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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q244-Q249):

NEW QUESTION # 244

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. Administrators can monitor Cortex Analyst requests, including the user, question asked, generated SQL, and errors, by querying the SNOWFLAK LOCAL. CORTEX ANALYST_REQUESTS function.
- 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. 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.
- D. 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.

- E. 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.

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 # 245

A financial analyst is concerned about the rising costs of their Document AI pipeline, which uses 'invoice_model!PREDICT' to extract data from daily financial reports. They observe that their assigned 'LARGE' virtual warehouse is running continuously, even during periods of low document ingestion, contributing significantly to their bill. They want to investigate how to reduce costs effectively for their existing Document AI setup.

- Query the 'SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.METERING_DAILY_HISTORY' view, filtering by 'SERVICE_TYPE = 'WAREHOUSE_METERING'', to understand Document AI's specific credit consumption.
- Scaling down the warehouse to 'X-SMALL', 'SMALL', or 'MEDIUM' is recommended, as larger warehouses do not increase Document AI query processing speed and incur unnecessary costs.
- Document AI's '!PREDICT' method costs are primarily based on the number of tokens processed for each document, so reducing document length will be the most impactful cost-saving measure.
- Replace the 'invoice_model!PREDICT' function with 'AI_PARSE_DOCUMENT' as it is a newer, more cost-efficient function for document text extraction.
- The 'SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.CORTEX_DOCUMENT_PROCESSING_USAGE_HISTORY' view tracks only 'AI_EXTRACT' calls, making it unsuitable for monitoring '!PREDICT' function usage.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Snowflake explicitly recommends using an X-Small, Small, or Medium warehouse for Document AI. Scaling up the warehouse does not increase the speed of query processing for Document AI but can lead to unnecessary costs. This directly addresses the scenario of a 'LARGE' warehouse running continuously and contributing to high bills. Option A is incorrect because while 'METERING_DAILY_HISTORY' is used for cost tracking, Document AI's service-side usage appears under 'AI_SERVICES', not 'WAREHOUSE_METERING' for the AI service component itself. 'WAREHOUSE_METERING' would show general warehouse costs, not specifically tied to Document AI's compute portion. Option C is incorrect because Document AI (using '!PREDICT') incurs 'AI Services compute' costs based on 'time spent actually using these resources' (8 Credits per hour of compute), not per token. Option D is not necessarily accurate guidance; 'AI_PARSE_DOCUMENT' is a separate Cortex AI SQL function for document processing, billed per page, while Document AI's '!PREDICT' is part of a Document AI model build. Replacing it without a full re-evaluation of the workflow might not be optimal or directly cost-efficient for an established pipeline. Option E is incorrect because the 'CORTEX_DOCUMENT_PROCESSING_USAGE_HISTORY' view tracks Document AI processing activity, including '!PREDICT' calls.

NEW QUESTION # 246

An organization is planning to deploy Snowflake Cortex Agents for sensitive financial reporting, requiring strict adherence to data governance policies and clear understanding of cost drivers. Which of the following statements about governance and cost considerations for Cortex Agents are true?

- **A. Cortex Agents are powered by Snowflake-hosted LLMs by default, ensuring that all customer data and prompts remain within Snowflake's governance boundary.**
- B. To use a semantic model with Cortex Agents, the role executing the agent request requires only the SNOWFLAKE

- .CORTEX_AGENT_USER role, as it implicitly inherits all necessary privileges for semantic model access.
- C. Monitoring of Cortex Agent interactions for debugging and refinement is exclusively performed through internal Snowflake system logs, with no external SDK support.
- D. The CORTEX_DOCUMENT_PROCESSING_USAGE_HISTORY view provides detailed credit consumption for Cortex Agent activities, including orchestration steps and tool usage.
- E. Usage costs for Cortex Agents are primarily driven by the number of tokens processed by the underlying LLMs for orchestration and the compute/service costs of tools like Cortex Analyst and Cortex Search.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Option A is correct. By default, Cortex Analyst (which Cortex Agents use as a tool) is powered by Snowflake-hosted LLMs from Mistral and Meta, ensuring that no data, including metadata or prompts, leaves Snowflake's governance boundary. This principle extends to Cortex Agents that leverage these models for orchestration. Option C is correct. Cortex Agents orchestrate LLMs and use various tools like Cortex Analyst and Cortex Search. LLM functions incur compute cost based on tokens processed, and services like Cortex Analyst and Cortex Search have their own credit consumption models (e.g., Cortex Analyst bills per message, Cortex Search bills per GB/mo of indexed data, and AI Observability's LLM judges incur COMPLETE function call charges). Therefore, an agent's total cost is a composite of these underlying services and LLM calls. Option B is incorrect as view specifically displays Document AI processing function activity, not Cortex Agent activity. Option D is incorrect. While 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX AGENT USER' provides access to the Agents feature, using Cortex Agents with a semantic model requires additional privileges, including USAGE on the Cortex Search services and the database/schema/tables referenced in the semantic model. Option E is incorrect; AI Observability in Snowflake Cortex, which leverages TruLens Python packages, is explicitly designed for evaluating and tracing generative AI applications, including agents, for debugging and refining performance.

NEW QUESTION # 247

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

Answer: B,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 # 248

A Snowflake team observes consistently high token costs from 'SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY' for a summarization task using the 'mistral-large2' 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?

○ 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- Enable Cortex Guard for the `COMPLETE` function calls, as its filtering capabilities automatically reduce the number of tokens processed for unsafe content.
- Set the `temperature` parameter to 0 in the `COMPLETE` function options to ensure more deterministic and thus more cost-efficient summarization outputs.

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

Answer: B

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 with Cortex Search. 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 'TRY COMPLETE' 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 # 249

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