

# GES-C01 Training Online & Reliable GES-C01 Test Tips

- ❑ For 'RAG\_Config\_A', instrument the 'generate\_answer' function with `@instrument(span_type=SpanAttributes.SpanType.GENERATION)`. For 'RAG\_Config\_B', instrument its equivalent 'generate\_answer' function similarly, and ensure both are registered as part of distinct 'TruApp' versions or runs for comparison.
- ❑ Enable cross-region inference using the `CORTEX_ENABLED_CROSS_REGION` parameter to ensure both 'lama3.1-8b' and 'mistral-7b' models are available, as this directly enables the comparison feature within AI Observability.
- ❑ Instrument the context retrieval component in both configurations with `@instrument(span_type=SpanAttributes.SpanType.RETRIEVAL)` to allow for the calculation of 'context\_relevance' metrics for each, which can then be used in comparative evaluations.
- ❑ Create separate runs (using `add_run()` with distinct `run_name` or `LLM` in the `RunConfig`) for each RAG configuration, specifying the respective LLM as `llm_name`, and explicitly list 'answer\_relevance' and 'groundedness' in the `metrics` parameter when calling `compute_metrics()`.
- ❑ Focus solely on 'prompt\_tokens' and 'completion\_tokens' via the 'CORTEX\_FUNCTIONS\_QUERY\_USAGE\_HISTORY' view, as these metrics provide the most direct comparison of LLM performance for RAG applications.

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## Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q140-Q145):

### NEW QUESTION # 140

A development team is constructing a Gen AI application using Snowflake Cortex LLM functions, particularly for conversational and text generation tasks. They are concerned about potential high costs due to token consumption. Which of the following strategies would most effectively help minimize token usage and optimize costs when working with these Cortex LLM functions?

- ☐ For multi-turn conversational experiences using `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COMPLETE`, only send the most recent user prompt in each API call, as the model automatically retains previous context.
- ☐ When employing `AI_COMPLETE` for structured output tasks, providing concise and highly descriptive explanations for each field within the JSON schema will reduce the input tokens required for the LLM to understand and adhere to the schema accurately.
- ☐ Utilize the `COUNT_TOKENS` (`SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX`) helper function to pre-validate the prompt length against the model's context window, thereby preventing truncation errors and subsequent re-runs.
- ☐ To encourage more succinct LLM responses and reduce `completion_tokens`, configure the `temperature` option to a higher value (e.g., 0.7) in `COMPLETE` function calls.
- ☐ In multi-turn conversations within Cortex Analyst, integrate a dedicated LLM summarization agent to rephrase follow-up questions, which reduces the total conversational history passed as context to the main LLM.

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

**Answer: B,C,D**

Explanation:

Option B is correct because while schema validation itself doesn't incur extra cost, a large or complex schema can increase token consumption. Providing precise and concise descriptions for schema fields helps the LLM understand and adhere to the desired format more efficiently, potentially reducing the overall tokens consumed for accurate responses. Option C is correct as the 'COUNT\_TOKENS' function allows developers to determine the token count of an input prompt for a specific model, enabling them to pre-emptively avoid exceeding the model's context window, thus preventing errors and wasted compute from re-runs. Option E is correct because for multi-turn conversations in Cortex Analyst, a summarization agent is specifically used to rephrase follow-up questions by incorporating previous context, without passing the entire, potentially long, conversation history. This significantly reduces the 'prompt\_tokens' sent to the main LLM for each turn and optimizes inference times. Option A is incorrect because 'COMPLETE' (and 'TRY\_COMPLETE') functions are stateless; to maintain conversational context, all previous user prompts and model responses must be included in the array, which increases token count proportionally. Simply sending the latest prompt would lose context. Option D is incorrect as setting a higher 'temperature' value (e.g., 0.7) increases the 'randomness and diversity' of the LLM's output, not necessarily its conciseness for cost optimization. For the most consistent (and often direct) results, a 'temperature' of 0 is recommended.

#### NEW QUESTION # 141

An ML engineer is planning a fine-tuning project for a llama3.1-8b

model to summarize long customer support tickets. They are considering the impact of dataset size and max\_epochs on cost and performance, as well as the behavior of the fine-tuned model for inference. Which statements about cost and performance in Snowflake Cortex Fine-tuning are true? (Select all that apply)

- A. The compute cost for fine-tuning is primarily determined by multiplying the number of input tokens in the training data by the number of epochs trained.
- B. For large fine-tuning jobs with substantial datasets, particularly when exceeding millions of rows, utilizing Snowpark-optimized warehouses is recommended for improved performance during the training phase.
- C. D When fine-tuning a
- D. The cost for inferencing with a fine-tuned model using the
- E. For optimal cost efficiency, especially with smaller datasets, the

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

Option A is correct. For the

llama3.1-8b

model, the context window specifically allotted for the prompt

during fine-tuning is 20,000 tokens, and for the completion

is 4,000 tokens. Option B is correct. The compute cost incurred for Cortex Fine-tuning is based on the number of tokens used in training, which is calculated as 'number of input tokens number of epochs trained'. Option C is incorrect. While max\_epochs can be set to a value from 1 to 10 (inclusive), the default is automatically determined by the system. Setting it to the maximum for 'optimal cost efficiency' is not universally recommended, as a higher number of epochs directly increases the compute cost, and the goal is often to select the smallest model that satisfies the need. Option D is incorrect. When using the COMPLETE function for inference with a fine-tuned model, \*both\* input and output tokens incur compute cost. Option E is correct. Snowpark-optimized warehouses are recommended for Snowpark workloads with large memory requirements, such as ML training use cases, particularly if the training data has more than 5 million rows. Fine-tuning is an ML training process, so this guidance applies.

#### NEW QUESTION # 142

A company is planning to process a large volume of legal documents to generate summaries using SNOWFLAKE. CORTEX. SUMMARIZE. Given the scale, they are acutely focused on managing costs and optimizing performance. Which of the following statements are true regarding the cost and performance characteristics of using SNOWFLAKE. CORTEX. SUMMARIZE? (Select all that apply)

- A. The fixed billing rate for the SUMMARIZE function is 0.10 Credits per one million Tokens processed.
- B. The SUMMARIZE function is billed primarily based on the number of output tokens generated in the response, not input tokens.

- C. For SUMMARIZE, Snowflake adds an internal prompt to the user's input text, which increases the total input token count for billing purposes beyond the raw text length.
- D. The context window for the SWIMARIZE function is 4,096 tokens, ensuring efficiency for short documents only.
- E. Snowflake recommends using a larger warehouse (e.g., L or XL) for SUMMARIZE function calls to significantly improve processing performance for high-volume tasks.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Options B and D are correct. - is correct": For 'SUMMARIZE, Snowflake adds an internal prompt to the input text in order to generate the response, which results in a higher input token count for billing than the raw text provided. - is correct": The cost for the Summarize' function is 0.10 Credits per one million Tokens processed. -A is incorrect: For functions that generate new text in the response, such as 'SUMMARIZE' , both input and output tokens are billable. - C is incorrect: Snowflake recommends executing queries that call a Snowflake Cortex AISQL function, including SUMMARIZE , with a smaller warehouse (no larger than MEDIUM), as larger warehouses do not increase performance for these operations. - E is incorrect: The context window for the Snowflake managed model from the 'SUMMARIZE function is 32,000 tokens, not 4,096 tokens.

### NEW QUESTION # 143

An automated data pipeline uses a Snowflake task, 'invoice\_processor\_task', to regularly invoke a published Document AI model build 'invoice\_extractor\_model', located in 'analytics\_db.invoice\_schema'. This task is responsible for processing new PDF invoices uploaded to '@invoices\_stage' by calling the 'invoice\_extractor\_model.PREDICT(GET\_PRE\_SIGNED\_URL(...))

method. The task is configured to run on a dedicated virtual warehouse, 'invoice\_etl\_wh'. The role owning 'process\_invoices\_task' has already been granted the

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database role. Which of the following 'privileges directly related to the virtual warehouse or task execution' are required for the process\_invoices\_task' to successfully execute the Document AI 'PREDICT' method? (Select ALL that apply.)

- A. GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA analytics\_db.invoice\_schema TO ROLE invoice\_task\_role;
- B. [REDACTED]
- C. GRANT USAGE ON WAREHOUSE invoice\_etl\_wh TO ROLE invoice\_task\_role;
- D. GRANT READ ON STAGE @invoices\_stage TO ROLE invoice\_task\_role;
- E. GRANT EXECUTE TASK ON ACCOUNT TO ROLE invoice\_task\_role;

**Answer: B,C,E**

Explanation:

For successful Document AI operations, including the 'PREDICT method, and for a Snowflake task to run, several privileges are required. The role must have USAGE on the database, 'USAGES on the schema, 'USAGE' on the virtual warehouse, and 'OPERATE' on the virtual warehouse. Since the context is an automated task, 'EXECUTE TASK ON ACCOUNT' is also a mandatory privilege for the task's owning role to execute the task. Therefore: - Option B (USAGE ON WAREHOUSE) is required to use the virtual warehouse for computation. - Option C (OPERATE ON WAREHOUSE) is required to manage the operational state (e.g., start/stop) of the virtual warehouse. - Option E (' EXECUTE TASK ON ACCOUNT) is required for the Snowflake task to execute. - Option A (USAGE ON SCHEMA) is a general prerequisite for interacting with objects (like the model build) within that schema, but the question specifically asks for privileges 'directly related to the virtual warehouse or task execution'. While functionally necessary for the overall process, it's not a privilege the warehouse or task execution itself. - Option D (READ ON STAGE) is necessary for the 'PREDICT method to access documents from the stage, but similar to Option A, it is not a privilege 'directly related to the virtual warehouse or task execution' based on the specific wording of the question.

### NEW QUESTION # 144

A company is implementing a Document AI solution to extract sensitive financial data from invoices. They plan to fine-tune the Document AI model (Arctic-TILT) and then manage this custom model within the Snowflake Model Registry. Which of the following statements correctly outlines the access control, data handling, and model management principles for this scenario?

- To prepare a Document AI model build and processing pipeline, the user's role requires the `SNOWFLAKE.DOCUMENT_INTELLIGENCE_CREATOR` database role, along with schema-level `CREATE SNOWFLAKE.ML.DOCUMENT_INTELLIGENCE` and `CREATE MODEL` privileges.
- All input documents and extracted data processed by Document AI are automatically anonymized by Snowflake before being used for any model training or shared with other customers.
- A fine-tuned Document AI model, classified as a `CORTEX_FINETUNED` type in the Model Registry, contains user-specific code and, therefore, cannot be shared with other Snowflake accounts using secure data sharing.
- For internal stages used by Document AI to store documents, Snowflake recommends using client-side encryption to enhance document security during the extraction process.
- Document AI logs the full content of all processed documents to a dedicated audit table in the `ACCOUNT_USAGE` schema, accessible via the `METERING_DAILY_HISTORY` view, for detailed compliance review.

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Option A is correct. To work with Document AI, the `SNOWFLAKE.DOCUMENT_INTELLIGENCE_CREATOR` database role is required, along with `CREATE SNOWFLAKE.ML.DOCUMENT_INTELLIGENCE` and `CREATE MODEL` privileges on the schema where the model is created. Option B is incorrect. Snowflake states that fine-tuned models and training data are available only to the customer and not used to train models for other customers. There is no mention of automatic anonymization of PII for general model training by Snowflake itself. Option C is incorrect. `CORTEX_FINETUNED` models (like fine-tuned Document AI models) do "not" contain user code and "can" be shared using Data Sharing, unlike `USER_MODEL`'s which contain user code and cannot currently be shared. Option D is incorrect. For internal stages, Document AI supports using "server-side encryption only". Option E is incorrect. Usage of Document AI is recorded in `METERING_DAILY_HISTORY` for credit consumption reporting, but this view does not contain the full content of processed documents for audit. Customers are advised not to include sensitive data in metadata.

## NEW QUESTION # 145

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