

# GES-C01 Test Guide | Instant GES-C01 Access

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

### NEW QUESTION # 173

An enterprise is designing an advanced generative AI application in Snowflake, leveraging Cortex Agents to orchestrate data analysis from both structured and unstructured sources. According to Snowflake's Gen AI principles and the capabilities of Cortex Agents, which of the following statements accurately describe the workflow components and the types of tools an agent can utilize?

- A. Cortex Agents are restricted to using only Snowflake's native Cortex LLM functions; custom logic via UDFs or stored procedures is not supported for tool implementation.
- B. For debugging, Cortex Agents allow direct modification of the LLM's internal state to refine accuracy, latency, and cost during execution.
- C. The agent's workflow includes 'Planning' to orchestrate a solution, 'Explore options' for disambiguation, and 'Reflection' to determine next steps after tool use. Supported tools include Cortex Analyst and Cortex Search.
- D. Cortex Agents can orchestrate across both structured and unstructured data sources, and custom tools can be implemented using Snowflake stored procedures and user-defined functions (UDFs).
- E. Cortex Agents primarily focus on pre-defined, single-turn SQL queries for structured data, with limited support for unstructured data processing.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Cortex Agents orchestrate across both structured and unstructured data sources to deliver insights. Their workflow involves 'Planning' (parsing a request to orchestrate a plan), 'Explore options' (considering permutations for ambiguous questions), and 'Reflection' (evaluating results to determine next steps). Cortex Agents use Cortex Analyst (structured) and Cortex Search (unstructured) as tools, and also support custom tools implemented via stored procedures and user-defined functions (UDFs). Option A is incorrect as agents are designed for complex orchestration, not just simple, single-turn queries. Option C is incorrect because custom logic via UDFs and stored procedures is explicitly supported. Option D misrepresents debugging; AI Observability and tracing help debug individual records and refine apps for accuracy, latency, and cost, but do not involve direct modification of the LLM's internal state.

### NEW QUESTION # 174

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

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

To execute Snowflake cortex AI functions such as 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COMPLETE', 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.CLASSIFY\_TEXT', and 'EMBED\_TEXT\_768' (or their SAE prefixed counterparts), the role used by the application in this case) must be granted the 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX\_USER database role. Additionally, for the Streamlit application to access any database or schema objects (like tables for data input/output, or for the Streamlit app itself if it is stored as a database object), the USAGE privilege must be granted on those specific database and schema objects. Option B, 'CREATE SNOWFLAKE.ML.DOCUMENT\_INTELLIGENCE', is a privilege specific to creating Document AI model builds and is not required for general Cortex LLM functions. Option D, 'ACCOUNTADMIN', grants excessive privileges and is not a best practice for application roles. Option E, 'CREATE COMPUTE POOL', is a privilege related to Snowpark Container Services for creating compute pools, which is not directly required for running a Streamlit in Snowflake application that consumes Cortex LLM functions.

### NEW QUESTION # 175

A Streamlit application developer wants to use AI\_COMPLETE (the latest version of COMPLETE (SNOWFLAKE. CORTEX))

to process customer feedback. The goal is to extract structured information, such as the customer's sentiment, product mentioned, and any specific issues, into a predictable JSON format for immediate database ingestion. Which configuration of the AI COMPLETE function call is essential for achieving this structured output requirement?

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

'AI\_COMPLETE Structured OutputS (and its predecessor 'COMPLETE Structured Outputs') specifically allows supplying a JSON schema as the 'response\_format' argument to ensure completion responses follow a predefined structure. This significantly reduces the need for post-processing and enables seamless integration with systems requiring deterministic responses. The JSON schema object defines the structure, data types, and constraints, including required fields. While prompting the model to 'Respond in JSON' can improve accuracy for complex tasks, the 'response\_format' argument is the direct mechanism for enforcing the schema. Option A is a form of prompt engineering, which can help but does not guarantee strict adherence as 'response\_format' does. Option B controls randomness and length, not output structure. Option D is less efficient for extracting multiple related fields compared to a single structured output call. Option E's 'guardrails' are for filtering unsafe or harmful content, not for enforcing output format.

#### NEW QUESTION # 176

An analytics team is preparing documents for a new Document AI model build to extract information from internal policy reviews. They have a variety of documents that they intend to upload to an internal stage for processing. The document list includes: (1) a 70 MB PDF with 100 pages, (2) a 45 MB DOCX with 150 pages, (3) a 30 MB PNG image, (4) a 60 MB TIFF image, and (5) a 20 MB HTML file. All documents are in English. Which of these documents would 'fail' to meet the direct input requirements for Document AI processing?

- A. The 20 MB HTML file.
- **B. The 45 MB DOCX with 150 pages.**
- **C. The 70 MB PDF with 100 pages.**
- **D. The 60 MB TIFF image.**
- E. The 30 MB PNG image.

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

#### NEW QUESTION # 177

A data engineering manager needs to audit Cortex LLM function costs to identify specific SQL queries that are unexpectedly high in token consumption for the 'llama3.1-8b' model. They require granular analysis of prompt, completion, and guardrail token usage for these queries. Which of the following Snowflake methods or views would provide the necessary insights?

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

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

#### NEW QUESTION # 178

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- [illegible]

