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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q306-Q311):

NEW QUESTION # 306

A developer is building a conversational application using Snowflake Cortex Analyst and is interacting with it via the REST API. The application needs to support multi-turn conversations where users can ask follow-up questions. Which of the following statements accurately describe how to maintain conversational state and interact with the Cortex Analyst REST API for a multi-turn experience?

- A. For performance optimization, only the most recent user prompt and the immediate preceding analyst response should be passed in the 'messages' array for follow-up questions.
- B. A special 'RESET_CONVERSATION' API endpoint should be called periodically to clear the LLM's internal context and manage token consumption for long conversations.
- C. The argument, when using the 'COMPLETE' function (or its API equivalent), must be a string for single-turn conversations

but an array of objects for multi-turn conversations, with each object containing 'role' and 'content'.

- D. The Cortex Analyst REST API automatically retains the full conversation history for each user session, eliminating the need to explicitly pass previous messages.
- E. To maintain state, the application must construct a 'messages' array for each new prompt, including all prior 'user' prompts and 'analyst' responses in chronological order, and send it with every API call.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Option B is correct. Cortex Analyst (and the underlying COMPLETE function) does not retain state from one call to the next. To provide a stateful conversational experience, the application must explicitly pass all previous user prompts and model (analyst) responses in the conversation as part of the 'messages' (or array for each new request. Option C is also correct. The argument for the 'COMPLETE function (and its REST API equivalent) accepts a string for single-turn prompts, but an array of objects for multi-turn conversations, where each object has a 'role' (e.g., 'user', 'assistant', 'system') and 'content'. Option A is incorrect because Cortex Analyst functions do not retain state; the conversation history must be explicitly managed by the client application. Option D is incorrect; while sources suggest resetting a long conversation if interpretation struggles, there is no command mentioned for cost optimization or clearing internal LLM context. Cost is managed by token usage, which increases with conversation length. Option E is incorrect. To maintain full conversational context, previous user prompts and model responses should be passed, not just the most recent ones. Passing only a partial history would lead to loss of context.

NEW QUESTION # 307

A company is building a chatbot for internal support, powered by Snowflake Cortex LLMs. The primary goals are to provide answers that are accurate, grounded in proprietary documentation, and to minimize factual 'hallucinations'. They are considering various strategies to achieve this. Which of the following statements correctly describe effective methods or tools within Snowflake for addressing these concerns?

- A. Using Cortex Search as a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) engine can enhance LLM responses by providing relevant context from proprietary documentation, thereby reducing hallucinations.
- B. Enabling Cortex Guard with guardrails: true directly addresses model hallucinations by ensuring responses are always factually correct and aligned with the provided context.
- C. For tasks requiring LLMs to generate SQL queries from natural language, using the Cortex Analyst verified Query Repository (VQR) can improve accuracy by leveraging pre-verified SQL queries for similar questions.
- D. AI Observability can be leveraged to systematically evaluate applications, measuring metrics like 'factual correctness and 'groundedness' to detect and mitigate hallucinations, especially in summarization.
- E. Deploying a custom fine-tuned model using SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.FINETUNE on proprietary documentation is the most effective approach to ensure factual accuracy for any LLM task.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Option B is correct: Cortex Search is explicitly designed as a RAG engine to enhance LLM responses with contextualized information from Snowflake data, which directly addresses factual accuracy and reduces hallucinations. Option C is correct: AI Observability's evaluation features, including 'factual correctness and 'groundedness' scores, are specifically mentioned for detecting the truthfulness and relevance of responses based on retrieved context, and for avoiding LLMs with high hallucination frequencies, especially in summarization tasks. Option D is correct: The Cortex Analyst Verified Query Repository (VQR) provides a collection of pre-verified SQL queries for specific natural language questions, significantly improving the accuracy and trustworthiness of SQL generation and reducing errors that could be seen as 'hallucinations' in the text-to-SQL context. Option A is incorrect: While fine-tuning (using 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.FINETUNE) can adapt a model to specific tasks and data, it is not a direct guarantee against 'all' factual inaccuracies or 'hallucinations' for 'any' LLM task, especially if the fine-tuning data itself is limited or the model generalizes poorly. RAG is generally preferred for grounding responses in up-to-date external knowledge. Option E is incorrect: Cortex Guard is designed to filter 'harmful or unsafe' LLM responses, not to directly ensure factual correctness or prevent hallucinations related to content accuracy or grounding.

NEW QUESTION # 308

A data science team is deploying a custom real-time inference service for a fine-tuned LLM using Snowpark Container Services (SPCS). They have a Docker image in their Snowflake image repository. They need to define the service using a YAML specification file. Which of the following are "essential" components or configurations that must be included in the 'spec.yaml' file for a long-running service that uses this image, custom environment variables, and requires external access?

- ```
spec:
 endpoints:
 name: api
 port: 8080
 public: true
```
- A. 

```
spec:
 container:
 - name: my-llm-container
 env:
 LLM_MODEL_PATH: /app/models/model.safetensors
```
  - B. 

```
spec:
 container:
 - name: my-llm-container
 image: <account>.registry.snowflakecomputing.com/<path>/my-llm-image:latest
```
  - C. 

```
spec:
 compute_pool: my_gpu_pool
```
  - D. 

```
spec:
 volumes:
 - name: model_storage
 source: @my_stage/models
```
  - E.

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

Option A is correct because the 'container' block, specifying the 'name' of the container and the Docker 'image' path from the Snowflake registry, is fundamental for defining any containerized service in SPCS. Option B is correct as the 'endpoints' block, explicitly defining a 'name', 'port', and setting 'public: true', is essential for a long-running service that requires external access via a web browser or API. Option C is incorrect because the 'compute\_pool' is specified during the 'CREATE SERVICE SQL' command, not within the 'spec.yaml' file itself. Option D is incorrect as a 'volumes' block, while potentially useful for persistent storage, is not listed as an essential component in the provided spec.yaml examples for basic service deployment. Option E is correct as the 'env' block within a container definition is used to set custom environment variables, which is explicitly shown in the Jupyterlab example for configuring the application within the container.

### NEW QUESTION # 309

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

**Answer: C**

### 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 'IPREDICT') 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 'IPREDICT' 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 'IPREDICT' calls.

### NEW QUESTION # 310

A financial institution wants to automate the extraction of key entities (e.g., invoice number, total amount, list of invoice items) from incoming PDF financial statements into a structured JSON format within their Snowflake data pipeline. The extracted data must conform to a specified JSON schema for seamless downstream integration. Which Snowflake Cortex capabilities, when combined, can best achieve this data augmentation and ensure schema adherence in a continuous processing pipeline?

- Utilise `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SUMMARIZE` to process PDF text, followed by custom SQL parsing to extract structured data and validate against a JSON schema.
- Employ `AI_PARSE_DOCUMENT` to extract high-fidelity text and layout from PDFs, then use `AI_COMPLETE` with a `response_format` argument specifying the required JSON schema for entity extraction.
- Create a Snowpark Container Service to run a third-party LLM for document parsing and JSON extraction, integrated via a custom service function in SQL.
- Use Document AI (`IPREDICT`) to extract information from documents in a stage, which returns results in a JSON object, and combine it with a Stream and Task for continuous processing.
- Implement `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EXTRACT_ANSWER` for each individual entity, and then manually construct a JSON object from the separate string outputs.

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

**Answer: C,D**

### Explanation:

Options B and D are highly effective and appropriate for this scenario, making this a multi-response question. Option B describes a robust approach using a combination of `AI_PARSE_DOCUMENT` for initial high-fidelity extraction and `AI_COMPLETE` with structured outputs. `AI_PARSE_DOCUMENT` is specifically designed to extract text, data, and layout elements from documents, preserving structure like tables and headers. This is ideal for complex PDF documents. Subsequently, `AI_COMPLETE Structured Outputs` lets you supply a JSON schema that completion responses must follow, ensuring deterministic responses and reducing post-processing, which is crucial for schema adherence. Option D directly leverages Document AI, a Snowflake AI feature powered by Arctic-TILT LLM, to extract data from documents. The `IPREDICT` method extracts information and provides answers in a JSON object. Document AI is specifically designed for creating pipelines for continuous processing of new documents using streams and tasks, fitting the 'continuous processing pipeline' requirement. The example output for Document AI shows extraction of fields like 'invoice\_number' and 'invoice\_items' directly into a JSON structure. Option A is less precise for structured extraction, as `SUMMARIZE` provides a summary, not structured data, requiring significant post-processing. Option C is a valid approach for integrating custom or third-party LLMs, but it adds complexity in managing external models and infrastructure compared to native Cortex functions. Option E is inefficient for extracting multiple entities and manually constructing JSON, especially for lists of items, and lacks inherent schema validation.

### NEW QUESTION # 311

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