

DP-100 Dumps

Designing and Implementing a Data Science Solution on Azure

<https://www.certleader.com/DP-100-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have an Azure Machine Learning workspace that contains a training cluster and an inference cluster. You plan to create a classification model by using the Azure Machine Learning designer.

You need to ensure that client applications can submit data as HTTP requests and receive predictions as responses.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 3)

HOTSPOT

You create a script for training a machine learning model in Azure Machine Learning service. You create an estimator by running the following code:

```
from azureml.core import Workspace, Datastore
from azureml.core.compute import ComputeTarget
from azureml.train.estimator import Estimator
work_space = Workspace.from_config()
data_source = work_space.get_default_datastore()
train_cluster = ComputeTarget(workspace=work_space, name= 'train-cluster')
estimator = Estimator(source_directory =
    'training-experiment',
    script_params = { ' --data-folder' : data_source.as_mount(), ' --regularization':0.8},
    compute_target = train_cluster,
    entry_script = 'train.py',
    conda_packages = ['scikit-learn'])
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

	Yes	No
The estimator will look for the files it needs to run an experiment in the training-experiment directory of the local compute environment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The estimator will mount the local data-folder folder and make it available to the script through a parameter.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The train.py script file will be created if it does not exist.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The estimator can run Scikit-learn experiments.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes
Parameter source_directory is a local directory containing experiment configuration and code files needed for a training job.
Box 2: Yes
script_params is a dictionary of command-line arguments to pass to the training script specified in entry_script.
Box 3: No
Box 4: Yes
The conda_packages parameter is a list of strings representing conda packages to be added to the Python environment for the experiment.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are using C-Support Vector classification to do a multi-class classification with an unbalanced training dataset. The C-Support Vector classification using Python code shown below:

```
from sklearn.svm import svc
import numpy as np
svc = SVC(kernel= 'linear', class_weight= 'balanced', C=1.0, random_state=0)
modell = svc.fit(X_train, y)
```

You need to evaluate the C-Support Vector classification code. Which evaluation statement should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Code Segment	Evaluation Statement
class_weight=balanced	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automatically select the performance metrics for the classification. Automatically adjust weights directly proportional to class frequencies in the input data. Automatically adjust weights inversely proportional to class frequencies in the input data. </div>
C parameter	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penalty parameter Degree of polynomial kernel function Size of the kernel cache </div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Automatically adjust weights inversely proportional to class frequencies in the input data
The "balanced" mode uses the values of y to automatically adjust weights inversely proportional to class frequencies in the input data as n_samples / (n_classes * np.bincount(y)).
Box 2: Penalty parameter
Parameter: C : float, optional (default=1.0) Penalty parameter C of the error term. References:
<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.svm.SVC.html>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 3)

You use an Azure Machine Learning workspace. You create the following Python code:

```
from azureml.core import ScriptRunConfig
src = ScriptRunConfig(source_directory=project_folder,
                      script='train.py'
                      environment=myenv)
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
The default environment will be created	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The training script will run on local compute	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A script run configuration runs a training script named <code>train.py</code> located in a directory defined by the <code>project_folder</code> variable	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

Box 1: No

Environment is a required parameter. The environment to use for the run. If no environment is specified, `azureml.core.runconfig.DEFAULT_CPU_IMAGE` will be used as the Docker image for the run.

The following example shows how to instantiate a new environment. `from azureml.core import Environment`

`myenv = Environment(name="myenv")` Box 2: Yes

Parameter `compute_target`: The compute target where training will happen. This can either be a `ComputeTarget` object, the name of an existing `ComputeTarget`, or the string "local". If no compute target is specified, your local machine will be used.

Box 3: Yes

Parameter `source_directory`. A local directory containing code files needed for a run. Parameter `script`. The file path relative to the `source_directory` of the script to be run. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-core/azureml.core.scriptrunconfig> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-core/azureml.core.environment.environment>

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your Azure Machine Learning workspace has a dataset named `real_estate_data`. A sample of the data in the dataset follows.

postal_code	num_bedrooms	sq_feet	garage	price
12345	3	1300	0	23,9000
54321	1	950	0	11,0000
12346	2	1200	1	15,0000

You want to use automated machine learning to find the best regression model for predicting the price column. You need to configure an automated machine learning experiment using the Azure Machine Learning SDK. How should you complete the code? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
from azureml.core import Workspace
from azureml.core.compute import ComputeTarget
from azureml.core.runconfig import RunConfiguration
from azureml.train.automl import AutoMLConfig

ws = Workspace.from_config()
training_cluster = ComputeTarget(workspace=ws, name= 'aml-cluster1')
real_estate_ds = ws.datasets.get('real_estate_data')
split1_ds, split2_ds = real_estate_ds.random_split(percentage=0.7, seed=123)
automl_run_config = RunConfiguration(
    framework= "python")
automl_config = AutoMLConfig(
    task= 'regression',
    compute_target= training_cluster,
    run_configuration=automl_run_config,
    primary_metric='r2_score',
    =split1_ds,
```

X
Y
X_valid
Y_valid
training_data

=split2_ds

X
Y
X_valid
Y_valid
validation_data
training_data

= 'price')

y
y_valid
y_max
label_column_name
exclude_nan_labels

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: training_data

The training data to be used within the experiment. It should contain both training features and a label column (optionally a sample weights column). If training_data is specified, then the label_column_name parameter must also be specified.

Box 2: validation_data

Provide validation data: In this case, you can either start with a single data file and split it into training and validation sets or you can provide a separate data file for the validation set. Either way, the validation_data parameter in your AutoMLConfig object assigns which data to use as your validation set.

Example, the following code example explicitly defines which portion of the provided data in dataset to use for training and validation.

```
dataset = Dataset.Tabular.from_delimited_files(data)
training_data, validation_data = dataset.random_split(percentage=0.8, seed=1)
automl_config = AutoMLConfig(
    compute_target = aml_remote_compute,
    task = 'classification',
    primary_metric = 'AUC_weighted',
    training_data = training_data,
    validation_data = validation_data,
    label_column_name = 'Class'
)
```

Box 3: label_column_name label_column_name:

The name of the label column. If the input data is from a pandas.DataFrame which doesn't have column names, column indices can be used instead, expressed as integers.

This parameter is applicable to training_data and validation_data parameters. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-train-automl-client/azureml.train.automl.automlconfig.auto>

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are creating a model to predict the price of a student's artwork depending on the following variables: the student's length of education, degree type, and art form.

You start by creating a linear regression model. You need to evaluate the linear regression model.

Solution: Use the following metrics: Relative Squared Error, Coefficient of Determination, Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 score, and AUC.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Relative Squared Error, Coefficient of Determination are good metrics to evaluate the linear regression model, but the others are metrics for classification models.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/evaluate-model>

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Python script named train.py in a local folder named scripts. The script trains a regression model by using scikit-learn. The script includes code to load a training data file which is also located in the scripts folder.

You must run the script as an Azure ML experiment on a compute cluster named aml-compute.

You need to configure the run to ensure that the environment includes the required packages for model training. You have instantiated a variable named aml-compute that references the target compute cluster.

Solution: Run the following code:

```
from azureml.train.dnn import TensorFlow
sk_est = TensorFlow(source_directory='./scripts',
    compute_target=aml-compute,
    entry_script='train.py')
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scikit-learn estimator provides a simple way of launching a scikit-learn training job on a compute target. It is implemented through the SKLearn class, which can be used to support single-node CPU training.

Example:

```
from azureml.train.sklearn import SKLearn
}
estimator = SKLearn(source_directory=project_folder, compute_target=compute_target, entry_script='train_iris.py'
)
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-train-scikit-learn>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 3)

You retrain an existing model.

You need to register the new version of a model while keeping the current version of the model in the registry.

What should you do?

- A. Register a model with a different name from the existing model and a custom property named version with the value 2.
- B. Register the model with the same name as the existing model.
- C. Save the new model in the default datastore with the same name as the existing model.
- D. Do not register the new model.
- E. Delete the existing model and register the new one with the same name.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Model version: A version of a registered model. When a new model is added to the Model Registry, it is added as Version 1. Each model registered to the same model name increments the version number.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databricks/applications/mlflow/model-registry>

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 3)

You use the Azure Machine Learning designer to create and run a training pipeline.

The pipeline must be run every night to inference predictions from a large volume of files. The folder where the files will be stored is defined as a dataset.

You need to publish the pipeline as a REST service that can be used for the nightly inferencing run. What should you do?

- A. Create a batch inference pipeline
- B. Set the compute target for the pipeline to an inference cluster
- C. Create a real-time inference pipeline
- D. Clone the pipeline

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Machine Learning Batch Inference targets large inference jobs that are not time-sensitive. Batch Inference provides cost-effective inference compute scaling, with unparalleled throughput for asynchronous applications. It is optimized for high-throughput, fire-and-forget inference over large collections of data.

You can submit a batch inference job by pipeline_run, or through REST calls with a published pipeline. Reference:

<https://github.com/Azure/MachineLearningNotebooks/blob/master/how-to-use-azureml/machine-learning-pipeline>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to use a Deep Learning Virtual Machine (DLVM) to train deep learning models using Compute Unified Device Architecture (CUDA) computations. You need to configure the DLVM to support CUDA. What should you implement?

- A. Intel Software Guard Extensions (Intel SGX) technology
- B. Solid State Drives (SSD)
- C. Graphic Processing Unit (GPU)
- D. Computer Processing Unit (CPU) speed increase by using overclocking
- E. High Random Access Memory (RAM) configuration

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Deep Learning Virtual Machine is a pre-configured environment for deep learning using GPU instances.

References:

<https://azuremarketplace.microsoft.com/en-au/marketplace/apps/microsoft-ads.dsvm-deep-learning>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are hired as a data scientist at a winery. The previous data scientist used Azure Machine Learning. You need to review the models and explain how each model makes decisions.

Which explainer modules should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Model type	Explainer
A random forest model for predicting the alcohol content in wine given a set of covariates	<input type="checkbox"/> Tabular <input type="checkbox"/> HAN <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Image
A natural language processing model for analyzing field reports	<input type="checkbox"/> Tree <input type="checkbox"/> HAN <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Image
An image classifier that determines the quality of the grape based upon its physical characteristics.	<input type="checkbox"/> Kernel <input type="checkbox"/> HAN <input type="checkbox"/> Text <input type="checkbox"/> Image

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

info based on

the given model and data sets. The meta explainers leverage all the libraries (SHAP, LIME, Mimic, etc.) that we have integrated or developed. The following are the meta explainers available in the SDK:

Tabular Explainer: Used with tabular datasets. Text Explainer: Used with text datasets. Image Explainer: Used with image datasets. Box 1: Tabular

Box 2: Text

Box 3: Image Reference:

<https://medium.com/microsoftazure/automated-and-interpretable-machine-learning-d07975741298>

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are with a time series dataset in Azure Machine Learning Studio.

You need to split your dataset into training and testing subsets by using the Split Data module. Which splitting mode should you use?

- A. Regular Expression Split
- B. Split Rows with the Randomized split parameter set to true
- C. Relative Expression Split
- D. Recommender Split

Answer: B

Explanation:

Split Rows: Use this option if you just want to divide the data into two parts. You can specify the percentage of data to put in each split, but by default, the data is divided 50-50.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/split-data>

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are a lead data scientist for a project that tracks the health and migration of birds. You create a multi-image classification deep learning model that uses a set of labeled bird photos collected by experts. You plan to use the model to develop a cross-platform mobile app that predicts the species of bird captured by app users.

You must test and deploy the trained model as a web service. The deployed model must meet the following requirements:

- > An authenticated connection must not be required for testing.
- > The deployed model must perform with low latency during inferencing.
- > The REST endpoints must be scalable and should have a capacity to handle large number of requests when multiple end users are using the mobile application.

You need to verify that the web service returns predictions in the expected JSON format when a valid REST request is submitted.

Which compute resources should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Context

Resource

Test

▼
ds-workstation notebook VM
aks-compute cluster
cpu-compute cluster
gpu-compute cluster

Production

▼
ds-workstation notebook VM
aks-compute cluster
cpu-compute cluster
gpu-compute cluster

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: ds-workstation notebook VM

An authenticated connection must not be required for testing.

On a Microsoft Azure virtual machine (VM), including a Data Science Virtual Machine (DSVM), you create local user accounts while provisioning the VM. Users then authenticate to the VM by using these credentials.

Box 2: gpu-compute cluster

Image classification is well suited for GPU compute clusters

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/data-science-virtual-machine/dsvm-common-identity> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/ai/training-deep-learning>

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are using Azure Machine Learning to run an experiment that trains a classification model.

You want to use Hyperdrive to find parameters that optimize the AUC metric for the model. You configure a HyperDriveConfig for the experiment by running the following code:

```
hyperdrive = HyperDriveConfig(estimator=your_estimator,
    hyperparameter_sampling=your_params,
    policy=policy,
    primary_metric_name='AUC',
    primary_metric_goal=PrimaryMetricGoal.MAXIMIZE,
    max_total_runs=6,
    max_concurrent_runs=4)
```

You plan to use this configuration to run a script that trains a random forest model and then tests it with validation data. The label values for the validation data are stored in a variable named y_test variable, and the predicted probabilities from the model are stored in a variable named y_predicted.

You need to add logging to the script to allow Hyperdrive to optimize hyperparameters for the AUC metric. Solution: Run the following code:

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
# code to train model omitted
auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_predicted)
print(np.float(auc))
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use a solution with logging.info(message) instead. Note: Python printing/logging example: logging.info(message)
Destination: Driver logs, Azure Machine Learning designer Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-debug-pipelines>

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a dataset that includes home sales data for a city. The dataset includes the following columns.

Name	Description
Price	The sales price for the house.
Bedrooms	The number of bedrooms in the house.
Size	The size of the house in square feet.
HasGarage	A binary value indicating whether or not the house has a garage.
HomeType	The category of home, for example, apartment, townhouse, single-family home.

Each row in the dataset corresponds to an individual home sales transaction.

You need to use automated machine learning to generate the best model for predicting the sales price based on the features of the house.

Which values should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Setting	Value
Prediction task	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Classification ▼ </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification Forecasting Regression Outlier </div>
Target column	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Price ▼ </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Price Bedrooms Size HasGarage HomeType </div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Regression

Regression is a supervised machine learning technique used to predict numeric values. Box 2: Price

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/create-regression-model-azure-machine-learning-designer>

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create a binary classification model by using Azure Machine Learning Studio.

You must tune hyperparameters by performing a parameter sweep of the model. The parameter sweep must meet the following requirements:

- > iterate all possible combinations of hyperparameters
- > minimize computing resources required to perform the sweep
- > You need to perform a parameter sweep of the model.

Which parameter sweep mode should you use?

- A. Random sweep
- B. Sweep clustering
- C. Entire grid
- D. Random grid

E. Random seed

Answer: D

Explanation:

Maximum number of runs on random grid: This option also controls the number of iterations over a random sampling of parameter values, but the values are not generated randomly from the specified range; instead, a matrix is created of all possible combinations of parameter values and a random sampling is taken over the matrix. This method is more efficient and less prone to regional oversampling or undersampling.

If you are training a model that supports an integrated parameter sweep, you can also set a range of seed values to use and iterate over the random seeds as well. This is optional, but can be useful for avoiding bias introduced by seed selection.

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a multi-class image classification deep learning model that uses a set of labeled photographs. You create the following code to select hyperparameter values when training the model.

```
from azureml.train.hyperdrive import BayesianParameterSampling
param_sampling = BayesianParametersSampling ({
    "learning_rate": uniform(0.01, 0.1),
    "batch_size": choice(16, 32, 64, 128)}
)
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Yes **No**

Hyperparameter combinations for the runs are selected based on how previous samples performed in the previous experiment run.

The learning rate value 0.09 might be used during model training.

You can define an early termination policy for this hyperparameter tuning run.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Hyperparameters are adjustable parameters you choose to train a model that govern the training process itself. Azure Machine Learning allows you to automate hyperparameter exploration in an efficient manner, saving you significant time and resources. You specify the range of hyperparameter values and a maximum number of training runs. The system then automatically launches multiple simultaneous runs with different parameter configurations and finds the configuration that results in the best performance, measured by the metric you choose. Poorly performing training runs are automatically early terminated, reducing wastage of compute resources. These resources are instead used to explore other hyperparameter configurations.

Box 2: Yes

uniform(low, high) - Returns a value uniformly distributed between low and high

Box 3: No

Bayesian sampling does not currently support any early termination policy. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-tune-hyperparameters>

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Exam Topic 3)

You use Azure Machine Learning designer to create a training pipeline for a regression model.

You need to prepare the pipeline for deployment as an endpoint that generates predictions asynchronously for a dataset of input data values.

What should you do?

- A. Clone the training pipeline.
- B. Create a batch inference pipeline from the training pipeline.
- C. Create a real-time inference pipeline from the training pipeline.
- D. Replace the dataset in the training pipeline with an Enter Data Manually module.

Answer: C

Explanation:

You must first convert the training pipeline into a real-time inference pipeline. This process removes training modules and adds web service inputs and outputs to handle requests.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/tutorial-designer-automobile-price-deploy> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/algorithm-module-reference/enter-data-manually>

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create an Azure Machine Learning workspace and a new Azure DevOps organization. You register a model in the workspace and deploy the model to the target environment.

All new versions of the model registered in the workspace must automatically be deployed to the target environment.

You need to configure Azure Pipelines to deploy the model.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Answer Area

- Create a service connection
- Create a release pipeline
- Create a build pipeline
- Create an Azure DevOps project
- Install the Machine Learning extension for Azure Pipelines



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

Step 1: Create an Azure DevOps project

Step 2: Create a release pipeline

> Sign in to your Azure DevOps organization and navigate to your project.

> Go to Pipelines, and then select New pipeline.

Step 3: Install the Machine Learning extension for Azure Pipelines

You must install and configure the Azure CLI and ML extension.

Step 4: Create a service connection

How to set up your service connection

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

Project Settings

General

Overview

Teams

Security

Notifications

Service hooks

Dashboards

Boards

Project configuration

Team configuration

GitHub connections

Pipelines

Service connections

Agent pools

Retention and parallel jobs

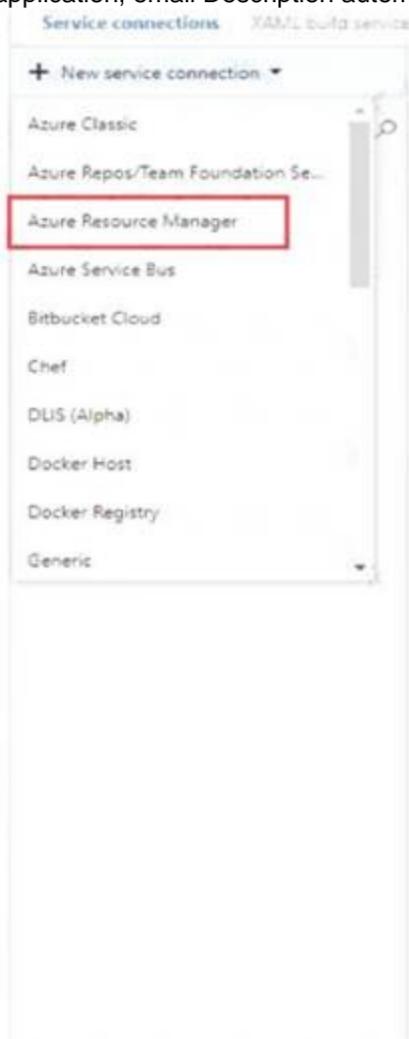
Release retention

Repos

Repositories

Policies

Test



Service connection: demo

Details Roles Request history Policies

INFORMATION

ACTIONS

List of actions that can be performed on this service connection:

- Update service connection
- Manage service connection roles
- Manage Service Principal
- Disconnect

Select AzureMLWorkspace for the scope level, then fill in the following subsequent parameters. Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

Note: How to enable model triggering in a release pipeline

> Go to your release pipeline and add a new artifact. Click on AzureML Model artifact then select the appropriate AzureML service connection and select from the available models in your workspace.

> Enable the deployment trigger on your model artifact as shown here. Every time a new version of that model is registered, a release pipeline will be triggered.

Reference:

<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-air-aiagility.vss-services-azureml> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/pipelines/targets/azure-machine-learning>

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are a data scientist working for a hotel booking website company. You use the Azure Machine Learning service to train a model that identifies fraudulent transactions.

You must deploy the model as an Azure Machine Learning real-time web service using the Model.deploy method in the Azure Machine Learning SDK. The deployed web service must return real-time predictions of fraud based on transaction data input.

You need to create the script that is specified as the entry_script parameter for the InferenceConfig class used to deploy the model.

What should the entry script do?

- A. Start a node on the inference cluster where the web service is deployed.
- B. Register the model with appropriate tags and properties.
- C. Create a Conda environment for the web service compute and install the necessary Python packages.
- D. Load the model and use it to predict labels from input data.
- E. Specify the number of cores and the amount of memory required for the inference compute.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The entry script receives data submitted to a deployed web service and passes it to the model. It then takes the response returned by the model and returns that to the client. The script is specific to your model. It must understand the data that the model expects and returns.

The two things you need to accomplish in your entry script are: Loading your model (using a function called init())

Running your model on input data (using a function called run()) Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-deploy-and-where>

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create a Python script that runs a training experiment in Azure Machine Learning. The script uses the Azure Machine Learning SDK for Python.

You must add a statement that retrieves the names of the logs and outputs generated by the script. You need to reference a Python class object from the SDK for the statement.

Which class object should you use?

- A. Run
- B. ScriptRunConfig
- C. Workspace
- D. Experiment

Answer: A

Explanation:

A run represents a single trial of an experiment. Runs are used to monitor the asynchronous execution of a trial, log metrics and store output of the trial, and to analyze results and access artifacts generated by the trial.

The run Class get_all_logs method downloads all logs for the run to a directory. Reference:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-core/azureml.core.run\(class\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-core/azureml.core.run(class))

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Exam Topic 3)

You deploy a real-time inference service for a trained model.

The deployed model supports a business-critical application, and it is important to be able to monitor the data submitted to the web service and the predictions the data generates.

You need to implement a monitoring solution for the deployed model using minimal administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. View the explanation for the registered model in Azure ML studio.
- B. Enable Azure Application Insights for the service endpoint and view logged data in the Azure portal.
- C. Create an ML Flow tracking URI that references the endpoint, and view the data logged by ML Flow.
- D. View the log files generated by the experiment used to train the model.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configure logging with Azure Machine Learning studio

You can also enable Azure Application Insights from Azure Machine Learning studio. When you're ready to deploy your model as a web service, use the following steps to enable Application Insights:

- * 1. Sign in to the studio at <https://ml.azure.com>.
- * 2. Go to Models and select the model you want to deploy.
- * 3. Select +Deploy.
- * 4. Populate the Deploy model form.
- * 5. Expand the Advanced menu.
- * 6. Select Enable Application Insights diagnostics and data collection.

Advanced

Enable Application Insights diagnostics and data collection

Enable Application Insights diagnostics and data collection

Enable SSL

Enable SSL

Max concurrent requests per container

CPU reserve capacity ⓘ

Memory reserve capacity ⓘ

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-enable-app-insights>

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create a multi-class image classification deep learning experiment by using the PyTorch framework. You plan to run the experiment on an Azure Compute cluster that has nodes with GPU's.

You need to define an Azure Machine Learning service pipeline to perform the monthly retraining of the image classification model. The pipeline must run with minimal cost and minimize the time required to train the model.

Which three pipeline steps should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

- Configure a DataTransferStep() to fetch new image data from public web portal, running on the cpu-compute compute target.
- Configure an EstimatorStep() to run an estimator that runs the bird_classifier_train.py model training script on the gpu_compute compute target.
- Configure a PythonScriptStep() to run both image_fetcher.py and image_resize.py on the cpu-compute compute target.
- Configure an EstimatorStep() to run an estimator that runs the bird_classifier_train.py model training script on the cpu_compute compute target.
- Configure a PythonScriptStep() to run image_fetcher.py on the cpu-compute compute target.
- Configure a PythonScriptStep() to run image_resize.py on the cpu-compute compute target.
- Configure a PythonScriptStep() to run bird_classifier_train.py on the cpu-compute compute target.
- Configure a PythonScriptStep() to run bird_classifier_train.py on the gpu-compute compute target.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Configure a DataTransferStep() to fetch new image data...

Step 2: Configure a PythonScriptStep() to run image_resize.y on the cpu-compute compute target. Step 3: Configure the EstimatorStep() to run training script on the gpu_compute computer target.

The PyTorch estimator provides a simple way of launching a PyTorch training job on a compute target. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-train-pytorch>

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create an Azure Machine Learning workspace named ML-workspace. You also create an Azure Databricks workspace named DB-workspace. DB-workspace contains a cluster named DB-cluster.

You must use DB-cluster to run experiments from notebooks that you import into DB-workspace.

You need to use ML-workspace to track MLflow metrics and artifacts generated by experiments running on DB-cluster. The solution must minimize the need for custom code.

What should you do?

- A. From DB-cluster, configure the Advanced Logging option.
- B. From DB-workspac
- C. configure the Link Azure ML workspace option.
- D. From ML-workspac
- E. create an attached compute.
- F. From ML-workspac
- G. create a compute cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-use-mlflow-azure-databricks>

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are using a Git repository to track work in an Azure Machine Learning workspace. You need to authenticate a Git account by using SSH.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Generate a public/private key pair	
Add the private key to the Git account	
Clone the Git repository by using an SSH repository URL	
Add the public key to the Git account	
Create a new Azure Key Vault resource	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message Description automatically generated

Authenticate your Git Account with SSH: Step 1: Generating a public/private key pair Generate a new SSH key

* 1. Open the terminal window in the Azure Machine Learning Notebook Tab.

* 2. Paste the text below, substituting in your email address. `ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "your_email@example.com"`

This creates a new ssh key, using the provided email as a label.

> Generating public/private rsa key pair.

Step 2: Add the public key to the Git Account

In your terminal window, copy the contents of your public key file. Step 3: Clone the Git repository by using an SSH repository URL

* 1. Copy the SSH Git clone URL from the Git repo.

* 2. Paste the url into the git clone command below, to use your SSH Git repo URL. This will look something like:

`git clone git@example.com:GitUser/azureml-example.git Cloning into 'azureml-example'.`

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/concept-train-model-git-integration>

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are performing clustering by using the K-means algorithm. You need to define the possible termination conditions.

Which three conditions can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. A fixed number of iterations is executed.
- B. The residual sum of squares (RSS) rises above a threshold.
- C. The sum of distances between centroids reaches a maximum.
- D. The residual sum of squares (RSS) falls below a threshold.
- E. Centroids do not change between iterations.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/k-means-clustering> <https://nlp.stanford.edu/IR-book/html/htmledition/k->

means-1.html

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to create a speech recognition deep learning model. The model must support the latest version of Python.

You need to recommend a deep learning framework for speech recognition to include in the Data Science Virtual Machine (DSVM).

What should you recommend?

- A. Apache Drill
- B. Tensorflow
- C. Rattle
- D. Weka

Answer: B

Explanation:

TensorFlow is an open source library for numerical computation and large-scale machine learning. It uses Python to provide a convenient front-end API for building applications with the framework

TensorFlow can train and run deep neural networks for handwritten digit classification, image recognition, word embeddings, recurrent neural networks, sequence-to-sequence models for machine translation, natural language processing, and PDE (partial differential equation) based simulations.

References:

<https://www.infoworld.com/article/3278008/what-is-tensorflow-the-machine-learning-library-explained.html>

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to run a Python script as an Azure Machine Learning experiment.

The script must read files from a hierarchy of folders. The files will be passed to the script as a dataset argument.

You must specify an appropriate mode for the dataset argument.

Which two modes can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. to_pandas_dataframe ()
- B. as_download()
- C. as_upload()
- D. as mount ()

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-core/azureml.data.filedataset?view=azure-ml-py>

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 3)

You previously deployed a model that was trained using a tabular dataset named training-dataset, which is based on a folder of CSV files.

Over time, you have collected the features and predicted labels generated by the model in a folder containing a CSV file for each month. You have created two tabular datasets based on the folder containing the inference data: one named predictions-dataset with a schema that matches the training data exactly, including the predicted label; and another named features-dataset with a schema containing all of the feature columns and a timestamp column based on the filename, which includes the day, month, and year.

You need to create a data drift monitor to identify any changing trends in the feature data since the model was trained. To accomplish this, you must define the required datasets for the data drift monitor.

Which datasets should you use to configure the data drift monitor? To answer, drag the appropriate datasets to the correct data drift monitor options. Each source may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Target datasets	Answer Area
training-dataset	Baseline dataset
predictions-dataset	Target dataset
features-dataset	Target dataset

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Text Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Box 1: training-dataset

Baseline dataset - usually the training dataset for a model. Box 2: predictions-dataset

Target dataset - usually model input data - is compared over time to your baseline dataset. This comparison means that your target dataset must have a timestamp column specified.

The monitor will compare the baseline and target datasets. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-monitor-datasets>

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are using a decision tree algorithm. You have trained a model that generalizes well at a tree depth equal to 10.

You need to select the bias and variance properties of the model with varying tree depth values.

Which properties should you select for each tree depth? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Tree Depth	Bias	Variance
5	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">▼</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">High</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Low</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Identical</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">▼</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">High</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Low</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Identical</div>
15	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">▼</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">High</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Low</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Identical</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">▼</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">High</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Low</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Identical</div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

In decision trees, the depth of the tree determines the variance. A complicated decision tree (e.g. deep) has low bias and high variance.

Note: In statistics and machine learning, the bias–variance tradeoff is the property of a set of predictive models whereby models with a lower bias in parameter estimation have a higher variance of the parameter estimates across samples, and vice versa. Increasing the bias will decrease the variance. Increasing the variance will decrease the bias.

References:

<https://machinelearningmastery.com/gentle-introduction-to-the-bias-variance-trade-off-in-machine-learning/>

NEW QUESTION 79

- (Exam Topic 3)

You use an Azure Machine Learning workspace.

You have a trained model that must be deployed as a web service. Users must authenticate by using Azure Active Directory.

What should you do?

- A. Deploy the model to Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS). During deployment, set the token_auth_enabled parameter of the target configuration object to true
- B. Deploy the model to Azure Container Instance
- C. During deployment, set the auch_enabled parameter of the target configuration object to true
- D. Deploy the model to Azure Container Instance
- E. During deployment, set the coken_auch_enabled parameter of the target configuration object to true
- F. Deploy the model to Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS). During deployment, set the auc
- G. enabled parameter of the target configuration object to true

Answer: A

Explanation:

To control token authentication, use the token_auth_enabled parameter when you create or update a deployment

Token authentication is disabled by default when you deploy to Azure Kubernetes Service.

Note: The model deployments created by Azure Machine Learning can be configured to use one of two authentication methods:

key-based: A static key is used to authenticate to the web service.

token-based: A temporary token must be obtained from the Azure Machine Learning workspace (using Azure Active Directory) and used to authenticate to the web service.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-authenticate-web-service>

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create a multi-class image classification deep learning model.

The model must be retrained monthly with the new image data fetched from a public web portal. You create an Azure Machine Learning pipeline to fetch new data, standardize the size of images, and retrain the model.

You need to use the Azure Machine Learning SDK to configure the schedule for the pipeline.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Publish the pipeline.	
Retrieve the pipeline ID.	
Create a ScheduleRecurrence(frequency= 'Month', interval=1, start_time='2019-01-01T00:00:00') object.	
Define a pipeline parameter named RunDate .	
Define a new Azure Machine Learning pipeline StepRun object with the step ID of the first step in the pipeline.	
Define an Azure Machine Learning pipeline schedule using the schedule.create method with the defined recurrence specification.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Publish the pipeline.

To schedule a pipeline, you'll need a reference to your workspace, the identifier of your published pipeline, and the name of the experiment in which you wish to create the schedule.

Step 2: Retrieve the pipeline ID. Needed for the schedule.

Step 3: Create a ScheduleRecurrence..

To run a pipeline on a recurring basis, you'll create a schedule. A Schedule associates a pipeline, an experiment, and a trigger.

First create a schedule. Example: Create a Schedule that begins a run every 15 minutes: recurrence = ScheduleRecurrence(frequency="Minute", interval=15)

Step 4: Define an Azure Machine Learning pipeline schedule.. Example, continued:

recurring_schedule = Schedule.create(ws, name="MyRecurringSchedule", description="Based on time",

pipeline_id=pipeline_id, experiment_name=experiment_name, recurrence=recurrence)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-schedule-pipelines>

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to select a pre built development environment for a series of data science experiments. You must use the R language for the experiments. Which three environments can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. MI.NET Library on a local environment
- B. Azure Machine Learning Studio
- C. Data Science Virtual Machine (OSVM)
- D. Azure Data bricks
- E. Azure Cognitive Services

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to use Hyperdrive to optimize the hyperparameters selected when training a model. You create the following code to define options for the hyperparameter experiment

```
import azureml.train.hyperdrive.parameter_expressions as pe
from azureml.train.hyperdrive import GridParameterSampling, HyperDriveConfig

param_sampling = GridParameterSampling({
    "max_depth" : pe.choice(6, 7, 8, 9),
    "learning_rate" : pe.choice(0.05, 0.1, 0.15)
})
hyperdrive_run_config = HyperDriveConfig(
    estimator = estimator,
    hyperparameter_sampling = param_sampling,
    policy = None,
    primary_metric_name = "auc",
    primary_metric_goal = PrimaryMetricGoal.MAXIMIZE,

    estimator = estimator,
    hyperparameter_sampling = param_sampling,
    policy = None,
    primary_metric_name = "auc",
    primary_metric_goal = PrimaryMetricGoal.MAXIMIZE,
    max_total_runs = 50,
    max_concurrent_runs = 4)
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

	Yes	No
There will be 50 runs for this hyperparameter tuning experiment.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can use the policy parameter in the HyperDriveConfig class to specify a security policy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The experiment will create a run for every possible value for the learning rate parameter between 0.05 and 0.15.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: No

max_total_runs (50 here)

The maximum total number of runs to create. This is the upper bound; there may be fewer runs when the sample space is smaller than this value.

Box 2: Yes

Policy EarlyTerminationPolicy

The early termination policy to use. If None - the default, no early termination policy will be used. Box 3: No

Discrete hyperparameters are specified as a choice among discrete values. choice can be: one or more comma-separated values

> a range object

> any arbitrary list object Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-train-core/azureml.train.hyperdrive.hyperdriveconfig> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-tune-hyperparameters>

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a Python script named train.py in a local folder named scripts. The script trains a regression model by using scikit-learn. The script includes code to load a training data file which is also located in the scripts folder.

You must run the script as an Azure ML experiment on a compute cluster named aml-compute.

You need to configure the run to ensure that the environment includes the required packages for model training. You have instantiated a variable named aml-compute that references the target compute cluster.

Solution: Run the following code:

```
from azureml.train.sklearn import SKLearn
sk_est = SKLearn(source_directory='./scripts',
    compute_target=aml-compute,
    entry_script='train.py')
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scikit-learn estimator provides a simple way of launching a scikit-learn training job on a compute target. It is implemented through the SKLearn class, which can be used to support single-node CPU training.

Example:

```
from azureml.train.sklearn import SKLearn
}
estimator = SKLearn(source_directory=project_folder, compute_target=compute_target, entry_script='train_iris.py'
)
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-train-scikit-learn>

NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are implementing a machine learning model to predict stock prices. The model uses a PostgreSQL database and requires GPU processing. You need to create a virtual machine that is pre-configured with the required tools. What should you do?

- A. Create a Data Science Virtual Machine (DSVM) Windows edition.
- B. Create a Geo AI Data Science Virtual Machine (Geo-DSVM) Windows edition.
- C. Create a Deep Learning Virtual Machine (DLVM) Linux edition.
- D. Create a Deep Learning Virtual Machine (DLVM) Windows edition.
- E. Create a Data Science Virtual Machine (DSVM) Linux edition.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are creating a model to predict the price of a student's artwork depending on the following variables: the student's length of education, degree type, and art form.

You start by creating a linear regression model. You need to evaluate the linear regression model.

Solution: Use the following metrics: Mean Absolute Error, Root Mean Absolute Error, Relative Absolute Error, Relative Squared Error, and the Coefficient of Determination.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The following metrics are reported for evaluating regression models. When you compare models, they are ranked by the metric you select for evaluation.

Mean absolute error (MAE) measures how close the predictions are to the actual outcomes; thus, a lower score is better.

Root mean squared error (RMSE) creates a single value that summarizes the error in the model. By squaring the difference, the metric disregards the difference between over-prediction and under-prediction.

Relative absolute error (RAE) is the relative absolute difference between expected and actual values; relative because the mean difference is divided by the arithmetic mean.

Relative squared error (RSE) similarly normalizes the total squared error of the predicted values by dividing by the total squared error of the actual values.

Mean Zero One Error (MZOE) indicates whether the prediction was correct or not. In other words: $\text{ZeroOneLoss}(x,y) = 1$ when $x \neq y$; otherwise 0.

Coefficient of determination, often referred to as R², represents the predictive power of the model as a value between 0 and 1. Zero means the model is random (explains nothing); 1 means there is a perfect fit. However, caution should be used in interpreting R² values, as low values can be entirely normal and high values can be suspect.

AUC.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/evaluate-model>

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You train a classification model by using a logistic regression algorithm.

You must be able to explain the model's predictions by calculating the importance of each feature, both as an overall global relative importance value and as a measure of local importance for a specific set of predictions.

You need to create an explainer that you can use to retrieve the required global and local feature importance values.

Solution: Create a MimicExplainer. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead use Permutation Feature Importance Explainer (PFI).

Note 1: Mimic explainer is based on the idea of training global surrogate models to mimic blackbox models. A global surrogate model is an intrinsically interpretable model that is trained to approximate the predictions of any black box model as accurately as possible. Data scientists can interpret the surrogate model to draw conclusions about the black box model.

Note 2: Permutation Feature Importance Explainer (PFI): Permutation Feature Importance is a technique used to explain classification and regression models. At a high level, the way it works is by randomly shuffling data one feature at a time for the entire dataset and calculating how much the performance metric of interest changes. The larger the change, the more important that feature is. PFI can explain the overall behavior of any underlying model but does not explain individual predictions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-machine-learning-interpretability>

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to explore demographic data for home ownership in various cities. The data is in a CSV file with the following format:

age,city,income,home_owner 21,Chicago,50000,0 35,Seattle,120000,1 23,Seattle,65000,0 45,Seattle,130000,1 18,Chicago,48000,0

You need to run an experiment in your Azure Machine Learning workspace to explore the data and log the results. The experiment must log the following information:

- > the number of observations in the dataset
- > a box plot of income by home_owner
- > a dictionary containing the city names and the average income for each city

You need to use the appropriate logging methods of the experiment's run object to log the required information.

How should you complete the code? To answer, drag the appropriate code segments to the correct locations. Each code segment may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Code segments

- log
- log_list
- log_row
- log_table
- log_image

Answer Area

```
from azureml.core import Experiment, Run
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Create an Azure ML experiment in workspace
experiment = Experiment(workspace = ws, name = "demo-experiment")
# Start logging data from the experiment
run = experiment.start_logging()
# load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('research/demographics.csv')
# Log the number of observations
row_count = (len(data))
run.log(Segment("observations", row_count))
# Log box plot for income by home_owner
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(9, 6))
ax = fig.gca()
data.boxplot(column = 'income', by = "home_owner", ax = ax)
ax.set_title('income by home_owner')
ax.set_ylabel('income')
run.log_image(Segment(name = 'income_by_home_owner', plot = fig))
# Create a dataframe of mean income per city
mean_inc_df = data.groupby('city')['income'].agg(np.mean).to_frame().reset_index()
# Convert to a dictionary
mean_inc_dict = mean_inc_df.to_dict('dict')
# Log city names and average income dictionary
run.log_table(Segment(name="mean_income_by_city", value= mean_inc_dict))
# Complete tracking and get link to details
run.complete()
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: log

The number of observations in the dataset. `run.log(name, value, description=)`

Scalar values: Log a numerical or string value to the run with the given name. Logging a metric to a run causes that metric to be stored in the run record in the experiment. You can log the same metric multiple times within a run, the result being considered a vector of that metric.

Example: `run.log("accuracy", 0.95)`

Box 2: log_image

A box plot of income by home_owner.

log_image Log an image to the run record. Use log_image to log a .PNG image file or a matplotlib plot to the run. These images will be visible and comparable in the run record.

Example: `run.log_image("ROC", plot=plt)` Box 3: log_table

A dictionary containing the city names and the average income for each city. log_table: Log a dictionary object to the run with the given name.

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a Python script that executes a pipeline. The script includes the following code:

```
from azureml.core import Experiment
```

```
pipeline_run = Experiment(ws, 'pipeline_test').submit(pipeline) You want to test the pipeline before deploying the script.
```

You need to display the pipeline run details written to the STDOUT output when the pipeline completes. Which code segment should you add to the test script?

- A. pipeline_run.get.metrics()
- B. pipeline_run.wait_for_completion(show_output=True)
- C. pipeline_param = PipelineParameter(name="stdout", default_value="console")
- D. pipeline_run.get_status()

Answer: B

Explanation:

wait_for_completion: Wait for the completion of this run. Returns the status object after the wait. Syntax: wait_for_completion(show_output=False, wait_post_processing=False, raise_on_error=True) Parameter: show_output Indicates whether to show the run output on sys.stdout.

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a Python data frame named salesData in the following format:

	shop	2017	2018
0	Shop X	34	25
1	Shop Y	65	76
2	Shop Z	48	55

The data frame must be unpivoted to a long data format as follows:

	shop	year	value
0	Shop X	2017	34
1	Shop Y	2017	65
2	Shop Z	2017	48
3	Shop X	2018	25
4	Shop Y	2018	76
5	Shop Z	2018	55

You need to use the pandas.melt() function in Python to perform the transformation.

How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
import pandas as pd
salesData = pd.melt(
```

dataFrame

pandas

salesData

year

shop

year

value

Shop X, Shop Y, Shop Z

'shop'

'year'

['year']

['2017', '2018']

```
, id_vars=' ', value_vars= )
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: dataFrame

Syntax: pandas.melt(frame, id_vars=None, value_vars=None, var_name=None, value_name='value', col_level=None)[source]

Where frame is a DataFrame Box 2: shop

Parameter id_vars id_vars : tuple, list, or ndarray, optional Column(s) to use as identifier variables.

Box 3: ['2017','2018']

value_vars : tuple, list, or ndarray, optional

Column(s) to unpivot. If not specified, uses all columns that are not set as id_vars. Example:

df = pd.DataFrame({'A': {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'},

'B': {0: 1, 1: 3, 2: 5},

'C': {0: 2, 1: 4, 2: 6}})

pd.melt(df, id_vars=['A'], value_vars=['B', 'C']) A variable value

0 a B 1

1 b B 3

2 c B 5

3 a C 2

4 b C 4

5 c C 6

References:

<https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.melt.html>

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a Python script that executes a pipeline. The script includes the following code: from azureml.core import Experiment

pipeline_run = Experiment(ws, 'pipeline_test').submit(pipeline) You want to test the pipeline before deploying the script.

You need to display the pipeline run details written to the STDOUT output when the pipeline completes. Which code segment should you add to the test script?

- A. pipeline_run.get.metrics()

- B. pipeline_run.wait_for_completion(show_output=True)
- C. pipeline_param = PipelineParameter(name="stdout", default_value="console")
- D. pipeline_run.get_status()

Answer: B

Explanation:

wait_for_completion: Wait for the completion of this run. Returns the status object after the wait. Syntax: wait_for_completion(show_output=False, wait_post_processing=False, raise_on_error=True) Parameter: show_output Indicates whether to show the run output on sys.stdout.

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create an experiment in Azure Machine Learning Studio. You add a training dataset that contains 10,000 rows. The first 9,000 rows represent class 0 (90 percent).

The remaining 1,000 rows represent class 1 (10 percent).

The training set is imbalances between two classes. You must increase the number of training examples for class 1 to 4,000 by using 5 data rows. You add the Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) module to the experiment.

You need to configure the module.

Which values should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

SMOTE

Label column

Selected columns:
All labels

Launch column selector

SMOTE percentage

0
300
3000
4000

Number of nearest neighbors

0
1
5
4000

Random seed

0

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 300

You type 300 (%), the module triples the percentage of minority cases (3000) compared to the original dataset (1000).

Box 2: 5

We should use 5 data rows.

Use the Number of nearest neighbors option to determine the size of the feature space that the SMOTE algorithm uses when in building new cases. A nearest neighbor is a row of data (a case) that is very similar to some target case. The distance between any two cases is measured by combining the weighted vectors of all features.

By increasing the number of nearest neighbors, you get features from more cases.

By keeping the number of nearest neighbors low, you use features that are more like those in the original sample.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/sMOTE>

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are using Azure Machine Learning to run an experiment that trains a classification model.

You want to use Hyperdrive to find parameters that optimize the AUC metric for the model. You configure a HyperDriveConfig for the experiment by running the following code:

```
hyperdrive = HyperDriveConfig(estimator=your_estimator,
    hyperparameter_sampling=your_params,
    policy=policy,
    primary_metric_name='AUC',
    primary_metric_goal=PrimaryMetricGoal.MAXIMIZE,
    max_total_runs=6,
    max_concurrent_runs=4)
```

variable named y_test variable, and the predicted probabilities from the model are stored in a variable named y_predicted. You need to add logging to the script to allow Hyperdrive to optimize hyperparameters for the AUC metric. Solution: Run the following code:

```
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
import logging
# code to train model omitted
auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_predicted)
logging.info("AUC: " + str(auc))
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Python printing/logging example: logging.info(message)

Destination: Driver logs, Azure Machine Learning designer

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-debug-pipelines>

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are analyzing a dataset containing historical data from a local taxi company. You are developing a regression a regression model.

You must predict the fare of a taxi trip.

You need to select performance metrics to correctly evaluate the regression model. Which two metrics can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an F1 score that is high
- B. an R Squared value close to 1
- C. an R-Squared value close to 0
- D. a Root Mean Square Error value that is high
- E. a Root Mean Square Error value that is low
- F. an F 1 score that is low.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/evaluate-model>

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Exam Topic 3)

You use the Azure Machine Learning SDK to run a training experiment that trains a classification model and calculates its accuracy metric.

The model will be retrained each month as new data is available. You must register the model for use in a batch inference pipeline.

You need to register the model and ensure that the models created by subsequent retraining experiments are registered only if their accuracy is higher than the currently registered model.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Specify a different name for the model each time you register it.
- B. Register the model with the same name each time regardless of accuracy, and always use the latest version of the model in the batch inferencing pipeline.
- C. Specify the model framework version when registering the model, and only register subsequent models if this value is higher.
- D. Specify a property named accuracy with the accuracy metric as a value when registering the model, and only register subsequent models if their accuracy is higher than the accuracy property value of the currently registered model.
- E. Specify a tag named accuracy with the accuracy metric as a value when registering the model, and only register subsequent models if their accuracy is higher than the accuracy tag value of the currently registered mode

Answer: CE

Explanation:

E: Using tags, you can track useful information such as the name and version of the machine learning library used to train the model. Note that tags must be alphanumeric.

Reference:

<https://notebooks.azure.com/xavierheriat/projects/azureml-getting-started/html/how-to-use-azureml/deployment/>

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are analyzing a dataset by using Azure Machine Learning Studio.
YOU need to generate a statistical summary that contains the p value and the unique value count for each feature column.
Which two modules can you users? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Execute Python Script
- B. Export Count Table
- C. Convert to Indicator Values
- D. Summarize Data
- E. Compute linear Correlation

Answer: BE

Explanation:

The Export Count Table module is provided for backward compatibility with experiments that use the Build Count Table (deprecated) and Count Featurizer (deprecated) modules.

E: Summarize Data statistics are useful when you want to understand the characteristics of the complete dataset. For example, you might need to know: How many missing values are there in each column? How many unique values are there in a feature column? What is the mean and standard deviation for each column?

The module calculates the important scores for each column, and returns a row of summary statistics for each variable (data column) provided as input.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/export-count-table> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/summarize-data>

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are creating a new experiment in Azure Machine Learning Studio.

One class has a much smaller number of observations than the other classes in the training set. You need to select an appropriate data sampling strategy to compensate for the class imbalance. Solution: You use the Scale and Reduce sampling mode.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead use the Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) sampling mode.

Note: SMOTE is used to increase the number of underrepresented cases in a dataset used for machine learning. SMOTE is a better way of increasing the number of rare cases than simply duplicating existing cases.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/smote>

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are evaluating a Python NumPy array that contains six data points defined as follows: data = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60]

You must generate the following output by using the k-fold algorithm implantation in the Python Scikit-learn machine learning library:

train: [10 40 50 60], test: [20 30]

train: [20 30 40 60], test: [10 50]

train: [10 20 30 50], test: [40 60]

You need to implement a cross-validation to generate the output.

How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate code segment in the dialog box in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```

from numpy import array
from sklearn.model_selection import 
data = array([10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60])
kfold = Kfold(n_splits=, shuffle = True, random_state=1)
for train, test in kFold, split(, ):
print('train: %s, test: %5' % (data[train], data[test]))

```

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: k-fold

Box 2: 3

K-F olds cross-validator provides train/test indices to split data in train/test sets. Split dataset into k consecutive folds (without shuffling by default).

The parameter n_splits (int, default=3) is the number of folds. Must be at least 2. Box 3: data

Example: Example:

>>>

```
>>> from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
```

```
>>> X = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4], [1, 2], [3, 4]])
```

```
>>> y = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
>>> kf = KFold(n_splits=2)
```

```
>>> kf.get_n_splits(X) 2
```

```
>>> print(kf)
```

```
KFold(n_splits=2, random_state=None, shuffle=False)
```

```
>>> for train_index, test_index in kf.split(X): print("TRAIN:", train_index, "TEST:", test_index) X_train, X_test = X[train_index], X[test_index] y_train, y_test = y[train_index], y[test_index] TRAIN: [2 3] TEST: [0 1]
```

```
TRAIN: [0 1] TEST: [2 3]
```

References:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/generated/sklearn.model_selection.KFold.html

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are building recurrent neural network to perform a binary classification.

The training loss, validation loss, training accuracy, and validation accuracy of each training epoch has been provided. You need to identify whether the classification model is over fitted.

Which of the following is correct?

- A. The training loss increases while the validation loss decreases when training the model.
- B. The training loss decreases while the validation loss increases when training the model.
- C. The training loss stays constant and the validation loss decreases when training the model.
- D. The training loss .stays constant and the validation loss stays on a constant value and close to the training loss value when training the model.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An overfit model is one where performance on the train set is good and continues to improve, whereas performance on the validation set improves to a point and then begins to degrade.

References:

<https://machinelearningmastery.com/diagnose-overfitting-underfitting-lstm-models/>

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are tuning a hyperparameter for an algorithm. The following table shows a data set with different hyperparameter, training error, and validation errors.

Hyperparameter (H)	Training error (TE)	Validation error (VE)
1	105	95
2	200	85
3	250	100
4	105	100
5	400	50

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic.

Question

Answer Choise

Which H value should you select based on the data?

1
2
3
4
5

What H value displays the poorest training result?

1
2
3
4
5

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 4
Choose the one which has lower training and validation error and also the closest match. Minimize variance (difference between validation error and train error).
Box 2: 5
Minimize variance (difference between validation error and train error). Reference:
<https://medium.com/comet-ml/organizing-machine-learning-projects-project-management-guidelines-2d2b8565>

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam Topic 3)

Your team is building a data engineering and data science development environment. The environment must support the following requirements:

- > support Python and Scala
- > compose data storage, movement, and processing services into automated data pipelines
- > the same tool should be used for the orchestration of both data engineering and data science
- > support workload isolation and interactive workloads
- > enable scaling across a cluster of machines You need to create the environment.

What should you do?

- A. Build the environment in Apache Hive for HDInsight and use Azure Data Factory for orchestration.
- B. Build the environment in Azure Databricks and use Azure Data Factory for orchestration.
- C. Build the environment in Apache Spark for HDInsight and use Azure Container Instances for orchestration.
- D. Build the environment in Azure Databricks and use Azure Container Instances for orchestration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Azure Databricks, we can create two different types of clusters.
> Standard, these are the default clusters and can be used with Python, R, Scala and SQL
> High-concurrency
Azure Databricks is fully integrated with Azure Data Factory.

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to use the Hyperdrive feature of Azure Machine Learning to determine the optimal hyperparameter values when training a model.

You must use Hyperdrive to try combinations of the following hyperparameter values. You must not apply an early termination policy.

learning_rate: any value between 0.001 and 0.1

- batch_size: 16, 32, or 64

You need to configure the sampling method for the Hyperdrive experiment

Which two sampling methods can you use? Each correct answer is a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Grid sampling
- B. No sampling
- C. Bayesian sampling
- D. Random sampling

Answer: CD

Explanation:

C: Bayesian sampling is based on the Bayesian optimization algorithm and makes intelligent choices on the hyperparameter values to sample next. It picks the sample based on how the previous samples performed, such that the new sample improves the reported primary metric.

Bayesian sampling does not support any early termination policy Example:

```
from azureml.train.hyperdrive import BayesianParameterSampling from azureml.train.hyperdrive import uniform, choice param_sampling = BayesianParameterSampling( { "learning_rate": uniform(0.05, 0.1), "batch_size": choice(16, 32, 64, 128) } )
```

D: In random sampling, hyperparameter values are randomly selected from the defined search space. Random sampling allows the search space to include both discrete and continuous hyperparameters.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-tune-hyperparameters>

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to run a Python script as an Azure Machine Learning experiment. The script contains the following code:

```
import os, argparse, glob from azureml.core import Run parser = argparse.ArgumentParser() parser.add_argument('--input-data', type=str, dest='data_folder') args = parser.parse_args() data_path = args.data_folder file_paths = glob.glob(data_path + "/*.jpg")
```

You must specify a file dataset as an input to the script. The dataset consists of multiple large image files and must be streamed directly from its source.

You need to write code to define a ScriptRunConfig object for the experiment and pass the ds dataset as an argument.

Which code segment should you use?

- A. arguments = ['--input-data', ds.to_pandas_dataframe()]
- B. arguments = ['--input-data', ds.as_mount()]
- C. arguments = ['--data-data', ds]
- D. arguments = ['--input-data', ds.as_download()]

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you have structured data not yet registered as a dataset, create a TabularDataset and use it directly in your training script for your local or remote experiment.

To load the TabularDataset to pandas DataFrame df = dataset.to_pandas_dataframe()

Note: TabularDataset represents data in a tabular format created by parsing the provided file or list of files. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-train-with-datasets>

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are creating a model to predict the price of a student's artwork depending on the following variables: the student's length of education, degree type, and art form.

You start by creating a linear regression model. You need to evaluate the linear regression model.

Solution: Use the following metrics: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 score and AUC. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Those are metrics for evaluating classification models, instead use: Mean Absolute Error, Root Mean Absolute Error, Relative Absolute Error, Relative Squared Error, and the Coefficient of Determination.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/evaluate-model>

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You train and register a machine learning model.

You plan to deploy the model as a real-time web service. Applications must use key-based authentication to use the model.

You need to deploy the web service.

Solution:

Create an AksWebservice instance.

Set the value of the auth_enabled property to False.

Set the value of the token_auth_enabled property to True.

Deploy the model to the service. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead use only auth_enabled = TRUE Note: Key-based authentication.

Web services deployed on AKS have key-based auth enabled by default. ACI-deployed services have key-based auth disabled by default, but you can enable it by setting `auth_enabled = TRUE` when creating the ACI web service. The following is an example of creating an ACI deployment configuration with key-based auth enabled.
`deployment_config <- aci_websevice_deployment_config(cpu_cores = 1, memory_gb = 1, auth_enabled = TRUE)` Reference:
<https://azure.github.io/azureml-sdk-for-r/articles/deploying-models.html>

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Exam Topic 3)

You configure a Deep Learning Virtual Machine for Windows.

You need to recommend tools and frameworks to perform the following:

- > Build deep neural network (DNN) models
- > Perform interactive data exploration and visualization

Which tools and frameworks should you recommend? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct tasks. Each tool may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Tools	Answer Area
Vowpal Wabbit	Task
PowerBI Desktop	Build DNN models
Azure Data Factory	Enable interactive data exploration and visualization
Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit	Tool
	Tool

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Vowpal Wabbit

Use the Train Vowpal Wabbit Version 8 module in Azure Machine Learning Studio (classic), to create a machine learning model by using Vowpal Wabbit.

Box 2: PowerBI Desktop

Power BI Desktop is a powerful visual data exploration and interactive reporting tool

BI is a name given to a modern approach to business decision making in which users are empowered to find, explore, and share insights from data across the enterprise.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/train-vowpal-wabbit-version-> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/scenarios/interactive-data-exploration>

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are creating a machine learning model in Python. The provided dataset contains several numerical columns and one text column. The text column represents a product's category. The product category will always be one of the following:

- > Bikes
- > Cars
- > Vans
- > Boats

You are building a regression model using the scikit-learn Python package.

You need to transform the text data to be compatible with the scikit-learn Python package.

How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```

from sklearn import linear_model
import
    pandas as df
    numpy as df
    scipy as df

dataset = df.read_csv("data\\ProductSales.csv")
ProductCategoryMapping = {"Bikes":1, "Cars":2, "Boats": 3,
"Vans": 4}
dataset['ProductCategoryMapping'] =
dataset['ProductCategory'].
    map[ProductCategoryMapping]
    reduce[ProductCategoryMapping]
    transpose[ProductCategoryMapping]

regr = linear_model.LinearRegression()
X_train = dataset[['ProductCategoryMapping', 'ProductSize',
'ProductCost']]
y_train = dataset[['Sales']]
regr.fit(X_train, y_train)

```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: pandas as df

Pandas takes data (like a CSV or TSV file, or a SQL database) and creates a Python object with rows and columns called data frame that looks very similar to table in a statistical software (think Excel or SPSS for example).

Box 2: transpose[ProductCategoryMapping] Reshape the data from the pandas Series to columns. Reference: <https://datascienceplus.com/linear-regression-in-python/>

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create a new Azure Databricks workspace.

You configure a new cluster for long-running tasks with mixed loads on the compute cluster as shown in the image below.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Code for each user runs as a separate process

	▼
Yes	
No	

The number of workers is fixed for the entire duration of the job

	▼
Yes	
No	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: No
Running user code in separate processes is not possible in Scala. Box 2: No
Autoscaling is enabled. Minimum 2 workers, Maximum 8 workers. Reference:
<https://docs.databricks.com/clusters/configure.html>

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are a data scientist building a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) for image classification. The CNN model you built shows signs of overfitting. You need to reduce overfitting and converge the model to an optimal fit.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Reduce the amount of training data.
- B. Add an additional dense layer with 64 input units
- C. Add L1/L2 regularization.
- D. Use training data augmentation
- E. Add an additional dense layer with 512 input units.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

References:

<https://machinelearningmastery.com/how-to-reduce-overfitting-in-deep-learning-with-weight-regularization/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convolutional_neural_network

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are a data scientist using Azure Machine Learning Studio.

You need to normalize values to produce an output column into bins to predict a target column. Solution: Apply an Equal Width with Custom Start and Stop binning mode.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use the Entropy MDL binning mode which has a target column. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/group-data-into-bins>

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are a data scientist using Azure Machine Learning Studio.

You need to normalize values to produce an output column into bins to predict a target column. Solution: Apply a Quantiles normalization with a QuantileIndex normalization.

Does the solution meet the GOAL?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Use the Entropy MDL binning mode which has a target column. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/group-data-into-bins>

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have the following code. The code prepares an experiment to run a script:

```
from azureml.core import Workspace, Experiment, Run, ScriptRunConfig

ws = Workspace.from_config()
script_config = ScriptRunConfig(source_directory='experiment_files',
                                script='experiment.py')

script_experiment = Experiment(workspace=ws, name='script-experiment')
```

The experiment must be run on local computer using the default environment. You need to add code to start the experiment and run the script.

Which code segment should you use?

- A. run = script_experiment.start_logging()
- B. run = Run(experiment=script_experiment)
- C. ws.get_run(run_id=experiment.id)
- D. run = script_experiment.submit(config=script_config)

Answer: D

Explanation:

The experiment class submit method submits an experiment and return the active created run.

Syntax: submit(config, tags=None, **kwargs) Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-core/azureml.core.experiment.experiment>

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a model with a large difference between the training and validation error values. You must create a new model and perform cross-validation.

You need to identify a parameter set for the new model using Azure Machine Learning Studio.

Which module you should use for each step? To answer, drag the appropriate modules to the correct steps. Each module may be used once or more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Modules	Step	Module
Two-Class Boosted Decision Tree	Define the parameter scope	
Partition and Sample	Define the cross-validation settings	
Tune Model Hyperparameters	Define the metric	
Split Data	Train, evaluate, and compare	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Split data

Box 2: Partition and Sample

Box 3: Two-Class Boosted Decision Tree Box 4: Tune Model Hyperparameters

Integrated train and tune: You configure a set of parameters to use, and then let the module iterate over multiple combinations, measuring accuracy until it finds a "best" model. With most learner modules, you can choose which parameters should be changed during the training process, and which should remain fixed.

We recommend that you use Cross-Validate Model to establish the goodness of the model given the specified parameters. Use Tune Model Hyperparameters to identify the optimal parameters. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/partition-and-sample>

NEW QUESTION 169

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a dataset that contains 2,000 rows. You are building a machine learning classification model by using Azure Learning Studio. You add a Partition and Sample module to the experiment.

You need to configure the module. You must meet the following requirements:

- > Divide the data into subsets
- > Assign the rows into folds using a round-robin method
- > Allow rows in the dataset to be reused

How should you configure the module? To answer, select the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Use the Split data into partitions option when you want to divide the dataset into subsets of the data. This option is also useful when you want to create a custom number of folds for cross-validation, or to split rows into several groups.

- > For Partition or sample mode, select Assign to Folds.
- > Use replacement in the partitioning: Select this option if you want the sampled row to be put back into the pool of rows for potential reuse. As a result, the same row might be assigned to several folds.
- > If you do not use replacement (the default option), the sampled row is not put back into the pool of rows for potential reuse. As a result, each row can be assigned to only one fold.
- >

Randomized split: Select this option if you want rows to be randomly assigned to folds. If you do not select this option, rows are assigned to folds using the round-robin method. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/partition-and-sample>

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Exam Topic 3)

You use Azure Machine Learning designer to create a real-time service endpoint. You have a single Azure Machine Learning service compute resource. You train the model and prepare the real-time pipeline for deployment. You need to publish the inference pipeline as a web service. Which compute type should you use?

- A. HDInsight
- B. Azure Databricks
- C. Azure Kubernetes Services
- D. the existing Machine Learning Compute resource
- E. a new Machine Learning Compute resource

Answer: C

Explanation:

Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) can be used for real-time inference. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/concept-compute-target>

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are creating a machine learning model. You have a dataset that contains null rows.

You need to use the Clean Missing Data module in Azure Machine Learning Studio to identify and resolve the null and missing data in the dataset.

Which parameter should you use?

- A. Replace with mean
- B. Remove entire column
- C. Remove entire row
- D. Hot Deck

Answer: B

Explanation:

Remove entire row: Completely removes any row in the dataset that has one or more missing values. This is useful if the missing value can be considered randomly missing.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/clean-missing-data>

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Exam Topic 3)

You have a comma-separated values (CSV) file containing data from which you want to train a classification model.

You are using the Automated Machine Learning interface in Azure Machine Learning studio to train the classification model. You set the task type to Classification.

You need to ensure that the Automated Machine Learning process evaluates only linear models. What should you do?

- A. Add all algorithms other than linear ones to the blocked algorithms list.
- B. Set the Exit criterion option to a metric score threshold.
- C. Clear the option to perform automatic featurization.
- D. Clear the option to enable deep learning.
- E. Set the task type to Regression.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Automatic featurization can fit non-linear models. Reference: <https://econml.azurewebsites.net/spec/estimation/dml.html>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-use-automated-ml-for-ml-models>

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create a binary classification model. You need to evaluate the model performance.

Which two metrics can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. relative absolute error
- B. precision
- C. accuracy
- D. mean absolute error
- E. coefficient of determination

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The evaluation metrics available for binary classification models are: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 Score, and AUC.

Note: A very natural question is: 'Out of the individuals whom the model, how many were classified correctly (TP)?'

This question can be answered by looking at the Precision of the model, which is the proportion of positives that are classified correctly.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio/evaluate-model-performance>

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are building a regression model for estimating the number of calls during an event.

You need to determine whether the feature values achieve the conditions to build a Poisson regression model. Which two conditions must the feature set contain?

Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE:

Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. The label data must be a negative value.
- B. The label data can be positive or negative.
- C. The label data must be a positive value.
- D. The label data must be non-discrete.
- E. The data must be whole numbers.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

Poisson regression is intended for use in regression models that are used to predict numeric values, typically counts. Therefore, you should use this module to create your regression model only if the values you are trying to predict fit the following conditions:

- The response variable has a Poisson distribution.
- Counts cannot be negative. The method will fail outright if you attempt to use it with negative labels.
- A Poisson distribution is a discrete distribution; therefore, it is not meaningful to use this method with non-whole numbers.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/poisson-regression>

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You train a classification model by using a logistic regression algorithm.

You must be able to explain the model's predictions by calculating the importance of each feature, both as an overall global relative importance value and as a measure of local importance for a specific set of predictions.

You need to create an explainer that you can use to retrieve the required global and local feature importance values.

Solution: Create a PFIE explainer. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Permutation Feature Importance Explainer (PFI): Permutation Feature Importance is a technique used to explain classification and regression models. At a high level, the way it works is by randomly shuffling data one feature at a time for the entire dataset and calculating how much the performance metric of interest changes. The larger the change, the more important that feature is. PFI can explain the overall behavior of any underlying model but does not explain individual predictions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-machine-learning-interpretability>

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 3)

You plan to run a script as an experiment using a Script Run Configuration. The script uses modules from the scipy library as well as several Python packages that are not typically installed in a default conda environment.

You plan to run the experiment on your local workstation for small datasets and scale out the experiment by running it on more powerful remote compute clusters for larger datasets.

You need to ensure that the experiment runs successfully on local and remote compute with the least administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Create and register an Environment that includes the required package.
- B. Use this Environment for all experiment runs.
- C. Always run the experiment with an Estimator by using the default packages.
- D. Do not specify an environment in the run configuration for the experiment.
- E. Run the experiment by using the default environment.
- F. Create a config.yaml file defining the conda packages that are required and save the file in the experiment folder.
- G. Create a virtual machine (VM) with the required Python configuration and attach the VM as a compute target.
- H. Use this compute target for all experiment runs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

If you have an existing Conda environment on your local computer, then you can use the service to create an environment object. By using this strategy, you can reuse your local interactive environment on remote runs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-use-environments>

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create an Azure Machine Learning compute resource to train models. The compute resource is configured as follows:

- Minimum nodes: 2

> Maximum nodes: 4

You must decrease the minimum number of nodes and increase the maximum number of nodes to the following values:

> Minimum nodes: 0

> Maximum nodes: 8

You need to reconfigure the compute resource.

What are three possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Use the Azure Machine Learning studio.

B. Run the update method of the AmlCompute class in the Python SDK.

C. Use the Azure portal.

D. Use the Azure Machine Learning designer.

E. Run the refresh_state() method of the BatchCompute class in the Python SDK

Answer: ABC

Explanation:

Reference:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-core/azureml.core.compute.amlcompute\(class\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-core/azureml.core.compute.amlcompute(class))

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 3)

You are working on a classification task. You have a dataset indicating whether a student would like to play soccer and associated attributes. The dataset includes the following columns:

Name	Description
IsPlaySoccer	Values can be 1 and 0.
Gender	Values can be M or F.
PrevExamMarks	Stores values from 0 to 100
Height	Stores values in centimeters
Weight	Stores values in kilograms

You need to classify variables by type.

Which variable should you add to each category? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Category	Variables
Categorical variables	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;"> <p>Gender, IsPlaySoccer</p> <p>Gender, PrevExamMarks, Height, Weight</p> <p>PrevExamMarks, Height, Weight</p> <p>IsPlaySoccer</p> </div>
Continuous variables	<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px;"> <p>Gender, IsPlaySoccer</p> <p>Gender, PrevExamMarks, Height, Weight</p> <p>PrevExamMarks, Height, Weight</p> <p>IsPlaySoccer</p> </div>

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References: <https://www.edureka.co/blog/classification-algorithms/>

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create a binary classification model. The model is registered in an Azure Machine Learning workspace. You use the Azure Machine Learning Fairness SDK to assess the model fairness.

You develop a training script for the model on a local machine.

You need to load the model fairness metrics into Azure Machine Learning studio. What should you do?

A. Implement the download_dashboard_by_upload_id function

B. Implement the creace_group_metric_sec function

C. Implement the upload_dashboard_dictionary function

D. Upload the training script

Answer: C

Explanation:

import azureml.contrib.fairness package to perform the upload:

from azureml.contrib.fairness import upload_dashboard_dictionary, download_dashboard_by_upload_id Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-machine-learning-fairness-aml>

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 3)

You create the following config.json file.

```
{
  "workspace_name" : "ml-workspace"
}
```

You must use the Azure Machine Learning SDK to interact with data and experiments in the workspace. You need to configure the config.json file to connect to the workspace from the Python environment. Which two additional parameters must you add to the config.json file in order to connect to the workspace?

Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. subscription_id
- B. Key
- C. resource_group
- D. region
- E. Login

Answer: AC

Explanation:

To use the same workspace in multiple environments, create a JSON configuration file. The configuration file saves your subscription (subscription_id), resource (resource_group), and workspace name so that it can be easily loaded.

The following sample shows how to create a workspace. `from azureml.core import Workspace`

```
ws = Workspace.create(name='myworkspace', subscription_id='<azure-subscription-id>', resource_group='myresourcegroup', create_resource_group=True, location='eastus2')
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/python/api/azureml-core/azureml.core.workspace.workspace>

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Exam Topic 3)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You are using Azure Machine Learning to run an experiment that trains a classification model.

You want to use Hyperdrive to find parameters that optimize the AUC metric for the model. You configure a HyperDriveConfig for the experiment by running the following code:

```
hyperdrive = HyperDriveConfig(estimator=your_estimator,
  hyperparameter_sampling=your_params,
  policy=policy,
  primary_metric_name='AUC',
  primary_metric_goal=PrimaryMetricGoal.MAXIMIZE,
  max_total_runs=6,
  max_concurrent_runs=4)
```

You plan to use this configuration to run a script that trains a random forest model and then tests it with validation data. The label values for the validation data are stored in a variable named `y_test` variable, and the predicted probabilities from the model are stored in a variable named `y_predicted`.

Solution: Run the following code:

```
import numpy as np
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
from azureml.core.run import Run
run = Run.get_context()
# code to train model omitted
auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_predicted)
run.log("AUC", np.float(auc))
```

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

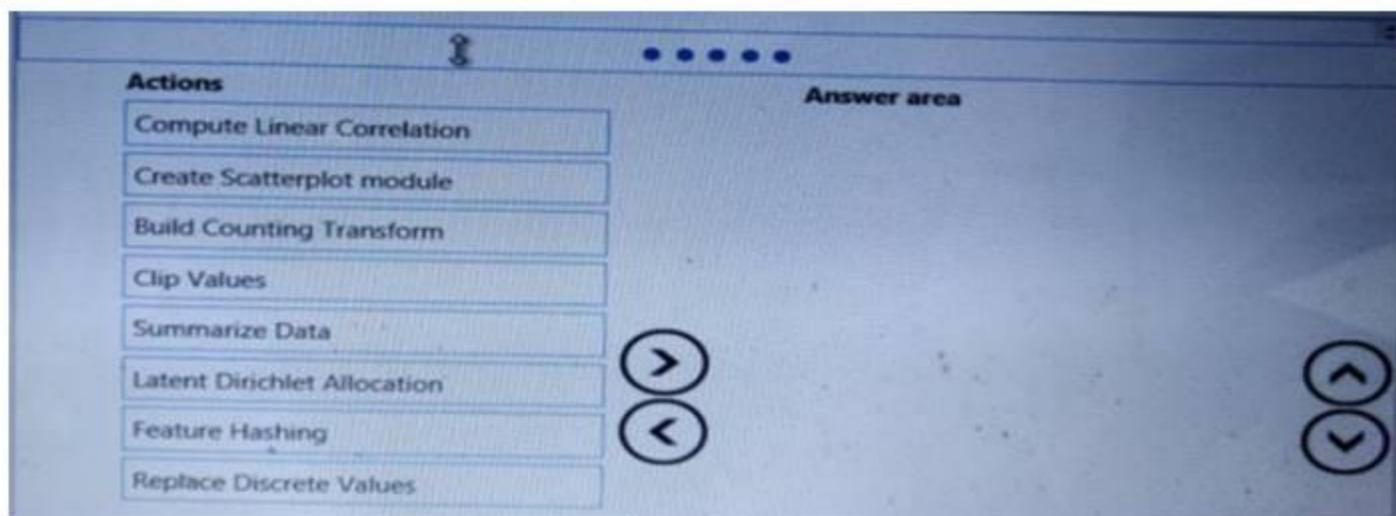
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to visually identify whether outliers exist in the Age column and quantify the outliers before the outliers are removed.

Which three Azure Machine Learning Studio modules should you use in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate modules from the list of modules to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create Scatterplot Summarize Data Clip Values

You can use the Clip Values module in Azure Machine Learning Studio, to identify and optionally replace data values that are above or below a specified threshold. This is useful when you want to remove outliers or replace them with a mean, a constant, or other substitute value.

References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/azuredev/2017/05/27/data-cleansing-tools-in-azure-machine-learning/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/clip-values>

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to produce a visualization for the diagnostic test evaluation according to the data visualization requirements.

Which three modules should you recommend be used in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate modules from the list of modules to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Modules	Answer Area
Score Matchbox Recommender	
Apply Transformation	
Evaluate Recommender	
Evaluate Model	⬅
Train Model	➡
Sweep Clustering	
Score Model	
Load Trained Model	⬆ ⬇

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Sweep Clustering

Start by using the "Tune Model Hyperparameters" module to select the best sets of parameters for each of the models we're considering.

One of the interesting things about the "Tune Model Hyperparameters" module is that it not only outputs the results from the Tuning, it also outputs the Trained Model.

Step 2: Train Model Step 3: Evaluate Model

Scenario: You need to provide the test results to the Fabrikam Residences team. You create data visualizations to aid in presenting the results.

You must produce a Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve to conduct a diagnostic test evaluation of the model. You need to select appropriate methods for producing the ROC curve in Azure Machine Learning Studio to compare the Two-Class Decision Forest and the Two-Class Decision Jungle modules with one another.

References:

<http://breaking-bi.blogspot.com/2017/01/azure-machine-learning-model-evaluation.html>

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to implement early stopping criteria as suited in the model training requirements.

Which three code segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate code segments from the list of code segments to the

answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Code segments	Answer Area
<pre>early_termination_policy = TruncationSelectionPolicy(evaluation_interval=1, truncation_percentage=20, delay_evaluation=5)</pre>	
<pre>import TruncationSelectionPolicy</pre>	
<pre>from azureml.train.hyperdrive</pre>	⬅️ ⬆️
<pre>import BanditPolicy</pre>	
<pre>early_termination_policy = BanditPolicy (slack_factor = 0.1, evaluation_interval=1, delay_evaluation=5)</pre>	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

You need to implement an early stopping criterion on models that provides savings without terminating promising jobs. Truncation selection cancels a given percentage of lowest performing runs at each evaluation interval. Runs are compared based on their performance on the primary metric and the lowest X% are terminated. Example:

```
from azureml.train.hyperdrive import TruncationSelectionPolicy
early_termination_policy = TruncationSelectionPolicy(evaluation_interval=1, truncation_percentage=20, delay_evaluation=5)
```

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to configure the Permutation Feature Importance module for the model training requirements. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Permutation Feature importance

Random seed

▼

0

500

▼

Regression – Root Mean Square Error

Regression – R-squared

Regression – Mean Zero One Error

Regression – Mean Absolute Error

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 500

For Random seed, type a value to use as seed for randomization. If you specify 0 (the default), a number is generated based on the system clock. A seed value is optional, but you should provide a value if you want reproducibility across runs of the same experiment.

Here we must replicate the findings. Box 2: Mean Absolute Error

Scenario: Given a trained model and a test dataset, you must compute the Permutation Feature Importance scores of feature variables. You need to set up the

Permutation Feature Importance module to select the correct metric to investigate the model's accuracy and replicate the findings. Regression. Choose one of the following: Precision, Recall, Mean Absolute Error, Root Mean Squared Error, Relative Absolute Error, Relative Squared Error, Coefficient of Determination

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/permutation-feature-importance>

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to implement a feature engineering strategy for the crowd sentiment local models. What should you do?

- A. Apply an analysis of variance (ANOVA).
- B. Apply a Pearson correlation coefficient.
- C. Apply a Spearman correlation coefficient.
- D. Apply a linear discriminant analysis.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The linear discriminant analysis method works only on continuous variables, not categorical or ordinal variables.

Linear discriminant analysis is similar to analysis of variance (ANOVA) in that it works by comparing the means of the variables.

Scenario:

Data scientists must build notebooks in a local environment using automatic feature engineering and model building in machine learning pipelines.

Experiments for local crowd sentiment models must combine local penalty detection data. All shared features for local models are continuous variables.

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to configure the Feature Based Feature Selection module based on the experiment requirements and datasets.

How should you configure the module properties? To answer, select the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Filter Based Feature Selection

Feature scoring method

Operate on feature columns only

Target column

Launch column selector

Number of desired features

1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Mutual Information.

The mutual information score is particularly useful in feature selection because it maximizes the mutual information between the joint distribution and target variables in datasets with many dimensions.

Box 2: MedianValue

MedianValue is the feature column, it is the predictor of the dataset.

Scenario: The MedianValue and AvgRooms/nHouse columns both hold data in numeric format. You need to select a feature selection algorithm to analyze the relationship between the two columns in more detail.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/filter-based-feature-selection>

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to implement a model development strategy to determine a user's tendency to respond to an ad. Which technique should you use?

- A. Use a Relative Expression Split module to partition the data based on centroid distance.
- B. Use a Relative Expression Split module to partition the data based on distance travelled to the event.
- C. Use a Split Rows module to partition the data based on distance travelled to the event.
- D. Use a Split Rows module to partition the data based on centroid distance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Split Data partitions the rows of a dataset into two distinct sets.

The Relative Expression Split option in the Split Data module of Azure Machine Learning Studio is helpful when you need to divide a dataset into training and testing datasets using a numerical expression.

Relative Expression Split: Use this option whenever you want to apply a condition to a number column. The number could be a date/time field, a column containing age or dollar amounts, or even a percentage. For example, you might want to divide your data set depending on the cost of the items, group people by age ranges, or separate data by a calendar date.

Scenario:

Local market segmentation models will be applied before determining a user's propensity to respond to an advertisement.

The distribution of features across training and production data are not consistent

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/split-data>

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to resolve the local machine learning pipeline performance issue. What should you do?

- A. Increase Graphic Processing Units (GPUs).
- B. Increase the learning rate.
- C. Increase the training iterations,
- D. Increase Central Processing Units (CPUs).

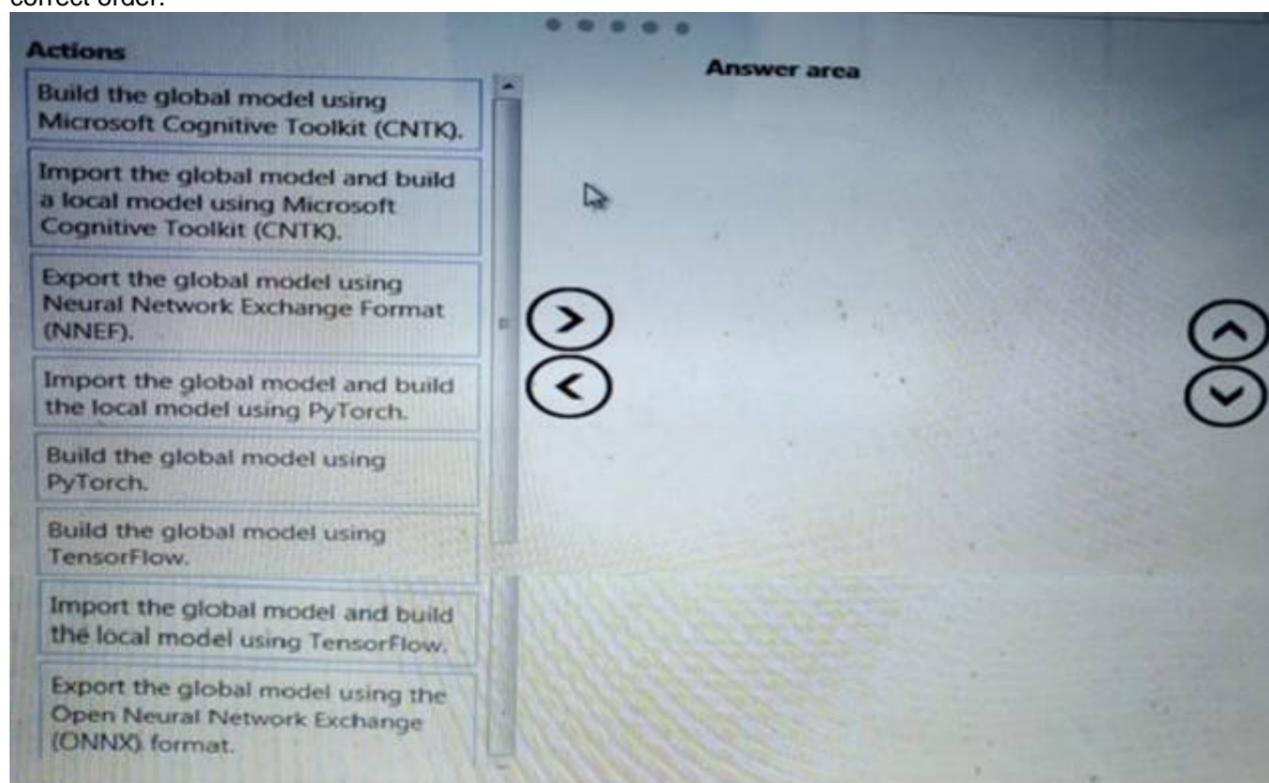
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to define a process for penalty event detection.

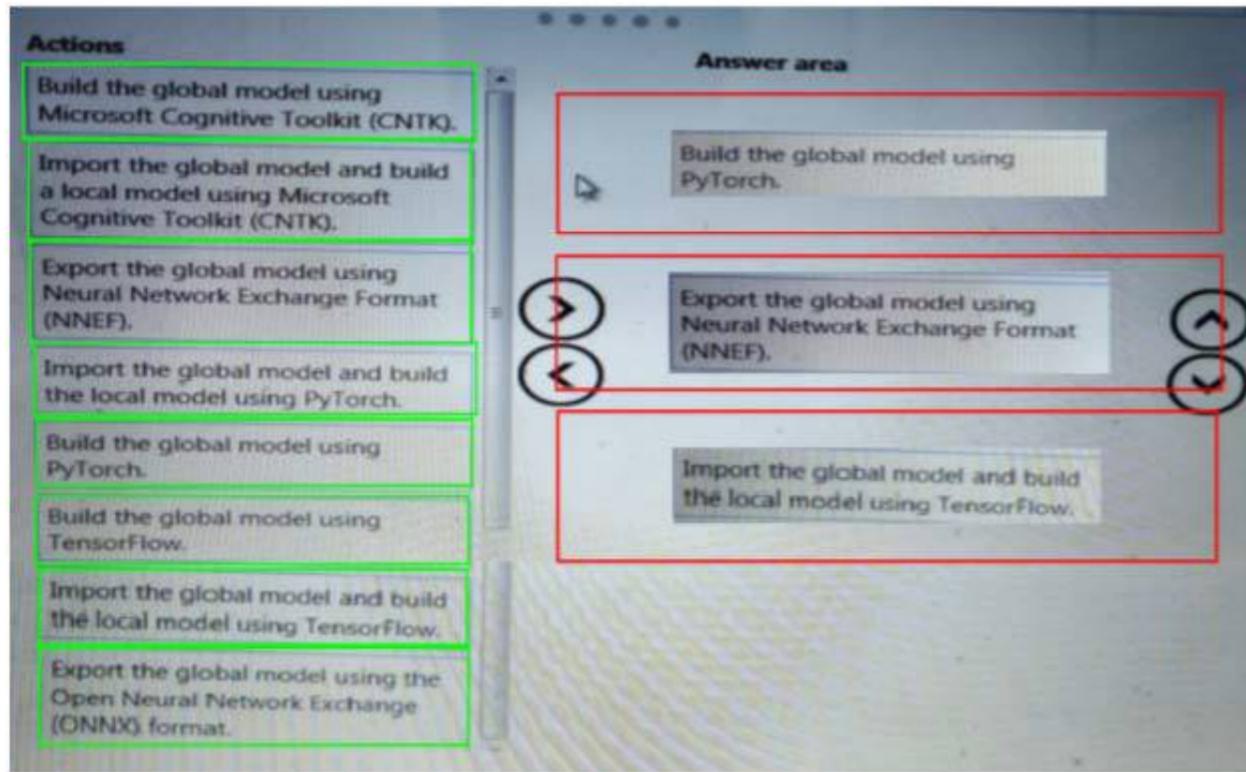
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 228

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

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