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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q346-Q351):

NEW QUESTION # 346

An ML Engineer has developed a custom PyTorch model for GPU-powered inference and successfully built an OCI-compliant image locally. They now need to push this image to a Snowflake image repository and configure a Snowpark Container Service to use it. The Snowflake account identifier is `my_org_name_my_account_id_prod`. Which set of commands correctly demonstrates tagging the local image and pushing it to the repository?

Tag command:
`docker tag my_pytorch_model:latest my_org_name-my_account_id-prod.registry.snowflakecomputing.com/my_db/my_schema/my_repo/pytorch_model:latest`

Push command:
`docker push my_org_name-my_account_id-prod.registry.snowflakecomputing.com/my_db/my_schema/my_repo/pytorch_model:latest`

Service specification YAML snippet for image:
`spec:
 container:
 - name: pytorch_inference
 image: my_org_name-my_account_id-prod.registry.snowflakecomputing.com/my_db/my_schema/my_repo/pytorch_model:latest`

Verification command:
`CALL SYSTEM$REGISTRY_LIST_IMAGES('my_db.my_schema.my_repo');`

The correct way to refer to the image in the service specification is via its direct registry path, prefixed with `snowflake-registry://` scheme.



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

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Option A is correct because when tagging an image for a Snowflake repository, any underscore (_) in the account identifier must be replaced with a dash (-) in the registry URL. The provided account identifier `my_org_name-my_account_id-prod` correctly transforms to `my_org_name-my_account_id-prod` in the tag command. Option B is correct because the push command uses the same fully qualified image name, uploading the image to the specified Snowflake image repository. Option C is incorrect as the image path in the YAML snippet still uses `my_account_id_prod` with an underscore in the account identifier, which is not the correct format for the Snowflake registry URL. Option D is incorrect because the `SYSTEM$REGISTRY_LIST_IMAGES` function expects a stage-like path as a string literal (e.g. `'/db/schema/repo'`), not a dot-separated identifier. Option E is incorrect because the sources do not mention a `snowflake-registry://` scheme; images are referenced directly by their full registry path.

NEW QUESTION # 347

Considering Snowflake's Gen AI principles for cost governance within Snowflake Cortex, an ML engineer is assessing the expenditure for an LLM fine-tuning job. Which option correctly identifies how compute costs for Cortex Fine-tuning are primarily incurred and how fine-tuned models are treated regarding usage by other customers?

- A. Fine-tuning costs are a flat monthly fee, irrespective of token usage or model size. Fine-tuned models become part of Snowflake's proprietary models after training.
- B. Only inference using fine-tuned models incurs costs, not the training itself. Fine-tuned models can be openly shared on the Snowflake Marketplace.
- C. Costs are based on the number of fine-tuning jobs created, not tokens. Fine-tuned models are shared across all Snowflake customers to improve the general service.
- D. Costs are incurred per hour of compute pool usage, similar to virtual warehouses. Fine-tuned models are anonymized and used to train future foundation models for all customers.
- E. Compute costs for fine-tuning are based on the number of tokens used in training, calculated as 'number of input tokens / number of epochs trained'. Fine-tuned models built using a customer's data are available exclusively for that customer's use.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Snowflake Cortex Fine-tuning incurs compute cost based on the number of tokens used in training. Specifically, fine-tuning trained tokens are calculated as 'number of input tokens / number of epochs trained'. Furthermore, fine-tuned models built using your data are available exclusively for your use and are not used to train, re-train, or fine-tune Models made available to others.

NEW QUESTION # 348

A data analyst is working with a table containing customer feedback text and needs to perform various text analysis tasks efficiently within Snowflake. They want to summarize the reviews, determine their sentiment, and extract specific pieces of information. Which of the following Snowflake Cortex LLM functions, when applied to a text column, will achieve the desired outcome and return the specified output type?

- A. To determine the overall sentiment of each review, the analyst should use

SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SENTIMENT(<text_column>)

- B. The **AI AGG**
- C. To categorize reviews into predefined labels, the analyst should use **CLASSIFY_TEXT**

- D. To extract a specific answer to a question from each review, the analyst can use **EXTRACT_ANSWER**
- E. To get a concise overview of each review, the analyst should use **SUMMARIZE**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Option A is correct because the 'SUMMARIZE' function takes an English-language input text and returns a string containing a summary of the original text. Option B is incorrect because the 'SENTIMENT' function returns a floating-point number from -1 to 1 (inclusive) indicating the level of negative or positive sentiment, not an INTEGER. Option C is incorrect because the 'EXTRACT_ANSWER' function returns a string containing an answer to the given question, not a JSON object. Option D is correct because the 'CLASSIFY_TEXT' function classifies free-form text into categories and returns an OBJECT value (VARIANT) with a 'label' field specifying the category. 'AI_CLASSIFY' is the latest version of this function. Option E is incorrect because 'AI_AGG' aggregates a text column and returns insights across multiple rows based on a user-defined prompt, and importantly, it is not subject to context window limitations.

NEW QUESTION # 349

A data platform administrator needs to retrieve a consolidated overview of credit consumption for all Snowflake Cortex AI functions (e.g., LLM functions, Document AI, Cortex Search) across their entire account for the past week. They are interested in the aggregated daily credit usage rather than specific token counts per query. Which Snowflake account usage views should the administrator primarily leverage to gather this information?

- The `SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY` view to get detailed token usage for each LLM function call, then aggregate manually.
- The `SNOWFLAKE.ORGANIZATION_USAGE.METERING_DAILY_HISTORY` view, specifically filtering for `SERVICE_TYPE = 'AI_SERVICES'`.
- The `SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.CORTEX_DOCUMENT_PROCESSING_USAGE_HISTORY` view for Document AI costs, and `SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.CORTEX_SEARCH_DAILY_USAGE_HISTORY` for Cortex Search costs, then combine them.
- Only the `SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.QUERY_HISTORY` view, analyzing the `EXECUTION_STATUS` and `TOTAL_ELAPSED_TIME` columns for queries involving Cortex functions.
- The `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COUNT_TOKENS` function to re-calculate estimated costs for all past queries that used Cortex AI functions.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D is correct. The `SNOWFLAKE.ORGANIZATION_USAGE.METERING_DAILY_HISTORY` view provides daily credit usage for an account, and filtering by `SERVICE_TYPE = 'AI_SERVICES'` allows administrators to view aggregated credit consumption for all AI services, including Cortex LLM Functions, Cortex Analyst, and Document AI. This directly addresses the need for a consolidated, aggregated overview. Option A is incorrect because `CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY` provides granular, per-query token details for LLM functions, which is not what the administrator is primarily looking for (aggregated daily usage for "all" AI services). Option C is partially correct in that these views track specific AI services (Document AI, Cortex Search), but `METERING_DAILY_HISTORY` with `'AI_SERVICES'` provides a more encompassing and already aggregated view for "all" AI services, fulfilling the requirement for a "consolidated overview" more efficiently. Option D is incorrect as `QUERY_HISTORY` primarily focuses on general query execution and does not directly provide credit consumption specific to AI services. Option E is incorrect because `COUNT_TOKENS` is used for estimating future costs or token counts before execution, not retrospective analysis of incurred costs.

NEW QUESTION # 350

A security auditor needs to access and analyze logs generated by Snowflake AI Observability for compliance auditing and to track the activity of generative AI applications. They need to understand how to reliably query this data and its temporal characteristics within Snowflake. Which of the following statements accurately describes the access and characteristics of this logged data?

- A. Detailed request and response bodies, along with the generated SQL, are stored and can be directly queried using standard SQL.
- B. The logs are automatically purged after 7 days of being recorded, requiring a separate process for long-term data retention.
- C. Logged data from AI Observability's event tables becomes visible within a small latency, typically 1-2 minutes, after a request is made.
- D. Access to these detailed event tables is implicitly granted to roles holding the SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX_USER database role and the AI_OBSERVABILITY_EVENTS_LOOKUP application role.
- E. Logs are exclusively available for analysis through pre-built dashboards in Snowsight and cannot be accessed via direct SQL queries.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Snowflake AI Observability features logging of application traces and Cortex Analyst logs requests to an event table in the Snowflake database. There is a small latency of **1-2 minutes** before these logged requests are visible, making option A correct. The logs include detailed information such as **Generated SQL** and **Request and response bodies**, which are stored and can be directly queried. The documentation further includes a subheading **Querying logs with SQL** for Cortex Analyst administrator monitoring, validating that direct SQL access is supported, thus making option C correct and option E incorrect. The necessary roles for AI Observability, including `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX_USER` and `AI_OBSERVABILITY_EVENTS_LOOKUP`, are required for creating and executing runs, which implies they grant access to the generated logs for monitoring, making option D correct. Option B is incorrect as the sources do not mention an automatic 7-day purge for these logs.

NEW QUESTION # 351

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