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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Preparation: Generative AI Engineers covers a chunking strategy for a given document structure and model constraints. The topic also focuses on filter extraneous content in source documents. Lastly, Generative AI Engineers also learn about extracting document content from provided source data and format.
Topic 2	• Governance: Generative AI Engineers who take the exam get knowledge about masking techniques, guardrail techniques, and legal • licensing requirements in this topic.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
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: Group the chat logs by users, followed by summarizing each user's interactions
- C. Input: Online chat logs; Output: Buttons that represent choices for booking details
- D. Input: Online chat logs; Output: Cancellation options

Answer: C

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 # 15
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. Pass the secrets in plain text
- B. Add credentials using environment variables
- C. Use spark.conf.set ()
- D. Pass variables using the Databricks Feature Store API

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 16
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. Compliance Guardrail
- B. Safety Guardrail
- C. Security Guardrail
- D. Contextual Guardrail

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this scenario, the chatbot must avoid answering political questions and instead provide a standard message for such inquiries. Implementing aSafety Guardrailis 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 aclassification layeror 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, aSafety Guardrailis the right framework to ensure the chatbot only answers insurance-related queries and avoids political discussions.

NEW QUESTION # 17
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 Levenshtein distances of returned results against a representative sample of test inputs

- B. Compare the cosine similarities of the embeddings of returned results against those of 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 Recall-Onented-Understudy for Gistmg Evaluation (ROUGE) scores of returned results for a representative sample of test inputs

Answer: B

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 # 18
A Generative Al 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. ROUGE metric
- B. BLEU metric
- C. RECALL metric
- D. NDCG metric

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 19
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