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>> GES-C01認證資料 <<

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## 最新的 Snowflake Certification GES-C01 免費考試真題 (Q34-Q39):

### 問題 #34

An ML engineer has developed a custom PyCaret classification model and wants to deploy it to Snowpark Container Services (SPCS) for inference using the Snowflake Model Registry. The model requires specific versions of 'pycaret', 'scipy', and 'joblib'. The engineer also wants to make the service accessible via an HTTP endpoint. Which of the following Model Registry and service creation steps are 'most appropriate' for the ML engineer? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Opt for warehouse deployment instead of SPCS, as PyCaret is not natively supported by Snowflake and managing its dependencies in SPCS would be overly complex compared to a warehouse.
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

答案： B,D,E

解題說明：

Option A is correct. When bringing an unsupported model type, such as PyCaret, you must define a 'ModelContext' that refers to the serialized model file (e.g., a pickled file). Option B is incorrect. For models deployed to Snowpark Container Services, 'conda\_dependencies' are, by default, obtained from 'conda-forge', not the Snowflake Anaconda channel, which is used for warehouse deployments. Therefore, relying on the Snowflake Anaconda channel for SPCS deployment is incorrect. Option C is correct. While 'conda\_dependencies' can be used for SPCS (resolved from 'conda-forge'), 'pip\_requirements' are often a more direct and reliable way to specify dependencies for custom or less common third-party Python packages, ensuring they are pulled directly from PyPI if not available in 'conda-forge'. The PyCaret example in the sources, while using 'conda\_dependencies', represents a specific case, and for broader 'custom third-party packages', pip is a strong choice. Option D is correct. To make the deployed service accessible via an HTTP endpoint, must be set to 'True'. Additionally, 'gpu\_requests' = (or the appropriate number of GPUs) is essential when deploying a model to a GPU compute pool to ensure it leverages the GPU resources for inference. Option E is incorrect. Snowpark Container Services is specifically designed to ease the restrictions of warehouse deployment, allowing for the use of any packages (including PyPI) and enabling large models to run on distributed clusters of GPUs, which is ideal for this scenario.

### 問題 #35

A software development team is building a conversational AI application within Snowflake, aiming to provide a dynamic and stateful chat experience for users. The application needs to handle follow-up questions while maintaining context, provide responses with a degree of creative variation, and actively filter out any potentially harmful content. The team utilizes the SNOWFLAKE. CORTEX. COMPLETE (or AI\_COMPLETE) function.

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☒
- D. ☐

答案： C

解題說明：

The scenario requires statefulness (multi-turn conversation), creative variation in responses, and safety (filtering harmful content). Option B correctly demonstrates a multi-turn conversation by passing a history of user and assistant messages in the prompt array. It uses a of which allows for creative variation in the output, as higher temperatures result in more diverse output. It also sets guardrails temperature 0.8, to enable content filtering. Option A's prompt is single-turn, not multi-turn. Option C uses a single-turn prompt and disables guardrails. to TRUE Option D uses a of which produces deterministic results and lacks creative variation. Option E has an incorrect conversation temperature 0.0, history structure with two consecutive 'user' roles without an 'assistant' response in between, which is not supported for stateful conversations.

### 問題 #36

A Snowflake administrator needs to implement a granular access control strategy for LLMs. The general policy is to restrict access to a select few models via an account-level allowlist. However, a specific data science team (using role 'DATA SCIENCE TEAM ROLE') requires access to the 'claude-3-5-sonnet' model, which should not be available to other users or globally via the allowlist. Given this scenario, which set of commands would correctly establish this access control while adhering to the specified requirements?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☒
- E. ☐

答案： D

解題說明：

Option A is correct. This sequence of commands sets an account-level allowlist for 'mistral-large?' and 'snowflake-arctic', thereby restricting general access to other models. It then explicitly grants the access to the 'claude-3-5-sonnet' model object using its dedicated application role This ensures that 'claude-3-5-sonnet' is accessible only to that specific role and not globally through the allowlist. The ' call is often recommended after modifying 'CORTEX MODELS ALLOWLIST' to ensure changes are applied.

Option B is incorrect because 'ALTER ACCOUNT' requires the 'ACCOUNTADMIN' role, and setting to 'claude-3-5-sonnet' would make it globally available, contradicting the requirement. Option C is incorrect because model-level RBAC for base models in 'SNOWFLAKE.MODELS' is primarily applied using application roles (e.g., 'CORTEX-MODEL-ROLE'), not directly with 'GRANT USAGE ON MODEL'. Option D is incorrect. While clearing the allowlist is a valid part of a strategy, 'GRANT USAGE ON ALL MODELS IN SCHEMA SNOWFLAKE.MODELS' would grant access to 'all' models in that schema, which contradicts the requirement for 'claude-3-5-sonnet' to be exclusive to the data science team and not generally available. Option E is incorrect because 'ALTER ACCOUNT' requires the 'ACCOUNTADMIN' role, and setting the allowlist to 'claude-3-5-sonnet' would make it generally available, violating the isolation requirement.

### 問題 #37

An ML engineer is deploying a custom PyTorch-based image classification model, obtained from Hugging Face, to Snowpark Container Services (SPCS). The deployment requires GPU acceleration on a compute pool named 'my\_gpu\_pool' and specific Python packages ('torch', 'transformers', 'opencv-python'). The scenario dictates that 'opencv-python' is only available via PyPI, while 'torch' and 'transformers' can be sourced from either conda-forge or PyPI. The engineer uses the Snowflake Model Registry to log the model. Which of the following 'log model' and 'create\_service' configurations correctly specify the necessary Python dependencies and GPU utilization for this inference service, adhering to Snowflake's recommendations?

- A. ☐
- B. ☐
- C. ☐
- D. ☐
- E. ☐

答案: A

解題說明:

Option A is correct. The 'pip\_requirements' argument can be used to specify all necessary Python packages, including 'torch', 'transformers', and 'opencv-python', which are commonly available on PyPI. The 'create\_service' call correctly specifies and to leverage GPU acceleration, as SPCS supports GPU instances for ML workloads. This approach aligns with the Snowflake recommendation to use either 'conda\_dependencies' or 'pip\_requirements', but not both, for dependency management. Option B is incorrect because 'opencv-python' is specified as only available via PyPI in the scenario, meaning it cannot be installed via 'conda-forge'. While 'conda-forge' is the default for SPCS dependencies, not all packages are available there. Option C is incorrect because is chosen, which will not provide GPU acceleration required by the PyTorch model for GPU-powered inference. GPU acceleration requires a GPU compute pool. Option D is incorrect because 'opencv-python' is not available through Anaconda channels (as per the scenario that it is PyPI only), and for other conda packages, explicitly specifying the 'conda-forge' channel (e.g., is the recommended practice for SPCS dependencies if they are not in the Snowflake Anaconda channel. Option E is incorrect because, while it correctly separates conda and pip dependencies for specific packages, Snowflake explicitly recommends 'using only 'conda\_dependencies' or only 'pip\_requirements', not both' for managing dependencies to avoid potential conflicts.

### 問題 #38

A team of data application developers is leveraging Snowflake Copilot to streamline the creation of analytical SQL queries within their Streamlit in Snowflake application. They observe that Copilot sometimes struggles with complex joins or provides suboptimal queries when dealing with a newly integrated, deeply nested dataset. Based on Snowflake's best practices and known limitations, which actions or considerations would help improve Copilot's performance in this scenario?

- A. Ensure that a database and schema are explicitly selected for the current session, and that column names are meaningful, to provide Copilot with better context for query generation.
- B. Grant Copilot direct access to the raw data using ACCOUNTADMIN privileges, allowing it to infer schema relationships more effectively from data content.
- C. Break down complex requests into simpler, multi-turn questions, as Copilot is designed to build complex queries through conversational refinement and follow-up questions.
- D. Implement curated views with descriptive and easy-to-understand names for views and columns, appropriate data types, and pre-define common/complex joins to simplify the underlying schema for Copilot.
- E. Enable the CORTEX\_MODELS\_ALLOWLIST parameter to restrict Copilot to only use the largest available LLMs, thereby guaranteeing higher accuracy for complex queries.

答案: A,C,D

解題說明:

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