

使用經驗證有效的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate證照資訊高效地準備您的Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate: Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate考試



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我們KaoGuTi網站的Databricks培訓資料是沒有網站可以與之比較的。它是空前絕後的真實，準確，為了幫助每位考生順利通過考試，我們的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate精英團隊不斷探索。我可以毫不猶豫的說這絕對是一份具有針對性的培訓資料。我們KaoGuTi網站不僅產品真實，而且價格也很合理，當你選擇我們的產品，我們還提供一年的免費更新，讓你更在充裕的時間裏準備Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate考試，這樣也可以消除你對考試緊張的心理，達到一個兩全其美的辦法了。

Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Governance: Generative AI Engineers who take the exam get knowledge about masking techniques, guardrail techniques, and legal• licensing requirements in this topic.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

>> Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate證照資訊 <<

在資格考試中準確Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate證照資訊和領先供應者並完成Databricks Databricks Certified Generative AI

Engineer Associate

KaoGuTi的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate資料不僅能讓你通過考試，還可以讓你學到關於Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate考試的很多知識。KaoGuTi的考古題把你應該要掌握的技能全都包含在試題中，這樣你就可以很好地提高自己的能力，並且在工作中更好地應用它們。KaoGuTi的Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate考古題絕對是你準備考試並提高自己技能的最好的選擇。你要相信KaoGuTi可以給你一個美好的未來。

最新的 Generative AI Engineer Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 免費考試真題 (Q69-Q74):

問題 #69

Which indicator should be considered to evaluate the safety of the LLM outputs when qualitatively assessing LLM responses for a translation use case?

- A. The ability to generate responses in code
- B. The latency of the response and the length of text generated
- C. The similarity to the previous language
- **D. The accuracy and relevance of the responses**

答案： D

解題說明：

* Problem Context: When assessing the safety and effectiveness of LLM outputs in a translation use case, it is essential to ensure that the translations accurately and relevantly convey the intended message. The evaluation should focus on how well the LLM understands and processes different languages and contexts.

* Explanation of Options:

* Option A: The ability to generate responses in code- This is not relevant to translation quality or safety.

* Option B: The similarity to the previous language- While ensuring that translations preserve the original's intent is important, this doesn't directly address the overall quality or safety of the translation.

* Option C: The latency of the response and the length of text generated- These operational metrics are less critical in assessing the qualitative aspects of translation safety.

* Option D: The accuracy and relevance of the responses- This is crucial in translation to ensure that the translated content is true to the original in meaning and appropriateness. Accuracy and relevance directly impact the effectiveness and safety of translations, especially in sensitive or nuanced contexts.

Thus, Option D is the most important indicator when evaluating the safety of LLM outputs in translation, focusing on the core aspects that determine the utility and trustworthiness of translated content.

問題 #70

A Generative AI Engineer wants their (fine-tuned LLMs in their prod Databricks workspace available for testing in their dev workspace as well. All of their workspaces are Unity Catalog enabled and they are currently logging their models into the Model Registry in MLflow.

What is the most cost-effective and secure option for the Generative AI Engineer to accomplish their goal?

- **A. Use MLflow to log the model directly into Unity Catalog, and enable READ access in the dev workspace to the model.**
- B. Setup a script to export the model from prod and import it to dev.
- C. Setup a duplicate training pipeline in dev, so that an identical model is available in dev.
- D. Use an external model registry which can be accessed from all workspaces

答案： A

解題說明：

The goal is to make fine-tuned LLMs from a production (prod) Databricks workspace available for testing in a development (dev) workspace, leveraging Unity Catalog and MLflow, while ensuring cost-effectiveness and security. Let's analyze the options.

* Option A: Use an external model registry which can be accessed from all workspaces

* An external registry adds cost (e.g., hosting fees) and complexity (e.g., integration, security configurations) outside Databricks' native ecosystem, reducing security compared to Unity Catalog's governance.

* Databricks Reference: "Unity Catalog provides a centralized, secure model registry within Databricks" ("Unity Catalog Documentation," 2023).

* Option B: Setup a script to export the model from prod and import it to dev

- * Export/import scripts require manual effort, storage for model artifacts, and repeated execution, increasing operational cost and risk (e.g., version mismatches, unsecured transfers). It's less efficient than a native solution.
- * Databricks Reference: Manual processes are discouraged when Unity Catalog offers built-in sharing: "Avoid redundant workflows with Unity Catalog's cross-workspace access" ("MLflow with Unity Catalog").
- * Option C: Setup a duplicate training pipeline in dev, so that an identical model is available in dev
- * Duplicating the training pipeline doubles compute and storage costs, as it retrains the model from scratch. It's neither cost-effective nor necessary when the prod model can be reused securely.
- * Databricks Reference: "Re-running training is resource-intensive; leverage existing models where possible" ("Generative AI Engineer Guide").
- * Option D: Use MLflow to log the model directly into Unity Catalog, and enable READ access in the dev workspace to the model
- * Unity Catalog, integrated with MLflow, allows models logged in prod to be centrally managed and accessed across workspaces with fine-grained permissions (e.g., READ for dev). This is cost-effective (no extra infrastructure or retraining) and secure (governed by Databricks' access controls).
- * Databricks Reference: "Log models to Unity Catalog via MLflow, then grant access to other workspaces securely" ("MLflow Model Registry with Unity Catalog," 2023).

Conclusion: Option D leverages Databricks' native tools (MLflow and Unity Catalog) for a seamless, cost-effective, and secure solution, avoiding external systems, manual scripts, or redundant training.

問題 #71

A Generative AI Engineer is experimenting with using parameters to configure an agent in Mosaic Agent Framework. However, they are struggling to get the agent to respond with relevant information with this configuration:

```
config = {"prompt_template": "You are a trivia bot. Generate a question based on the user's input: {user_input}", "input_vars": ["user_input"], "parameters": {"temperature": 0.01, "max_tokens": 500}} Which error is causing the problem?
```

- A. The prompt does not parse the user's input vars
- B. The prompt does not set the retriever schema
- C. The prompt is not wrapped in ChatModel
- D. The prompt does not list available agents for the LLM to call

答案: A

解題說明:

In the Mosaic AI Agent Framework and underlying LangChain-based configurations, the "input_vars" or "input_variables" must be correctly mapped and referenced within the template. If the configuration dictionary identifies user_input as the variable but the logic executing the chain does not correctly "inject" the runtime value into the {user_input} placeholder, the LLM will receive a literal string (or an empty value) rather than the user's actual question. This results in the model failing to provide relevant information because it essentially doesn't know what the user asked. Engineering standards require ensuring that the key used in the input_vars list matches the key in the JSON payload sent to the model serving endpoint. If there is a mismatch or a failure to parse, the prompt remains static, leading to generic or irrelevant responses.

問題 #72

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

答案: A

解題說明:

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.

問題 #73

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. 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. Add a classifier for user queries that predicts which book will best contain the answer. Use this to filter retrieval.
- E. Change embedding models and compare performance.

答案: A,B

解題說明:

To optimize a chunking strategy for a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) application, the Generative AI Engineer needs a structured approach to evaluating the chunking strategy, ensuring that the chosen configuration retrieves the most relevant information and leads to accurate and coherent LLM responses.

Here's why C and E are the correct strategies:

Strategy C: Evaluation Metrics (Recall, NDCG)

* Define an evaluation metric: Common evaluation metrics such as recall, precision, or NDCG (Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain) measure how well the retrieved chunks match the user's query and the expected response.

* Recall measures the proportion of relevant information retrieved.

* NDCG is often used when you want to account for both the relevance of retrieved chunks and the ranking or order in which they are retrieved.

* Experiment with chunking strategies: Adjusting chunking strategies based on text structure (e.g., splitting by paragraph, chapter, or a fixed number of tokens) allows the engineer to experiment with various ways of slicing the text. Some chunks may better align with the user's query than others.

* Evaluate performance: By using recall or NDCG, the engineer can methodically test various chunking strategies to identify which one yields the highest performance. This ensures that the chunking method provides the most relevant information when embedding and retrieving data from the vector store.

Strategy E: LLM-as-a-Judge Metric

* Use the LLM as an evaluator: After retrieving chunks, the LLM can be used to evaluate the quality of answers based on the chunks provided. This could be framed as a "judge" function, where the LLM compares how well a given chunk answers previous user queries.

- * Optimize based on the LLM's judgment: By having the LLM assess previous answers and rate their relevance and accuracy, the engineer can collect feedback on how well different chunking configurations perform in real-world scenarios.
- * This metric could be a qualitative judgment on how closely the retrieved information matches the user's intent.
- * Tune chunking parameters: Based on the LLM's judgment, the engineer can adjust the chunk size or structure to better align with the LLM's responses, optimizing retrieval for future queries.

By combining these two approaches, the engineer ensures that the chunking strategy is systematically evaluated using both quantitative (recall/NDCG) and qualitative (LLM judgment) methods. This balanced optimization process results in improved retrieval relevance and, consequently, better response generation by the LLM.

問題 #74

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