

Snowflake GES-C01 Reliable Braindumps - Test GES-C01 Dump

- ❑ For 'RAG_Config_A', instrument the 'generate_answer' function with `@instrument(query_type=SnowflakeTruBytes.SnowType.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(query_type=SnowflakeTruBytes.SnowType.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 `label` in the `RunConfig`) for each RAG configuration, specifying the respective LLM as `llm_provider_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 (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

A data application developer is tasked with building a multi-turn conversational AI application using Streamlit in Snowflake (SiS) that leverages the COMPLETE (SNOWFLAKE. CORTEX) LLM function. To ensure the conversation flows naturally and the LLM maintains context from previous interactions, which of the following is the most appropriate method for handling and passing the conversation history?

- ☐ The developer should store the entire conversation history in a temporary table in Snowflake and query it with each new turn, passing only the latest user message to the COMPLETE function.
- ☐ Snowflake automatically manages conversational context for COMPLETE within the session, so the developer only needs to pass the current user prompt as a string.
- ☐ The conversation history must be explicitly managed within the Streamlit application's state, typically by initializing `st.session_state.messages = []` and appending each user and assistant message as an object with 'role' and 'content' keys, then passing the full list to the `prompt_or_history` argument of COMPLETE.
- ☐ The developer should concatenate all previous user prompts and assistant responses into a single, long string, and pass this as the `<prompt>` argument to COMPLETE for each turn.
- ☐ The COMPLETE function has an optional 'conversation_id' parameter that automatically retrieves and manages conversation history when provided.

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

- E. Option A

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 46

A development team plans to utilize Snowpark Container Services (SPCS) for deploying a variety of AI/ML workloads, including custom LLMs and GPU-accelerated model training jobs. They are in the process of creating a compute pool and need to select the appropriate instance families and configurations. Which of the following statements about 'CREATE COMPUTE POOL' in SPCS are accurate?

- A. To support GPU-accelerated LLM inference and training, the 'INSTANCE_FAMILY' must be selected from a type starting with 'GPU' (e.g., GPU_NV_S or GPU_GCP_NV_L4_1_24G).
- B. Setting 'AUTO RESUME = TRUE' ensures that the compute pool automatically starts when a service or job is submitted to it, rather than requiring manual resumption.
- C. For cost optimization, 'AUTO SUSPEND SECS = 0' should be used to prevent automatic suspension of the compute pool, as suspension and resumption incur minimum billing durations.
- D. The 'MIN NODES' and 'MAX NODES' parameters define the scaling range for the compute pool, and Snowflake automatically scales the pool within this range based on workload demand.
- E. Snowpark-optimized warehouses are the recommended compute pool type for all large-scale ML training workloads within SPCS due to their enhanced memory limits and CPU architectures.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Option A is correct. GPU-accelerated workloads, such as LLM inference and model training, require instance families specifically designed with GPUs. The documentation lists instance family names starting with 'GPU' for this purpose, such as 'GPU_GCP_NV_L4' or 'GPU_NV_S'. Option B is incorrect. While 'MIN NODES' and 'MAX NODES' define the range, the size of compute clusters in Snowpark Container Services does "not" auto-scale dynamically based on workload demand. Users must manually alter the number of instances at runtime using commands like 'ALTER SERVICE MIN INSTANCES = s'. Snowflake does handle load balancing across instances within the configured node counts. Option C is incorrect. The 'AUTO_RESUME = TRUE' parameter, when specified during compute pool creation, enables the pool to automatically resume operation when a service or job is submitted, removing the need for explicit 'ALTER COMPUTE POOL RESUME' commands. Option D is incorrect. Setting 'AUTO_SUSPEND_SECS = 0' prevents the compute pool from automatically suspending, meaning it will continue to consume credits even when idle. This would generally lead to higher costs, not cost optimization, unless the pool is constantly active. The default is 3600 seconds (1 hour). SPCS Compute Nodes have a minimum charge of five minutes when started or resumed, making intelligent use of auto-suspend important for cost management. Option E is incorrect. Snowpark-optimized warehouses are a type of 'virtual warehouse' and are recommended for Snowpark workloads with large memory requirements or specific CPU architecture, typically for single-node ML training workloads 'within a warehouse'. SPCS compute pools, however, provide their own dedicated instance families (CPU, HighMemory, GPU) for containerized workloads, abstracting the underlying infrastructure and supporting distributed GPU clusters directly within SPCS, not Snowpark-optimized warehouses as a 'compute pool type' for SPCS.

NEW QUESTION # 47

A data science team operating in the AWS Europe Central 1 (Frankfurt) region needs to leverage the 'snowflake-llama-3.1-405b' model for complex generative AI tasks using the 'AI_COMPLETE' function. They've noted that 'snowflake-llama-3.1-405b' is not natively available in Frankfurt but is supported via cross-region inference from AWS US regions. The 'ACCOUNTADMIN' has already configured the account to include 'snowflake-llama-3.1-405b' in the 'CORTEX_MODELS_ALLOWLIST'. Despite this, users are consistently encountering errors indicating 'model not found' or 'region not supported'. Which specific Snowflake account parameter, and what value, must be additionally configured by the 'ACCOUNTADMIN' to enable the use of 'snowflake-llama-3.1-405b' in this scenario?

- A. Cross-region inference is automatically managed by Snowflake for allowed models, implying that a new, larger virtual

warehouse is required to handle the cross- region data transfer overhead.

- B.
The 'CORTEX_MODELS_ALLOWLIST' must explicitly list both the source region and the target region for 'snowflake-llama-3.1-405b'.
- C.
A 'GRANT USAGE ON LLM snowflake-llama-3.1-405b' statement must be executed for each user role, explicitly enabling cross-region functionality.
- D.
The 'CORTEX_ENABLED_CROSS_REGION' account parameter must be set to 'ANY_REGION' or specifically include 'AWS_US_EAST_1' to enable inference requests to be processed in a supported region where the model is available.
- E.
The 'ENABLE_CORTEX_ANALYST_MODEL_AZURE_OPENAI' parameter needs to be set to 'TRUE' to allow cross-cloud access, even for Snowflake-hosted models.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is correct. The 'CORTEX_ENABLED_CROSS_REGION' account parameter controls whether inference requests can be processed in a different region from the default. To use models available via cross-region inference, this parameter must be set to 'ANY_REGION' or a list explicitly including the supported cross-region (e.g., an AWS US region for 'snowflake-llama-3.1-405b'). Without this setting, even if the model is in the allowlist, the system won't look for it in other regions. Option B is incorrect as 'ENABLE_CORTEX_ANALYST_MODEL_AZURE_OPENAI' specifically pertains to legacy Azure OpenAI models for Cortex Analyst and is not relevant for Snowflake-hosted models or general cross-region inference for LLM functions. Option C is incorrect as access to LLMs is controlled by the 'CORTEX_MODELS_ALLOWLIST' parameter and the 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX_USER' role, not individual 'GRANT USAGE ON LLM' statements. Option D is incorrect; the 'CORTEX_MODELS_ALLOWLIST' specifies model names, not regions or combinations of regions. Option E is incorrect as cross-region inference does not automatically enable larger warehouses; while latency might be a consideration, it's explicitly controlled by the 'CORTEX_ENABLED_CROSS_REGION' parameter, and it does not bypass the need for proper configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 48

A data engineering team is building a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) pipeline that heavily relies on 'SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EMBED_TEXT 768' to process millions of documents daily. They need to optimize for both cost and retrieval quality. Which of the following statements are true regarding the cost and performance of 'EMBED_TEXT 768' in Snowflake? (Select all that apply)

- A. The 'EMBED TEXT 768' function, regardless of the 768-dimension model used, has a fixed cost of 1.50 Credits per one million Tokens processed.
- B. The 'EMBED_TEXT 768' function is billed based on the number of 'output tokens' generated by the embedding model, as this represents the computational complexity of the vector.
- C. For optimal retrieval quality in RAG scenarios, text should be split into chunks of no more than 512 tokens before being passed to 'EMBED TEXT 768', even if the model supports a larger context window.
- D. The 'snowflake-arctic-embed-m-v1.5' model, used by 'EMBED TEXT 768', has a context window of 512 tokens, and texts exceeding this length are truncated before embedding.
- E. To minimize costs for 'EMBED_TEXT 768' operations, it is recommended to execute queries using a smaller virtual warehouse (no larger than MEDIUM), as larger warehouses do not improve performance for these functions.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:

Option B is correct because Snowflake recommends executing queries that call Cortex AISQL functions, including, with a smaller warehouse (no larger than MEDIUM). Larger warehouses do not increase performance for these functions. Option C is correct because the 'snowflake-arctic-embed-m-v1.5' model, which can be used with 'EMBED TEXT 768', has a context window of 512 tokens. Input text exceeding this limit is truncated before embedding. Option D is correct because, for best search results with Cortex Search and RAG, Snowflake recommends splitting the text into chunks of no more than 512 tokens. This smaller chunk size typically results in higher retrieval and downstream LLM response quality. Option A is incorrect because for functions, only 'input tokens' are counted towards the billable total, not output tokens. Option E is incorrect because the cost for models (such as 'e5-base-v2', 'snowflake-arctic-embed-m', 'snowflake-arctic-embed-m-v1.5') is 0.03 Credits per one million Tokens processed. The 1.50 Credits per one million Tokens applies to the 'TRANSLATE' function, not 'EMBED_TEXT 768'.

NEW QUESTION # 49

A development team is preparing to deploy a new Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) application written in Python. They intend to use Snowflake AI Observability with the TruLens SDK 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.CORTX_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 D
- C. Option A
- D. Option B
- E. Option C

Answer: A,C,D,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.CORTX_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 # 50

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