

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Dell Technologies

D-GAI-F-01

Dell Gen AI Foundations

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EDITION	Free Set 2
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QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	Dell Technologies D-GAI-F-01, Dell Gen AI Foundations
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10 practice questions for the Dell Technologies D-GAI-F-01 exam, Dell Gen AI Foundations, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. What training objective lets a large language model learn from raw, unlabeled text?

- A Supervised classification on labeled sentiment data
- B Rule-based pattern matching on keywords
- C Self-supervised next-token prediction
- D Clustering of documents by their topics

Answer: C

Pretraining uses the text itself as the label by asking the model to predict the next token, so no human annotation is needed. Supervised sentiment classification is tempting because it also learns from text, but it needs labeled examples for every task. Keyword rules are hand-written and learn nothing from data, while clustering groups documents without predicting tokens.

2. Embeddings are dense numeric vectors in which semantically similar inputs lie close together in the vector space.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

This is the core idea behind semantic search: distance between vectors reflects similarity of meaning, so a system can match a question to passages that use different wording. The statement is true. The common misconception is that embeddings are human-readable text, which they are not.

3. Which architecture is typically chosen for translation, where an input sentence in one language is mapped to an output sentence in another?

- A Encoder-decoder model
- B Encoder-only model used for classification
- C Single-layer perceptron with one hidden unit
- D Convolutional network with pooling layers

Answer: A

The encoder reads the source sentence into representations and the decoder generates the target sentence while attending to them, which fits sequence-to-sequence tasks. Encoder-only models are tempting, but they produce representations for classification and retrieval rather than generating text. A single-layer perceptron and a convolutional network are not standard choices for translation.

4. The set of distinct tokens a model can represent is called its _____.

Answer: vocabulary (also accepted: token vocabulary)

The vocabulary is the fixed list of tokens the tokenizer can produce and the model has embeddings for. Context window is tempting because it is also measured in tokens, but it is a length limit rather than a list. Embedding dimension is the size of each vector, not the number of tokens.

5. Which two examples are internal productivity uses of generative AI? (Choose two.)

- A Drafting first-pass replies to internal IT tickets for staff review
- B Personalized product recommendations on a public storefront
- C Diagnosing tumors from scans
- D Summarizing meeting notes for employees
- E Forecasting warehouse demand

Answer: A, D

Both are employee-facing tasks where generated text saves time and a person checks the result. Storefront recommendations are tempting because they also use AI, but they serve customers rather than staff. Diagnosis and forecasting are medical imaging and predictive analytics tasks, not generative productivity uses.

6. A support bot must never reveal internal discount rules. Which approach is most appropriate?

- A Ask the model politely in the user message to keep it secret
- B Raise the temperature to 1.5
- C Remove the system prompt entirely
- D Keep the rule in the system prompt and enforce sensitive limits outside the model

Answer: D

Instructions reduce disclosure but do not guarantee it, so sensitive limits should be enforced by application logic and kept out of the context when possible. Asking politely in the user message is tempting because it is simple, but users can override it. Changing temperature or removing the system prompt protects nothing.

7. Which pattern asks the model to critique and revise its own draft before returning it?

- A Self-refinement
- B Zero-shot classification
- C Embedding lookup
- D Token pruning

Answer: A

Self-refinement has the model generate a draft, critique it against stated criteria, and revise, which often improves quality at the cost of extra calls. Zero-shot classification is tempting because it also needs no examples, but it does not involve revision. Embedding lookup and token pruning are unrelated to iterative drafting.

8. Drafting first versions of text from structured product attributes is generally a better fit for generative AI than forecasting next quarter's numeric demand.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

Generation is the core strength of generative models, while numeric forecasting is usually handled by time-series or statistical models. The statement is true. The tempting error is to assume that any data-heavy business problem suits a generative model.

9. Why are documents split into chunks before embedding in a RAG system?

- A To reduce the number of users who can query the system
- B To remove all punctuation and capitalization before indexing
- C To avoid storing any metadata alongside the stored vectors
- D So each vector holds one focused passage within the input limit

Answer: D

Chunks keep each vector focused on one topic and within the embedding model's input length, which improves the chance that a relevant passage is retrieved. Very large chunks are tempting as a way to keep context together, but they dilute meaning. User counts, punctuation and metadata are not the purpose of chunking.

10. Which measure compares two text embeddings by the angle between them?

- A Cosine similarity
- B Hamming distance on bit strings
- C Levenshtein edit distance
- D Manhattan distance on raw character strings

Answer: A

Cosine similarity compares direction and ignores vector length, which is why it is widely used for embeddings. Manhattan distance is tempting because it also measures separation, but it is sensitive to magnitude and is not an angle. Hamming and Levenshtein distances operate on bits and strings, not embedding vectors.