

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Snowflake

SnowPro Specialty: Gen AI

SHARED BY [u/Eager-Panda-3752](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM Snowflake SnowPro Specialty: Gen AI

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10 practice questions for the Snowflake SnowPro Specialty: Gen AI exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which pattern grounds an LLM answer in an organization's own documents at query time?

- A Fine-tuning the base model on public web pages
- B Retrieval-augmented generation (RAG)
- C Quantizing the model weights to four bits
- D Raising the temperature setting of the model

Answer: B

Retrieval-augmented generation fetches relevant passages from the organization's data and places them in the prompt, so the answer reflects current, private content. Fine-tuning changes model weights rather than fetching sources at query time, quantization shrinks the model, and temperature controls randomness.

2. In a retrieval-augmented pipeline, source documents are split into smaller _____ before they are embedded and indexed.

Answer: chunks (also accepted: passages)

Chunking produces passages small enough to embed meaningfully and to fit into a prompt alongside other context. Whole documents are usually too large and mix many topics, which weakens retrieval precision.

3. Which function returns a short abstract of a long document or text field?

- A SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.TRANSLATE
- B SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SUMMARIZE
- C SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.SENTIMENT
- D SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EMBED_TEXT_768

Answer: B

SUMMARIZE condenses long text into a shorter abstract, which is the purpose described. TRANSLATE converts between languages, SENTIMENT scores tone, and the embedding function returns a vector.

4. Output from a generative Cortex function is identical for the same prompt, so its results never need validation.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

The statement is false. Generated text is probabilistic, so the same prompt can yield different wording or even different facts, which is why validation matters before results are used.

5. Which two capabilities does hybrid retrieval combine? (Choose two.)

- A Keyword matching over the text
- B Image classification with a convolutional network
- C Time-series forecasting of query volume
- D Vector similarity search over embeddings
- E Manual indexing by a data steward

Answer: A, D

Hybrid retrieval blends semantic matching through vectors with exact keyword matching, which catches both meaning and specific terms such as product codes. Image classification, forecasting, and manual indexing are not part of the retrieval step.

6. Which metadata is most useful to store with each chunk for filtering in retrieval?

- A The source document ID and access attributes like department
- B The warehouse size that produced the chunk
- C The number of blank lines in the original file
- D The random seed used during ingestion

Answer: A

A source identifier lets answers cite documents, and access attributes let the search respect who may see each passage. Warehouse size, whitespace counts, and random seeds do not help users find or filter relevant content.

7. Which function compares two vectors and returns a similarity score where larger values mean closer meaning?

- A VECTOR_L2_DISTANCE
- B SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.CLASSIFY_TEXT
- C VECTOR_COSINE_SIMILARITY
- D SNOWFLAKE.CORTEX.EMBED_TEXT_768

Answer: C

Cosine similarity rises as two vectors point in more similar directions, which is the meaning of a similarity score. L2 distance works in the opposite direction because smaller values mean closer vectors, and the other two functions do not compare vectors.

8. For normalized vectors, cosine similarity and inner product produce the same _____ of results.

Answer: order (also accepted: ranking)

With normalized vectors, cosine similarity and inner product differ only by a constant, so they rank candidates identically. This is why normalization is often applied before comparing embeddings.

9. Which element of a semantic model helps the model choose the right join path between tables?

- A The warehouse size used for the last query
- B Relationships declared between logical tables
- C The file size of the stage that holds the YAML file
- D The number of rows in each table

Answer: B

Declared relationships tell the model which keys connect tables, so it builds correct joins instead of guessing. Warehouse size, file size, and row counts do not define how tables relate.

10. A business user asks for revenue by region last quarter, and the answer is wrong. What is the best first fix?

- A Give the user the ACCOUNTADMIN role so the model can see everything
- B Delete the revenue table and reload it from scratch
- C Clarify the metric definition and add a verified query
- D Disable all filters so the model returns every row

Answer: C

A wrong answer usually traces to an ambiguous metric or missing context, so defining the metric and adding a verified query fixes the cause for future questions too. Raising privileges, reloading data, or removing filters do not address the definition.