Generative-AI-Leader資格勉強、Generative-AI-Leader最新知識

P.S. Fast2testがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいGenerative-AI-Leaderダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1z975rulq5kpmv5Zd2-0EMHEkKnmRI9UV

当社Fast2testは、優れた職人技と成熟したサービスシステムを備えた専門家グループを作り上げました。Generative-AI-Leaderの最新の質問の品質は高いです。なぜなら、私たちの専門家チームが実際の試験のニーズに応じてそれらを整理および編集し、試験に関するすべての情報の本質を抽出したからです。したがって、当社のGenerative-AI-Leader認定ツールは、同種の学習教材の中でもブティックです。高品質のGenerative-AI-Leader試験準備のための熱心な追求により、最高ランクのGenerative-AI-Leaderテストガイドが作成され、販売量が常に増加しています。

Fast2testのシニア専門家チームはGoogleのGenerative-AI-Leader試験に対してトレーニング教材を研究できました。Fast2testが提供した教材を勉強ツルとしてGoogleのGenerative-AI-Leader認定試験に合格するのはとても簡単です。Fast2testも君の１００％合格率を保証いたします。

>> Generative-AI-Leader資格勉強 <<

Generative-AI-Leader試験の準備方法｜実際的なGenerative-AI-Leader資格勉強試験｜高品質なGoogle Cloud Certified - Generative AI Leader Exam最新知識

これらの2つの特性により、Generative-AI-Leaderガイドトレントを使用するほぼすべての候補者が一度にテストに合格できることがわかります。これは自己決定ではありません。統計によると、当社のGenerative-AI-Leaderガイドトレントは98％〜99％の高い合格率を達成しており、これは他のすべてをかなり上回る程度です。同時に、Generative-AI-Leaderテストトレントが毎日更新されるかどうかを確認する専門スタッフがいます。メールでお問い合わせいただく場合でも、オンラインでお問い合わせいただく場合でも、できるだけ早く問題を解決できるようサポートいたします。心配する必要はまったくありません。

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	• AVソリューションの構築：このセクションでは、AVシステムデザイナーのスキルを評価し、顧客の要件を理解し、それを実用的なAVソリューションへと変換するプロセスを網羅します。顧客ニーズ分析の実施、照明や音響などの条件を評価するための現場調査の実施、AVプロジェクトのスコープ策定、システムレイアウトとドキュメントの設計といったタスクが含まれます。

トピック 2	• AVソリューションの実装：このセクションでは、AV統合技術者のスキルを評価し、AVシステム設計の実現に焦点を当てます。コンポーネントの検証、供給設備の管理、文書作成、トレーニング、そしてシステムの運用をサポートするアズビルド図面の作成など、システム統合能力を評価します。
トピック 3	• AVシステム運用サポート：この試験セクションでは、AVサポートスペシャリストのスキルを評価し、オーディオビジュアルシステムの運用サポートの提供に重点を置いています。リモートおよびオンサイトでのトラブルシューティング、ユーザートレーニング、ライブイベントサポートの提供など、実際の使用シナリオにおいてシステムが効果的に機能することを保証します。
トピック 4	• AVソリューションの保守：この試験セクションでは、AVメンテナンス技術者のスキルを評価し、AVシステムの保守と修理に焦点を当てます。業務には、運用の監督、ファームウェアのアップデートやコンポーネントの交換などの定期メンテナンスの実施、トラブルシューティングと修理プロセスによる問題解決、長期的なシステムパフォーマンスの確保などが含まれます。

Google Cloud Certified - Generative AI Leader Exam 認定 Generative-AI-Leader 試験問題 (Q41-Q46):

質問 # 41
A large e-commerce company with a vast and frequently updated product catalog finds that customers struggle to find products on their website, and support agents spend too much time finding detailed product information. The company wants to improve search accuracy and efficiency for both customers and support.
What Google Cloud solution should they use?

- A. Pre-built RAG with Vertex AI Search
- B. Vertex AI Model Garden
- C. Vertex AI Natural Language API
- D. Vertex AI Conversation

正解：A

解説：
This scenario strongly points to the need for accurate and up-to-date information retrieval from a product catalog. Pre-built RAG (Retrieval-Augmented Generation) combined with Vertex AI Search is the ideal solution. Vertex AI Search can index the product catalog, and RAG can then use thisindexed data to ground the responses of a generative AI model, ensuring that both customer searches and support agent queries retrieve precise and relevant product information.

質問 # 42
A company is developing a generative AI-powered customer support chatbot. They want to ensure the chatbot can answer a wide range of customer questions accurately, even those related to recently updated product information not present in the model's original training dat a. What is a key benefit of implementing retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) in this chatbot?

- A. RAG will significantly reduce the computational resources required to run the generative AI model.
- B. RAG will enable the chatbot to access and utilize external, up-to-date knowledge sources to provide more accurate and relevant answers.
- C. RAG will primarily help the chatbot generate more creative and engaging conversational responses.
- D. RAG will enable the chatbot to fine-tune its underlying language model on the fly based on customer interactions.

正解：B

解説：
The central problem is the Large Language Model's (LLM's) knowledge cutoff, where it cannot answer questions about information that appeared after its training data was collected (e.g., recently updated product details).
Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) is specifically designed to overcome this limitation. The process involves:
Retrieval: When a question is asked, the RAG system first searches an external, up-to-date knowledge source (like a vector

database of current product docs).
Augmentation: It retrieves the most relevant, recent text snippets (the context).
Generation: This retrieved context is added to the user's prompt (augmentation) and sent to the LLM, forcing the model to ground its response in the current facts.
The key benefit is thus to enable the chatbot to access and utilize external, up-to-date knowledge sources (D). This ensures the answers are accurate and relevant to the most current product information, directly addressing the knowledge cutoff issue without requiring expensive model retraining.
Option B is the function of the Temperature setting, not RAG.
Option C describes an unproven and unscalable model update mechanism (fine-tuning is a separate process).
RAG is a process enhancement that prioritizes accuracy and relevance over merely reducing computation (A).
(Reference: Google Cloud documentation on RAG states that its primary purpose is to address the "knowledge cutoff" and hallucination issues of LLMs by retrieving relevant and up-to-date information from external knowledge sources at inference time and using this retrieved information to ground the LLM's generation, ensuring factual accuracy.)

質問 # 43
A company trains a generative AI model designed to classify customer feedback as positive, negative, or neutral. However, the training dataset disproportionately includes feedback from a specific demographic and uses outdated language norms that don't reflect current customer communication styles. When the model is deployed, it shows a strong bias in its sentiment analysis for new customer feedback, misclassifying reviews from underrepresented demographics and struggling to understand current slang or phrasing. What type of model limitation is this?

- A. Overfitting
- B. Edge case
- C. Hallucination
- D. Data dependency

正解：D

解説：
The core reason for the model's failure is that the training data itself was flawed (disproportionate demographic representation and outdated language). This flaw directly leads to the observed bias and poor performance on underrepresented groups and modern communication styles.
This is a classic example of Data Dependency, a fundamental limitation of all machine learning models, including generative AI. Data dependency refers to the absolute reliance of an AI model on the quality, completeness, and fairness of the data on which it was trained. Since the model essentially only mimics the patterns it learned from its dataset, if the dataset contains societal, demographic, or linguistic biases, the model will faithfully reproduce and amplify those biases in its output, leading to unfair classification for certain groups.
Hallucination (C) is the invention of facts or data.
Overfitting (D) is poor generalization because the model memorized the training data too well, typically resulting in very poor performance across all unseen data, not just specific demographics.
Bias is the result of the data dependency, not the fundamental limitation itself.
(Reference: Google's training on Generative AI Limitations identifies Data Dependency as the fundamental limitation where the model is limited by the scope and quality of its training data, directly leading to issues of bias when the data is not diverse or representative.)

質問 # 44
A customer service team wants to use generative AI to improve the quality and consistency of their email responses to customer inquiries. They need a solution that can guide the AI to adopt a helpful, empathetic tone while adhering to company policies. Which prompting technique should they use?

- A. Few-shot prompting that provides examples of good and bad customer service emails.
- B. One-shot prompting that provides a single example of a good customer service email.
- C. Role prompting that instructs the AI to act as an experienced customer service representative with corporate knowledge.
- D. Prompt chaining that engages the AI in a conversation to gather the necessary information before generating the email response.

正解：C

解説：
The most direct and effective way to influence the style, personality, and knowledge context of an AI's response is through Role

Prompting.
Role Prompting involves instructing the model to assume a specific persona (a "role") before responding. By assigning the AI the role of an "experienced customer service representative" (B), the model is implicitly directed to adopt a professional, helpful, and empathetic tone. Furthermore, specifying "with corporate knowledge" directs the model to prioritize responses consistent with internal company policies. This technique is a foundational element of prompt engineering, often used in conjunction with other methods (like grounding, if specific policy documents were needed) to dramatically shift the output style and relevance.
While Few-shot prompting (D) could provide examples to influence style, it's less efficient than a clear role instruction and still requires the model to infer the persona. Prompt Chaining (A) is used to manage multi-turn conversation memory, not to set the tone or persona. Therefore, defining the Role is the core technique for establishing both the desired tone and the necessary professional context in a single instruction.
(Reference: Google's documentation on prompt engineering for customer service shows examples where users begin the prompt with "I am a customer service representative" to set the tone and persona for the generated response, confirming Role Prompting as the technique for ensuring style and consistency.)

質問 # 45
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. BigQuery
- B. Google Cloud Storage
- C. Vertex AI
- D. Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE)

正解：C

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 # 46
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