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Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate試験対策のいちばん新しい解説書

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Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> アプリケーションの組み立てとデプロイ: このトピックでは、Generative AI エンジニアは、pyfunc モードを使用してチェーンをコーディングする方法、langchain を使用してシンプルなチェーンをコーディングする方法、要件に従ってシンプルなチェーンをコーディングする方法を学びます。さらに、このトピックでは、RAG アプリケーションを作成するために必要な基本要素に焦点を当てています。最後に、このトピックでは、MLflow を使用してモデルを Unity Catalog に登録する方法に関するサブトピックを取り上げます。
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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。

Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate 認定 Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate 試験問題 (Q25-Q30):

質問 # 25

A Generative AI Engineer is using LangGraph to define multiple tools in a single agentic application. They want to enable the main orchestrator LLM to decide on its own which tools are most appropriate to call for a given prompt. To do this, they must determine the general flow of the code. Which sequence will do this?

- A. 1. Define or import the tools 2. Add tools and LLM to the agent 3. Create the ReAct agent
- **B. 1. Define or import the tools 2. Define the agent 3. Initialize the agent with ReAct, the LLM, and the tools**
- C. 1. Define the tools 2. Load each tool into a separate agent 3. Instruct the LLM to use ReAct to call the appropriate agent

- D. 1. Define the tools inside the agents 2. Load the agents into the LLM 3. Instruct the LLM to use COT reasoning to determine the appropriate agent

正解: B

解説:

In modern agentic frameworks like LangGraph or LangChain, the standard workflow for creating an autonomous tool-calling agent follows a specific sequence. First, tools must be defined (often as Python functions with clear docstrings, which the LLM uses to understand the tool's purpose). Second, the agent logic is defined, which specifies how the LLM should think. Third, the agent is initialized using a logic pattern like ReAct (Reason + Act). The ReAct framework is essential here because it enables the "orchestrator" loop: the LLM receives a prompt, generates a "Thought" about which tool to use, generates an "Action" to call that tool, receives an "Observation" (the tool's output), and repeats until it can provide a final answer. Loading tools into "separate agents" (C) or defining tools "inside" agents (D) are non-standard patterns that add unnecessary complexity and do not align with the centralized orchestration model required for LangGraph.

質問 # 26

A Generative AI Engineer has created a RAG application which can help employees retrieve answers from an internal knowledge base, such as Confluence pages or Google Drive. The prototype application is now working with some positive feedback from internal company testers. Now the Generative AI Engineer wants to formally evaluate the system's performance and understand where to focus their efforts to further improve the system.

How should the Generative AI Engineer evaluate the system?

- A. Use an LLM-as-a-judge to evaluate the quality of the final answers generated.
- B. Use cosine similarity score to comprehensively evaluate the quality of the final generated answers.
- C. Benchmark multiple LLMs with the same data and pick the best LLM for the job.
- D. Curate a dataset that can test the retrieval and generation components of the system separately. Use MLflow's built in evaluation metrics to perform the evaluation on the retrieval and generation components.

正解: D

解説:

* Problem Context: After receiving positive feedback for the RAG application prototype, the next step is to formally evaluate the system to pinpoint areas for improvement.

* Explanation of Options:

* Option A: While cosine similarity scores are useful, they primarily measure similarity rather than the overall performance of an RAG system.

* Option B: This option provides a systematic approach to evaluation by testing both retrieval and generation components separately. This allows for targeted improvements and a clear understanding of each component's performance, using MLflow's metrics for a structured and standardized assessment.

* Option C: Benchmarking multiple LLMs does not focus on evaluating the existing system's components but rather on comparing different models.

* Option D: Using an LLM as a judge is subjective and less reliable for systematic performance evaluation.

Option B is the most comprehensive and structured approach, facilitating precise evaluations and improvements on specific components of the RAG system.

質問 # 27

A Generative AI Engineer is experimenting with using parameters to configure an agent in Mosaic Agent Framework. However, they are struggling to get the agent to respond with relevant information with this configuration:

```
config = {"prompt_template": "You are a trivia bot. Generate a question based on the user's input: {user_input}", "input_vars": ["user_input"], "parameters": {"temperature": 0.01, "max_tokens": 500}} Which error is causing the problem?
```

- A. The prompt is not wrapped in ChatModel
- B. The prompt does not set the retriever schema
- C. The prompt does not list available agents for the LLM to call
- D. The prompt does not parse the user's input vars

正解: D

解説:

In the Mosaic AI Agent Framework and underlying LangChain-based configurations, the "input_vars" or "input_variables" must be correctly mapped and referenced within the template. If the configuration dictionary identifies user_input as the variable but the logic executing the chain does not correctly "inject" the runtime value into the {user_input} placeholder, the LLM will receive a literal string (or an empty value) rather than the user's actual question. This results in the model failing to provide relevant information because it essentially doesn't know what the user asked. Engineering standards require ensuring that the key used in the input_vars list matches the key in the JSON payload sent to the model serving endpoint. If there is a mismatch or a failure to parse, the prompt remains static, leading to generic or irrelevant responses.

質問 # 28

A Generative AI Engineer I using the code below to test setting up a vector store:

```
from databricks.vector_search.client import VectorSearchClient

vsc = VectorSearchClient()

vsc.create_endpoint(
    name="vector_search_test",
    endpoint_type="STANDARD"
)
```

Assuming they intend to use Databricks managed embeddings with the default embedding model, what should be the next logical function call?

- A. vsc.similarity_search()
- B. vsc.get_index()
- C. vsc.create_delta_sync_index()
- D. vsc.create_direct_access_index()

正解: C

解説:

Context: The Generative AI Engineer is setting up a vector store using Databricks' VectorSearchClient. This is typically done to enable fast and efficient retrieval of vectorized data for tasks like similarity searches.

Explanation of Options:

* Option A: vsc.get_index(): This function would be used to retrieve an existing index, not create one, so it would not be the logical next step immediately after creating an endpoint.

* Option B: vsc.create_delta_sync_index(): After setting up a vector store endpoint, creating an index is necessary to start populating and organizing the data. The create_delta_sync_index() function specifically creates an index that synchronizes with a Delta table, allowing automatic updates as the data changes. This is likely the most appropriate choice if the engineer plans to use dynamic data that is updated over time.

* Option C: vsc.create_direct_access_index(): This function would create an index that directly accesses the data without synchronization. While also a valid approach, it's less likely to be the next logical step if the default setup (typically accommodating changes) is intended.

* Option D: vsc.similarity_search(): This function would be used to perform searches on an existing index; however, an index needs to be created and populated with data before any search can be conducted.

Given the typical workflow in setting up a vector store, the next step after creating an endpoint is to establish an index, particularly one that synchronizes with ongoing data updates, hence Option B.

質問 # 29

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: BeautifulSoup 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 # 30

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