

專業Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate題庫更新資訊通過Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate -專家推薦



为了能够高效率地准备Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate认证考试，你知道什么工具是值得使用的吗？我来告诉你吧。Fast2test的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate考古题是最可信的资料。这个考古题是IT业界的精英们研究出来的，是一个难得的练习资料。这个考古题的命中率很高，合格率可以达到100%。这是因为IT专家们可以很好地抓住考试的出题点，从而将真实考试时可能出现的所有题都包括到资料里了。觉得不可思议吗？但是这是真的。用过之后你就会知道。

Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 是一个占有一定比重的认证科目。由于人数太少，加上需求太大，导致拥有 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 认证的人成为薪酬最高的资讯技术专业认证人员。由于技能是本身拥有的，加上在全球范围内的几乎所有国家都有类似需求。所以，Databricks 的 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 认证为网络工程师打开了通往全球各地的大门。如果您通过了Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 的考试，将证明你的专业技能和贡献，展示你的知识与能力。如果你被认证为一个 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 网络公司的专家，你就会成为这个领域中最有知识的专家之一。

>> Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate題庫更新資訊 <<

高效的Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate題庫更新資訊 & 完美的Fast2test - 資格考試的領先提供商

一生輾轉千萬裏，莫問成敗重幾許，得之坦然，失之淡然，與其在別人的輝煌裏仰望，不如親手點亮自己的心燈，揚帆遠航。Fast2test Databricks的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate考試培訓資料將是你成就輝煌的第一步，有了它，你一定會通過眾人都覺得艱難無比的Databricks的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate考試認證，獲得了這個認證，你就可以在你人生中點亮你的心燈，開始你新的旅程，展翅翱翔，成就輝煌人生。

最新的 Generative AI Engineer Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 免費考試真題 (Q70-Q75):

問題 #70

A Generative AI Engineer has successfully ingested unstructured documents and chunked them by document sections. They would like to store the chunks in a Vector Search index. The current format of the dataframe has two columns: (i) original document file name (ii) an array of text chunks for each document.

What is the most performant way to store this dataframe?

- **A. Flatten the dataframe to one chunk per row, create a unique identifier for each row, and save to a Delta table**
- B. Split the data into train and test set, create a unique identifier for each document, then save to a Delta table
- C. Store each chunk as an independent JSON file in Unity Catalog Volume. For each JSON file, the key is the document section name and the value is the array of text chunks for that section
- D. First create a unique identifier for each document, then save to a Delta table

答案： A

解題說明：

* Problem Context: The engineer needs an efficient way to store chunks of unstructured documents to facilitate easy retrieval and search. The current dataframe consists of document filenames and associated text chunks.

* Explanation of Options:

* Option A: Splitting into train and test sets is more relevant for model training scenarios and not directly applicable to storage for retrieval in a Vector Search index.

* Option B: Flattening the dataframe such that each row contains a single chunk with a unique identifier is the most performant for storage and retrieval. This structure aligns well with how data is indexed and queried in vector search applications, making it easier to retrieve specific chunks efficiently.

* Option C: Creating a unique identifier for each document only does not address the need to access individual chunks efficiently, which is critical in a Vector Search application.

* Option D: Storing each chunk as an independent JSON file creates unnecessary overhead and complexity in managing and querying large volumes of files.

Option B is the most efficient and practical approach, allowing for streamlined indexing and retrieval processes in a Delta table environment, fitting the requirements of a Vector Search index.

問題 #71

A Generative AI Engineer is creating an LLM-powered application that will need access to up-to-date news articles and stock prices.

The design requires the use of stock prices which are stored in Delta tables and finding the latest relevant news articles by searching the internet.

How should the Generative AI Engineer architect their LLM system?

- A. Query the Delta table for volatile stock prices and use an LLM to generate a search query to investigate potential causes of the stock volatility.
- B. Download and store news articles and stock price information in a vector store. Use a RAG architecture to retrieve and generate at runtime.
- C. Use an LLM to summarize the latest news articles and lookup stock tickers from the summaries to find stock prices.
- **D. Create an agent with tools for SQL querying of Delta tables and web searching, provide retrieved values to an LLM for generation of response.**

答案： D

解題說明：

To build an LLM-powered system that accesses up-to-date news articles and stock prices, the best approach is to create an agent that has access to specific tools (option D).

Agent with SQL and Web Search Capabilities:

By using an agent-based architecture, the LLM can interact with external tools. The agent can query Delta tables (for up-to-date

stock prices) via SQL and perform web searches to retrieve the latest news articles. This modular approach ensures the system can access both structured (stock prices) and unstructured (news) data sources dynamically.

Why This Approach Works:

SQL Queries for Stock Prices: Delta tables store stock prices, which the agent can query directly for the latest data.

Web Search for News: For news articles, the agent can generate search queries and retrieve the most relevant and recent articles, then pass them to the LLM for processing.

Why Other Options Are Less Suitable:

A (Summarizing News for Stock Prices): This convoluted approach would not ensure accuracy when retrieving stock prices, which are already structured and stored in Delta tables.

B (Stock Price Volatility Queries): While this could retrieve relevant information, it doesn't address how to obtain the most up-to-date news articles.

C (Vector Store): Storing news articles and stock prices in a vector store might not capture the real-time nature of stock data and news updates, as it relies on pre-existing data rather than dynamic querying.

Thus, using an agent with access to both SQL for querying stock prices and web search for retrieving news articles is the best approach for ensuring up-to-date and accurate responses.

問題 #72

A Generative AI Engineer has been reviewing issues with their company's LLM-based question-answering assistant and has determined that a technique called prompt chaining could help alleviate some performance concerns. However, to suggest this to their team, they have to clearly explain how it works and how it can benefit their question-answering assistant. Which explanation do they communicate to the team?

- A. It reduces the average cost of a typical request. Chains make more efficient use of the tokens produced to generate higher quality responses with fewer tokens.
- B. It allows you to decrease the effort involved in crafting a prompt. Chains make it possible to reuse prompt text across multiple different use cases.
- C. It allows you to break down complex tasks into multiple independent subtasks. This enables the assistant to generate more comprehensive and accurate responses.
- D. It allows you to reduce the latency of your applications. By having multiple chains participating in the response as a chain, you increase the rate at which the response is generated.

答案： C

解題說明：

Prompt chaining is a fundamental design pattern in LLM application development used to handle complexity. Instead of sending a single, massive, and highly complex prompt to an LLM-which often results in reasoning errors or hallucinations-chaining breaks the logic into a sequence of smaller, targeted steps. For example, a legal assistant might first chain a step to "identify the legal jurisdiction," followed by a step to "extract relevant statutes," and finally a step to "summarize the findings." This modularity improves reliability because each prompt has a narrower focus, making it easier for the model to follow instructions accurately. While it may actually increase latency (contradicting B) and cost (contradicting D) due to multiple API calls, the primary engineering benefit is the significant boost in the quality and robustness of the output. It also allows for intermediate validation and error handling between steps, which is impossible in a single-call architecture.

問題 #73

A Generative AI Engineer is building a RAG application that will rely on context retrieved from source documents that are currently in PDF format. These PDFs can contain both text and images. They want to develop a solution using the least amount of lines of code.

Which Python package should be used to extract the text from the source documents?

- A. flask
- B. numpy
- C. beautifulsoup
- D. unstructured

答案： C

解題說明：

* Problem Context: The engineer needs to extract text from PDF documents, which may contain both text and images. The goal is to find a Python package that simplifies this task using the least amount of code.

* Explanation of Options:

* Option A: flask: Flask is a web framework for Python, not suitable for processing or extracting content from PDFs.

* Option B: beautifulsoup: BeautifulSoup is designed for parsing HTML and XML documents, not PDFs.

* Option C: unstructured: This Python package is specifically designed to work with unstructured data, including extracting text from PDFs. It provides functionalities to handle various types of content in documents with minimal coding, making it ideal for the task.

* Option D: numpy: Numpy is a powerful library for numerical computing in Python and does not provide any tools for text extraction from PDFs.

Given the requirement, Option C (unstructured) is the most appropriate as it directly addresses the need to efficiently extract text from PDF documents with minimal code.

問題 #74

A Generative AI Engineer has created a RAG application to look up answers to questions about a series of fantasy novels that are being asked on the author's web forum. The fantasy novel texts are chunked and embedded into a vector store with metadata (page number, chapter number, book title), retrieved with the user's query, and provided to an LLM for response generation. The Generative AI Engineer used their intuition to pick the chunking strategy and associated configurations but now wants to more methodically choose the best values.

Which TWO strategies should the Generative AI Engineer take to optimize their chunking strategy and parameters? (Choose two.)

- A. Pass known questions and best answers to an LLM and instruct the LLM to provide the best token count. Use a summary statistic (mean, median, etc.) of the best token counts to choose chunk size.
- B. Change embedding models and compare performance.
- C. Add a classifier for user queries that predicts which book will best contain the answer. Use this to filter retrieval.
- **D. Choose an appropriate evaluation metric (such as recall or NDCG) and experiment with changes in the chunking strategy, such as splitting chunks by paragraphs or chapters. Choose the strategy that gives the best performance metric.**
- **E. Create an LLM-as-a-judge metric to evaluate how well previous questions are answered by the most appropriate chunk. Optimize the chunking parameters based upon the values of the metric.**

答案： D,E

問題 #75

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當我們第一次開始提供Databricks的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate考試的問題及答案和考試模擬器，我們做夢也沒有想到，我們將做出的聲譽，我們現在要做的是我們難以置信的擔保形式，Fast2test的擔保，你會把你的Databricks的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate考試用來嘗試我們Databricks的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate培訓產品之一，這是正確的，合格率100%，我們能保證你的結果。

新版Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate題庫: <https://tw.fast2test.com/Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate-premium-file.html>

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眾人倒吸壹口涼氣，這少年腦子秀逗了，劉族長壹來，就立即恭敬行禮，當我們第一次開始提供Databricks的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate考試的問題及答案和考試模擬器，我們做夢也沒有想到，我們將做出的聲譽，我們現在要做的是我們難以置信的擔保形式，Fast2test的擔保，你會把你的Databricks的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate考試用來嘗試我們Databricks的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate培訓產品之一，這是正確的，合格率100%，我們能保證你的結果。

