

# 試験の準備方法-更新するDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate認定テキスト試験-認定するDatabricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate出題内容



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## Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate 認定 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 試験問題 (Q13-Q18):

### 質問 # 13

A Generative AI Engineer has built an LLM-based system that will automatically translate user text between two languages. They now want to benchmark multiple LLM's on this task and pick the best one. They have an evaluation set with known high quality translation examples. They want to evaluate each LLM using the evaluation set with a performant metric.

Which metric should they choose for this evaluation?

- A. NDCG metric
- B. RECALL metric
- C. ROUGE metric
- **D. BLEU metric**

正解: D

解説:

The task is to benchmark LLMs for text translation using an evaluation set with known high-quality examples, requiring a performant metric. Let's evaluate the options.

Option A: ROUGE metric

ROUGE (Recall-Oriented Understudy for Gisting Evaluation) measures overlap between generated and reference texts, primarily for summarization. It's less suited for translation, where precision and word order matter more.

Databricks Reference: "ROUGE is commonly used for summarization, not translation evaluation" ("Generative AI Cookbook," 2023).

Option B: BLEU metric

BLEU (Bilingual Evaluation Understudy) evaluates translation quality by comparing n-gram overlap with reference translations, accounting for precision and brevity. It's widely used, performant, and appropriate for this task.

Databricks Reference: "BLEU is a standard metric for evaluating machine translation, balancing accuracy and efficiency" ("Building LLM Applications with Databricks").

Option C: NDCG metric

NDCG (Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain) assesses ranking quality, not text generation. It's irrelevant for translation evaluation.

Databricks Reference: "NDCG is suited for ranking tasks, not generative output scoring" ("Databricks Generative AI Engineer Guide").

Option D: RECALL metric

Recall measures retrieved relevant items but doesn't evaluate translation quality (e.g., fluency, correctness). It's incomplete for this use case.

Databricks Reference: No specific extract, but recall alone lacks the granularity of BLEU for text generation tasks.

Conclusion: Option B (BLEU) is the best metric for translation evaluation, offering a performant and standard approach, as endorsed by Databricks' guidance on generative tasks.

### 質問 # 14

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. Pass variables using the Databricks Feature Store API
- D. Use spark.conf.set ()

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 C is the best method for securely passing secrets and credentials to an application, protecting them from exposure.

### 質問 # 15

A Generative AI Engineer is developing a RAG application and would like to experiment with different embedding models to improve the application performance.

Which strategy for picking an embedding model should they choose?

- A. pick the embedding model ranked highest on the Massive Text Embedding Benchmark (MTEB) leaderboard hosted by HuggingFace
- **B. Pick an embedding model trained on related domain knowledge**
- C. Pick an embedding model with multilingual support to support potential multilingual user questions
- D. Pick the most recent and most performant open LLM released at the time

正解: B

解説:

The task involves improving a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) application's performance by experimenting with embedding models. The choice of embedding model impacts retrieval accuracy, which is critical for RAG systems. Let's evaluate the options based on Databricks Generative AI Engineer best practices.

\* Option A: Pick an embedding model trained on related domain knowledge

\* Embedding models trained on domain-specific data (e.g., industry-specific corpora) produce vectors that better capture the semantics of the application's context, improving retrieval relevance. For RAG, this is a key strategy to enhance performance.

\* Databricks Reference: "For optimal retrieval in RAG systems, select embedding models aligned with the domain of your data" ("Building LLM Applications with Databricks," 2023).

\* Option B: Pick the most recent and most performant open LLM released at the time

\* LLMs are not embedding models; they generate text, not embeddings for retrieval. While recent LLMs may be performant for generation, this doesn't address the embedding step in RAG. This option misunderstands the component being selected.

\* Databricks Reference: Embedding models and LLMs are distinct in RAG workflows:

"Embedding models convert text to vectors, while LLMs generate responses" ("Generative AI Cookbook").

\* Option C: Pick the embedding model ranked highest on the Massive Text Embedding Benchmark (MTEB) leaderboard hosted by HuggingFace

\* The MTEB leaderboard ranks models across general tasks, but high overall performance doesn't guarantee suitability for a specific domain. A top-ranked model might excel in generic contexts but underperform on the engineer's unique data.

\* Databricks Reference: General performance is less critical than domain fit. "Benchmark rankings provide a starting point, but domain-specific evaluation is recommended" ("Databricks Generative AI Engineer Guide").

\* Option D: Pick an embedding model with multilingual support to support potential multilingual user questions

\* Multilingual support is useful only if the application explicitly requires it. Without evidence of multilingual needs, this adds complexity without guaranteed performance gains for the current use case.

\* Databricks Reference: "Choose features like multilingual support based on application requirements" ("Building LLM-Powered Applications").

Conclusion: Option A is the best strategy because it prioritizes domain relevance, directly improving retrieval accuracy in a RAG system-aligning with Databricks' emphasis on tailoring models to specific use cases.

### 質問 # 16

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

正解: B、C

解説:

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.

質問 # 17

A Generative AI Engineer interfaces with an LLM with prompt/response behavior that has been trained on customer calls inquiring about product availability. The LLM is designed to output "In Stock" if the product is available or only the term "Out of Stock" if not. Which prompt will work to allow the engineer to respond to call classification labels correctly?

- A. You will be given a customer call transcript where the customer asks about product availability. The outputs are either "In Stock" or "Out of Stock". Format the output in JSON, for example: {"call\_id": "123", "label": "In Stock"}.
- B. Respond with "In Stock" if the customer asks for a product.
- C. Respond with "Out of Stock" if the customer asks for a product.
- D. You will be given a customer call transcript where the customer inquires about product availability. Respond with "In Stock" if the product is available or "Out of Stock" if not.

正解: A

解説:

\* Problem Context: The Generative AI Engineer needs a prompt that will enable an LLM trained on customer call transcripts to classify and respond correctly regarding product availability. The desired response should clearly indicate whether a product is "In

Stock" or "Out of Stock," and it should be formatted in a way that is structured and easy to parse programmatically, such as JSON.

\* Explanation of Options:

\* Option A: Respond with "In Stock" if the customer asks for a product. This prompt is too generic and does not specify how to handle the case when a product is not available, nor does it provide a structured output format.

\* Option B: This option is correctly formatted and explicit. It instructs the LLM to respond based on the availability mentioned in the customer call transcript and to format the response in JSON.

This structure allows for easy integration into systems that may need to process this information automatically, such as customer service dashboards or databases.

\* Option C: Respond with "Out of Stock" if the customer asks for a product. Like option A, this prompt is also insufficient as it only covers the scenario where a product is unavailable and does not provide a structured output.

\* Option D: While this prompt correctly specifies how to respond based on product availability, it lacks the structured output format, making it less suitable for systems that require formatted data for further processing.

Given the requirements for clear, programmatically usable outputs, Option B is the optimal choice because it provides precise instructions on how to respond and includes a JSON format example for structuring the output, which is ideal for automated systems or further data handling.

## 質問 # 18

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