Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate合格記、Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate日本語版試験解答

BONUS！！！ JPNTest Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associateダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1AzRYSPmXvn9Hvu8is0YvCkAzJJa6TjUI

DatabricksのDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate試験にリラクスで合格するのも可能性があります。我々JPNTestの提供するDatabricksのDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate試験のソフトを利用した多くのお客様はこのような感じがあります。弊社の無料デモをダウンロードしてあなたはもっと真実に体験することができます。我々は弊社の商品を選ぶお客様に責任を持っています。あなたの利用しているDatabricksのDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate試験のソフトが最新版のを保証しています。

Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Governance: Generative AI Engineers who take the exam get knowledge about masking techniques, guardrail techniques, and legal • licensing requirements in this topic.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.

>> Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate合格記 <<

Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate日本語版試験解答、Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate最新受験攻略

JPNTestのDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate問題集はあなたを楽に試験の準備をやらせます。それに、もし最初で試験を受ける場合、試験のソフトウェアのバージョンを使用することができます。これは完全に実際の試験雰囲気とフォーマットをシミュレートするソフトウェアですから。このソフトで、あなたは事前に実際の試験を感じることができます。そうすれば、実際のDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate試験を受けるときに緊張をすることはないです。ですから、心のリラックスした状態で試験に出る問題を対応することができ、あなたの正常なレベルをプレイすることもできます。

Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate 認定 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 試験問題 (Q19-Q24):

質問 # 19
Which TWO chain components are required for building a basic LLM-enabled chat application that includes conversational capabilities, knowledge retrieval, and contextual memory?

- A. External tools
- B. React Components
- C. Chat loaders
- D. (Q)
- E. Conversation Buffer Memory
- F. Vector Stores

正解：E、F

解説：
Building a basic LLM-enabled chat application with conversational capabilities, knowledge retrieval, and contextual memory requires specific components that work together to process queries, maintain context, and retrieve relevant information. Databricks' Generative AI Engineer documentation outlines key components for such systems, particularly in the context of frameworks like LangChain or Databricks' MosaicML integrations. Let's evaluate the required components:
* Understanding the Requirements:
* Conversational capabilities: The app must generate natural, coherent responses.
* Knowledge retrieval: It must access external or domain-specific knowledge.
* Contextual memory: It must remember prior interactions in the conversation.
* Databricks Reference:"A typical LLM chat application includes a memory component to track conversation history and a retrieval mechanism to incorporate external knowledge"("Databricks Generative AI Cookbook," 2023).
* Evaluating the Options:
* A. (Q): This appears incomplete or unclear (possibly a typo). Without further context, it's not a valid component.
* B. Vector Stores: These store embeddings of documents or knowledge bases, enabling semantic search and retrieval of relevant information for the LLM. This is critical for knowledge retrieval in a chat application.
* Databricks Reference:"Vector stores, such as those integrated with Databricks' Lakehouse, enable efficient retrieval of contextual data for LLMs"("Building LLM Applications with Databricks").
* C. Conversation Buffer Memory: This component stores the conversation history, allowing the LLM to maintain context across multiple turns. It's essential for contextual memory.
* Databricks Reference:"Conversation Buffer Memory tracks prior user inputs and LLM outputs, ensuring context-aware responses"("Generative AI Engineer Guide").
* D. External tools: These (e.g., APIs or calculators) enhance functionality but aren't required for a basicchat app with the specified capabilities.
* E. Chat loaders: These might refer to data loaders for chat logs, but they're not a core chain component for conversational functionality or memory.
* F. React Components: These relate to front-end UI development, not the LLM chain's backend functionality.
* Selecting the Two Required Components:
* Forknowledge retrieval, Vector Stores (B) are necessary to fetch relevant external data, a cornerstone of Databricks' RAG-based chat systems.

* Forcontextual memory, Conversation Buffer Memory (C) is required to maintain conversation history, ensuring coherent and context-aware responses.
* While an LLM itself is implied as the core generator, the question asks for chain components beyond the model, making B and C the minimal yet sufficient pair for a basic application.
Conclusion: The two required chain components areB. Vector StoresandC. Conversation Buffer Memory, as they directly address knowledge retrieval and contextual memory, respectively, aligning with Databricks' documented best practices for LLM-enabled chat applications.

質問 # 20
A Generative Al Engineer is deciding between using LSH (Locality Sensitive Hashing) and HNSW (Hierarchical Navigable Small World) for indexing their vector database Their top priority is semantic accuracy Which approach should the Generative Al Engineer use to evaluate these two techniques?

- A. Compare the Recall-Onented-Understudy for Gistmg Evaluation (ROUGE) scores of returned results for a representative sample of test inputs
- B. Compare the Bilingual Evaluation Understudy (BLEU) scores of returned results for a representative sample of test inputs
- C. Compare the Levenshtein distances of returned results against a representative sample of test inputs
- D. Compare the cosine similarities of the embeddings of returned results against those of a representative sample of test inputs

正解： D

解説：
The task is to choose between LSH and HNSW for a vector database index, prioritizing semantic accuracy.
The evaluation must assess how well each method retrieves semantically relevant results. Let's evaluate the options.
* Option A: Compare the cosine similarities of the embeddings of returned results against those of a representative sample of test inputs
* Cosine similarity measures semantic closeness between vectors, directly assessing retrieval accuracy in a vector database. Comparing returned results' embeddings to test inputs' embeddings evaluates how well LSH or HNSW preserves semantic relationships, aligning with the priority.
* Databricks Reference:"Cosine similarity is a standard metric for evaluating vector search accuracy"("Databricks Vector Search Documentation," 2023).
* Option B: Compare the Bilingual Evaluation Understudy (BLEU) scores of returned results for a representative sample of test inputs
* BLEU evaluates text generation (e.g., translations), not vector retrieval accuracy. It's irrelevant for indexing performance.
* Databricks Reference:"BLEU applies to generative tasks, not retrieval"("Generative AI Cookbook").
* Option C: Compare the Recall-Oriented-Understudy for Gisting Evaluation (ROUGE) scores of returned results for a representative sample of test inputs
* ROUGE is for summarization evaluation, not vector search. It doesn't measure semantic accuracy in retrieval.
* Databricks Reference:"ROUGE is unsuited for vector database evaluation"("Building LLM Applications with Databricks").
* Option D: Compare the Levenshtein distances of returned results against a representative sample of test inputs
* Levenshtein distance measures string edit distance, not semantic similarity in embeddings. It's inappropriate for vector-based retrieval.
* Databricks Reference: No specific support for Levenshtein in vector search contexts.
Conclusion: Option A (cosine similarity) is the correct approach, directly evaluating semantic accuracy in vector retrieval, as recommended by Databricks for Vector Search assessments.

質問 # 21
A Generative AI Engineer I using the code below to test setting up a vector store:
Assuming they intend to use Databricks managed embeddings with the default embedding model, what should be the next logical function call?

- A. vsc.get_index()
- B. vsc.create_delta_sync_index()
- C. vsc.similarity_search()
- D. vsc.create_direct_access_index()

正解： B

解説：

* Context: The Generative AI Engineer is setting up a vector store using Databricks' VectorSearchClient. This is typically done to enable fast and efficient retrieval of vectorized data for tasks like similarity searches.
* Explanation of Options:
Option A: vsc.get_index(): This function would be used to retrieve an existing index, not create one, so it would not be the logical next step immediately after creating an endpoint.
Option B: vsc.create_delta_sync_index(): After setting up a vector store endpoint, creating an index is necessary to start populating and organizing the data. The create_delta_sync_index() function specifically creates an index that synchronizes with a Delta table, allowing automatic updates as the data changes. This is likely the most appropriate choice if the engineer plans to use dynamic data that is updated over time.
Option C: vsc.create_direct_access_index(): This function would create an index that directly accesses the data without synchronization. While also a valid approach, it's less likely to be the next logical step if the default setup (typically accommodating changes) is intended.
Option D: vsc.similarity_search(): This function would be used to perform searches on an existing index; however, an index needs to be created and populated with data before any search can be conducted.
Given the typical workflow in setting up a vector store, the next step after creating an endpoint is to establish an index, particularly one that synchronizes with ongoing data updates, hence Option B.

質問 # 22
A Generative Al Engineer would like an LLM to generate formatted JSON from emails. This will require parsing and extracting the following information: order ID, date, and sender email. Here's a sample email:
They will need to write a prompt that will extract the relevant information in JSON format with the highest level of output accuracy.
Which prompt will do that?

- A. You will receive customer emails and need to extract date, sender email, and order ID. Return the extracted information in JSON format.
  Here's an example: {"date": "April 16, 2024", "sender_email": "sarah.lee925@gmail.com", "order_id": "RE987D"}
- B. You will receive customer emails and need to extract date, sender email, and order ID. You should return the date, sender email, and order ID information in JSON format.
- C. You will receive customer emails and need to extract date, sender email, and order ID. Return the extracted information in a human-readable format.
- D. You will receive customer emails and need to extract date, sender email, and order ID. Return the extracted information in JSON format.

正解：A

解説：
Problem Context: The goal is to parse emails to extract certain pieces of information and output this in a structured JSON format. Clarity and specificity in the prompt design will ensure higher accuracy in the LLM' s responses.
Explanation of Options:
* Option A: Provides a general guideline but lacks an example, which helps an LLM understand the exact format expected.
* Option B: Includes a clear instruction and a specific example of the output format. Providing an example is crucial as it helps set the pattern and format in which the information should be structured, leading to more accurate results.
* Option C: Does not specify that the output should be in JSON format, thus not meeting the requirement.
* Option D: While it correctly asks for JSON format, it lacks an example that would guide the LLM on how to structure the JSON correctly.
Therefore,Option Bis optimal as it not only specifies the required format but also illustrates it with an example, enhancing the likelihood of accurate extraction and formatting by the LLM.

質問 # 23
A Generative AI Engineer at an automotive company would like to build a question-answering chatbot to help customers answer specific questions about their vehicles. They have:
A catalog with hundreds of thousands of cars manufactured since the 1960s Historical searches with user queries and successful matches Descriptions of their own cars in multiple languages They have already selected an open-source LLM and created a test set of user queries. They need to discard techniques that will not help them build the chatbot. Which do they discard?

- A. Adding few-shot examples for response generation
- B. Fine-tuning an embedding model on automotive terminology

- C. Implementing metadata filtering based on car models and years
- D. Setting chunk size to match the model's context window to maximize coverage

正解：D

解説：
According to Generative AI engineering standards for Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), chunking strategy is a critical optimization variable. Setting the chunk size to match the model's maximum context window (e.g., 4k or 8k tokens) is a poor practice and should be discarded. Large chunks introduce significant "noise" into the LLM's context, as only a small portion of a massive chunk usually contains the answer to a specific query. This leads to the "lost in the middle" phenomenon where LLMs struggle to extract relevant information from bloated contexts. Furthermore, large chunks reduce the precision of the vector search. Standard best practices involve using smaller, semantically meaningful chunks (typically 256-512 tokens) with overlap to maintain context. In contrast, metadata filtering (B) is essential for narrowing searches to specific car years, fine-tuning embeddings (C) improves retrieval accuracy for domain-specific technical terms, and few-shot examples (D) guide the LLM's output format and tone.

質問 # 24
.....

合格できるDatabricks Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate試験はいくつありますか？ それらをすべて試してみてください！ JPNTestは、Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate コーススペシャリストが開発した実際のDatabricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associateの回答を含むDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate試験問題への完全なアクセス権をUnlimited Access Planに提示します。 Databricks Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associateテストに合格できるだけでなく、さらに良くなります！ また、すべての試験の質問と回答にアクセスして、合計1800以上の試験に合格することもできます。

Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate日本語版試験解答: https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate-mondaishu

- Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate最新テスト □ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate参考書 □ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate最新テスト □ ウェブサイト□ www.passtest.jp □から☀ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate □☀□を開いて検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate資格復習テキスト
- Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate試験の準備方法 | 素敵なDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 合格記試験 | 効率的なDatabricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate日本語版試験解答 □ 最新☀ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate □☀□問題集ファイルは「 www.goshiken.com 」にて検索Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate的中問題集
- Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate勉強資料、Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate勉強方法、Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate関連勉強資料合格率、Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate無料サンプル □ 「 www.passtest.jp 」を開き、「 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 」を入力して、無料でダウンロードしてくださいDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate資格復習テキスト
- Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate Exam | Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate合格記 - 合格するのを確認する Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate: Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate 試験 □ 検索するだけで☀ www.goshiken.com □☀□から“Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate”を無料でダウンロードDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate無料模擬試験
- Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate無料模擬試験 □ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate無料模擬試験 □ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate受験料過去問 □ ➠ www.topexam.jp □を入力して□ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate □を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate復習内容
- Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate試験概要 □ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate専門トレーリング □ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate認定内容 □ { www.goshiken.com }を開き、□ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate □を入力して、無料でダウンロードしてくださいDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate受験料過去問
- 真実的なDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate合格記一回合格-素晴らしいDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate日本語版試験解答 □ Open Webサイト{ www.topexam.jp }検索{ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate }無料ダウンロードDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate模擬問題
- Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate全真模擬試験 ✉ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate的中率 ～ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate最新対策問題 □ □ www.goshiken.com □の無料ダウンロード➠ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate □ページが開きますDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate復習

内容

- 100% パスレートDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate合格記 - 資格試験のリーダープロバイダー - 素晴らしいDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate日本語版試験解答 □ ⇒ www.shikenpass.com ⇐で □ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate □を検索して、無料で簡単にダウンロードできますDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate全真模擬試験
- 検証するDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate合格記 - 合格スムーズDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate日本語版試験解答 | 一生懸命にDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate最新受験攻略 □ ☀ www.goshiken.com □☀□で「 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 」を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate資格復習テキスト
- Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate試験の準備方法 | 信頼できるDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate合格記試験 | 権威のあるDatabricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate日本語版試験解答 □（ www.passtest.jp ）を開き、{ Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate }を入力して、無料でダウンロードしてくださいDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate無料模擬試験
- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, learn.stringdomschool.com, bbs.t-firefly.com, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

無料でクラウドストレージから最新のJPNTest Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate PDFダンプをダウンロードする：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1AzRYSPmXvn9Hvu8is0YvCkAzJJa6TjUI