to initiate evaluation runs and capture application traces within Snowflake.

- The `test_app` parameter, which is an instance of the user-defined application that will be invoked for evaluation, is responsible for managing the connection to Snowflake.
- The `app_name` parameter specifies a unique identifier for the application within Snowflake, which also dictates the name of the underlying Snowflake table where traces are stored.
- The `connector` parameter, an instance of `SnowflakeConnector`, is explicitly designed to manage the Snowpark session and Snowflake database connection, facilitating the export of traces.
- The `main_method` parameter defines a mandatory entry point for the application that must be instrumented with `SpanAttributes.SpanType.RECORD_ROOT` for traces to be exported correctly.
- The `app_version` parameter, while optional, directly controls the pricing model for the AI Observability evaluation runs by setting the LLM-as-a-judge cost per token.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To register a generative AI application in Snowflake for capturing traces and evaluations, a 'TruApp' object is created. The 'connector' parameter within 'TruApp' is a 'SnowflakeConnector' instance, specifically a wrapper class that manages the Snowpark session and Snowflake database connection to export traces to Snowflake. - Option A is incorrect because 'test_app' is an instance of the user-defined application, not responsible for managing the connection. - Option B is incorrect; it is an arbitrary name for the application but the source does not state it dictates the name of an underlying table for traces. The event table contains logs, but its naming convention is not directly tied to 'app_name' in this manner. - Option D is incorrect because 'main_method' is optional if another method is instrumented with 'RECORD_ROOT'. It doesn't state it's mandatory, and the responsibility for correct trace export lies with the 'connector'. - Option E is incorrect. 'app_version' is for experiment tracking and comparison, not for controlling the pricing model for evaluation runs. LLM judge costs are based on Cortex Complete function calls.

NEW QUESTION # 195

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