2026 Generative-AI-Leader Reliable Exam Tutorial: Google Cloud Certified - Generative AI Leader Exam–Realistic Exam Dumps Generative-AI-Leader Pdf

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Google Generative-AI-Leader Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Business Strategies for a Successful Generative AI Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Architects and evaluates the ability to design, implement, and manage enterprise-level generative AI solutions. It covers the decision-making process for selecting the right solution, integrating AI into an organization, and measuring business impact. A strong emphasis is placed on secure AI practices, highlighting Google's Secure AI Framework and cloud security tools, as well as the importance of responsible AI, including fairness, transparency, privacy, and accountability.
Topic 2	• Techniques to Improve Generative AI Model Output: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Engineers and focuses on improving model reliability and performance. It introduces best practices to address common foundation model limitations such as bias, hallucinations, and data dependency, using methods like retrieval-augmented generation, prompt engineering, and human-in-the-loop systems. Candidates are also tested on different prompting techniques, grounding approaches, and the ability to configure model settings such as temperature and token count to optimize results.
Topic 3	• Fundamentals of Generative AI: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Engineers and focuses on the foundational concepts of generative AI. It covers the basics of artificial intelligence, natural language processing, machine learning approaches, and the role of foundation models. Candidates are expected to understand the machine learning lifecycle, data quality, and the use of structured and unstructured data. The section also evaluates knowledge of business use cases such as text, image, code, and video generation, along with the ability to identify when and how to select the right model for specific organizational needs.

Topic 4	• Google Cloud's Generative AI Offerings: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Architects and highlights Google Cloud's strengths in generative AI. It emphasizes Google's AI-first approach, enterprise-ready platform, and open ecosystem. Candidates will learn about Google's AI infrastructure, including TPUs, GPUs, and data centers, and how the platform provides secure, scalable, and privacy-conscious solutions. The section also explores prebuilt AI tools such as Gemini, Workspace integrations, and Agentspace, while demonstrating how these offerings enhance customer experience and empower developers to build with Vertex AI, RAG capabilities, and agent tooling.

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Google Cloud Certified - Generative AI Leader Exam Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
A pharmaceutical company's research and development department spends significant time manually reviewing new scientific papers to identify potential drug targets. They need a solution that can answer questions about these documents and provide summarized insights to researchers without requiring extensive coding expertise. What should the organization do?

- A. Use Vertex AI AutoML to train a model that classifies papers into predefined research areas.
- B. Use Gemini for Google Workspace to facilitate collaborative document review.
- C. Use Vertex AI Search to index the papers and enable keyword-based searches.
- D. Use Vertex AI Agent Builder to create a custom AI agent.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The requirement is to answer questions about the documents and provide summarized insights without requiring extensive coding expertise. Vertex AI Agent Builder is designed precisely for creating custom AI agents, often with low-code or no-code capabilities, that can interact with and process large volumes of information like scientific papers. While Vertex AI Search could index papers for keyword searches, it doesn't directly answer questions or provide summarized insights in the same way a generative AI agent built with Agent Builder could. Gemini for Google Workspace is for collaborative work, not specifically for building custom AI agents for document analysis. Vertex AI AutoML is for training classification models, which is different from answering questions and summarizing.

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NEW QUESTION # 71
An organization wants to use generative AI to create a marketing campaign. They need to ensure that the AI model generates text that is appropriate for the target audience. What should the organization do?

- A. Use few-shot prompting.
- B. Use role prompting.
- C. Use prompt chaining.
- D. Adjust the temperature parameter.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Role prompting is a technique where you instruct the generative AI model to "act as" a specific persona or character. By assigning the model a role (e.g., "Act as a marketing expert writing for a young, tech-savvy audience"), you can guide its tone, style, and content to be appropriate for the target audience of the marketing campaign.

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NEW QUESTION # 72
A team is using a generative AI model to automatically generate short summaries of customer feedback. They need to ensure that these summaries are concise and easy to digest. What model setting should they adjust?

- A. Safety settings
- B. Top-p (nucleus sampling)
- C. Temperature
- D. Output length

Answer: D

Explanation:
The objective is to make the generated summaries concise-that is, to control their length.
In the configuration of a generative AI model, particularly a large language model (LLM), the parameter used to directly control the maximum size of the response is the Output Length parameter (often referred to as max_output_tokens or max_tokens). By setting a low limit on this parameter, the team can ensure that the model is forced to terminate its response once that limit is reached, resulting in a shorter, more concise summary that is "easy to digest," as requested.
The other parameters control different aspects of the output quality:
Temperature (C) controls the creativity or randomness of the output. Lowering it makes the output more predictable; raising it makes it more diverse. It does not control length.
Top-p (A) is a decoding method related to temperature that also controls the model's creativity by limiting the vocabulary from which it can choose the next token. It does not control length.
Safety settings (B) are used to filter and block the generation of harmful, illegal, or inappropriate content. They do not affect the length or conciseness of the output.
(Reference: Google Cloud's Generative AI documentation on model parameters explicitly lists max_output_tokens or Output Length as the setting used to determine the maximum size of a model's generated response.)

NEW QUESTION # 73
A user asks a generative AI model about the scientific accuracy of a popular science fiction movie. The model confidently states that humans can indeed travel faster than light, referencing specific but entirely fictional theories and providing made-up explanations of how this is achieved according to the movie's "established science." The model presents this information as factual, without indicating that it originates from a fictional work. What type of model limitation is this?

- A. Hallucination
- B. Bias
- C. Data dependency
- D. Knowledge cutoff

Answer: A

Explanation:
The limitation described is the AI model generating a false or misleading response (humans traveling faster than light is scientifically impossible/unproven) and presenting it as fact (confidently stating a fictional theory is real) without the ability to indicate its uncertainty or the source's fictional nature. This is the definition of a Hallucination in generative AI.
AI Hallucinations occur when a Large Language Model (LLM) generates outputs that are factually incorrect, irrelevant, or nonsensical, despite being linguistically fluent and seemingly plausible. They arise because the model is designed to predict the most statistically probable next word or token based on its training data, even when it lacks information or when its training data contains a mixture of fact and fiction. The model is overconfident in its generated response, a behavior that diminishes user trust and reliability, especially in applications where factual accuracy is critical. While a knowledge cutoff (B) is a common cause of hallucinations when an LLM is asked about recent events, the core limitation of fabricating facts from its own hardwired knowledge is the hallucination itself. Data dependency (A) relates to the model's reliance on the quality and completeness of its training data, and while flawed training data can be a cause, the error mode of inventing facts is the Hallucination.

NEW QUESTION # 74

The office of the CISO wants to use generative AI (gen AI) to help automate tasks like summarizing case information, researching threats, and taking actions like creating detection rules. What agent should they use?

- A. Customer service agent
- B. Security agent
- C. Code agent
- D. Data agent

Answer: B

Explanation:
Given the tasks involve researching threats and creating detection rules, the most appropriate and specialized agent would be a Security agent. This type of agent would be pre-configured or easily adaptable to understand security-specific contexts, data, and actions within a CISO's domain.

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NEW QUESTION # 75

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