認定したDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate対応問題集と効果的なDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate日本語講座

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トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 評価と監視: このトピックでは、LLM の選択と主要なメトリックについて説明します。さらに、Generative AI エンジニアはモデルのパフォーマンスの評価について学習します。最後に、このトピックには推論ログと Databricks 機能の使用に関するサブトピックが含まれています。
トピック 2	• データ準備: Generative AI エンジニアは、特定のドキュメント構造とモデル制約のチャンキング戦略について説明します。このトピックでは、ソース ドキュメント内の不要なコンテンツのフィルター処理にも重点を置いています。最後に、Generative AI エンジニアは、提供されたソース データと形式からドキュメント コンテンツを抽出する方法についても学習します。
トピック 3	• アプリケーション開発: このトピックでは、Generative AI エンジニアは、データの抽出に必要なツール、Langchain • 類似ツール、一般的な問題を特定するための応答の評価について学習します。さらに、このトピックには、LLM の応答の調整、LLM ガードレール、およびアプリケーションの属性に基づいた最適な LLM に関する質問が含まれています。
トピック 4	• アプリケーションの設計: このトピックでは、特定の形式の応答を引き出すプロンプトの設計に焦点を当てています。また、特定のビジネス要件を達成するためのモデル タスクの選択にも焦点を当てています。最後に、このトピックでは、必要なモデル入力と出力のチェーン コンポーネントについて説明します。

>> Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate対応問題集 <<

Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate日本語講座、Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate日本語版試験解答

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Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate 認定 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 試験問題 (Q68-Q73):

質問 # 68
A Generative AI Engineer is building a RAG application that will rely on context retrieved from source documents that are currently in PDF format. These PDFs can contain both text and images. They want to develop a solution using the least amount of lines of code.
Which Python package should be used to extract the text from the source documents?

- A. unstructured
- B. flask
- C. beautifulsoup
- D. numpy

正解：A

解説：
* Problem Context: The engineer needs to extract text from PDF documents, which may contain both text and images. The goal is to find a Python package that simplifies this task using the least amount of code.
* Explanation of Options:
* Option A: flask: Flask is a web framework for Python, not suitable for processing or extracting content from PDFs.
* Option B: beautifulsoup: Beautiful Soup is designed for parsing HTML and XML documents, not PDFs.
* Option C: unstructured: This Python package is specifically designed to work with unstructured data, including extracting text from PDFs. It provides functionalities to handle various types of content in documents with minimal coding, making it ideal for the task.
* Option D: numpy: Numpy is a powerful library for numerical computing in Python and does not provide any tools for text extraction from PDFs.
Given the requirement,Option C(unstructured) is the most appropriate as it directly addresses the need to efficiently extract text from PDF documents with minimal code.

質問 # 69
Which indicator should be considered to evaluate the safety of the LLM outputs when qualitatively assessing LLM responses for a translation use case?

- A. The ability to generate responses in code
- B. The accuracy and relevance of the responses
- C. The latency of the response and the length of text generated
- D. The similarity to the previous language

正解：B

解説：
* Problem Context: When assessing the safety and effectiveness of LLM outputs in a translation use case, it is essential to ensure that the translations accurately and relevantly convey the intended message. The evaluation should focus on how well the LLM understands and processes different languages and contexts.
* Explanation of Options:
* Option A: The ability to generate responses in code- This is not relevant to translation quality or safety.
* Option B: The similarity to the previous language- While ensuring that translations preserve the original's intent is important, this doesn't directly address the overall quality or safety of the translation.
* Option C: The latency of the response and the length of text generated- These operational metrics are less critical in assessing the

qualitative aspects of translation safety.
* Option D: The accuracy and relevance of the responses- This is crucial in translation to ensure that the translated content is true to the original in meaning and appropriateness. Accuracy and relevance directly impact the effectiveness and safety of translations, especially in sensitive or nuanced contexts.
Thus,Option Dis the most important indicator when evaluating the safety of LLM outputs in translation, focusing on the core aspects that determine the utility and trustworthiness of translated content.

質問 # 70
A Generative AI Engineer is tasked with deploying an application that takes advantage of a custom MLflow Pyfunc model to return some interim results.
How should they configure the endpoint to pass the secrets and credentials?

- A. Add credentials using environment variables
- B. Pass the secrets in plain text
- C. Use spark.conf.set ()
- D. Pass variables using the Databricks Feature Store API

正解：A

解説：
Context: Deploying an application that uses an MLflow Pyfunc model involves managing sensitive information such as secrets and credentials securely.
Explanation of Options:
* Option A: Use spark.conf.set(): While this method can pass configurations within Spark jobs, using it for secrets is not recommended because it may expose them in logs or Spark UI.
* Option B: Pass variables using the Databricks Feature Store API: The Feature Store API is designed for managing features for machine learning, not for handling secrets or credentials.
* Option C: Add credentials using environment variables: This is a common practice for managing credentials in a secure manner, as environment variables can be accessed securely by applications without exposing them in the codebase.
* Option D: Pass the secrets in plain text: This is highly insecure and not recommended, as it exposes sensitive information directly in the code.
Therefore,Option Cis the best method for securely passing secrets and credentials to an application, protecting them from exposure.

質問 # 71
A Generative AI Engineer is testing a simple prompt template in LangChain using the code below, but is getting an error.
Assuming the API key was properly defined, what change does the Generative AI Engineer need to make to fix their chain?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

正解：B

解説：
To fix the error in the LangChain code provided for using a simple prompt template, the correct approach is Option C. Here's a detailed breakdown of why Option C is the right choice and how it addresses the issue:
Proper Initialization: In Option C, the LLMChain is correctly initialized with the LLM instance specified as OpenAI(), which likely represents a language model (like GPT) from OpenAI. This is crucial as it specifies which model to use for generating responses.
Correct Use of Classes and Methods:
The PromptTemplate is defined with the correct format, specifying that adjective is a variable within the template. This allows dynamic insertion of values into the template when generating text.
The prompt variable is properly linked with the PromptTemplate, and the final template string is passed correctly.
The LLMChain correctly references the prompt and the initialized OpenAI() instance, ensuring that the template and the model are properly linked for generating output.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
Option A: Misuses the parameter passing in generate method by incorrectly structuring the dictionary.
Option B: Incorrectly uses prompt.format method which does not exist in the context of LLMChain and PromptTemplate configuration, resulting in potential errors.

Option D: Incorrect order and setup in the initialization parameters for LLMChain, which would likely lead to a failure in recognizing the correct configuration for prompt and LLM usage.
Thus, Option C is correct because it ensures that the LangChain components are correctly set up and integrated, adhering to proper syntax and logical flow required by LangChain's architecture. This setup avoids common pitfalls such as type errors or method misuses, which are evident in other options.

質問 # 72
A Generative Al Engineer needs to design an LLM pipeline to conduct multi-stage reasoning that leverages external tools. To be effective at this, the LLM will need to plan and adapt actions while performing complex reasoning tasks.
Which approach will do this?

- A. Use a Chain-of-Thought (CoT) prompting technique to guide the LLM through a series of reasoning steps, then manually input the results from external tools for the final answer.
- B. Implement a framework like ReAct which allows the LLM to generate reasoning traces and perform task-specific actions that leverage external tools if necessary.
- C. Tram the LLM to generate a single, comprehensive response without interacting with any external tools, relying solely on its pre-trained knowledge.
- D. Encourage the LLM to make multiple API calls in sequence without planning or structuring the calls, allowing the LLM to decide when and how to use external tools spontaneously.

正解： B

解説：
The task requires an LLM pipeline for multi-stage reasoning with external tools, necessitating planning, adaptability, and complex reasoning. Let's evaluate the options based on Databricks' recommendations for advanced LLM workflows.
Option A: Train the LLM to generate a single, comprehensive response without interacting with any external tools, relying solely on its pre-trained knowledge This approach limits the LLM to its static knowledge base, excluding external tools and multi-stage reasoning. It can't adapt or plan actions dynamically, failing the requirements.
Databricks Reference: "External tools enhance LLM capabilities beyond pre-trained knowledge" ("Building LLM Applications with Databricks," 2023).
Option B: Implement a framework like ReAct which allows the LLM to generate reasoning traces and perform task-specific actions that leverage external tools if necessary ReAct (Reasoning + Acting) combines reasoning traces (step-by-step logic) with actions (e.g., tool calls), enabling the LLM to plan, adapt, and execute complex tasks iteratively. This meets all requirements: multi-stage reasoning, tool use, and adaptability.
Databricks Reference: "Frameworks like ReAct enable LLMs to interleave reasoning and external tool interactions for complex problem-solving" ("Generative AI Cookbook," 2023).
Option C: Encourage the LLM to make multiple API calls in sequence without planning or structuring the calls, allowing the LLM to decide when and how to use external tools spontaneously Unstructured, spontaneous API calls lack planning and may lead to inefficient or incorrect tool usage. This doesn't ensure effective multi-stage reasoning or adaptability.
Databricks Reference: Structured frameworks are preferred: "Ad-hoc tool calls can reduce reliability in complex tasks" ("Building LLM-Powered Applications").
Option D: Use a Chain-of-Thought (CoT) prompting technique to guide the LLM through a series of reasoning steps, then manually input the results from external tools for the final answer CoT improves reasoning but relies on manual tool interaction, breaking automation and adaptability. It's not a scalable pipeline solution.
Databricks Reference: "Manual intervention is impractical for production LLM pipelines" ("Databricks Generative AI Engineer Guide").
Conclusion: Option B (ReAct) is the best approach, as it integrates reasoning and tool use in a structured, adaptive framework, aligning with Databricks' guidance for complex LLM workflows.

質問 # 73
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