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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q153-Q158):

NEW QUESTION # 153

A developer is building a real-time chat application and wants to integrate a Large Language Model (LLM) hosted in Snowflake Cortex using its REST API. They need to send user prompts and receive streaming responses, ensuring secure authentication. Which of the following statements about using the Cortex REST API for the COMPLETE function are correct?

- ☐ The REST API endpoint for the COMPLETE function is POST `https://<account_identifier>.snowflakecomputing.com/api/v2/cortex/inference:complete` and requires a `Bearer <token>` in the `Authorization` header for authentication.
- ☐ To receive streaming responses, the `Accept` header in the request must be set to `application/json, text/event-stream`, and the request body should include `"stream": true` to enable streaming, as shown in tool calling examples.
- ☐ The `X-Snowflake-Authorization-Token-Type` header is mandatory for all requests and must explicitly specify the token type, such as `KEYPAIR_JWT` or `OAuth`.
- ☐ For stateful conversational experiences, the developer must pass the entire conversation history, including previous user prompts and model responses, in the `messages` array in the request body, which will increase token consumption and cost.
- ☐ If the request exceeds the rate limits (Tokens Processed per Minute or Requests per Minute), Snowflake Cortex will return an HTTP 403 'Not Authorized' error.

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

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Let's review each option: - Option A is correct. The REST API endpoint for the COMPLETE (or AI_COMPLETE) function is POST `https://<account_identifier>.snowflakecomputing.com/api/v2/cortex/inference:complete`. Authentication requires an 'Authorization: Bearer ' header, where the token can be a JWT, OAuth token, or programmatic access token. - Option B is correct. To receive streaming responses, the 'Accept' header should be set to 'application/json, text/event-stream'. Additionally, the request body should include `"stream": true` to enable streaming, as demonstrated in the tool calling example. - Option C is incorrect. The 'X-Snowflake-Authorization-Token-Type' header is "optional"; if omitted, Snowflake determines the token type by examining the token. - Option D is correct. 'COMPLETE' (and 'TRY_COMPLETE') functions do not maintain state from one call to the next. To provide a stateful conversational experience, all previous user prompts and model responses in the conversation must be passed as part of the 'prompt_or_history' array (or 'messages' in the REST API request), which will proportionally increase the number of tokens processed and thus the costs. - Option E is incorrect. If the Snowflake Cortex LLM REST API request exceeds the rate limits (Tokens Processed per Minute or Requests per Minute), it will return an HTTP 429 'too many requests' status code, not 403. An HTTP 403 error typically indicates that the account is not enabled for the REST API or the calling role lacks the 'snowflake.cortex.user' database role.

NEW QUESTION # 154

A security administrator needs to manage access to Snowflake Cortex LLM functions and models, and ensure compliant usage across different regions for various teams. Which configuration options and parameters are relevant for these requirements?

- ☐ The `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX_USER` database role is a prerequisite for users to call Cortex LLM functions.
- ☐ The `CORTEX_MODELS_ALLOWLIST` account parameter can be configured by `ACCOUNTADMIN` to explicitly permit or restrict specific LLMs for use with functions like `COMPLETE` and `TRY_COMPLETE`.
- ☐ To enable cross-region inference for Cortex LLM functions, the `CORTEX_ENABLED_CROSS_REGION` parameter must be configured to `ANY_REGION` or specify supported regions.
- ☐ Snowflake's privacy principles state that customer data used with Cortex LLM functions is typically anonymized and used to generally improve model performance for all users.
- ☐ Snowflake Cortex provides a `CORTEX_SECURITY_LEVEL` parameter to define global security settings for all LLM interactions, including automatic PII masking.

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

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Option A is correct: The `CORTEX_USER` database role includes the privileges that allow users to call Snowflake Cortex AI functions. Option B is correct: The `CORTEX_MODELS_ALLOWLIST` parameter can be used by an `ACCOUNTADMIN` to restrict which specific LLMs can be used with functions such as `COMPLETE` and `TRY_COMPLETE`, as well as the Cortex LLM REST API and Cortex LLM Playground. Option C is correct: The `CORTEX_ENABLED_CROSS_REGION` parameter allows inference requests to be processed in a different region from the default, and it can be set to `ANY_REGION` or a list of supported regions. Option D is incorrect: Snowflake explicitly states that customer data is not used to train or fine-tune models made available to other customers. Option E is incorrect as there is no mention of a `CORTEX_SECURITY_LEVEL` parameter for global security settings or automatic PII masking in the provided sources.

NEW QUESTION # 155

A Gen AI specialist is tasked with creating a Snowflake Cortex Search Service to power a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application for customer support transcripts. The goal is to allow semantic search over the 'transcript_text' column, filter results by 'region' and 'agent_id', and leverage a multilingual embedding model for high-quality results. The service should be created in the 'cortex_search_db.serviceS' schema and use as the warehouse. Which of the following SQL commands correctly creates such a Cortex Search Service, assuming 'support_transcripts' is the source table and change tracking is enabled?

• A.

```
CREATE CORTEX SEARCH SERVICE transcript_search_service SEARCH_ON (transcript_text) FILTER_BY (region, agent_id) USING WAREHOUSE cortex_search_wh WITH EMBEDDING_MODEL 'snowflake-arctic-embed-m' FROM support_transcripts;
```

• B.

```
CREATE CORTEX SEARCH SERVICE transcript_search_service ON transcript_text WAREHOUSE = cortex_search_wh EMBEDDING_MODEL = 'e5-base-v2' AS (SELECT * FROM support_transcripts WHERE region IS NOT NULL AND agent_id IS NOT NULL);
```

• C.

```
CREATE CORTEX SEARCH SERVICE transcript_search_service FOR (transcript_text) WITH ATTRIBUTES (region, agent_id) COMPUTE_POOL = cortex_search_wh MODEL = 'voyage-multilingual-2' SELECT transcript_text, region, agent_id FROM support_transcripts;
```

• D.

```
CREATE CORTEX SEARCH SERVICE transcript_search_service ON transcript_text WITH ATTRIBUTES (region, agent_id) WAREHOUSE = cortex_search_wh EMBEDDING_MODEL = 'snowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0' AS (SELECT * FROM support_transcripts WHERE region IS NOT NULL AND agent_id IS NOT NULL);
```

• E.

```
CREATE CORTEX SEARCH INDEX transcript_search_service ON support_transcripts(transcript_text, region, agent_id) WAREHOUSE = cortex_search_wh EMBEDDING_MODEL = 'snowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0';
```

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is correct because it uses the precise SQL syntax for creating a Cortex Search Service. The 'ON' clause correctly specifies the 'transcript_text' column for searching, and the 'ATTRIBUTES' clause includes 'region' and 'agent_id' for filtering. The 'WAREHOUSE' parameter correctly assigns the compute resource, and 'EMBEDDING_MODEL = 'snowflake-arctic-embed-l-v2.0'' specifies a suitable multilingual embedding model. The 'AS' clause correctly defines the source query. Option B uses incorrect syntax such as 'SEARCH_ON', 'FILTER_BY', and 'USING WAREHOUSE'. Option C uses 'CREATE CORTEX SEARCH INDEX' instead of 'CREATE CORTEX SEARCH SERVICE' and an incorrect syntax for specifying columns. Option D uses incorrect syntax like 'FOR', 'WITH_ATTRIBUTES', 'COMPUTE_POOL', and 'MODEL'. Option E correctly uses 'ON' and 'WAREHOUSE' but excludes 'region' and 'agent_id' from the 'ATTRIBUTES' if they are intended for filtering, and 'e5-base-v2' is an English-only embedding model, not suitable for a general multilingual requirement. The 'WHERE' clause in the 'AS' statement is also an unnecessary addition for service creation.

NEW QUESTION # 156

A data engineer is integrating SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.CLASSIFY_TEXT into an automated data pipeline that uses dynamic tables to process and transform streaming text data. They have ensured that the service account used has been granted the necessary SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX_USER database role. After deploying the pipeline, they consistently receive an error whenever CLASSIFY_TEXT is invoked. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the error encountered by the data engineer?

- A. The role used by the data engineer, despite having 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX_USER', lacks the fundamental 'USAGE' privilege on the database where the text data is stored.
- B. The input text being processed by 'CLASSIFY_TEXT' includes extensive non-plain English content, such as code blocks, which causes the function to fail with an error.
- C. The 'task_description' provided in the optional arguments for 'CLASSIFY_TEXT' exceeds the recommended length of approximately 50 words, leading to a validation error.
- D. Snowflake Cortex functions, including 'CLASSIFY_TEXT', currently do not support integration with dynamic tables within data pipelines.
- E. The array contains more than 100 unique categories, exceeding the maximum allowed limit for the function.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is plausible for a data-specific error, but the question describes a 'consistent error' during pipeline integration. The maximum number of categories is 100. Option B is incorrect because if the text contains non-plain English content like code snippets, the function 'won't return an error, but the results may not be what you expect'. This would lead to inaccurate results, not a consistent error preventing the function's execution. Option C is less likely to be the 'most' likely cause of an error specific to the 'CLASSIFY_TEXT' function's invocation, especially since the 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX_USER' role, which grants access to

Cortex AI functions, has already been granted. Missing 'USAGE on the data's database would typically manifest as a more general SQL access error. Option D is correct because a known limitation for Snowflake Cortex functions, including 'CLASSIFY _ TEXT', is that they do not support dynamic tables. This is a fundamental incompatibility that would cause consistent errors when integrating into a dynamic table pipeline. Option E is incorrect. While a 'task_description' should be 'no more than about 50 words', this is a recommendation for optimal performance, not a strict limit that is explicitly stated to cause an error when exceeded.

NEW QUESTION # 157

An enterprise is deploying a Cortex Analyst application and needs to manage its cost, ensure data security, and understand its operational behavior within Snowflake. Which of the following statements are true regarding the deployment, cost, and security of Cortex Analyst and its semantic models?

- A. Administrators can monitor Cortex Analyst requests, including the user, question asked, generated SQL, and errors, by querying the SNOWFLAK LOCAL. CORTEX ANALYST_REQUESTS function.
- B. The CORTEX_ANALYST_USER database role is sufficient for making requests to Cortex Analyst, and the cost incurred is solely based on the number of tokens processed by the underlying LLMs, not per message.
- C. Semantic models for Cortex Analyst, stored as YAML files in a Snowflake stage, should have their stage access controlled by RBAC to implicitly control access to the underlying tables referenced in the semantic model.
- D. Enabling the account parameter is the recommended approach for using Azure OpenAI models with Cortex Analyst to ensure the highest performance and adherence to RBAC restrictions.
- E. Cortex Analyst applications are fully managed, and by default, all data, including metadata and prompts, remain within Snowflake's governance boundary when using Snowflake-hosted LLMs from Mistral and Meta.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect. While stage access is controlled by RBAC, roles granted access to a stage must also have SELECT access on all tables referenced in the semantic models on that stage; stage access alone does not implicitly grant table access. Option B is incorrect. The 'CORTEX_ANALYST_USER' database role is sufficient for making requests to Cortex Analyst, but credit usage is based on the number of messages processed (67 Credits per 1,000 messages), not the number of tokens in each message. Option C is correct. Cortex Analyst is a fully managed service, and when using Snowflake-hosted LLMs from Mistral and Meta (the default), all data, including metadata and prompts, remains within Snowflake's governance boundary. Option D is incorrect. Snowflake strongly discourages the use of the 'ENABLE_CORTEX_ANALYST_MODEL_AZURE_OPENAI' parameter and advises migration to Snowflake-hosted OpenAI models. Additionally, when this parameter is enabled, Azure OpenAI models do not respect RBAC restrictions. Option E is correct. Cortex Analyst logs requests to an event table, which administrators can query using to view details such as the user, question, generated SQL, and any errors or warnings.

NEW QUESTION # 158

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