

# Three User-Friendly Formats of Lead2Passed Snowflake GES-C01 Updated Practice Materials

| Format Type Option     | Supported Values   | Use               | Definition   | Default |
|------------------------|--|-------------------|--|---------|
| COMPRESSION            | AUTO   GZIP   BZ2   BROTLI   ZSTD   DEFLATE   RAW_DEFLATE   NONE | Data loading only | Specifies the compression algorithm for the data file during loading and unloading.  | AUTO    |
| IGNORE_UTF8_ERRORS     | TRUE   FALSE   | Data loading only | Specifies whether UTF-8 encoding errors produce error conditions.  | FALSE   |
| PRESERVE_SPACE         | TRUE   FALSE   | Data loading only | Specifies whether the XML parser preserves leading and trailing spaces in element content.                                       | FALSE   |
| STRIP_OUTER_ELEMENT    | TRUE   FALSE   | Data loading only | Specifies whether the XML parser strips out the outer XML element, exposing 2nd level elements as separate documents.            | FALSE   |
| DISABLE_SNOWFLAKE_DATA | TRUE   FALSE   | Data loading only | Specifies whether the XML parser disables recognition of Snowflake semi-structured data tags.                                    | FALSE   |
| DISABLE_AUTO_CONVERT   | TRUE   FALSE   | Data loading only | Specifies whether the XML parser disables automatic conversion of numeric and Boolean values from text to native representation. | FALSE   |
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## Snowflake SnowPro® Specialty: Gen AI Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

### NEW QUESTION # 37

A financial institution needs to process thousands of incoming PDF loan application forms daily, extracting applicant names, loan amounts, and submission dates, and loading them into a Snowflake table. They aim for continuous processing with minimal manual intervention. Which of the following statements correctly describe how Document AI can be used in an automated SQL pipeline for this purpose?

- A. The SNOWFLAKE .DOCUMENT\_INTELLIGENCE\_CREATOR database role alone is sufficient for defining the model build and configuring the processing pipeline, without needing additional CREATE MODEL privileges on the schema.
- B. The pipeline can leverage the <model build name> ! PREDICT method within a CREATE TASK statement to automatically process new PDFs as they arrive in an internal or external stage, once the Document AI model build is published.
- C. Document AI's PREDICT method natively supports all PDF files up to 500 MB and 500 pages, allowing for large-scale, single-query processing without requiring users to split documents into smaller chunks.
- D. To ensure continuous data ingestion and processing, a STREAM can be created on the stage to detect new PDF documents, triggering the TASK for extraction and subsequent loading into a Snowflake table.
- E. The extracted information, including confidence scores and values, is returned as a JSON object, which can then be parsed into separate columns in a Snowflake table using SQL functions like LATERAL FLATTEN.

**Answer: B,D,E**

#### Explanation:

Option A is correct because DocumentAI supports creating automated pipelines with tasks that call the method to extract information from documents in a stage. Option B is correct as streams are used to detect new data (e.g., PDFs) in a stage, and tasks can be set up to execute when new data is available in the stream, enabling continuous processing. Option E is correct because the 'PREDICT' method returns its results as a JSON object, which typically contains 'score' and 'value' fields for extracted entities, and this JSON output can be parsed into separate columns using 'LATERAL FLATTEN'. Option C is incorrect as, in addition to the 'SNOWFLAKE.DOCUMENT\_INTELLIGENCE\_CREATOR' database role, the role used must also have 'CREATE SNOWFLAKE.ML.DOCUMENT\_INTELLIGENCE' and 'CREATE MODEL' privileges on the schema where the model build is located. Option D is incorrect because DocumentAI has specific limitations on document size (max 50 MB) and page count (max 125 pages per document), and also limits processing to a maximum of 1000 documents in one query.

#### NEW QUESTION # 38

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 optimal cost efficiency, especially with smaller datasets, the
- C. The cost for inferencing with a fine-tuned model using the
- D. When fine-tuning a
- E. 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.

**Answer: A,D,E**

#### 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 # 39

A data engineering team is setting up a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application using Snowflake Cortex Search to provide contextual answers from customer support transcripts. The transcripts are stored in a Snowflake table named `SUPPORT_TRANSCRIPTS`. Which of the following statements are crucial considerations or accurate facts regarding the initial setup and configuration of the Cortex Search Service for this use case?

- A. Cortex Search is designed to get users up and running quickly with a hybrid (vector and keyword) search engine on text data, handling embedding, infrastructure maintenance, and search quality parameter tuning automatically.
- B. Cortex Search Services currently support replication and cloning, allowing for easy disaster recovery and geographical distribution of the search index.
- C. The `CREATE CORTEX SEARCH SERVICE` command requires that `CHANGE_TRACKING = TRUE` be enabled on the source table, especially if the role creating the service is not the table owner. This ensures that the service can track updates to the base data.
- D. Snowflake recommends using a dedicated virtual warehouse of any size, including X-Large or 2X-Large, for each Cortex

Search Service to ensure the fastest possible materialization of search indexes during creation and refresh.

- E. Columns specified in the ATTRIBUTES field during service creation are only used for filtering search results and do not need to be present in the source query.

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Option A is correct because change tracking is required for the Cortex Search Service to monitor updates to the base table, particularly if the service creator is not the table owner. Option B is incorrect; Snowflake recommends using a dedicated warehouse no larger than MEDIUM for each service, as larger warehouses do not necessarily increase performance for index materialization. Option C is incorrect because columns in the ATTRIBUTES field must be included in the source query. Option D is correct as Cortex Search provides a low-latency, high-quality hybrid (vector and keyword) search engine that automatically manages embedding, infrastructure, and search quality tuning. Option E is incorrect because Cortex Search Services currently do not support replication or cloning.

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

A data engineer is establishing a new Snowflake environment to support Document AI for processing incoming vendor invoices. They are setting up the necessary virtual warehouse, database, schema, and stages. Which of the following statements correctly identify essential considerations or requirements for this initial setup?

- A. The database and schema where Document AI model builds are created can be freely altered after creation, allowing for agile schema evolution.
- B. A dedicated, smaller warehouse (e.g., 'X-SMALL', 'SMALL', or 'MEDIUM') should be created for Document AI to facilitate precise cost tracking, as scaling up warehouse size does not enhance Document AI query performance.
- C. Any internal stages used for storing documents that will be processed by Document AI must explicitly enable SNOWFLAKE\_SSE encryption.
- D. Snowflake recommends using a large virtual warehouse, such as an 'L' or 'XL' size, to accommodate the intensive processing demands of Document AI and ensure high throughput.
- E. All documents intended for a single Document AI '!PREDICT' operation must be stored within the same logical directory of the specified stage.

**Answer: B,C,E**

Explanation:

Option A is incorrect because scaling up the warehouse size does not increase the speed of query processing for Document AI, but rather increases costs. Snowflake recommends X-Small, Small, or Medium warehouses. Option B is correct as creating a separate, smaller warehouse is recommended for cost tracking for Document AI workloads. Option C is correct as internal stages for Document AI must use server- side encryption (SNOWFLAKE\_SSE). Option D is incorrect because DocumentAI does not support altering a database or schema where the model build is located. Option E is correct as all documents for an operation must be in the same stage directory.

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

An ML engineer is preparing a Docker image for a custom LLM application that will be deployed to Snowpark Container Services (SPCS). The application uses a mix of packages, some commonly found in the Snowflake Anaconda channel and others from general open-source repositories like PyPI. They have the following Dockerfile snippet and need to ensure the dependencies are correctly installed for the SPCS environment to support a GPU workload. Which of the following approaches for installing Python packages in the Dockerfile would ensure a robust and compatible setup for a custom LLM running in Snowpark Container Services, based on best practices for managing dependencies in this environment?

- A.  

```
RUN conda install -n rapids -c conda-forge snowflake-ml-python snowflake-snowpark-python pandas jupyterlab transformers==4.34.0 tokenizers && \
    pip install peft sentencepiece vllm==0.2.1.post1 bitsandbytes datasets abs1-py==1.3.0
```
- B.  

```
RUN conda install -n rapids -c defaults snowflake-ml-python snowflake-snowpark-python pandas jupyterlab && \
    pip install transformers==4.34.0 tokenizers peft sentencepiece vllm==0.2.1.post1 bitsandbytes datasets abs1-py==1.3.0
```
- C.  

```
RUN conda install -n rapids -c https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/snowflake snowflake-ml-python snowflake-snowpark-python pandas jupyterlab && \
    pip install transformers==4.34.0 tokenizers peft sentencepiece vllm==0.2.1.post1 bitsandbytes datasets abs1-py==1.3.0
```
- D.

```

RUN apt-get update && apt-get install -y --no-install-recommends python3-pip && \
pip install --no-cache-dir -r requirements.txt

```

- E.

```

RUN pip install snowflake-ml-python snowflake-snowpark-python pandas jupyterlab transformers==4.34.0 tokenizers peft sentencepiece vilm==0.2.1.
post1 bitsandbytes datasets absl-py==1.3.0

```

### Answer: C

Explanation:

Option B is correct. The provided Dockerfile example for deploying Llama 2 in Snowpark Container Services explicitly uses 'conda install -n rapids -c https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/snowflake' to install Snowflake-specific packages like 'snowflake-ml-python' and 'snowflake-snowpark-python' from the Snowflake Anaconda channel. It then uses 'pip install' for other open-source libraries that are not available or preferred from the Anaconda channels. Option A is incorrect because while pip can install many packages, the provided example demonstrates using 'conda' from the Snowflake Anaconda channel for certain foundational packages. Option C is incorrect because while 'conda-forge' is a common channel for open-source packages, the specific Snowflake-related packages in the example are pulled directly from the 'https://repo.anaconda.com/pkgs/snowflake' channel. Although Source notes that 'conda-forge' is assumed for 'conda\_dependencies' in when building container images, a Dockerfile explicitly defining 'RUN conda install' can specify the channel, which the example demonstrates. Option D is incorrect because the 'defaults' channel often requires user acceptance of Anaconda terms, which is not feasible in an automated build environment. Option E is a generic approach for pip dependencies but doesn't specifically address the recommended use of 'conda' from the Snowflake Anaconda channel for certain core Snowflake packages as shown in the practical example.

### NEW QUESTION # 42

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