

Test Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate Questions Answers - Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate Valid Test Objectives



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With the ever-increasing competition, people take Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate certification to exhibit their experience, skills, and abilities in a better way. Having Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate certificate shows that you have better exposure than others. So, Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate Certification also gives you an advantage in the industry when employers seek candidates for job opportunities. However, preparing for the Databricks Databricks-Generative-AI-Engineer-Associate exam can be a difficult and time-consuming process.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Application Development: In this topic, Generative AI Engineers learn about tools needed to extract data, Langchainsimilar 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Governance: Generative AI Engineers who take the exam get knowledge about masking techniques, guardrail techniques, and legallicensing requirements in this topic.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assembling and Deploying Applications: In this topic, Generative AI Engineers get knowledge about coding a chain using a pyfunc mode, coding a simple chain using langchain, and coding a simple chain according to requirements. Additionally, the topic focuses on basic elements needed to create a RAG application. Lastly, the topic addresses sub-topics about registering the model to Unity Catalog using MLflow.
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Databricks Certified Generative AI Engineer Associate Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

A Generative AI Engineer is tasked with improving the RAG quality by addressing its inflammatory outputs. Which action would be most effective in mitigating the problem of offensive text outputs?

- A. Curate upstream data properly that includes manual review before it is fed into the RAG system
- B. Increase the frequency of upstream data updates
- C. Restrict access to the data sources to a limited number of users
- D. Inform the user of the expected RAG behavior

Answer: A

Explanation:

Addressing offensive or inflammatory outputs in a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) system is critical for improving user experience and ensuring ethical AI deployment. Here's why Dis the most effective approach:

* Manual data curation: The root cause of offensive outputs often comes from the underlying data used to train the model or populate the retrieval system. By manually curating the upstream data and conducting thorough reviews before the data is fed into the RAG system, the engineer can filter out harmful, offensive, or inappropriate content.

* Improving data quality: Curating data ensures the system retrieves and generates responses from a high-quality, well-vetted dataset. This directly impacts the relevance and appropriateness of the outputs from the RAG system, preventing inflammatory content from being included in responses.

* Effectiveness: This strategy directly tackles the problem at its source (the data) rather than just mitigating the consequences (such as informing users or restricting access). It ensures that the system consistently provides non-offensive, relevant information. Other options, such as increasing the frequency of data updates or informing users about behavior expectations, may not directly mitigate the generation of inflammatory outputs.

NEW QUESTION # 60

A Generative AI Engineer is ready to deploy an LLM application written using Foundation Model APIs. They want to follow security best practices for production scenarios. Which authentication method should they choose?

- A. Use a frequently rotated access token belonging to either a workspace user or a service principal
- B. Use an access token belonging to service principals
- C. Use an access token belonging to any workspace user
- D. Use OAuth machine-to-machine authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

The task is to deploy an LLM application using Foundation Model APIs in a production environment while adhering to security best practices. Authentication is critical for securing access to Databricks resources, such as the Foundation Model API. Let's evaluate the options based on Databricks' security guidelines for production scenarios.

- * Option A: Use an access token belonging to service principals
 - * Service principals are non-human identities designed for automated workflows and applications in Databricks. Using an access token tied to a service principal ensures that the authentication is scoped to the application, follows least-privilege principles (via role-based access control), and avoids reliance on individual user credentials. This is a security best practice for production deployments.
 - * Databricks Reference: "For production applications, use service principals with access tokens to authenticate securely, avoiding user-specific credentials" ("Databricks Security Best Practices," 2023). Additionally, the "Foundation Model API Documentation" states: "Service principal tokens are recommended for programmatic access to Foundation Model APIs."
- * Option B: Use a frequently rotated access token belonging to either a workspace user or a service principal
 - * Frequent rotation enhances security by limiting token exposure, but tying the token to a workspace user introduces risks (e.g., user account changes, broader permissions). Including both user and service principal options dilutes the focus on application-specific security, making this less ideal than a service-principal-only approach. It also adds operational overhead without clear benefits over Option A.
 - * Databricks Reference: "While token rotation is a good practice, service principals are preferred over user accounts for application authentication" ("Managing Tokens in Databricks," 2023).
- * Option C: Use OAuth machine-to-machine authentication
 - * OAuth M2M (e.g., client credentials flow) is a secure method for application-to-service communication, often using service principals under the hood. However, Databricks' Foundation Model API primarily supports personal access tokens (PATs) or service principal tokens over full OAuth flows for simplicity in production setups. OAuth M2M adds complexity (e.g., managing refresh tokens) without a clear advantage in this context.
- * Option D: Use an access token belonging to any workspace user
 - * Using a user's access token ties the application to an individual's identity, violating security best practices. It risks exposure if the user leaves, changes roles, or has overly broad permissions, and it's not scalable or auditable for production.
 - * Databricks Reference: "Avoid using personal user tokens for production applications due to security and governance concerns" ("Databricks Security Best Practices," 2023).

Conclusion: Option A is the best choice, as it uses a service principal's access token, aligning with Databricks' security best practices for production LLM applications. It ensures secure, application-specific authentication with minimal complexity, as explicitly recommended for Foundation Model API deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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. Respond with "Out of Stock" if the customer asks for a product.
- B. 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.
- C. Respond with "In Stock" if the customer asks for a product.
- D. 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"}.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 62

A Generative AI Engineer needs to design an LLM pipeline to conduct multi-stage reasoning that leverages external tools. To be effective at this, the LLM will need to plan and adapt actions while performing complex reasoning tasks.

Which approach will do this?

- A. Encourage the LLM to make multiple API calls in sequence without planning or structuring the calls, allowing the LLM to decide when and how to use external tools spontaneously.
- B. Train the LLM to generate a single, comprehensive response without interacting with any external tools, relying solely on its pre-trained knowledge.
- C. Implement a framework like ReAct which allows the LLM to generate reasoning traces and perform task-specific actions that leverage external tools if necessary.
- D. Use a Chain-of-Thought (CoT) prompting technique to guide the LLM through a series of reasoning steps, then manually input the results from external tools for the final answer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The task requires an LLM pipeline for multi-stage reasoning with external tools, necessitating planning, adaptability, and complex reasoning. Let's evaluate the options based on Databricks' recommendations for advanced LLM workflows.

* Option A: Train the LLM to generate a single, comprehensive response without interacting with any external tools, relying solely on its pre-trained knowledge

* This approach limits the LLM to its static knowledge base, excluding external tools and multi-stage reasoning. It can't adapt or plan actions dynamically, failing the requirements.

* Databricks Reference: "External tools enhance LLM capabilities beyond pre-trained knowledge" ("Building LLM Applications with Databricks," 2023).

* Option B: Implement a framework like ReAct which allows the LLM to generate reasoning traces and perform task-specific actions that leverage external tools if necessary

* ReAct (Reasoning + Acting) combines reasoning traces (step-by-step logic) with actions (e.g., tool calls), enabling the LLM to plan, adapt, and execute complex tasks iteratively. This meets all requirements: multi-stage reasoning, tool use, and adaptability.

* Databricks Reference: "Frameworks like ReAct enable LLMs to interleave reasoning and external tool interactions for complex problem-solving" ("Generative AI Cookbook," 2023).

* Option C: Encourage the LLM to make multiple API calls in sequence without planning or structuring the calls, allowing the LLM to decide when and how to use external tools spontaneously

* Unstructured, spontaneous API calls lack planning and may lead to inefficient or incorrect tool usage. This doesn't ensure effective multi-stage reasoning or adaptability.

* Databricks Reference: Structured frameworks are preferred. "Ad-hoc tool calls can reduce reliability in complex tasks" ("Building LLM-Powered Applications").

* Option D: Use a Chain-of-Thought (CoT) prompting technique to guide the LLM through a series of reasoning steps, then manually input the results from external tools for the final answer

* CoT improves reasoning but relies on manual tool interaction, breaking automation and adaptability. It's not a scalable pipeline solution.

* Databricks Reference: "Manual intervention is impractical for production LLM pipelines" ("Databricks Generative AI Engineer Guide").

Conclusion: Option B (ReAct) is the best approach, as it integrates reasoning and tool use in a structured, adaptive framework, aligning with Databricks' guidance for complex LLM workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 63

A Generative AI Engineer is designing a chatbot for a gaming company that aims to engage users on its platform while its users play online video games.

Which metric would help them increase user engagement and retention for their platform?

- A. Randomness
- B. Lack of relevance
- C. **Diversity of responses**
- D. Repetition of responses

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of designing a chatbot to engage users on a gaming platform, diversity of responses (option B) is a key metric to increase user engagement and retention. Here's why:

* **Diverse and Engaging Interactions:** A chatbot that provides varied and interesting responses will keep users engaged, especially in an interactive environment like a gaming platform. Gamers typically enjoy dynamic and evolving conversations, and diversity of responses helps prevent monotony, encouraging users to interact more frequently with the bot.

* **Increasing Retention:** By offering different types of responses to similar queries, the chatbot can create a sense of novelty and excitement, which enhances the user's experience and makes them more likely to return to the platform.

* **Why Other Options Are Less Effective:**

* A (Randomness): Random responses can be confusing or irrelevant, leading to frustration and reducing engagement.

* C (Lack of Relevance): If responses are not relevant to the user's queries, this will degrade the user experience and lead to disengagement.

* D (Repetition of Responses): Repetitive responses can quickly bore users, making the chatbot feel uninteresting and reducing the likelihood of continued interaction.

Thus, diversity of responses (option B) is the most effective way to keep users engaged and retain them on the platform.

NEW QUESTION # 64

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