Google Generative-AI-Leader学習関連題 & Generative-AI-Leader日本語版受験参考書

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>> Google Generative-AI-Leader学習関連題 <<

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Google Generative-AI-Leader 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Techniques to Improve Generative AI Model Output: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Engineers and focuses on improving model reliability and performance. It introduces best practices to address common foundation model limitations such as bias, hallucinations, and data dependency, using methods like retrieval-augmented generation, prompt engineering, and human-in-the-loop systems. Candidates are also tested on different prompting techniques, grounding approaches, and the ability to configure model settings such as temperature and token count to optimize results.

トピック 2	• Google Cloud's Generative AI Offerings: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Architects and highlights Google Cloud's strengths in generative AI. It emphasizes Google's AI-first approach, enterprise-ready platform, and open ecosystem. Candidates will learn about Google's AI infrastructure, including TPUs, GPUs, and data centers, and how the platform provides secure, scalable, and privacy-conscious solutions. The section also explores prebuilt AI tools such as Gemini, Workspace integrations, and Agentspace, while demonstrating how these offerings enhance customer experience and empower developers to build with Vertex AI, RAG capabilities, and agent tooling.
トピック 3	• Fundamentals of Generative AI: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Engineers and focuses on the foundational concepts of generative AI. It covers the basics of artificial intelligence, natural language processing, machine learning approaches, and the role of foundation models. Candidates are expected to understand the machine learning lifecycle, data quality, and the use of structured and unstructured data. The section also evaluates knowledge of business use cases such as text, image, code, and video generation, along with the ability to identify when and how to select the right model for specific organizational needs.
トピック 4	• Business Strategies for a Successful Generative AI Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Architects and evaluates the ability to design, implement, and manage enterprise-level generative AI solutions. It covers the decision-making process for selecting the right solution, integrating AI into an organization, and measuring business impact. A strong emphasis is placed on secure AI practices, highlighting Google's Secure AI Framework and cloud security tools, as well as the importance of responsible AI, including fairness, transparency, privacy, and accountability.

Google Cloud Certified - Generative AI Leader Exam 認定 Generative-AI-Leader 試験問題 (Q44-Q49):

質問 # 44
What are core hardware components of the infrastructure layer in the generative AI landscape?

- A. Tools and services for building AI models
- B. TPUs and GPUs
- C. User interfaces
- D. Pre-trained models

正解：B

解説：
The Generative AI landscape is often broken down into several functional layers: Applications, Agents, Platforms, Models, and Infrastructure.
The Infrastructure Layer is the foundation, providing the physical and virtual computing resources necessary to run and train the large models. These resources include servers, storage, networking, and most importantly, the specialized hardware accelerators required for high-volume, parallel computation.
The core hardware components are the Graphics Processing Units (GPUs) and the custom-designed Tensor Processing Units (TPUs) (A). These accelerators are optimized for the massive matrix operations fundamental to deep learning and Gen AI model training and inference.
Options B (User interfaces) and D (Tools and services) refer to the Application and Platform layers, respectively.
Option C (Pre-trained models) refers to the Model layer.
The physical hardware underpinning these abstract layers are the TPUs and GPUs.
(Reference: Google Cloud Generative AI Study Guides state that the Infrastructure Layer provides the core computing resources needed for generative AI, including the physical hardware (like servers, GPUs, and TPUs) and the essential software needed to train, store, and run AI models.)

質問 # 45
An organization is collecting data to train a generative AI model for customer service. They want to ensure security throughout the ML lifecycle. What is a critical consideration at this stage?

- A. Applying the latest software patches to the AI model on a regular basis.
- B. Implementing access controls and protecting sensitive information within the training data.

- C. Monitoring the AI model's performance for unexpected outputs and potential errors.
- D. Establishing ethical guidelines for AI model responses to ensure fairness and avoid harm.

正解：B

解説：
The stage mentioned is Data Collection/Training Data Preparation. In the machine learning lifecycle, this initial stage is where raw data is ingested and processed. If the model is being trained for customer service, the data (e.g., customer transcripts) is highly likely to contain sensitive information (like Personally Identifiable Information or PII).
Therefore, the most critical security and privacy consideration at this stage is protecting the integrity and confidentiality of the data itself.
Implementing strong access controls and protecting sensitive information (A) is the essential first step in a secure AI pipeline, aligning with Google's Secure AI Framework (SAIF). If data access is not controlled and sensitive data is not de-identified or redacted before it is used for training, the resulting model could leak that sensitive information to users.
Options B, C, and D are all important controls, but they occur at later stages of the ML lifecycle:
B (Software patches/latest versions) is part of deployment and management.
C (Ethical guidelines/fairness) is a Responsible AI goal implemented via guardrails and testing (later stages).
D (Monitoring) is an MLOps step that happens after deployment.
The critical consideration at the data collection stage is ensuring the data's security and privacy before it influences the model.
(Reference: Google Cloud guidance on securing generative AI emphasizes that one of the most significant risks is data leakage, making safeguarding training data and implementing identity and access control the foundational steps in the data ingestion and preparation phases.)

質問 # 46
A company is developing a generative AI application to analyze customer feedback collected through online surveys. Stakeholders are concerned about potential privacy risks associated with this data, as the feedback contains personally identifiable information (PII). They need to mitigate these risks before using the data to train the AI model. What action should the company prioritize?

- A. Focusing on collecting only quantitative feedback data in future surveys.
- B. Ensuring that the AI model is trained on a large and diverse dataset.
- C. Applying data anonymization techniques to remove or obscure sensitive data.
- D. Implementing strong access controls to limit which teams can view the raw survey data.

正解：C

解説：
The problem is the existence of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) within the customer feedback data, which introduces privacy risks for the development and training of the generative AI model. The goal is to mitigate these risks before using the data to train the AI model.
According to Google's Responsible AI and data handling best practices, when sensitive data like PII is present in a dataset intended for model training, the most critical step to prioritize is data minimization and privacy protection at the source. This is often achieved through anonymization or de-identification.
Applying data anonymization techniques (D) directly addresses the risk by removing or obscuring the sensitive data elements. This prevents the PII from being embedded into the model's parameters during training, thereby eliminating the risk of data leakage or privacy violations in the AI application's outputs. This is a crucial early step in the ML lifecycle for datasets containing sensitive information.
Option C, implementing access controls, is a necessary security measure but is a reactive control that protects the raw data; it does not remove the PII risk from the derived model itself. Option A is a long-term change to data collection but doesn't solve the problem for the existing data. Option B relates to bias and accuracy, not specifically PII risk mitigation.
(Reference: Google Cloud's Secure AI Framework (SAIF) and Responsible AI principles emphasize protecting sensitive data at all stages of the ML lifecycle, with de-identification being the primary method before training.)

質問 # 47
According to Google-recommended practices, when should generative AI be used to automate tasks?

- A. When tasks involve sensitive information or require human oversight
- B. When tasks are complex and require strategic decision-making.
- C. When tasks are highly creative and require original thought.
- D. When tasks are repetitive and rule-based.

正解：D

解説：
The strategic value of Generative AI (Gen AI) in a business context, as taught in Google's courses, is primarily to enhance efficiency and productivity by taking over tasks that consume significant employee time.
Gen AI excels in automating tasks that:
Are repetitive and time-consuming, such as drafting initial emails, summarizing long documents, or generating code snippets.
Automating these routine tasks (C) frees employees to focus on higher-value activities (like building customer relationships or strategic planning).
Involve the generation of new content based on patterns learned from large datasets (e.g., text, images, code).
Options A and D represent high-value, strategic work-highly creative or complex strategic decision-making-where human judgment and oversight remain paramount. While Gen AI can assist with these (e.g., brainstorming creative ideas or providing data-backed insights), it is generally not recommended for full automation. Option B explicitly requires human oversight due to its sensitive nature.
Therefore, the best fit for full or augmented automation for efficiency is the handling of routine, repeatable, and non-complex tasks.
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation on Gen AI adoption and efficiency states that Gen AI transforms work by automating repetitive and time-consuming tasks to free up time for strategic thinking and creativity.)

質問 # 48
A company wants a generative AI platform that provides the infrastructure, tools, and pre-trained models needed to build, deploy, and manage its generative AI solutions. Which Google Cloud offering should the company use?

- A. Vertex AI
- B. Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)
- C. Google Cloud Storage
- D. BigQuery

正解：A

解説：
Vertex AI is Google Cloud's unified machine learning platform that provides end-to-end support for the ML lifecycle, including access to pre-trained models (foundation models), tools for fine-tuning, deployment, and management of generative AI solutions.
BigQuery is a data warehouse, GKE is for container orchestration, and Cloud Storage is for object storage; while they might be components used with Vertex AI, they are not the comprehensive generative AI platform themselves.

質問 # 49
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