

GES-C01 Latest Study Questions & GES-C01 Original Questions

Option C is correct. In a production data pipeline, 'TRY_COMPLETE' is preferred over 'AI_COMPLETE' for robustness. If the model fails to generate a valid response (e.g., cannot adhere to the schema or encounters an internal error), 'TRY_COMPLETE' returns 'NULL' instead of raising an error, allowing the pipeline to continue processing other records without interruption.

Option D is incorrect. The number of tokens processed (and thus billed) for 'AI_COMPLETE' Structured Outputs does increase with schema complexity. Highly-structured responses, especially those with deep nesting, consume a larger number of input and output tokens.

Option E is incorrect. The specific requirements for 'additionalProperties' being 'false' and the 'required' field containing all property names only apply to OpenAI (GPT) models when using Structured Outputs. Other models do not strictly enforce these requirements, although including them may simplify schema management across different model types.

22. A Gen AI Specialist is setting up their Snowflake environment to deploy a high-performance open-source LLM for real-time inference using Snowpark Container Services (SPCS). They need to create a compute pool that can leverage NVIDIA A10G GPUs to optimize model performance. Which of the following SQL statements correctly creates a compute pool capable of supporting an intensive GPU usage scenario, such as serving LLMs, while adhering to common configuration best practices for a new, small-scale deployment in Snowpark Container Services?

A)

```
CREATE COMPUTE POOL l1m_gpu_pool
  MIN_NODES = 1
  MAX_NODES = 2
  INSTANCE_FAMILY = CPU_X64_M
  AUTO_SUSPEND_SECS = 3600;
```

B)

```
CREATE COMPUTE POOL l1m_gpu_pool
  MIN_NODES = 1
  MAX_NODES = 1
  INSTANCE_FAMILY = GPU_NV_S
  AUTO_RESUME = TRUE;
```

C)

```
CREATE COMPUTE POOL l1m_gpu_pool
  MIN_NODES = 2
  MAX_NODES = 4
  INSTANCE_FAMILY = HIGHMEM_X64_L
  AUTO_SUSPEND_SECS = 0;
```

D)

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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

A retail company wants to implement an automated data pipeline in Snowflake to analyze daily customer reviews. The goal is to enrich a 'product_reviews_sentiment' table with sentiment categories (e.g., 'positive', 'neutral', 'negative') for each new review. They require the sentiment to be returned as a JSON object for downstream processing and need the pipeline to handle potential LLM errors gracefully without stopping. Assuming a stream 'new reviews_stream' monitors a 'customer_reviews' table, which approach effectively uses a Snowflake Cortex function for this scenario?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option C is the most effective approach for this scenario. It correctly uses "SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.TRY COMPLETE", which performs the same operation as 'COMPLETE' but returns NULL instead of raising an error when the operation cannot be performed, making the pipeline more robust to LLM issues. The 'response_format' option ensures the output adheres to a specified JSON schema for structured sentiment categories, meeting the requirement for structured output. This is integrated within a 'MERGE' statement in a task for incremental processing of new data from Option A suggests a Python UDF with 'COMPLETE'. While feasible, 'TRY_COMPLETE' is explicitly designed for graceful error handling in pipelines, which 'COMPLETE' lacks by default. Option B uses 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SENTIMENT', which returns a numeric score (e.g., 0.5424458), not a categorical JSON object, requiring additional post-processing logic for categorization. Option D uses 'AI CLASSIFY' for summarization and 'AI AGG' for classification. While 'AI_CLASSIFY' can categorize, the request is for sentiment of 'each' review, and 'AI_AGG' would aggregate before classifying, not fulfilling the individual review sentiment requirement. Option E suggests a dynamic table, but dynamic tables currently do not support incremental refresh with 'COMPLETE' (or 'AI_COMPLETE') functions, making them unsuitable for continuous LLM-based processing in this manner. Furthermore, 'COMPLETE' does not offer the graceful error handling of 'TRY COMPLETE'.

NEW QUESTION # 19

A data processing team is using Snowflake Document AI to extract data from incoming supplier invoices. They observe that many documents are failing to process, and successful extractions are taking longer than expected, leading to increased costs. Upon investigation, they find error messages such as

□ . Additionally, their 'X-LARGE' virtual warehouse is constantly active, contributing to higher-than-anticipated bills. Which two of the following actions are essential steps to troubleshoot and address the root causes of these processing errors and optimize their Document AI pipeline?

- A. Increase the 'max_tokens' parameter within the '!PREDICT' function options to accommodate longer document responses from the model.
- B. Redefine extraction questions to be more generic and encompassing, reducing the number of distinct questions needed per document.
- C. Implement a pre-processing step to split documents exceeding 125 pages or 50 MB into smaller, compliant files before loading to the stage.
- D. Configure the internal stage used for storing invoices with 'ENCRYPTION = (TYPE = 'SNOWFLAKE SSE')'.
- E. Scale down the virtual warehouse to 'X-SMALL' or 'SMALL' size, as larger warehouses do not increase Document AI query processing speed and incur unnecessary costs.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The error messages 'Document has too many pages. Actual: 130. Maximum: 125.' and 'File exceeds maximum size. Actual: 54096026 bytes. Maximum: 50000000 bytes' directly indicate that the documents do not meet Document AI's input requirements, which specify a maximum of 125 pages and 50 MB file size. Therefore, implementing a pre-processing step to split or resize these documents is an essential solution (Option B). The error 'cannot identify image file < io.BytesIO object at 0x...>' is a known issue that occurs when an internal stage used for Document AI is not configured with encryption. Correctly configuring the stage with this encryption type is crucial for resolving this processing error (Option D). Option A, while addressing cost optimization, is not a root cause of the 'processing errors' themselves, although it is a best practice for cost governance as larger warehouses do not increase Document AI query processing speed. Option C is incorrect; best practices for query optimization suggest being specific, not generic. Option E is incorrect as 'max_tokenS' relates to the length of the model's output, not the input document's size or page limits.

NEW QUESTION # 20

An enterprise is deploying a new RAG application using Snowflake Cortex Search on a large dataset of customer support tickets. The operations team is concerned about managing compute costs and ensuring efficient index refreshes for the Cortex Search Service, which needs to be updated hourly. Which of the following considerations and configurations are relevant for optimizing cost and performance of the Cortex Search Service in this scenario?

- A. **CHANGE_TRACKING**
- B. The primary cost driver for Cortex Search is the number of search queries executed against the service, with the volume of indexed data (GB/month) having a minimal impact on overall billing.
- C. For embedding text, selecting a model like
 - D. The
 - E. For optimal performance and cost efficiency, Snowflake recommends using a dedicated warehouse of size no larger than MEDIUM for each Cortex Search Service.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:

Option A is correct because a Cortex Search Service requires a virtual warehouse to refresh the service, which runs queries against base objects when they are initialized and refreshed, incurring compute costs. Option B is correct because the cost of embedding models varies. For example, 'snowflake-arctic-embed-m-v1.5' costs 0.03 credits per million tokens, while 'voyage-multilingual-2' costs 0.07 credits per million tokens. Choosing a more cost-effective model like 'snowflake-arctic-embed-m-v1.5' for English-only data can reduce token costs. Option C is correct because Snowflake recommends using a dedicated warehouse of size no larger than MEDIUM for each Cortex Search Service to achieve optimal performance. Option D is correct because change tracking is required for the Cortex Search Service to be able to detect and process updates to the base table, enabling incremental refreshes that are more efficient than full re-indexing. Option E is incorrect because Cortex Search Services incur costs based on virtual warehouse compute for refreshes, 'EMBED_TEXT_TOKENS' cost per input token, and a charge of 6.3 Credits per GB/mo of indexed data. The volume of indexed data has a significant impact, not minimal.

NEW QUESTION # 21

A data engineering team is building a pipeline to process legal documents using Snowflake Cortex functions. They aim to extract specific entities and summarize key clauses while being highly cost-conscious. To optimize token-based costs, which of the following practices should they implement when using Cortex LLM functions?

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

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 22

An ML engineer is deploying a custom PyTorch-based image classification model, obtained from Hugging Face, to Snowpark Container Services (SPCS). The deployment requires GPU acceleration on a compute pool named 'my_gpu_pool' and specific

Python packages ('torch', 'transformers', 'opencv-python'). The scenario dictates that 'opencv-python' is only available via PyPI, while 'torch' and 'transformers' can be sourced from either conda-forge or PyPI. The engineer uses the Snowflake Model Registry to log the model. Which of the following 'log model' and 'create_service' configurations correctly specify the necessary Python dependencies and GPU utilization for this inference service, adhering to Snowflake's recommendations?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is correct. The 'pip_requirements' argument can be used to specify all necessary Python packages, including 'torch', 'transformers', and 'opencv-python', which are commonly available on PyPI. The 'create_service' call correctly specifies and to leverage GPU acceleration, as SPCS supports GPU instances for ML workloads. This approach aligns with the Snowflake recommendation to use either 'conda_dependencies' or 'pip_requirements', but not both, for dependency management. Option B is incorrect because 'opencv-python' is specified as only available via PyPI in the scenario, meaning it cannot be installed via 'conda-forge'. While 'conda-forge' is the default for SPCS dependencies, not all packages are available there. Option C is incorrect because is chosen, which will not provide GPU acceleration required by the PyTorch model for GPU-powered inference. GPU acceleration requires a GPU compute pool. Option D is incorrect because 'opencv-python' is not available through Anaconda channels (as per the scenario that it is PyPI only), and for other conda packages, explicitly specifying the 'conda-forge' channel (e.g., is the recommended practice for SPCS dependencies if they are not in the Snowflake Anaconda channel. Option E is incorrect because, while it correctly separates conda and pip dependencies for specific packages, Snowflake explicitly recommends 'using only 'conda_dependencies' or only 'pip_requirements', not both' for managing dependencies to avoid potential conflicts.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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