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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	• Governance: Generative AI Engineers who take the exam get knowledge about masking techniques, guardrail techniques, and legal • licensing requirements in this topic.
Topic 3	• 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.

Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
A Generative Al 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. 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.
- D. Add a classifier for user queries that predicts which book will best contain the answer. Use this to filter retrieval.
- E. 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.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 52
A Generative AI Engineer is using LangGraph to define multiple tools in a single agentic application. They want to enable the main orchestrator LLM to decide on its own which tools are most appropriate to call for a given prompt. To do this, they must determine the general flow of the code. Which sequence will do this?

- A. 1. Define or import the tools 2. Add tools and LLM to the agent 3. Create the ReAct agent
- B. 1. Define or import the tools 2. Define the agent 3. Initialize the agent with ReAct, the LLM, and the tools
- C. 1. Define the tools 2. Load each tool into a separate agent 3. Instruct the LLM to use ReAct to call the appropriate agent
- D. 1. Define the tools inside the agents 2. Load the agents into the LLM 3. Instruct the LLM to use COT reasoning to determine the appropriate agent

Answer: B

Explanation:
In modern agentic frameworks like LangGraph or LangChain, the standard workflow for creating an autonomous tool-calling agent follows a specific sequence. First, tools must be defined (often as Python functions with clear docstrings, which the LLM uses to understand the tool's purpose). Second, the agent logic is defined, which specifies how the LLM should think. Third, the agent is initialized using a logic pattern like ReAct (Reason + Act). The ReAct framework is essential here because it enables the "orchestrator" loop: the LLM receives a prompt, generates a "Thought" about which tool to use, generates an "Action" to call that tool, receives an "Observation" (the tool's output), and repeats until it can provide a final answer. Loading tools into "separate agents" (C) or defining tools "inside" agents (D) are non-standard patterns that add unnecessary complexity and do not align with the centralized orchestration model required for LangGraph.

NEW QUESTION # 53
A Generative AI Engineer is building an LLM to generate article summaries in the form of a type of poem, such as a haiku, given the article content. However, the initial output from the LLM does not match the desired tone or style.

Which approach will NOT improve the LLM's response to achieve the desired response?

- A. Fine-tune the LLM on a dataset of desired tone and style
- B. Provide the LLM with a prompt that explicitly instructs it to generate text in the desired tone and style
- C. Use a neutralizer to normalize the tone and style of the underlying documents
- D. Include few-shot examples in the prompt to the LLM

Answer: C

Explanation:
The task at hand is to improve the LLM's ability to generate poem-like article summaries with the desired tone and style. Using a neutralizer to normalize the tone and style of the underlying documents (option B) will not help improve the LLM's ability to generate the desired poetic style. Here's why:
Neutralizing Underlying Documents:
A neutralizer aims to reduce or standardize the tone of input data. However, this contradicts the goal, which is to generate text with a specific tone and style (like haikus). Neutralizing the source documents will strip away the richness of the content, making it harder for the LLM to generate creative, stylistic outputs like poems.
Why Other Options Improve Results:
A (Explicit Instructions in the Prompt): Directly instructing the LLM to generate text in a specific tone and style helps align the output with the desired format (e.g., haikus). This is a common and effective technique in prompt engineering.
C (Few-shot Examples): Providing examples of the desired output format helps the LLM understand the expected tone and structure, making it easier to generate similar outputs.
D (Fine-tuning the LLM): Fine-tuning the model on a dataset that contains examples of the desired tone and style is a powerful way to improve the model's ability to generate outputs that match the target format.
Therefore, using a neutralizer (option B) is not an effective method for achieving the goal of generating stylized poetic summaries.

NEW QUESTION # 54
A Generative Al Engineer is setting up a Databricks Vector Search that will lookup news articles by topic within 10 days of the date specified An example query might be "Tell me about monster truck news around January 5th 1992". They want to do this with the least amount of effort.
How can they set up their Vector Search index to support this use case?

- A. Split articles by 10 day blocks and return the block closest to the query.
- B. Include metadata columns for article date and topic to support metadata filtering.
- C. Create separate indexes by topic and add a classifier model to appropriately pick the best index.
- D. pass the query directly to the vector search index and return the best articles.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The task is to set up a Databricks Vector Search index for news articles, supporting queries like "monster truck news around January 5th, 1992," with minimal effort. The index must filter by topic and a 10-day date range. Let's evaluate the options.
Option A: Split articles by 10-day blocks and return the block closest to the query Pre-splitting articles into 10-day blocks requires significant preprocessing and index management (e.g., one index per block). It's effort-intensive and inflexible for dynamic date ranges.
Databricks Reference: "Static partitioning increases setup complexity; metadata filtering is preferred" ("Databricks Vector Search Documentation").
Option B: Include metadata columns for article date and topic to support metadata filtering Adding date and topic as metadata in the Vector Search index allows dynamic filtering (e.g., date ± 5 days, topic = "monster truck") at query time. This leverages Databricks' built-in metadata filtering, minimizing setup effort.
Databricks Reference: "Vector Search supports metadata filtering on columns like date or category for precise retrieval with minimal preprocessing" ("Vector Search Guide," 2023).
Option C: Pass the query directly to the vector search index and return the best articles Passing the full query (e.g., "Tell me about monster truck news around January 5th, 1992") to Vector Search relies solely on embeddings, ignoring structured filtering for date and topic. This risks inaccurate results without explicit range logic.
Databricks Reference: "Pure vector similarity may not handle temporal or categorical constraints effectively" ("Building LLM Applications with Databricks").
Option D: Create separate indexes by topic and add a classifier model to appropriately pick the best index Separate indexes per topic plus a classifier model adds significant complexity (index creation, model training, maintenance), far exceeding "least effort." It's overkill for this use case.

Databricks Reference: "Multiple indexes increase overhead; single-index with metadata is simpler" ("Databricks Vector Search Documentation").
Conclusion: Option B is the simplest and most effective solution, using metadata filtering in a single Vector Search index to handle date ranges and topics, aligning with Databricks' emphasis on efficient, low-effort setups.

NEW QUESTION # 55
A Generative AI Engineer is developing a patient-facing healthcare-focused chatbot. If the patient's question is not a medical emergency, the chatbot should solicit more information from the patient to pass to the doctor' s office and suggest a few relevant pre-approved medical articles for reading. If the patient's question is urgent, direct the patient to calling their local emergency services.
Given the following user input:
"I have been experiencing severe headaches and dizziness for the past two days." Which response is most appropriate for the chatbot to generate?

- A. Please provide your age, recent activities, and any other symptoms you have noticed along with your headaches and dizziness.
- B. Headaches can be tough. Hope you feel better soon!
- C. Please call your local emergency services.
- D. Here are a few relevant articles for your browsing. Let me know if you have questions after reading them.

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Problem Context: The task is to design responses for a healthcare-focused chatbot that appropriately addresses the urgency of a patient's symptoms.
* Explanation of Options:
* Option A: Suggesting articles might be suitable for less urgent inquiries but is inappropriate for symptoms that could indicate a serious condition.
* Option B: Given the description of severe symptoms like headaches and dizziness, directing the patient to emergency services is prudent. This aligns with medical guidelines that recommend immediate professional attention for such severe symptoms.
* Option C: Offering well-wishes does not address the potential seriousness of the symptoms and lacks appropriate action.
* Option D: While gathering more information is part of a detailed assessment, the immediate need here suggests a more urgent response.
Given the potential severity of the described symptoms,Option Bis the most appropriate, ensuring the chatbot directs patients to seek urgent care when needed, potentially saving lives.

NEW QUESTION # 56
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