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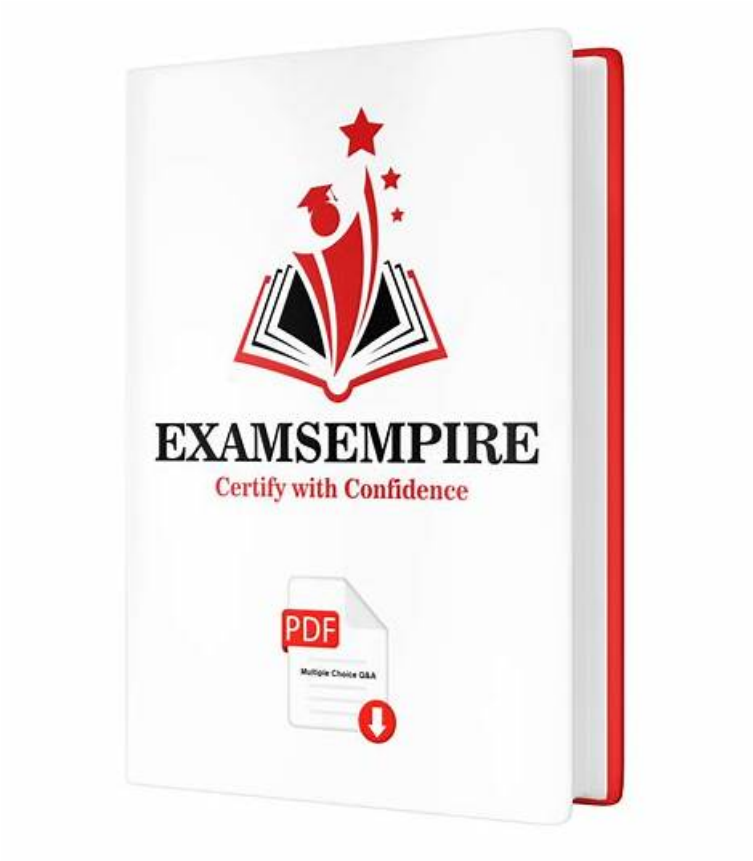

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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
A business intelligence team wants to enable non-technical users to query structured data in Snowflake using natural language. They

are considering Cortex Analyst. What is the primary role of a semantic model in Cortex Analyst to achieve this goal for structured/text-to-SQL use cases?

- A. The semantic model acts as a vector store, storing embeddings of all data columns to enable semantic search for natural language queries.
- B. It serves as a cache for frequently requested data, reducing latency for natural language queries by providing pre-computed results.
- C. It stores user authentication credentials and data access policies, ensuring that only authorized users can interact with the data.
- D. The semantic model provides a mapping between business-friendly terms and the underlying technical database schema, enhancing the LLM's ability to generate accurate SQL from natural language questions.
- E. The semantic model directly executes SQL queries provided by end-users, bypassing the need for an LLM to generate them.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C is correct. Cortex Analyst uses semantic models to bridge the gap between business users' natural language and the technical database schema. Semantic models provide semantic information like descriptive names and synonyms for tables and columns, which helps the underlying LLM accurately generate SQL queries from natural language questions. Option A is incorrect because the semantic model does not directly execute SQL; it provides the context for an LLM to generate SQL. Option B is incorrect as access control is managed by Snowflake's RBAC and not stored within the semantic model itself. Option D is incorrect; while performance is a consideration, caching is not the primary role of the semantic model in bridging the language gap for text-to-SQL functionality. Option E is incorrect because while vector embeddings are used in Snowflake (e.g., Cortex Search for RAG), the semantic model itself isn't primarily a vector store for all data columns for direct semantic search in this context; rather, it provides metadata for text-to-SQL generation.

NEW QUESTION # 52
A development team is preparing to deploy a new Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) application written in Python. They intend to use Snowflake AI Observability to capture detailed logs and traces for debugging and performance analysis. Which of the following configurations are essential prerequisites for enabling this logging capability effectively?

- The Python environment must have the `TRULENS_OTEL_TRACING` environment variable set to `1` before establishing a connection to Snowflake.
- The Python project requires the installation of `trulens-core`, `trulens-connectors-snowflake`, and `trulens-providers-cortex` packages, with versions 2.1.2 or later.
- The account role used for the application must be granted both the `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX_USER` database role and the `AI_OBSERVABILITY_EVENTS_LOOKUP` application role.
- The application must be designed to run exclusively within a Snowflake Notebook, as this environment automatically streams logs to AI Observability.
- The role performing the operations must have the `CREATE EXTERNAL AGENT` and `CREATE TASK` privileges on the schema where the application objects reside, in addition to the global `EXECUTE TASK` privilege.

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

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation:

To enable AI Observability for a Python application in Snowflake, several prerequisites must be met. The Python environment needs the **`TRULENS_OTEL_TRACING` environment variable set to `1`**. Essential Python packages, specifically **`trulens-core`**, **`trulens-connectors-snowflake`**, and **`trulens-providers-cortex`**, must be installed with **version 2.1.2 or later**. The Snowflake account role used requires the **`SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX_USER` database role** and the **`AI_OBSERVABILITY_EVENTS_LOOKUP` application role**. Additionally, the role needs specific privileges: **`CREATE EXTERNAL AGENT`** and **`CREATE TASK`** on the schema, and **`EXECUTE TASK`** globally. It is explicitly stated that the project **cannot be run in a Snowflake Notebook** for these features to work, making option D incorrect.

NEW QUESTION # 53
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 E
- B. Option C
- C. Option B
- D. Option A
- E. Option D

Answer: C,D

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 # 54

An ML Engineer deploys a custom fine-tuned LLM on Snowpark Container Services (SPCS) to process multiple independent text streams, generating structured output. The team observes that some streams fail to process, leading to incomplete results, and they also want to effectively monitor the cost of their deployment. Which actions are appropriate for troubleshooting and cost management in this scenario?

☐ To diagnose individual stream processing failures within the LLM inference job, the team should call the `<model_instance>!SHOW_TRAINING_LOGS` method on their fine-tuned LLM model.

☐ To optimize costs and ensure deterministic outputs, the `temperature` option should be set to 0 during `COMPLETE` function calls, as this directly reduces the number of tokens processed.

☐ To ensure critical information is always extracted in structured outputs, the `response_format` in the `AI_COMPLETE` or `COMPLETE` call should include a `"required"` field for those properties.

☐ To monitor the compute costs specifically for the fine-tuned LLM, the `CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY` view should be queried, filtering by the specific model used.

☐ To adjust the number of active nodes in the SPCS service during periods of variable usage, the ML team can use the SQL command `ALTER SERVICE <service_name> MIN_INSTANCES = <n>`.

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

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect because `SHOW_TRAINING_LOGS` is specifically designed for debugging training failures in multi-series anomaly detection or forecasting models, not for LLM inference processing errors within SPCS. Option B is incorrect; setting `temperature` to 0 in `COMPLETE` calls promotes deterministic output for consistency but does not directly reduce the number of tokens processed for cost optimization. Token consumption is primarily influenced by prompt and schema complexity. Option C is correct; adding a `"required"` field within the JSON schema in the `response_format` for `AI_COMPLETE` (or `COMPLETE`) ensures that specified properties are extracted, or an error is raised, directly addressing incomplete structured output. Option D is correct as the `CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY` view provides granular usage information grouped by model, which is suitable for monitoring costs of specific LLM deployments. Option E is correct; `ALTER SERVICE MIN_INSTANCES =` is the command used to manually adjust the number of instances (nodes) for a deployed SPCS service, allowing for scaling down during low usage.

NEW QUESTION # 55
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. Smaller chunk sizes generally lead to higher retrieval precision for a given query in a RAG system.
- 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. Snowflake recommends splitting text into chunks of no more than 512 tokens for best search results in Cortex Search.
- 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-arctic-embed-l-v2.0-8k`
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 # 56
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