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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q332-Q337):

NEW QUESTION # 332

A developer is refining a Document AI extraction process using the 'PREDICT' method and is meticulously examining the JSON output for invoices, which include 'invoice number', 'invoice items', 'tax amount', and 'vendor name'. They also have a detailed internal table of 'product details' to be extracted. To ensure optimal data quality and accurate interpretation of the extracted information, which of the following best practices or characteristics of Document AI's output should the developer consider?

- A. If the 'vendor_name' field cannot be confidently identified in a document, the model will include {"vendor_name": { "score": 0.X, "value": "NOT FOUND" } } in the JSON output.
- **B. When extracting lists of values, such as 'invoice_items', the Document AI model returns them as an array in the JSON output, preserving the original order of items as they appear in the document.**
- C. The 'ocrScore' provided in the '_documentMetadata' object for each document indicates the model's confidence in the content of specific extracted values, rather than the overall quality of the optical character recognition process.
- **D. For table extraction, such as the extracted values for each column (e.g., 'tableItem', 'tableIGross) are ordered consistently with the rows of the original table, facilitating direct joining of columns.**
- E. To maximize accuracy when defining data values, questions should be broadly generic (e.g., 'What is the amount?') to allow the Document AI model to infer the most relevant context, especially for fields like 'tax_amount' where multiple numbers might be present.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect. The 'ocrScore' in the '_documentMetadata' field specifies the confidence score for the optical character recognition (OCR) 'process' for that document, not the confidence of specific extracted values. The 'score' field associated with individual extracted values indicates confidence for that specific value. Option B is correct. Document AI models can return lists, and the 'invoice_items' field is given as an example. The JSON format for 'invoice_items' shows an array of objects for multiple items. The order is inherently maintained in such list extractions. Option C is correct. The sources explicitly state that in table extraction, the values in the JSON output are provided in the same order as the rows in the table, which allows columns to be easily joined. This ensures the structural integrity of the extracted table data. Option D is incorrect. For question optimization, it is crucial to be specific and precise. The guidelines advise against asking generic questions like 'What is the date?' without including more details, especially when multiple similar values might be present, as Document AI is not expected to guess intentions or have extended domain knowledge. Option E is incorrect. If the Document AI model does not find an answer (such as it does not return a 'value' key at all within that field, although it does return the 'score' key to indicate its confidence that the answer is not present.

NEW QUESTION # 333

A Snowflake team observes consistently high token costs from 'SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY' for a summarization task using the 'mistral-large' 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?

- A. Set the temperature parameter to 0 in the COMPLETE function options to ensure more deterministic and thus more cost-efficient summarization outputs.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Enable Cortex Guard for the COMPLETE function calls, as its filtering capabilities automatically reduce the number of tokens processed for unsafe content.
- **E. 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.**

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. 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 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 # 334

A team is designing a complex Gen AI application in Snowflake, which includes components for training a custom LLM, running batch inference, and providing a real-time conversational interface. They plan to leverage Snowpark Container Services (SPCS) for these workloads. Which of the following statements accurately describe the suitable SPCS service design models and important considerations for these different application components? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Real-time LLM inference for a conversational interface is ideally deployed as a 'Service' in SPCS, which is long-running and accessible via an HTTP endpoint, ensuring continuous availability and responsiveness.
- B. For batch inference on Snowflake data where data locality and efficiency are key, using "Service Functions" is highly efficient because data is passed as input parameters directly from SQL queries, and this design ensures the data never leaves the Snowflake network boundary.
- C. When deploying LLMs to SPCS, it's generally most cost-efficient to use generic CPU instance types like 'CPU X64 XS' for all tasks, as GPU instances (e.g., are exclusively for highly specialized computer vision tasks and not optimized for LLMs.
- D. Container images for SPCS deployments are typically pushed to a public Docker Hub repository, and Snowflake pulls them as needed during service creation and scaling, simplifying image management.
- E. GPU-accelerated LLM training, which is a finite and often resource-intensive task, is best implemented as a "job" in SPCS, invoked via "EXECUTE JOB SERVICE", as it is designed to run to completion and then spin down.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

Options A, B, and C are correct descriptions of SPCS service design models and their applications. Option A is correct: Jobs in SPCS are containerized tasks that execute and run to completion, making them ideal for finite operations like GPU-accelerated machine learning model training. Option B is correct: Services are designed for long-running applications, offering continuous availability and accessibility via internal and external endpoints, which is suitable for real-time inference in conversational interfaces. Option C is correct: Service Functions are callable computations that accept data as input, often from SQL queries. A key advantage is that data processing occurs within the Snowflake network boundary, making them efficient and secure for data-intensive tasks like batch inference. Option D is incorrect: While is a cost-effective CPU instance, GPU instances like 'GPU_NV_M' are explicitly optimized for 'intensive GPU usage scenarios like Computer Vision or LLMs/VLMs'. Therefore, using CPU-only instances for all LLM tasks, especially performance-critical ones, is not the general best practice. Option E is incorrect: Container images for Snowpark Container Services are stored in Snowflake's OCIv2 compliant Image Registry, not typically pulled directly from public Docker Hub repositories for deployment within Snowflake. The image registry has a unique hostname which allows OCI clients to access it via REST API calls, and images are pushed to image repositories within this registry.

NEW QUESTION # 335

A data application developer is building a Streamlit chat application that interacts with structured data using Cortex Analyst, a feature of Snowflake Cortex that is often integrated into Cortex Agents. The developer wants to ensure efficient multi-turn conversations and leverage verified queries. Which of the following statements represent best practices and functional aspects for this scenario within Snowflake's Gen AI ecosystem?

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

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

The 'verified_queries' section of the semantic model must use the names of the logical tables and columns defined in the semantic model, not those in the underlying dataset. This makes option B correct. For suggested questions in Cortex Analyst, configuring

onboarding questions is done by setting the 'use_as_onboarding_question' flag to 'true' in the verified query definition within the semantic model, which will return all such flagged questions regardless of similarity to user input. This makes option D correct. Option A is incorrect because Snowflake Cortex Analyst 'adds' an LLM summarization agent internally to support multi-turn conversations, it is not something the application developer has to implement separately. Option C is incorrect; while larger models generally have better performance, Cortex Analyst aims to select the smallest model that satisfies the need, balancing latency and performance. Option E describes Document AI's 'PREDICT' method, which extracts information from documents, but it is not directly how a Cortex Agent (which orchestrates and uses tools) would 'process documents' in a general sense within a Streamlit app; rather, Cortex Agents might 'use' Document AI as a tool or Cortex Parse Document or other methods, not necessarily 'PREDICT' directly in the chat logic.

NEW QUESTION # 336

A data engineering team is setting up an automated pipeline to extract information from new invoices using Document AI. They've created a database and schema ('invoice_db.invoice_schema') and a Document AI model build. They then created an internal stage for documents. When they attempt to run the method on documents uploaded to 'invoice_stage', they consistently receive the following error:

Given this error message, which 'corrective SQL command' addresses the most likely misconfiguration of the 'invoice_stage' to allow Document AI processing?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 337

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