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## Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):

### NEW QUESTION # 107

An organization has implemented a strict governance policy where the 'ACCOUNTADMIN' has set the 'CORTEX MODELS ALLOWLIST' to only permit 'gemma-7b' and 'llama3.1-8b' models. A developer then executes the following SQL statements in a Snowflake worksheet using 'TRY COMPLETE (SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX)'. Assuming no specific RBAC model object grants are in place for the developer's role, what would be the outcome of these queries? SELECT

- A. Only the first query will return a completion, as 'gemma-7W is the smallest and most readily available model, while the others will return 'NULL'.
- B. The first and third queries will return completions, but the second query will raise an error indicating an unauthorized model attempt.
- C. All three queries will return because 'TRY COMPLETE' will always prioritize strict adherence to the allowlist and any model not explicitly listed is considered unavailable.
- D. The first and second queries will return completions, while the third will return 'NULL' due to potential resource constraints for larger models.
- E. The first query will return a completion, the second will return 'NULL' , and the third will return a completion.

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

The parameter restricts which models can be used with The 'TRY\_COMPLETE function executes the same operation as 'COMPLETE' but returns 'NULL' instead of raising an error when the operation cannot be performed. - The first query uses 'gemma-7b' , which is in the Therefore, it will execute successfully and return a completion. - The second query uses 'llama3.1-70b' , which is not in the configured 'CORTEX\_MODELS\_ALLOWLIST'. As a result, 'TRY COMPLETE will return 'NULL' because the model is not permitted by the allowlist. - The third query uses 'llama3.1-8b' , which is also in the 'CORTEX MODELS ALLOWLIST. Therefore, it will execute successfully and return a completion. Hence, option A accurately describes the outcome.

### NEW QUESTION # 108

Which 'combination of missing schema-level privileges' is explicitly cited in the documentation as a direct cause for this error, assuming a unique model build name?

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The troubleshooting documentation for the error message 'Unable to create a build on the specified database and schema' explicitly lists two primary causes related to missing schema-level privileges: 'The 'CREATE SNOWFLAKE.ML.DOCUMENT\_INTELLIGENCE privilege is not granted to your role' and 'Your role has not been granted the 'CREATE MODEL' privilege on the schema that uses the model'. Both of these privileges are required on the schema to prepare a DocumentAI model build. Therefore, the combination of both missing would directly lead to this specific error. Options C and D are individual components of the correct answer, but the question asks for the 'combination of missing schema-level privileges' as cited in the documentation.

### NEW QUESTION # 109

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. Break down complex requests into simpler, multi-turn questions, as Copilot is designed to build complex queries through conversational refinement and follow-up questions.
- B. Enable the CORTEX\_MODELS\_ALLOWLIST parameter to restrict Copilot to only use the largest available LLMs, thereby guaranteeing higher accuracy for complex queries.
- C. Grant Copilot direct access to the raw data using ACCOUNTADMIN privileges, allowing it to infer schema relationships more effectively from data content.
- 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. 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.

**Answer: A,D,E**

Explanation:

To improve Snowflake Copilot's performance, creating curated views with descriptive names, appropriate data types, and capturing common/complex joins is a key best practice. Copilot can build complex queries through a conversation by asking follow-up questions. It also uses the names of databases, schemas, tables, and columns, and their data types to determine available data, so ensuring these are meaningful and correctly set for the session is crucial for relevant responses. Option B is incorrect because `CORTEX_MODELS_ALLOWLIST` controls access to specific LLMs but doesn't guarantee higher accuracy for Copilot's SQL generation. Option D is incorrect as Snowflake Copilot does not have access to the data inside tables; it operates on metadata. Granting privileges would not change this fundamental operational principle and is `ACCOUNTADMIN` against best practices for least privilege.

### NEW QUESTION # 110

An organization is implementing a two-tier LLM access control strategy in Snowflake. First, common models like 'mistral-7b' and 'llama3.1-8b' need to be broadly accessible to all users granted the 'SNOWFLAKE-CORTEX USER' database role. Second, a specialized data science team, using the 'ANALYST\_ROLE', requires exclusive access to the higher-capability 'claude-3-5-sonnet' model, which should NOT be generally available through the broad access mechanism. Which set of SQL commands, executed by the 'ACCOUNTADMIN' role, correctly establishes this access control strategy?

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Option A is correct. This sequence first uses `'ALTER ACCOUNT SET CORTEX MODELS_ALLOWLIST` to make 'mistral-7b' and broadly available by their plain names to any user with The call ensures these changes are applied. Then, it grants the specific application role `'SNOWFLAKE."CORTEX-MODEL-ROLE-CLAUDE-3-5-SONNET"'` directly to , providing exclusive access to that model without adding it to the general allowlist. Option B is incorrect because adding 'claude-3-5-sonnet' to the account-level would make it generally available, violating the requirement for exclusive access. Option C is incorrect because granting individual application roles to 'PUBLIC' for 'mistral-7b' and is not the method described for making them broadly accessible via an account parameter (allowlist). While it provides access, it doesn't align with the 'broadly accessible...via a Snowflake account parameter' part of the requirement. Option D is incorrect as `'ALTER ACCOUNT UNSET` removes the broad access for 'mistral-7b' and Additionally, direct `'GRANT USAGE ON MODELS` is not the primary mechanism for controlling access to base Cortex models; rather, application roles are used. Option E is incorrect because the `'ALTER ACCOUNT` command for 'CORTEX `MODELS_ALLOWLIST` can only be executed by the 'ACCOUNTADMIN' role, not 'SECURITYADMIN'.

### NEW QUESTION # 111

A data application developer, adhering to Snowflake's Gen AI best practices for deploying LLMs, needs to perform inference with a newly fine-tuned llama3.1-70b model via `AI_COMPLETE` and expects a structured JSON output. Which of the following statements accurately describe how to configure this inference and potential limitations within Snowflake Cortex?

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

**Answer: B,E**

Explanation:

To use a fine-tuned model for inference, you can call the 'COMPLETE' (or 'AI\_COMPLETE') LLM function with the name of your fine-tuned model. For structured output, you can specify a JSON schema using the `'response_format` argument with 'AI\_COMPLETE. For OpenAI (GPT) models, the `'additionalProperties'` field must be set to and the `'required'` field must contain the names of every property in the schema. For the most consistent results, setting the `'temperature'` option to 0 when calling 'COMPLETE (or 'AI\_COMPLETE) is recommended. JSON schema guidelines also state that object definitions should be placed at the top level of the schema, specifically under the `'definitions'` or `'$defs'` key, and Snowflake's validation strictly enforces this structure. Cortex LLM functions do not support dynamic tables. While fine-tuned models appear in the Snowsight UI of the Model

