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## Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • Governance: Generative AI Engineers who take the exam get knowledge about masking techniques, guardrail techniques, and legal<br>• licensing requirements in this topic. |
| Topic 2 | • Application Development: In this topic, Generative AI Engineers learn about tools needed to extract data, Langchain<br>• 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. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Topic 3 | • 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. |



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## Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

**NEW QUESTION # 38**
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: Online chat logs; Output: Group the chat logs by users, followed by summarizing each user's interactions
- B. Input: Customer reviews; Output: Classify review sentiment
- C. Input: Online chat logs; Output: Cancellation options
- D. Input: Online chat logs; Output: Buttons that represent choices for booking details

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
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 Bbest 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.

**NEW QUESTION # 39**
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. 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.
- 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. Change embedding models and compare performance.
- D. Add a classifier for user queries that predicts which book will best contain the answer. Use this to filter retrieval.
- 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.

**Answer: A,B**

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 # 40**
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.similarity_search()
- C. vsc.create_direct_access_index()
- D. vsc.create_delta_sync_index()

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
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, henceOption B.

**NEW QUESTION # 41**
A Generative AI Engineer is developing a chatbot designed to assist users with insurance-related queries. The chatbot is built on a large language model (LLM) and is conversational. However, to maintain the chatbot's focus and to comply with company policy, it must not provide responses to questions about politics. Instead, when presented with political inquiries, the chatbot should respond with a standard message:
"Sorry, I cannot answer that. I am a chatbot that can only answer questions around insurance." Which framework type should be implemented to solve this?

- A. Safety Guardrail
- B. Security Guardrail
- C. Compliance Guardrail
- D. Contextual Guardrail

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
In this scenario, the chatbot must avoid answering political questions and instead provide a standard message for such inquiries. Implementing a Safety Guardrail is the appropriate solution for this:
What is a Safety Guardrail?
Safety guardrails are mechanisms implemented in Generative AI systems to ensure the model behaves within specific bounds. In this case, it ensures the chatbot does not answer politically sensitive or irrelevant questions, which aligns with the business rules.
Preventing Responses to Political Questions:
The Safety Guardrail is programmed to detect specific types of inquiries (like political questions) and prevent the model from generating responses outside its intended domain. When such queries are detected, the guardrail intervenes and provides a pre-defined response: "Sorry, I cannot answer that. I am a chatbot that can only answer questions around insurance." How It Works in Practice:
The LLM system can include a classification layer or trigger rules based on specific keywords related to politics. When such terms are detected, the Safety Guardrail blocks the normal generation flow and responds with the fixed message.
Why Other Options Are Less Suitable:
B (Security Guardrail): This is more focused on protecting the system from security vulnerabilities or data breaches, not controlling the conversational focus.
C (Contextual Guardrail): While context guardrails can limit responses based on context, safety guardrails are specifically about ensuring the chatbot stays within a safe conversational scope.
D (Compliance Guardrail): Compliance guardrails are often related to legal and regulatory adherence, which is not directly relevant here.
Therefore, a Safety Guardrail is the right framework to ensure the chatbot only answers insurance-related queries and avoids political discussions.

**NEW QUESTION # 42**
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 cosine similarities of the embeddings of returned results against those of a representative sample of test inputs
- B. Compare the Recall-Onented-Understudy for Gistmg Evaluation (ROUGE) scores of returned results for a representative sample of test inputs
- C. Compare the Bilingual Evaluation Understudy (BLEU) scores of returned results for a representative sample of test inputs
- D. Compare the Levenshtein distances of returned results against a representative sample of test inputs

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
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.

**NEW QUESTION # 43**
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