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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q303-Q308):

NEW QUESTION # 303

A legal department uses Snowflake to manage and review large volumes of contracts. They need to automate the process of finding specific pieces of information, such as the `effective_date` or `involved_parties`, from these unstructured contract texts. They are considering using `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EXTRACT_ANSWER`. Which characteristic correctly describes the primary intent or behavior of `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EXTRACT_ANSWER`, distinguishing it from other LLM functions?

- A. It evaluates a text and returns a numeric score indicating the overall positive or negative sentiment.
- B. It classifies an input text into one of several predefined categories provided by the user.
- C. It transforms an input document into a summarized version, reducing its length while preserving key information.
- D. It is primarily designed to generate entirely new text based on a given prompt, much like a conversational AI.
- E. It focuses on identifying and returning a direct answer to a specific question contained within the provided source document.

Answer: E

Explanation:

Option D is correct. The `'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EXTRACT_ANSWER'` function is specifically designed to extract an answer

to a given question from a text document. Option A describes the 'COMPLETE' function. Option B describes the 'SENTIMENT' function. Option C describes the 'CLASSIFY_TEXT' function. Option E describes the 'SUMMARIZE' function.

NEW QUESTION # 304

A Data Engineer is responsible for deploying machine learning models using Snowpark Container Services. They need to ensure that a specific role, `model_deployer_role`, has the appropriate permissions to create a Snowpark Container Service that uses an image from an existing image repository named `my_inference_images`. Which of the following SQL commands grant the necessary privileges 'on the image repository' for this purpose?

- A.

```
GRANT READ ON IMAGE REPOSITORY my_inference_images TO ROLE model_deployer_role;
```
- B.

```
GRANT SERVICE READ ON IMAGE REPOSITORY my_inference_images TO ROLE model_deployer_role;
```
- C.

```
GRANT USAGE ON DATABASE my_db TO ROLE model_deployer_role;
```
- D.

```
GRANT WRITE ON IMAGE REPOSITORY my_inference_images TO ROLE model_deployer_role;
```
- E.

```
GRANT CREATE SERVICE ON SCHEMA my_db(my_schema TO ROLE model_deployer_role;
```

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Option D is correct because the privilege allows a role to read images from the repository, which is `READ ON IMAGE REPOSITORY` fundamental for creating a service that uses those images. Option E is correct because the privilege is `SERVICE READ ON IMAGE REPOSITORY` specifically identified as being for services that need to use images from the repository. Option A is incorrect as is a general `USAGE ON DATABASE` privilege for database access, not a specific privilege on the image repository for using its images. Option B is incorrect because `CREATE SERVICE ON` is required to create the service object in a schema, but it is a privilege on the 'schema' itself, not directly on the 'image repository' for `SCHEMA` accessing its content. Option C is incorrect because is used for pushing or uploading images to the repository, not for `WRITE ON IMAGE REPOSITORY` consuming them when creating a service.

NEW QUESTION # 305

A Gen AI developer is implementing a Cortex Search Service for a RAG application and needs to configure the text splitting for optimal performance using `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SPLIT_TEXT_RECURSIVE_CHARACTER`. Which of the following statements represent best practices or outcomes when applying text splitting with this function for Cortex Search in a RAG scenario? (Select all that apply)

- A. Snowflake recommends splitting text into chunks of no more than 512 tokens for best search results in Cortex Search.
- B. Even when using embedding models with larger context windows (e.g., 8000 tokens), a smaller chunk size is typically preferred for improved retrieval and downstream LLM response quality.
- C. Smaller chunk sizes generally lead to higher retrieval precision for a given query in a RAG system.
- D. Optimal text splitting using this function ensures that the number of input tokens precisely equals the number of output tokens for subsequent LLM calls, thereby minimizing compute costs.
- E. The function automatically enriches each text chunk with relevant metadata about its original document, such as author and creation date, for enhanced filtering capabilities in Cortex Search.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Options A, B, and C are correct. Snowflake explicitly recommends splitting text in a search column into chunks of no more than 512 tokens for best search results with Cortex Search. Research indicates that smaller chunk sizes typically result in higher retrieval precision for a given query and improved downstream LLM response quality. This practice is recommended even when longer-context embedding models, such as

`snowflake-arc1t5-embed-lv2-0-8k`

with an 8000 token context window, are available, because smaller chunks provide more precise retrieval and more relevant context for the LLM. Option D is incorrect; the sources do not mention that `SPLIT_TEXT_RECURSIVE_CHARACTER` automatically enriches chunks with metadata. This would typically require additional data processing steps. Option E is incorrect; the primary goal of text splitting is to optimize retrieval and LLM response quality, not to balance input and output token counts for cost reasons. While token counts influence costs, the 512-token recommendation is driven by quality considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 306

A Gen AI Specialist in Snowflake Cortex aims to fine-tune an LLM for enhanced task-specific performance. When creating a fine-tuning job using SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.FINETUNE('CREATE', ...), which statement accurately describes the required training data format and a supported base model, aligning with Snowflake's Gen AI principles for leveraging LLMs?

- Training data must contain `input` and `output` columns, and the `llama4-maverick` model is a supported base model for fine-tuning.
- The SQL query for training data must return `prompt` and `completion` columns, and `mistral-7b` is a supported base model for fine-tuning.
- Training data can be any format as long as it's a Snowflake table, and `openai-gpt-4.1` is a supported base model for fine-tuning.
- The training data query must return a single text column that will be automatically split into prompts and completions, and `snowflake-arctic` is a supported base model for fine-tuning.
- Training data must exclusively contain JSON objects, and the `claude-4-opus` model is a supported base model for fine-tuning.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

To create a fine-tuning job, the 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.FINETUNE('CREATE', ...)' function requires the training data query to return columns named 'prompt' and 'completion'. The 'mistral-7b' model is listed as a supported base model for fine-tuning. Models like 'llama4-maverick', 'openai-gpt-4.1', 'snowflake-arctic', and 'claude-4-opus' are not listed as base models available for fine-tuning using this function.

NEW QUESTION # 307

A data science team is using SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.CLASSIFY_TEXT to categorize product reviews into detailed segments like 'Bug Report - Critical', 'Feature Request - UI/UX', 'General Praise', or 'Query - Billing Issue'. For highly nuanced reviews, they find the initial classifications lack precision, and they are also concerned about the associated compute costs for processing large volumes of data. Which strategies should they employ to optimize classification accuracy and manage costs effectively with this function?

- A. CLASSIFY_TEXT labels, descriptions, and examples are counted as input tokens only once per function call, regardless of the number of records processed in a batch, to optimize cost efficiency.
- **B. For complex scenarios where the relationship between review text and categories is not straightforward, including a concise task description (e.g., 'Classify the product review focusing on technical support relevance') in the options argument is recommended to guide the model.**

```
SELECT SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.CLASSIFY_TEXT(  
  'The new update introduced a confusing navigation bar that is hard to use.',  
  ['Bug Report', 'Feature Request'],  
  { 'task_description': 'Classify the feedback regarding app usability issues.' }  
);
```

- C. If classifying thousands of reviews, they can significantly reduce overall compute costs by setting the temperature option to 0.0 within CLASSIFY_TEXT to ensure deterministic and cheaper inference.
- D. To reduce input token costs for classifications, the input text should be pre-processed to remove common stop words and punctuation, as these characters are counted as billable tokens without contributing to classification accuracy.
- **E. To improve accuracy for ambiguous classifications, they should augment the list_of_categories with explicit description and examples for each category, understanding that these additions will increase input token costs for each record processed.**

```
SELECT SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.CLASSIFY_TEXT(  
  'The app freezes after login, making it unusable.',  
  [  
    { 'label': 'Bug Report - Critical', 'description': 'Software defect causing severe issues with application functionality.', 'examples': ['App crashes frequently', 'Login button unresponsive'] },  
    { 'label': 'Feature Request - UI/UX', 'description': 'Suggestion for user interface or experience improvement.' }  
  ],  
  {}  
);
```

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

Option A is correct because adding label descriptions and examples can improve classification accuracy, especially when category definitions are ambiguous. The source explicitly states that each label, description, and example counts as input tokens for each

record processed by a 'CLASSIFY _ TEXT function call, incurring costs accordingly. Option B is correct because adding a clear 'task_description' can improve accuracy when the relationship between the input text and categories is ambiguous or nuanced. Option C is incorrect; while token counts contribute to cost, the sources do not recommend removing stop words and punctuation for cost reduction or as a general best practice for SCLASSIFY TEXT. The focus is on using plain English input. Option D is incorrect because the 'temperature' option is available for 'COMPLETE and functions to control output randomness, but it is not listed as an option for 'CLASSIFY _ TEXT in its syntax. Furthermore, while a lower temperature can make results more deterministic, the source does not link it to 'cheaper' inference cost for these task-specific functions, but rather to consistency for 'COMPLETE. Option E is incorrect because 'AI_CLASSIFY labels, descriptions, and examples are indeed counted as input tokens for 'each record processed' , not just once per call, as clearly stated in the cost considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 308

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