

Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate최고품질덤프문제 & Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 최고품질시험덤프공부자료



그 외, DumpTOP Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1faBLgSq5D1YwtDYEkYhcCb9txQwogCRY>

Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate인증시험에 응시하고 싶으시다면 좋은 학습자료와 학습 가이드가 필요합니다. Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate시험은 IT업계에서도 아주 중요한 인증입니다. 시험패스를 원하신다면 충분한 시험준비는 필수입니다.

Pass4Tes가 제공하는 제품을 사용함으로써 여러분은 IT업계하이클래스와 멀지 않았습니다. Pass4Tes가 제공하는 인증시험덤프는 여러분을 Databricks인증 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate시험을 안전하게 통과하는 물론 관련 전업지식장악에도 많은 도움이 되며 또한 우리는 일년무료 업데이트서비스를 제공합니다.

>> Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate최고품질 덤프문제 <<

Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate최고품질 시험덤프 공부자료 & Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate합격보장 가능 시험덤프

IT인증시험에 도전해보려는 분들은 회사에 다니는 분들이 대부분입니다. 승진을 위해서나 연봉협상을 위해서나 자격증 취득은 지금시대의 필수입니다. DumpTOP의 Databricks인증 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate덤프는 회사다니느라 바쁜 나날을 보내고 있는 분들을 위해 준비한 시험준비공부자료입니다. DumpTOP의 Databricks인증 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate덤프를 구매하여 pdf버전을 공부하고 소프트웨어버전으로 시험환경을 익혀 시험보는게 두렵지 않게 해드립니다. 문제가 적고 가격이 저렴해 누구나 부담없이 애용 가능합니다. DumpTOP의 Databricks인증 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate덤프를 데려가 주시면 기적을 안겨드릴게요.

Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
주제 3	<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.
주제 4	<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.
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

최신 Generative AI Engineer Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 무료샘플문제 (Q33-Q38):

질문 # 33

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

정답: B,C

질문 # 34

A Generative AI 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. You should return the date, sender email, and order ID information in JSON format.

- B. You will receive customer emails and need to extract date, sender email, and order ID. Return the extracted 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.

Here's an example: `{"date": "April 16, 2024", "sender_email": "sarah.lee925@gmail.com", "order_id": "RE987D"}`

정답: D

설명:

* 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 B is 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.

질문 # 35

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

정답: D

설명:

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.

질문 # 36

A Generative AI Engineer wants to build an LLM-based solution to help a restaurant improve its online customer experience with bookings by automatically handling common customer inquiries. The goal of the solution is to minimize escalations to human intervention and phone calls while maintaining a personalized interaction. To design the solution, the Generative AI Engineer needs to define the input data to the LLM and the task it should perform.

Which input/output pair will support their goal?

- A. Input: Customer reviews; Output: Classify review sentiment
- **B. Input: Online chat logs; Output: Buttons that represent choices for booking details**
- C. Input: Online chat logs; Output: Group the chat logs by users, followed by summarizing each user's interactions
- D. Input: Online chat logs; Output: Cancellation options

정답: B

설명:

Context: The goal is to improve the online customer experience in a restaurant by handling common inquiries about bookings, minimizing escalations, and maintaining personalized interactions.

Explanation of Options:

* Option A: Grouping and summarizing chat logs by user could provide insights into customer interactions but does not directly address the task of handling booking inquiries or minimizing escalations.

* Option B: Using chat logs to generate interactive buttons for booking details directly supports the goal of facilitating online bookings, minimizing the need for human intervention by providing clear, interactive options for customers to self-serve.

* Option C: Classifying sentiment of customer reviews does not directly help with booking inquiries, although it might provide valuable feedback insights.

* Option D: Providing cancellation options is helpful but narrowly focuses on one aspect of the booking process and doesn't support the broader goal of handling common inquiries about bookings.

Option B best supports the goal of improving online interactions by using chat logs to generate actionable items for customers, helping them complete booking tasks efficiently and reducing the need for human intervention.

질문 # 37

All of the following are Python APIs used to query Databricks foundation models. When running in an interactive notebook, which of the following libraries does not automatically use the current session credentials?

- A. OpenAI client
- B. MLflow Deployments SDK
- C. Databricks Python SDK
- **D. REST API via requests library**

정답: D

설명:

When working within a Databricks notebook, several high-level SDKs are "Databricks-aware." The MLflow Deployments SDK (C) and the Databricks Python SDK (D) are designed to automatically look for the `DATABRICKS_HOST` and `DATABRICKS_TOKEN` environment variables provided by the notebook context. The OpenAI client (A), when configured for Databricks via Mosaic AI Gateway, also typically handles authentication via workspace integration in recent versions. However, the REST API via the requests library (B) is a generic Python HTTP client. It has no intrinsic knowledge of the Databricks environment. To use it, an engineer must manually extract the token (e.g., via `dbutils.notebook.entry_point...`) and explicitly pass it in the `Authorization: Bearer <token>` header of the request. Without this manual step, the requests library will fail with a 401 Unauthorized error.

질문 # 38

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경쟁율이 치열한 IT업계에서 아무런 목표없이 아무런 희망없이 무미건조한 생활을 하고 계시나요? 다른 사람들이 모두 취득하고 있는 자격증에 관심도 없는 분은 치열한 경쟁속에서 살아남기 어렵습니다. Databricks인증

