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

Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	- Design Applications: The topic focuses on designing a prompt that elicits a specifically formatted response. It also focuses on selecting model tasks to accomplish a given business requirement. Lastly, the topic covers chain components for a desired model input and output.
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	- 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 4	- 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 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.

Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
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. 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. Log all LLM system responses and perform a batch toxicity analysis monthly.
- D. Implement rate limiting

Answer: A

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 # 21
A Generative Al Engineer has already trained an LLM on Databricks and it is now ready to be deployed.
Which of the following steps correctly outlines the easiest process for deploying a model on Databricks?

- A. Wrap the LLM's prediction function into a Flask application and serve using Gunicorn
- B. Save the model along with its dependencies in a local directory, build the Docker image, and run the Docker container
- C. Log the model as a pickle object, upload the object to Unity Catalog Volume, register it to Unity Catalog using MLflow, and start a serving endpoint
- D. Log the model using MLflow during training, directly register the model to Unity Catalog using the MLflow API, and start a serving endpoint

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Problem Context: The goal is to deploy a trained LLM on Databricks in the simplest and most integrated manner.
* Explanation of Options:
* Option A: This method involves unnecessary steps like logging the model as a pickle object, which is not the most efficient path in a Databricks environment.
* Option B: Logging the model with MLflow during training and then using MLflow's API to register and start serving the model is straightforward and leverages Databricks' built-in functionalities for seamless model deployment.
* Option C: Building and running a Docker container is a complex and less integrated approach within the Databricks ecosystem.
* Option D: Using Flask and Gunicorn is a more manual approach and less integrated compared to the native capabilities of Databricks and MLflow.
OptionBprovides the most straightforward and efficient process, utilizing Databricks' ecosystem to its full advantage for deploying models.

NEW QUESTION # 22
A Generative Al Engineer is building a production-ready LLM system which replies directly to customers.
The solution makes use of the Foundation Model API via provisioned throughput. They are concerned that the LLM could potentially respond in a toxic or otherwise unsafe way. They also wish to perform this with the least amount of effort.
Which approach will do this?

- A. Add some LLM calls to their chain to detect unsafe content before returning text
- B. Ask users to report unsafe responses
- C. Add a regex expression on inputs and outputs to detect unsafe responses.
- D. Host Llama Guard on Foundation Model API and use it to detect unsafe responses

Answer: D

Explanation:
The task is to prevent toxic or unsafe responses in an LLM system using the Foundation Model API with minimal effort. Let's assess the options.
* Option A: Host Llama Guard on Foundation Model API and use it to detect unsafe responses
* Llama Guard is a safety-focused model designed to detect toxic or unsafe content. Hosting it via the Foundation Model API (a Databricks service) integrates seamlessly with the existing system, requiring minimal setup (just deployment and a check step), and leverages provisioned throughput for performance.
* Databricks Reference:"Foundation Model API supports hosting safety models like Llama Guard to filter outputs efficiently"

("Foundation Model API Documentation," 2023).
* Option B: Add some LLM calls to their chain to detect unsafe content before returning text
* Using additional LLM calls (e.g., prompting an LLM to classify toxicity) increases latency, complexity, and effort (crafting prompts, chaining logic), and lacks the specificity of a dedicated safety model.
* Databricks Reference:"Ad-hoc LLM checks are less efficient than purpose-built safety solutions" ("Building LLM Applications with Databricks").
* Option C: Add a regex expression on inputs and outputs to detect unsafe responses
* Regex can catch simple patterns (e.g., profanity) but fails for nuanced toxicity (e.g., sarcasm, context-dependent harm), requiring significant manual effort to maintain and update rules.
* Databricks Reference:"Regex-based filtering is limited for complex safety needs"("Generative AI Cookbook").
* Option D: Ask users to report unsafe responses
* User reporting is reactive, not preventive, and places burden on users rather than the system. It doesn't limit unsafe outputs proactively and requires additional effort for feedback handling.
* Databricks Reference:"Proactive guardrails are preferred over user-driven monitoring" ("Databricks Generative AI Engineer Guide").
Conclusion: Option A (Llama Guard on Foundation Model API) is the least-effort, most effective approach, leveraging Databricks' infrastructure for seamless safety integration.

NEW QUESTION # 23
A Generative Al Engineer is ready to deploy an LLM application written using Foundation Model APIs. They want to follow security best practices for production scenarios Which authentication method should they choose?

- A. Use an access token belonging to any workspace user
- B. Use a frequently rotated access token belonging to either a workspace user or a service principal
- C. Use an access token belonging to service principals
- D. Use OAuth machine-to-machine authentication

Answer: C

Explanation:
The task is to deploy an LLM application using Foundation Model APIs in a production environment while adhering to security best practices. Authentication is critical for securing access to Databricks resources, such as the Foundation Model API. Let's evaluate the options based on Databricks' security guidelines for production scenarios.
* Option A: Use an access token belonging to service principals
* Service principals are non-human identities designed for automated workflows and applications in Databricks. Using an access token tied to a service principal ensures that the authentication is scoped to the application, follows least-privilege principles (via role-based access control), and avoids reliance on individual user credentials. This is a security best practice for production deployments.
* Databricks Reference:"For production applications, use service principals with access tokens to authenticate securely, avoiding user-specific credentials"("Databricks Security Best Practices,"
2023). Additionally, the "Foundation Model API Documentation" states:"Service principal tokens are recommended for programmatic access to Foundation Model APIs."
* Option B: Use a frequently rotated access token belonging to either a workspace user or a service principal
* Frequent rotation enhances security by limiting token exposure, but tying the token to a workspace user introduces risks (e.g., user account changes, broader permissions). Including both user and service principal options dilutes the focus on application-specific security, making this less ideal than a service-principal-only approach. It also adds operational overhead without clear benefits over Option A.
* Databricks Reference:"While token rotation is a good practice, service principals are preferred over user accounts for application authentication"("Managing Tokens in Databricks," 2023).
* Option C: Use OAuth machine-to-machine authentication
* OAuth M2M (e.g., client credentials flow) is a secure method for application-to-service communication, often using service principals under the hood. However, Databricks' Foundation Model API primarily supports personal access tokens (PATs) or service principal tokens over full OAuth flows for simplicity in production setups. OAuth M2M adds complexity (e.g., managing refresh tokens) without a clear advantage in this context.
* Databricks Reference:"OAuth is supported in Databricks, but service principal tokens are simpler and sufficient for most API-based workloads"("Databricks Authentication Guide," 2023).
* Option D: Use an access token belonging to any workspace user
* Using a user's access token ties the application to an individual's identity, violating security best practices. It risks exposure if the user leaves, changes roles, or has overly broad permissions, and it's not scalable or auditable for production.
* Databricks Reference:"Avoid using personal user tokens for production applications due to security and governance concerns"

("Databricks Security Best Practices," 2023).
Conclusion: Option A is the best choice, as it uses a service principal's access token, aligning with Databricks' security best practices for production LLM applications. It ensures secure, application-specific authentication with minimal complexity, as explicitly recommended for Foundation Model API deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 24

A Generative AI Engineer is designing a RAG application for answering user questions on technical regulations as they learn a new sport.
What are the steps needed to build this RAG application and deploy it?

- A. User submits queries against an LLM -> Ingest documents from a source -> Index the documents and save to Vector Search -> LLM retrieves relevant documents -> LLM generates a response -> Evaluate model -> Deploy it using Model Serving
- B. Ingest documents from a source -> Index the documents and save to Vector Search -> Evaluate model -> Deploy it using Model Serving
- C. Ingest documents from a source -> Index the documents and save to Vector Search -> User submits queries against an LLM -> LLM retrieves relevant documents -> LLM generates a response -> Evaluate model -> Deploy it using Model Serving
- D. Ingest documents from a source -> Index the documents and saves to Vector Search -> User submits queries against an LLM -> LLM retrieves relevant documents -> Evaluate model -> LLM generates a response -> Deploy it using Model Serving

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Generative AI Engineer needs to follow a methodical pipeline to build and deploy a Retrieval- Augmented Generation (RAG) application. The steps outlined in optionBaccurately reflect this process:
* Ingest documents from a source: This is the first step, where the engineer collects documents (e.g., technical regulations) that will be used for retrieval when the application answers user questions.
* Index the documents and save to Vector Search: Once the documents are ingested, they need to be embedded using a technique like embeddings (e.g., with a pre-trained model like BERT) and stored in a vector database (such as Pinecone or FAISS). This enables fast retrieval based on user queries.
* User submits queries against an LLM: Users interact with the application by submitting their queries.
These queries will be passed to the LLM.
* LLM retrieves relevant documents: The LLM works with the vector store to retrieve the most relevant documents based on their vector representations.
* LLM generates a response: Using the retrieved documents, the LLM generates a response that is tailored to the user's question.
* Evaluate model: After generating responses, the system must be evaluated to ensure the retrieved documents are relevant and the generated response is accurate. Metrics such as accuracy, relevance, and user satisfaction can be used for evaluation.
* Deploy it using Model Serving: Once the RAG pipeline is ready and evaluated, it is deployed using a model-serving platform such as Databricks Model Serving. This enables real-time inference and response generation for users.
By following these steps, the Generative AI Engineer ensures that the RAG application is both efficient and effective for the task of answering technical regulation questions.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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