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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q196-Q201):

NEW QUESTION # 196
A Snowflake team observes consistently high token costs from 'SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY' for a summarization task using the 'mistral- large2' model. The task involves summarizing legal documents, which often exceed the context window of common LLMs. To optimize these token-based costs, which strategy should the team prioritize?

Increase the virtual warehouse size (e.g., from X-SMALL to MEDIUM) used for running the summarization queries to boost performance and reduce overall cost per query.

Switch from using the `COMPLETE` function to `TRY_COMPLETE` to automatically avoid billing for queries that fail due to context window limits, thereby reducing costs.

Implement a text splitting mechanism, potentially using `SPLIT_TEXT_RECURSIVE_CHARACTER`, to break down lengthy documents into smaller chunks before passing them to the summarization function, then aggregate the summaries.

Enable Cortex Guard for the `COMPLETE` function calls, as its filtering capabilities automatically reduce the number of tokens processed for unsafe content.

Set the `temperature` parameter to 0 in the `COMPLETE` function options to ensure more deterministic and thus more cost-efficient summarization outputs.

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
Option C is correct. For summarization of lengthy documents, exceeding the context window or using large inputs significantly increases token consumption. Text splitting, for example using , can break documents into smaller, more manageable chunks. This reduces the number of input tokens per LLM call, directly leading to cost optimization, and is recommended for best search results and LLM response quality with Cortex Search. Option A is incorrect because for Cortex AISQL functions, Snowflake recommends using a smaller warehouse (no larger than MEDIUM) as larger warehouses do not increase performance but can result in unnecessary costs associated with keeping the warehouse active. The compute cost for Cortex LLM functions is based on tokens processed, not warehouse size performance. Option B is incorrect because 'TRY COMPLETE only prevents costs for 'failed' operations by returning NULL instead of an error. It does not optimize the token consumption of 'successful' summarization tasks. Option D is incorrect; Cortex Guard processes additional tokens for its filtering, thus 'increasing' token consumption, not reducing it. Option E is incorrect because setting 'temperature' to 0 makes the output more deterministic, which might improve consistency but does not directly reduce the number of input or output tokens processed for a summarization task.

NEW QUESTION # 197
A data platform architect is evaluating the integration of 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.TRANSLATE into several automated data pipelines. One pipeline involves real-time translation of messages for a chat application, while another is for batch processing of archived documents. The architect is considering various Snowflake features for orchestration and deployment. Which of the following considerations about 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.TRANSLATE is accurate?

- A. The 'TRANSLATE' function can be seamlessly integrated into a dynamic table's ' SELECT statement to provide continuous, automated translation with minimal configuration.
- B. To manage potential failures in a production pipeline, 'SNOWFLAKCORTEX.TRANSLATE should be wrapped in 'TRY COMPLETE' for robust error handling, returning NULL on failure instead of an error.
- C. When using 'TRANSLATE within a Snowpark Python User-Defined Function (UDF), the raw text data must be explicitly moved out of Snowflake's network boundary to the underlying LLM service for translation.
- D. The Snowflake managed model used by the 'TRANSLATE' function has a context window of 4,096 tokens, meaning texts longer than this will be truncated before translation.
- E. If 'TRANSLAT' is not natively available in the account's primary Snowflake region, cross-region inference cannot be enabled, thus preventing its use.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option D is correct. The Snowflake managed model from the 'SUMMARIZE function has a context window of 32,000 tokens, but for TRANSLATE the context window is 4,096 tokens. Input text exceeding this limit would be truncated. Option A is incorrect because Snowflake Cortex functions, including 'TRANSLATE , do not support dynamic tables. Option B is incorrect; when Snowflake Cortex LLM functions (like TRANSLATE) are called on Snowflake data, the data never actually leaves Snowflake's network boundary. Option C is incorrect; cross-region inference can be used if 'TRANSLATE is not natively available in a region. Option E is incorrect because 'TRY_COMPLETE is a specific function that performs the same operation as 'COMPLETE but

returns 'NULL' on error. While 'TRY_COMPLETE' handles errors for 'COMPLETE' , it is not a general wrapper for any Cortex function like 'TRANSLATE. There is no indication that 'TRANSLATE should be wrapped in 'TRY_COMPLETE for error handling; instead, standard error handling for SQL queries would apply, or if there were a 'TRY _ TRANSLATE function (which isn't mentioned). The prompt mentions using 'TRY COMPLETE with a 'COMPLETE like function.

NEW QUESTION # 198
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. To extract a specific answer to a question from each review, the analyst can use
  `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EXTRACT_ANSWER(<text_column>, 'What is the main issue?')`
- C. The
  `AI_AGG`
- D. To get a concise overview of each review, the analyst should use
  `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SUMMARIZE(<text_column>)`
- E. To categorize reviews into predefined labels, the analyst should use
  `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.CLASSIFY_TEXT(<text_column>, ['positive', 'negative'])`

Answer: D,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 # 199
A team of data application developers is leveraging Snowflake Copilot to streamline the creation of analytical SQL queries within their Streamlit in Snowflake application. They observe that Copilot sometimes struggles with complex joins or provides suboptimal queries when dealing with a newly integrated, deeply nested dataset. Based on Snowflake's best practices and known limitations, which actions or considerations would help improve Copilot's performance in this scenario?

- A. Break down complex requests into simpler, multi-turn questions, as Copilot is designed to build complex queries through conversational refinement and follow-up questions.
- B. Implement curated views with descriptive and easy-to-understand names for views and columns, appropriate data types, and pre-define common/complex joins to simplify the underlying schema for Copilot.
- C. Grant Copilot direct access to the raw data using ACCOUNTADMIN privileges, allowing it to infer schema relationships more effectively from data content.
- D. Ensure that a database and schema are explicitly selected for the current session, and that column names are meaningful, to provide Copilot with better context for query generation.
- E. Enable the CORTEX_MODELS_ALLOWLIST parameter to restrict Copilot to only use the largest available LLMs, thereby guaranteeing higher accuracy for complex queries.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
To improve Snowflake Copilot's performance, creating curated views with descriptive names, appropriate data types, and capturing common/complex joins is a key best practice. Copilot can build complex queries through a conversation by asking follow-up

questions. It also uses the names of databases, schemas, tables, and columns, and their data types to determine available data, so ensuring these are meaningful and correctly set for the session is crucial for relevant responses. Option B is incorrect because CORTEX_MODELS_ALLOWLIST controls access to specific LLMs but doesn't guarantee higher accuracy for Copilot's SQL generation. Option D is incorrect as Snowflake Copilot does not have access to the data inside tables; it operates on metadata. Granting privileges would not change this fundamental operational principle and is ACCOUNTADMIN against best practices for least privilege.

NEW QUESTION # 200
A data science team is implementing a large-scale Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application on Snowflake, using 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EMBED TEXT 1024' to process millions of customer support tickets for semantic search. The goal is to achieve high retrieval quality and manage costs effectively. Which of the following are recommended practices and accurate cost/performance considerations when leveraging 'EMBED TEXT 1024' in this scenario? (Select all that apply)

- A. Models for such as 'snowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0' and 'multilingual-e5-large' , are billed at 0.05 Credits per one million input tokens processed.
- B. To minimize compute costs, the team should use a Snowpark-optimized warehouse for operations, as it is specifically designed for ML workloads.
- C. For 'EMBED_TEXT 1024' , billing is based on both input and output tokens, encouraging brevity in generated embeddings to control costs.
- D. The function should be called using 'TRY_COMPLETE instead of directly to handle potential errors gracefully and avoid incurring costs for failed operations.
- E. Even with models like 'snowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0-8k' which have a large context window (8192 tokens), splitting customer support tickets into chunks of no more than 512 tokens is recommended for optimal RAG retrieval quality.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
Option C is correct. For best search results with Cortex Search and RAG, Snowflake recommends splitting the text into chunks of no more than 512 tokens. This practice typically results in higher retrieval and downstream LLM response quality, even for models with larger context windows like 'snowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0-8k' (8192 tokens). Option E is correct. For functions, only 'input tokens' are counted towards the billable total. The 'snowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0' and 'multilingual-e5-large' models for are indeed billed at 0.05 Credits per one million tokens. Option A is incorrect because Snowflake recommends executing queries that call Cortex AISQL functions, including 'EMBED_TEXT 1024', with a smaller warehouse (no larger than MEDIUM), as larger warehouses do not increase performance for these functions. Snowpark-optimized warehouses are generally for ML training workloads with large memory requirements. Option B is incorrect because for ' functions, 'only input tokens' are counted towards the billable total, not output tokens. Option D is incorrect. 'TRY COMPLETE is a helper function designed for the 'COMPLETE function to return NULL on error instead of raising one, thus avoiding cost for failed 'COMPLETE' operations. There is no equivalent function mentioned in the sources, and 'EMBED TEXT 1024s is distinct from 'COMPLETE'.

NEW QUESTION # 201
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