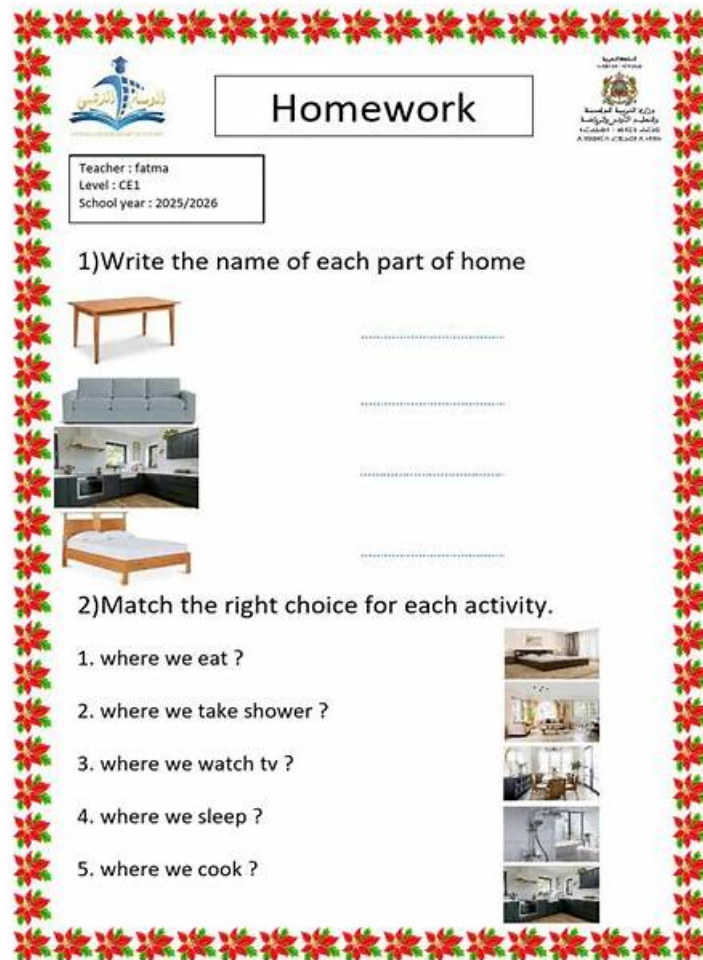


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Quiz Fantastic Snowflake - GES-C01 - New SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Exam Pdf

Snowflake is one of the most powerful and rapidly growing fields nowadays. Everyone is trying to get the Snowflake GES-C01 certification to improve their futures with it. Success in the test plays an important role in the up gradation of your CV and getting a good job or working online to achieve your dreams. The students are making up their minds for the Snowflake GES-C01 test but

they are mostly confused about where to prepare for it successfully on the first try.

Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

NEW QUESTION # 95

A developer is integrating a Cortex Fine-tuning pipeline into an automated data workflow and needs to ensure structured outputs and monitor the process effectively. They are also aware of certain architectural limitations within Snowflake. Which of the following statements regarding advanced usage or limitations of Snowflake Cortex Fine-tuning and related LLM functions are accurate? (Select all that apply)

- A. Fine-tuning jobs, being long-running processes, are inherently tied to the worksheet session where they are initiated, and terminating the session will interrupt the training.
- B. The regional availability of the
- C. To achieve the most consistent and deterministic results from a fine-tuned LLM during inference, the temperature option in the
- D. After initiating a fine-tuning job using the
- E. Snowflake Cortex Fine-tuning functions inherently support dynamic tables as sources for training data, allowing for automated and continuous re-training as the underlying data evolves.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

Option A is correct. For the most consistent results from COMPLETE

(which is used for inference with fine-tuned models), it is explicitly recommended to set the temperature option to 0, irrespective of the task or model used. Option B is incorrect. Fine-tuning jobs are designed as long-running processes that are tied to a specific worksheet session, allowing users to check their status independently after initiation. Option C is correct. The FINETUNE function has specific regional availability, meaning that the creation of fine-tuning jobs is restricted to accounts in those supported regions. Cross-region inference primarily applies to COMPLETE function calls for LLM inference, not the fine-tuning training process itself. Option D is incorrect. Snowflake Cortex functions, including those for fine-tuning, do not support dynamic tables. Furthermore, dynamic tables have limitations regarding non-deterministic code and stored procedures, which are often involved in complex AI pipelines. Option E is correct. Fine-tuning jobs are long-running, and their status and progress can be monitored by calling the FINETUNE function with the 'DESCRIBE' argument, providing the generated job ID.

NEW QUESTION # 96

A data engineering team is deploying Snowflake Cortex Analyst to enable natural language queries over their structured SALES_DATA table, which includes columns like PRODUCT_CATEGORY, SALES_AMOUNT, and ORDER_DATE. To maximize the accuracy and trustworthiness of responses for business users, which of the following practices should the team implement when configuring their semantic model?

- ☐ Define the semantic model in a YAML file and upload it to an internal or external stage, ensuring that logical table and column names in the `sql` field of a Verified Query Repository (VQR) are prefixed with two underscores (e.g., `__sales_data`).
- ☐ To handle ambiguous user questions, enable the `Explore options` feature in the semantic model, allowing Cortex Analyst to consider different permutations of dimensions like `PRODUCT_CATEGORY` or `ORDER_DATE` to disambiguate the query.
- ☐ Populate the Verified Query Repository (VQR) with diverse natural language questions and their corresponding SQL queries, using the physical table and column names from the underlying `SALES_DATA` table directly in the SQL statements.
- ☐ For optimal accuracy, especially for complex questions, set the `use_as_onboarding_question` flag to `true` for all VQR entries. This forces Cortex Analyst to prioritize these verified queries regardless of semantic similarity to the user's input.
- ☐ Leverage Cortex Search Service integration within the semantic model's dimension definitions to improve literal string searches, especially for values that cannot be directly extracted from natural language questions.

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

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Option A is correct because semantic models are defined in YAML and uploaded to a stage. When using VQR, logical table names in the SQL field must be prefixed with two underscores (e.g., sales_data), and logical column names are used directly. Option B is incorrect because 'Explore options' is a component of Cortex Agents for planning and disambiguation, not a feature within Cortex Analyst's semantic model configuration. Cortex Analyst uses semantic models to bridge language gaps but does not have an explicit 'Explore options' feature in this context. Option C is incorrect because VQR SQL queries must use the *logical* table and column names defined in the semantic model, not the physical names of the underlying dataset directly. Option D is incorrect. While exists, its purpose is to present a full set of predefined questions for onboarding, not to force prioritization for *all* complex questions regardless of semantic similarity to the user's input. This could lead to incorrect answers if the question isn't truly an onboarding question. Option E is correct because Cortex Analyst can integrate with Cortex Search Service within dimension definitions of the semantic model to improve literal string searches, which helps in cases where literal values cannot be directly extracted from the question.

NEW QUESTION # 97

A data application developer, adhering to Snowflake's Gen AI best practices for deploying LLMs, needs to perform inference with a newly fine-tuned llama3.1-70b model via AI_COMPLETE and expects a structured JSON output. Which of the following statements accurately describe how to configure this inference and potential limitations within Snowflake Cortex?

- ☐ The fine-tuned model can be called directly by its name in AI_COMPLETE, but structured output requires a separate post-processing step outside of Snowflake.
- ☐ Structured outputs with AI_COMPLETE can be achieved by specifying a JSON schema in the response_format argument. When using OpenAI (GPT) models, the additionalProperties field must be set to false in every node of the schema.
- ☐ The developer should use TRY_COMPLETE instead of AI_COMPLETE to ensure structured output. Cortex LLM functions, including those for fine-tuned models, do not support dynamic tables.
- ☐ For consistent results with structured outputs, the temperature option in AI_COMPLETE should be set to 0. The schema definition should place object definitions under the \$defs key for strict enforcement by Snowflake's validation mechanism.
- ☐ Fine-tuned models from Cortex Fine-tuning are managed by the Snowflake Model Registry API, and their inference can be monitored through the CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY view.

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

Answer: C,E




Explanation:

To use a fine-tuned model for inference, you can call the 'COMPLETE' (or 'AI_COMPLETE') LLM function with the name of your fine-tuned model. For structured output, you can specify a JSON schema using the 'response_format' argument with 'AI_COMPLETE'. For OpenAI (GPT) models, the 'additionalProperties' field must be set to and the 'required' field must contain the names of every property in the schema. For the most consistent results, setting the 'temperature' option to 0 when calling 'COMPLETE' (or 'AI_COMPLETE') is recommended. JSON schema guidelines also state that object definitions should be placed at the top level of the schema, specifically under the 'definitions' or '\$defs' key, and Snowflake's validation strictly enforces this structure. Cortex LLM functions do not support dynamic tables. While fine-tuned models appear in the Snowsight UI of the Model Registry, they are not managed by the Model Registry API. Usage of Cortex functions can be tracked using views like 'CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY', but this is for tracking costs/usage, not for real-time model monitoring in the context of Model Registry.

NEW QUESTION # 98

A Document AI administrator is investigating why a new 'finance_automation_role' cannot create Document AI model builds in lake 'finance_analytics.quarterly_reports_schema'. The role has the 'SNOWFLAKE.DOCUMENT_INTELLIGENCE_CREATOR' database role, and 'USAGE' on the database and schema. The warehouse is active and accessible. The error message received is: Unable to create a build on the specified database and schema. Please check the documentation to learn more.

Which 'combination of missing schema-level privileges' is explicitly cited in the documentation as a direct cause for this error, assuming a unique model build name?

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

- E.

Both "CREATE FUNCTION" and "CREATE PROCEDURE" are missing on "finance_analytics.quarterly_reports_schema".

Answer: D

Explanation:

The troubleshooting documentation for the error message 'Unable to create a build on the specified database and schema' explicitly lists two primary causes related to missing schema-level privileges: 'The 'CREATE SNOWFLAKE.ML.DOCUMENT_INTELLIGENCE' privilege is not granted to your role' and 'Your role has not been granted the 'CREATE MODEL' privilege on the schema that uses the model'. Both of these privileges are required on the schema to prepare a DocumentAI model build. Therefore, the combination of both missing would directly lead to this specific error. Options C and D are individual components of the correct answer, but the question asks for the 'combination of missing schema-level privileges' as cited in the documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 99

A data engineering team is designing a scalable data pipeline in Snowflake that involves processing large text inputs with Cortex AI LLM functions. They want to ensure cost efficiency and prevent queries from failing due to exceeding LLM context window limits. They plan to use SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COUNT_TOKENS for pre-validation. Which of the following statements are TRUE about the role and cost of COUNT_TOKENS in this scenario? (Select all that apply)

☐ Using COUNT_TOKENS to estimate tokens for an embedding model like snowflake-arctic-embed-m-v1.5 will help ensure the input text does not exceed its 512-token context window, thus preventing truncation or unexpected behavior.

☐ The COUNT_TOKENS function directly contributes to the overall token-based billing of the LLM inference call it precedes.

☐ For optimal retrieval quality in RAG scenarios, COUNT_TOKENS can help facilitate splitting text into smaller chunks, ideally no more than 512 tokens, even for models with larger context windows.

☐ The compute cost for running COUNT_TOKENS is entirely independent of the length of the input text, as it only reflects the cost of function invocation.

☐ The COUNT_TOKENS function is universally available in all Snowflake regions and supports token counting for any Cortex model, irrespective of that model's specific regional availability for other inference functions.

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

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

Option A is correct. Embedding models like

snowflake-arctic-embed-m-v1.5

have a fixed context window of 512 tokens. Using COUNT_TOKENS allows pre-checking if text fits within this limit, preventing truncation that can occur when the input exceeds the context window. Option B is incorrect because COUNT_TOKENS incurs only compute cost to run the function and does not incur additional token-based costs that would add to the billing of subsequent LLM inference calls. Option C is correct. For best search results, Snowflake recommends splitting text into chunks of no more than 512 tokens. This practice generally leads to higher retrieval and downstream LLM response quality in RAG scenarios, and COUNT_TOKENS is a valuable tool for managing these chunk sizes. Option D is incorrect. While COUNT_TOKENS incurs compute cost (not token-based cost), the amount of compute would generally scale with the size of the input text it processes, making the cost not entirely independent of input length, although it's not billed on a per-token basis for its own operation. Option E is correct. The COUNT_TOKENS function is available in all regions for any model, though the models themselves may have specific regional availabilities for other functions.

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