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Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
A team is building a critical Document AI pipeline for continuous processing of new financial reports. They've identified that occasionally, the 'GET_PRESIGNED_URL' generated for specific documents expires before the '!PREDICT function can successfully process them, resulting in HTTP 403 errors. To mitigate this, they plan to modify their SQL query logic.
Which approach effectively addresses the presigned URL expiration issue without altering the stage definition or the model build itself, and adheres to recommended practices for handling batch processing as described in Snowflake's troubleshooting documentation?

- A.
```
SELECT model_name!PREDICT(GET_PRESIGNED_URL(@stage_name, RELATIVE_PATH, 'expiration_time=3600')) FROM DIRECTORY(@stage_name);
```
- B.
```
CREATE TASK process_docs WAREHOUSE = my_wh SCHEDULE = '1 minute' AS MERGE INTO processed_table USING (SELECT RELATIVE_PATH, model_name!
PREDICT(GET_PRESIGNED_URL(@stage_name, RELATIVE_PATH)) AS extracted_data FROM DIRECTORY(@stage_name) WHERE NOT EXISTS
(SELECT 1 FROM processed_table WHERE processed_table.file_path = RELATIVE_PATH) LIMIT 500) AS new_docs ON FALSE WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT
(file_path, extracted_data) VALUES (new_docs.RELATIVE_PATH, new_docs.extracted_data);
```

- C.
```
ALTER STAGE @stage_name SET COPY_OPTIONS = (ON_ERROR = 'CONTINUE');
```
- D.
```
SELECT model_name!PREDICT(GET_PRESIGNED_URL(@stage_name, RELATIVE_PATH)) FROM DIRECTORY(@stage_name) WHERE METADATA$FILE_LAST_MODIFIED >
DATEADD(hour, -1, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP());
```

Answer: C

Explanation:
The core problem is the expiration of presigned URLs when processing documents with S!PREDICT , which defaults to 60 minutes. Snowflake's troubleshooting documentation specifically recommends 'Use several queries to process the documents' as a solution for 'Presigned URL has expired'. This implies breaking down the workload into smaller, more manageable batches to ensure that the processing for each batch completes within the URL's active lifespan. Option A is incorrect as when used with a stage and in the context of does not directly support an 'expiration_time' parameter within the provided syntax examples. Option B describes a task that processes new documents in batches, which is a practical implementation of the recommended solution (using several queries), but option D describes the underlying recommended strategy more broadly and accurately as per the documentation's troubleshooting guidance. Option C attempts to filter documents by modification time, which doesn't directly prevent a URL from expiring if the subsequent processing is slow. Option E modifies 'COPY OPTIONS' which is irrelevant to '!PREDICT query errors for Document AI.

NEW QUESTION # 24
A data platform administrator needs to retrieve a consolidated overview of credit consumption for all Snowflake Cortex AI functions (e.g., LLM functions, Document AI, Cortex Search) across their entire account for the past week. They are interested in the aggregated daily credit usage rather than specific token counts per query. Which Snowflake account usage views should the administrator primarily leverage to gather this information?

- The `SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY` view to get detailed token usage for each LLM function call, then aggregate manually.
- The `SNOWFLAKE.ORGANIZATION_USAGE.METERING_DAILY_HISTORY` view, specifically filtering for `SERVICE_TYPE = 'AI_SERVICES'`.
- The `SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.CORTEX_DOCUMENT_PROCESSING_USAGE_HISTORY` view for Document AI costs, and `SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.CORTEX_SEARCH_DAILY_USAGE_HISTORY` for Cortex Search costs, then combine them.
- Only the `SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT_USAGE.QUERY_HISTORY` view, analyzing the `EXECUTION_STATUS` and `TOTAL_ELAPSED_TIME` columns for queries involving Cortex functions.
- The `SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.COUNT_TOKENS` function to re-calculate estimated costs for all past queries that used Cortex AI functions.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
sage for an account, and filtering by `SERVICE_TYPE = 'AI_SERVICES'` allows administrators to view aggregated credit consumption for all l services, including Cortex LLM Functions, Cortex Analyst, and Document AI. This directly addresses the need for a consolidated, aggregate verview of credit usage. Option A is incorrect because `CORTEX_FUNCTIONS_QUERY_USAGE_HISTORY` provides granular, per-query oken details for LLM functions (e.g., `COMPLETE`, `TRY_COMPLETE`), which is not what the administrator is primarily looking for ggregated daily usage for *all* AI services), and does not cover other AI services like Document AI or Cortex Search. Option C is partially orrect in that these views (`CORTEX_DOCUMENT_PROCESSING_USAGE_HISTORY` and `CORTEX_SEARCH_DAILY_USAGE_HISTORY`) track specific AI services (Document AI, Cortex Search). However, `METERING_DAILY_HISTORY` with `SERVICE_TYPE = 'AI_SERVICES'` provides a more encompassing and already aggregated view for ll* AI services, fulfilling the requirement for a 'consolidated overview' more efficiently. Option D is incorrect as `QUERY_HISTORY` primarily ocuses on general query execution metadata like `EXECUTION_STATUS` and `TOTAL_ELAPSED_TIME` and does not directly provide credi onsumption specific to AI services. Option E is incorrect because `COUNT_TOKENS` is used for estimating future costs or token counts

NEW QUESTION # 25
A data science team is using SNOWFLAKE. CORTEX. CLASSIFY_TEXT to categorize product reviews into detailed segments like 'Bug Report - Critical', 'Feature Request - UI/UX', 'General Praise', or 'Query - Billing Issue'. For highly nuanced reviews, they find the initial classifications lack precision, and they are also concerned about the associated compute costs for processing large volumes of dat a. Which strategies should they employ to optimize classification accuracy and manage costs effectively with this function?

- A. CLASSIFY_TEXT labels, descriptions, and examples are counted as input tokens only once per function call, regardless of the number of records processed in a batch, to optimize cost efficiency.
- B. To reduce input token costs for classifications, the input text should be pre-processed to remove common stop words and punctuation, as these characters are counted as billable tokens without contributing to classification accuracy.
- C. To improve accuracy for ambiguous classifications, they should augment the list_of_categories with explicit description and examples for each category, understanding that these additions will increase input token costs for each record processed.

```
SELECT SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.CLASSIFY_TEXT(
  'The app freezes after login, making it unusable.',
  [
    { 'label': 'Bug Report - Critical', 'description': 'Software defect causing severe issues with application functionality.', 'examples': ['App crashes frequently', 'Login button unresponsive'] },
    { 'label': 'Feature Request - UI/UX', 'description': 'Suggestion for user interface or experience improvement.' }
  ]
);
```

- D. For complex scenarios where the relationship between review text and categories is not straightforward, including a concise task_description (e.g., 'Classify the product review focusing on technical support relevance') in the options argument is recommended to guide the model.

```
SELECT SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.CLASSIFY_TEXT(
  'The new update introduced a confusing navigation bar that is hard to use.',
  ['Bug Report', 'Feature Request'],
  { 'task_description': 'Classify the feedback regarding app usability issues.' }
);
```

- E. If classifying thousands of reviews, they can significantly reduce overall compute costs by setting the temperature option to 0.0 within CLASSIFY_TEXT to ensure deterministic and cheaper inference.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Option A is correct because adding label descriptions and examples can improve classification accuracy, especially when category definitions are ambiguous. The source explicitly states that each label, description, and example counts as input tokens for each record processed by a 'CLASSIFY _ TEXT function call, incurring costs accordingly. Option B is correct because adding a clear 'task_description' can improve accuracy when the relationship between the input text and categories is ambiguous or nuanced. Option C is incorrect; while token counts contribute to cost, the sources do not recommend removing stop words and punctuation for cost reduction or as a general best practice for SCLASSIFY TEXT. The focus is on using plain English input. Option D is incorrect because the 'temperature' option is available for 'COMPLETE and functions to control output randomness, but it is not listed as an option for 'CLASSIFY _ TEXT in its syntax. Furthermore, while a lower temperature can make results more deterministic, the source does not link it to 'cheaper' inference cost for these task-specific functions, but rather to consistency for 'COMPLETE. Option E is incorrect because 'AI_CLASSIFY labels, descriptions, and examples are indeed counted as input tokens for 'each record processed' , not just once per call, as clearly stated in the cost considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 26
An analytics team is preparing documents for a new Document AI model build to extract information from internal policy reviews. They have a variety of documents that they intend to upload to an internal stage for processing. The document list includes: (1) a 70 MB PDF with 100 pages, (2) a 45 MB DOCX with 150 pages, (3) a 30 MB PNG image, (4) a 60 MB TIFF image, and (5) a 20 MB HTML file. All documents are in English. Which of these documents would 'fail' to meet the direct input requirements for Document AI processing?

- A. The 70 MB PDF with 100 pages.
- B. The 45 MB DOCX with 150 pages.
- C. The 60 MB TIFF image.
- D. The 30 MB PNG image.
- E. The 20 MB HTML file.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:

Document AI has specific limitations for document processing. Documents must be no more than 125 pages long and 50 MB or less in size. Supported formats include PDF, PNG, DOCX, EML, JPEG/JPG, HTM/HTML, TEXT/TXT, and TIF/TIFF. - **Option A** (70 MB PDF, 100 pages): Fails on the maximum file size requirement (max 50 MB). - **Option B** (45 MB DOCX, 150 pages): Fails on the maximum page count requirement (max 125 pages). - **Option C** (30 MB PNG image): Meets requirements as it is within size limits and a supported format. - **Option D** (60 MB TIFF image): Fails on the maximum file size requirement (max 50 MB). - **Option E** (20 MB HTML file): Meets requirements as it is within size limits and a supported format.

NEW QUESTION # 27
A new ML Engineer, 'data_scientist_role' , has been assigned to a project involving custom machine learning models in Snowflake. They need to gain the necessary permissions to perform the following actions related to Snowflake Model Registry and Snowpark Container Services: 1. Log a custom model into a specified schem a. 2. Deploy that model to an existing Snowpark Container Service compute pool. 3. Call the deployed model for inference using SQL. Which of the following SQL commands grant the 'minimal' required privileges to the for these actions, assuming the compute pool and image repository already exist and are appropriately configured?

- A.
- B. `GRANT CREATE MODEL ON SCHEMA my_ml_schema TO ROLE data_scientist_role;`
- C. `GRANT CREATE COMPUTE POOL ON ACCOUNT TO ROLE data_scientist_role;`
- D.
- E. `GRANT READ ON IMAGE REPOSITORY my_db.my_schema.my_images TO ROLE data_scientist_role;`

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Option A is correct because the 'CREATE MODEL' privilege on the target schema is required to log a new model (which creates a model object) in the Snowflake Model Registry. Option D is correct because deploying a model to a Snowpark Container Service creates a service object within a schema, which requires the 'CREATE SERVICE privilege on that schema. The role would also implicitly need 'USAGE on the specified compute pool. Option B is incorrect. While 'USAGE ON DATABASE is generally needed for accessing objects within a database, it's a broader prerequisite and not specifically a minimal privilege for the direct model registry actions of logging, deploying, and calling the model. Option C is incorrect because 'CREATE COMPUTE POOL' is for creating the compute pool itself, not for deploying a service 'to' an existing one. The role would need 'USAGE' on the existing compute pool, but not the right to create it from scratch for this scenario. Option E is incorrect because 'READ ON IMAGE REPOSITORY is required for the 'service' to pull the image from the repository, but the question asks for privileges for the to perform the 'actions' of logging, deploying, and calling. While the role might need to manage or verify the image, this isn't a direct privilege for the user's interaction with the deployed model in the same way 'CREATE MODEL' or 'CREATE SERVICE are.

NEW QUESTION # 28
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