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Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Preparation: Generative AI Engineers covers a chunking strategy for a given document structure and model constraints. The topic also focuses on filter extraneous content in source documents. Lastly, Generative AI Engineers also learn about extracting document content from provided source data and format.

Topic 2	• Assembling and Deploying Applications: In this topic, Generative AI Engineers get knowledge about coding a chain using a pyfunc mode, coding a simple chain using langchain, and coding a simple chain according to requirements. Additionally, the topic focuses on basic elements needed to create a RAG application. Lastly, the topic addresses sub-topics about registering the model to Unity Catalog using MLflow.
Topic 3	• Evaluation and Monitoring: This topic is all about selecting an LLM choice and key metrics. Moreover, Generative AI Engineers learn about evaluating model performance. Lastly, the topic includes sub-topics about inference logging and usage of Databricks features.
Topic 4	• Governance: Generative AI Engineers who take the exam get knowledge about masking techniques, guardrail techniques, and legal • licensing requirements in this topic.
Topic 5	• Application Development: In this topic, Generative AI Engineers learn about tools needed to extract data, Langchain • similar tools, and assessing responses to identify common issues. Moreover, the topic includes questions about adjusting an LLM's response, LLM guardrails, and the best LLM based on the attributes of the application.

New Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate Test Syllabus - Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate Exam Price

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Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
A Generative Al Engineer is building a system that will answer questions on currently unfolding news topics. As such, it pulls information from a variety of sources including articles and social media posts. They are concerned about toxic posts on social media causing toxic outputs from their system.
Which guardrail will limit toxic outputs?

- A. Implement rate limiting
- B. Reduce the amount of context Items the system will Include in consideration for its response.
- C. Use only approved social media and news accounts to prevent unexpected toxic data from getting to the LLM.
- D. Log all LLM system responses and perform a batch toxicity analysis monthly.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The system answers questions on unfolding news topics using articles and social media, with a concern about toxic outputs from toxic inputs. A guardrail must limit toxicity in the LLM's responses. Let's evaluate the options.
Option A: Use only approved social media and news accounts to prevent unexpected toxic data from getting to the LLM Curating input sources (e.g., verified accounts) reduces exposure to toxic content at the data ingestion stage, directly limiting toxic outputs. This is a proactive guardrail aligned with data quality control.
Databricks Reference: "Control input data quality to mitigate unwanted LLM behavior, such as toxicity" ("Building LLM Applications with Databricks," 2023).
Option B: Implement rate limiting
Rate limiting controls request frequency, not content quality. It prevents overload but doesn't address toxicity in social media inputs

or outputs.
Databricks Reference: Rate limiting is for performance, not safety: "Use rate limits to manage compute load" ("Generative AI Cookbook").
Option C: Reduce the amount of context items the system will include in consideration for its response Reducing context might limit exposure to some toxic items but risks losing relevant information, and it doesn't specifically target toxicity. It's an indirect, imprecise fix.
Databricks Reference: Context reduction is for efficiency, not safety: "Adjust context size based on performance needs" ("Databricks Generative AI Engineer Guide").
Option D: Log all LLM system responses and perform a batch toxicity analysis monthly Logging and analyzing responses is reactive, identifying toxicity after it occurs rather than preventing it. Monthly analysis doesn't limit real-time toxic outputs.
Databricks Reference: Monitoring is for auditing, not prevention: "Log outputs for post-hoc analysis, but use input filters for safety" ("Building LLM-Powered Applications").
Conclusion: Option A is the most effective guardrail, proactively filtering toxic inputs from unverified sources, which aligns with Databricks' emphasis on data quality as a primary safety mechanism for LLM systems.

NEW QUESTION # 34
A Generative AI Engineer is tasked with deploying an application that takes advantage of a custom MLflow Pyfunc model to return some interim results.
How should they configure the endpoint to pass the secrets and credentials?

- A. Pass variables using the Databricks Feature Store API
- B. Pass the secrets in plain text
- C. Add credentials using environment variables
- D. Use spark.conf.set ()

Answer: C

Explanation:
Context: Deploying an application that uses an MLflow Pyfunc model involves managing sensitive information such as secrets and credentials securely.
Explanation of Options:
* Option A: Use spark.conf.set(): While this method can pass configurations within Spark jobs, using it for secrets is not recommended because it may expose them in logs or Spark UI.
* Option B: Pass variables using the Databricks Feature Store API: The Feature Store API is designed for managing features for machine learning, not for handling secrets or credentials.
* Option C: Add credentials using environment variables: This is a common practice for managing credentials in a secure manner, as environment variables can be accessed securely by applications without exposing them in the codebase.
* Option D: Pass the secrets in plain text: This is highly insecure and not recommended, as it exposes sensitive information directly in the code.
Therefore,Option Cis the best method for securely passing secrets and credentials to an application, protecting them from exposure.

NEW QUESTION # 35
A Generative Al Engineer is building a RAG application that answers questions about internal documents for the company SnoPen AI.
The source documents may contain a significant amount of irrelevant content, such as advertisements, sports news, or entertainment news, or content about other companies.
Which approach is advisable when building a RAG application to achieve this goal of filtering irrelevant information?

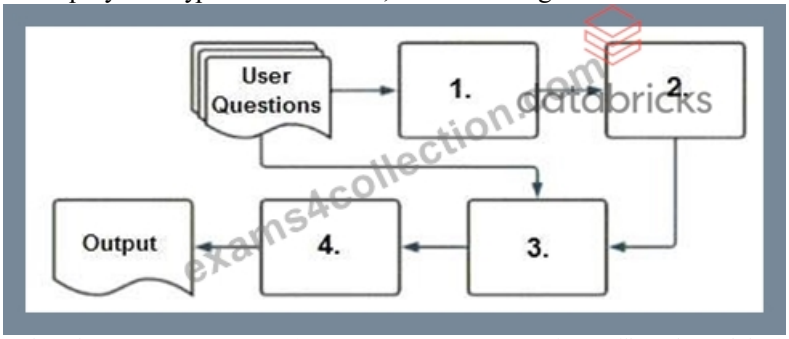
- A. Consolidate all SnoPen AI related documents into a single chunk in the vector database.
- B. Keep all articles because the RAG application needs to understand non-company content to avoid answering questions about them.
- C. Include in the system prompt that the application is not supposed to answer any questions unrelated to SnoPen Al.
- D. Include in the system prompt that any information it sees will be about SnoPenAI, even if no data filtering is performed.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) application built to answer questions about internal documents, especially when the dataset contains irrelevant content, it's crucial to guide the system to focus on the right information. The best way to achieve this is

byincluding a clear instruction in the system prompt(option C).
* System Prompt as Guidance:The system prompt is an effective way to instruct the LLM to limit its focus to SnoPen AI-related content. By clearly specifying that the model should avoid answering questions unrelated to SnoPen AI, you add an additional layer of control that helps the model stay on- topic, even if irrelevant content is present in the dataset.
* Why This Approach Works:The prompt acts as a guiding principle for the model, narrowing its focus to specific domains. This prevents the model from generating answers based on irrelevant content, such as advertisements or news unrelated to SnoPen AI.
* Why Other Options Are Less Suitable:
* A (Keep All Articles): Retaining all content, including irrelevant materials, without any filtering makes the system prone to generating answers based on unwanted data.
* B (Include in the System Prompt about SnoPen AI): This option doesn't address irrelevant content directly, and without filtering, the model might still retrieve and use irrelevant data.
* D (Consolidating Documents into a Single Chunk): Grouping documents into a single chunk makes the retrieval process less efficient and won't help filter out irrelevant content effectively.
Therefore, instructing the system in the prompt not to answer questions unrelated to SnoPen AI (option C) is the best approach to ensure the system filters out irrelevant information.

NEW QUESTION # 36
A company has a typical RAG-enabled, customer-facing chatbot on its website.



Select the correct sequence of components a user's questions will go through before the final output is returned. Use the diagram above for reference.

- A. 1.response-generating LLM, 2.context-augmented prompt, 3.vector search, 4.embedding model
- B. 1.context-augmented prompt, 2.vector search, 3.embedding model, 4.response-generating LLM
- C. 1.response-generating LLM, 2.vector search, 3.context-augmented prompt, 4.embedding model
- D. 1.embedding model, 2.vector search, 3.context-augmented prompt, 4.response-generating LLM

Answer: D

Explanation:
To understand how a typical RAG-enabled customer-facing chatbot processes a user's question, let's go through the correct sequence as depicted in the diagram and explained in option A:
* Embedding Model (1):The first step involves the user's question being processed through an embedding model. This model converts the text into a vector format that numerically represents the text. This step is essential for allowing the subsequent vector search to operate effectively.
* Vector Search (2):The vectors generated by the embedding model are then used in a vector search mechanism. This search identifies the most relevant documents or previously answered questions that are stored in a vector format in a database.
* Context-Augmented Prompt (3):The information retrieved from the vector search is used to create a context-augmented prompt. This step involves enhancing the basic user query with additional relevant information gathered to ensure the generated response is as accurate and informative as possible.
* Response-Generating LLM (4):Finally, the context-augmented prompt is fed into a response- generating large language model (LLM). This LLM uses the prompt to generate a coherent and contextually appropriate answer, which is then delivered as the final output to the user.
Why Other Options Are Less Suitable:
* B, C, D: These options suggest incorrect sequences that do not align with how a RAG system typically processes queries. They misplace the role of embedding models, vector search, and response generation in an order that would not facilitate effective information retrieval and response generation.
Thus, the correct sequence isembedding model, vector search, context-augmented prompt, response- generating LLM, which is option A.

NEW QUESTION # 37
A Generative Al Engineer is tasked with improving the RAG quality by addressing its inflammatory outputs.
Which action would be most effective in mitigating the problem of offensive text outputs?

- A. Inform the user of the expected RAG behavior
- B. Curate upstream data properly that includes manual review before it is fed into the RAG system
- C. Restrict access to the data sources to a limited number of users
- D. Increase the frequency of upstream data updates

Answer: B

Explanation:
Addressing offensive or inflammatory outputs in a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) system is critical for improving user experience and ensuring ethical AI deployment. Here's whyDis the most effective approach:
* Manual data curation: The root cause of offensive outputs often comes from the underlying data used to train the model or populate the retrieval system. By manually curating the upstream data and conducting thorough reviews before the data is fed into the RAG system, the engineer can filter out harmful, offensive, or inappropriate content.
* Improving data quality: Curating data ensures the system retrieves and generates responses from a high-quality, well-vetted dataset. This directly impacts the relevance and appropriateness of the outputs from the RAG system, preventing inflammatory content from being included in responses.
* Effectiveness: This strategy directly tackles the problem at its source (the data) rather than just mitigating the consequences (such as informing users or restricting access). It ensures that the system consistently provides non-offensive, relevant information.
Other options, such as increasing the frequency of data updates or informing users about behavior expectations, may not directly mitigate the generation of inflammatory outputs.

NEW QUESTION # 38
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