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## Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q150-Q155):

### NEW QUESTION # 150

A Snowflake developer, 'AI \_ ENGINEER', is creating a Streamlit in Snowflake (SiS) application that will utilize a range of Snowflake Cortex LLM functions, including SNOWFLAKE. CORTEX. COMPLETE, SNOWFLAKE. CORTEX. CLASSIFY TEXT, and SNOWFLAKE. CORTEX. EMBED TEXT 768. The application also needs to access data from tables within a specific database and schema. 'AI \_ ENGINEER' has created a custom role, for the application to operate under. Which of the following privileges or roles are absolutely necessary to grant to for the successful execution of these Cortex LLM functions and interaction with the specified database objects? (Select all that apply.)

- **A.**  
The SNOWFLAKE. CORTEX. USER database role, which provides the necessary permissions to call Snowflake Cortex AI functions.
- B. The CREATE COMPUTE POOL privilege to provision resources for the Streamlit application.
- **C.**  
The CREATE SNOWFLAKE. ML. DOCUMENT\_ INTELLIGENCE privilege on the schema where the application resides.
- D. The ACCOUNTADMIN role to ensure unrestricted access to all Snowflake Cortex features.
- **E. The USAGE privilege on the specific database and schema where the Streamlit application and its underlying data tables**

are located.

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

To execute Snowflake Cortex AI functions such as 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COMPLETE', 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.CLASSIFY\_TEXT', and (or their 'AI' prefixed counterparts), the role used by the application in this case) must be granted the 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX USER database role. Additionally, for the application to access any database or schema objects (like tables for data input/output or storing the Streamlit app itself), 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 # 151

A developer is building a client application that interacts with a Snowflake Cortex Agent using its REST API. They are implementing multi- turn conversation support. Which of the following is the most critical aspect for maintaining conversational context over multiple API calls?

- **A. The client application must include all prior user prompts and assistant/analyst responses in a messages array in each new API request.**
- B. Only the last user prompt and the immediately preceding agent response should be sent to conserve token usage.
- C. The agent internally summarizes long conversations, and the client receives only a condensed summary\_token to pass for subsequent turns.
- D. A specific session\_id parameter, generated at the start of the conversation, must be sent with each request to link turns.
- E. The REST API automatically identifies and reuses context from previous requests based on the Authorization token, eliminating the need to pass full history.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option A is the most critical and correct method for maintaining conversational state in multi-turn interactions with Cortex LLM functions, including those used by Cortex Analyst and by extension Cortex Agents. The underlying COMPLETE function (and its REST API equivalent) does not retain state from one call to the next; therefore, the client application must explicitly pass all previous user prompts and model (assistant/analyst) responses in chronological order within the 'messages' (or array for each new request to provide a stateful experience. Option B is incorrect as Cortex LLM functions do not automatically retain state across calls. Option C is incorrect; there is no documented 'session\_id' parameter for implicitly managing conversation history for these APIs. Option D is incorrect; passing only partial history would lead to a loss of full conversational context and degrade the quality of follow-up responses. Option E is incorrect; while Cortex Analyst internally uses a summarization agent for long conversations to reframe questions, the client application is still responsible for managing and sending the full conversation history in the 'messages' array via the API.

### NEW QUESTION # 152

A security audit is being conducted for a financial institution using Snowflake Cortex. Which of the following statements accurately describe Snowflake's data safety and security guarantees concerning whether customer data, metadata, or prompts leave Snowflake's governance boundary to a third-party when using Cortex features, under the default Snowflake configurations for Cortex functions unless otherwise specified?

- **A. When using SNOWFLAKE .CORTEX. COMPLETE with Snowflake-hosted LLMs like all prompts and generated responses remain within Snowflake's mistral-large2, governance boundary by default.**
- **B. For Cortex Analyst, if the legacy ENABLE\_CORTEX\_ANALYST\_MODEL\_AZURE\_OPENAI account parameter is set to TRUE, customer metadata and prompts are transmitted to Azure OpenAI, but the underlying customer data is not.**
- C. Models brought into Snowflake via Snowpark Container Services (BYOM) are treated as Snowflake's proprietary models, meaning Snowflake assumes responsibility for their data handling policies.
- D. When CORTEX\_ENABLED\_CROSS\_REGION is active for Cortex LLM functions, user inputs and outputs are always cached in the intermediate region to reduce latency, thereby leaving the primary region's immediate governance.
- **E. Customer Data and inputs to Snowflake AI Features are never used by Snowflake to train or fine-tune models made available to other customers.**

**Answer: A,B,E**

Explanation:

Option A is correct because Snowflake explicitly states that Usage and Customer Data (including inputs and outputs) are NOT used to train, re-train, or fine-tune Models made available to others, and fine-tuned Models are available exclusively for the customer's use. Option B is correct as all models powering Snowflake Cortex AI functions are fully hosted in Snowflake, ensuring performance, scalability, and governance while keeping customer data secure and in place within Snowflake's governance boundary. Option C is correct as this describes a specific, legacy exception for Cortex Analyst: if the 'ENABLE CORTEX ANALYST MODEL\_AZURE OPENAI' parameter is 'TRUE', then \*only metadata and prompts\* are transmitted outside of Snowflake's governance boundary to Microsoft Azure (a third party), while Customer Data itself is not shared. Option D is incorrect because models brought into the Service account (BYOM), for example via Snowpark Container Services, are treated as Customer Data, not Snowflake's proprietary models, and are subject to the customer's own rights and obligations as per their Customer Agreement. Option E is incorrect because when 'CORTEX\_ENABLED\_CROSS\_REGION' is enabled, user inputs, service generated prompts, and outputs are explicitly \*not stored or cached\* during cross-region inference.

### NEW QUESTION # 153

A global analytics firm is developing a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) system in Snowflake to answer customer queries across a large repository of technical documentation, which includes documents in English, German, and Spanish. They are looking to use a Snowflake Cortex embedding model to convert document chunks into vector embeddings for their Cortex Search Service. Which of the following considerations are critical when selecting an appropriate embedding model to optimize for both query relevance and cost-efficiency for their multilingual RAG application? (Select all that apply)

`nowflake-arctic-embed-m-v1.5`

model is suitable as it offers the fastest indexing times and is highly cost-effective for all supported languages.

☐ For multilingual support,  
`nowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0`

`voyage-multilingual-2`

are appropriate choices, with  
`nowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0-8k`

offering an extended context window (8192 tokens) for longer document chunks without an increased cost per million tokens.

☐ Smaller chunk sizes (e.g., no more than 512 tokens) are generally recommended for higher retrieval precision and improved downstream LLM response quality, even with embedding models that support larger context windows.

`EMBED_TEXT_1024`

functions are always more cost-efficient than  
`EMBED_TEXT_768`

functions due to their higher output dimensions, making them universally preferred for RAG applications.

☐ The context window of the chosen embedding model directly dictates the maximum number of pages a document can have for processing in Cortex Search as larger context windows are essential for multi-page documents.

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

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:

Option B is correct because both  
`nowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0`

and

`voyage-multilingual-2`

are explicitly listed as multilingual embedding models. The

`nowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0-8k`

model provides an increased context window of 8000 tokens while maintaining the same cost per million tokens (0.05 credits) as the 512-token version of

`snowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0`

Option C is correct because Snowflake recommends splitting text into chunks of no more than 512 tokens for best search results with Cortex Search, as research shows this typically leads to higher retrieval precision and improved downstream LLM response quality, even when using longer-context embedding models. Option A is incorrect because

`snowflake-arctic-embed-m-v1.5`

is an English-only embedding model, which does not meet the requirement for multilingual documentation. Option D is incorrect; the cost per million tokens for EMBED\_TEXT\_1024 models (e.g., 0.05-0.07 credits) is not inherently more cost-efficient than EMBED\_TEXT\_768 models (e.g., 0.03 credits), and cost-efficiency depends on the specific model and use case, not just output dimensions. Option E is incorrect; the context window of an embedding model refers to the maximum length of a text input (chunk) it can process. The maximum pages a document can have (e.g., 300 pages for Document AI) is a separate document requirement, not directly determined by the embedding model's context window.

#### NEW QUESTION # 154

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. 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.
- C. The

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

- D. 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-l-v2.0-8k`

- E. Cortex Search automatically handles text chunking and embedding generation for the source data, eliminating the need for manual ETL processes for these steps.

**Answer: C,D,E**

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect 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 # 155

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