

Databricks.Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional.v2026-08-10.q76

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https://www.krdump.com/Databricks.Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional.v2026-08-10.q76.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

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A. □□ □□□□ □□□ Databricks Runtime(DBR) □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

C. MLflow□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□, □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. Databricks □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 2

□□□ □□□□□ scikit-learn □□(sklearn_model)□ □□□□, MLflow□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

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```
with mlflow.start_run(experiment_id=exp_id, run_name=run_name) as run:
    # Log model
    _____
```

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- A. mlflow.spark.track_model(sklearn_model, "model")
 - B. mlflow.sklearn.log_model(sklearn_model, "model")
 - C. mlflow.sklearn.load_model("model")

D. mlflow.sklearn.track_model(sklearn_model, "model")

E. mlflow.spark.log_model(sklearn_model, "model")

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 3

□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ Spark DataFrame□ □□□□ Python □□ compute_features□ □□□□□□.

```
customer_id STRING,  
spend DOUBLE,  
units INT,  
loyal INT,  
region STRING
```

□□□ □□□ DataFrame□ features_df □□□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□□ features_df□ □□□□ Feature Store □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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A. features_df.write.mode("feature").path("new_table")

B. features_df.write.mode("fs").path("new_table")

```
fs.create_table(  
    name="new_table", databricks  
    primary_keys="customer_id",  
    function=compute_features,  
    description="Customer features"  
)
```

C.

```
fs.create_table(  
    name="new_table", databricks  
    primary_keys="customer_id",  
    df=features_df,  
    description="Customer features"  
)
```

D.

```
fs.create_table(  
    name="new_table",  
    primary_keys="customer_id", databricks  
    description="Customer features"
```

E.)

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

Which of the following is a valid way to write a Spark SQL query to select all columns from a table named 'customer' and filter the results to only include customers who are currently active? (Note: 'active' is a boolean column in the 'customer' table.)

- A. `customer`
- B. `Spark DataFrame`
- C. `customer`
- D. `customer`

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Which of the following is a valid way to write a Spark SQL query to select all columns from a table named 'customer' and filter the results to only include customers who are currently active? (Note: 'active' is a boolean column in the 'customer' table.)

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which of the following is a valid way to write a Spark SQL query to select all columns from a table named 'customer' and filter the results to only include customers who are currently active? (Note: 'active' is a boolean column in the 'customer' table.)

- A. `fs.score_batch(model_uri, spark_df)`
- B. `fs.score_model(model_uri, spark_df)`
- C. `df = fs.get_updated_feature(spark_df, model=uri)`
- D. `df = fs.get_updated_features(spark_df)`

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Which of the following is a valid way to write a Spark SQL query to select all columns from a table named 'customer' and filter the results to only include customers who are currently active? (Note: 'active' is a boolean column in the 'customer' table.)

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which of the following is a valid way to write a Spark SQL query to select all columns from a table named 'customer' and filter the results to only include customers who are currently active? (Note: 'active' is a boolean column in the 'customer' table.)

- A. `customer`
- B. `customer`
- C. `customer`
- D. `customer`

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

C. ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐.

D. □□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

MLflow □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□
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NEW QUESTION: 9

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□□□□□?

A. ☐☐-☐☐ ☐☐

B. ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

C. ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐

D. ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐

E. □□□□□+□□□□□(KS) □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 10

MLflow□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ?

A. mlflow.log_param()

B. mlflow.register_model()

C. mlflow.deploy_model()

D. mlflow.create_model()

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

```
mlflow.register_model() □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ .
```

NEW QUESTION: 11

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A. ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐☐☐

B. ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

C. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

D. ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 12

1. 在模型部署过程中，如何选择合适的推理引擎？
 2. 如何优化模型的推理性能，降低延迟？
 3. 如何确保模型部署后的稳定性和安全性？
 4. 如何监控模型部署后的性能指标？
 5. 如何更新和升级已部署的模型？

- A.** `predict()` returns a vector of predicted values for each row of the test data.
- B.** `predict()` returns a vector of predicted values for each row of the test data, and the `pyfunc` attribute of the model object returns the function used to make the predictions.
- C.** `predict()` returns a vector of predicted values for each row of the test data, and the `predictor` attribute of the model object returns the function used to make the predictions.
- D.** `predict()` returns a vector of predicted values for each row of the test data, and the `predictor` attribute of the model object returns the function used to make the predictions.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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 □ pyfunc □□□ □□□□ predict() □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□ Databricks Model Serving□□
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NEW QUESTION: 13

□□□ □□□□ MLflow□ □□□ Spark ML □□□□□ □□(catalog.prod.sales_forecaster)□ □□□□ sales_data□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ Delta
□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□□ Delta □□□□ forecast_results□ □□□□□ □□, □ □□□□ 3□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□
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```
model_uri = "models:/catalog.prod.sales_forecaster@latest"
predict_udf = mlflow.pyfunc.spark_udf(spark, model_uri)
scored_df = spark.table("sales_data").withColumn("prediction", predict_udf(*feature_cols))
scored_df.write.saveAsTable("forecast_results")
```

A. `scored_df.write.saveAsTable("forecast_results")`

```
model = mlflow.pyfunc.load_model("models:/catalog/prod/sales_forecaster/latest")
def predict_batch(batch_df, batch_id):
    pandas_df = batch_df.toPandas()
    pandas_df["prediction"] = model.predict(pandas_df[feature_cols])

(spark.readStream.table("sales_data")
    .writeStream
    .foreachBatch(predict_batch)
    .outputMode("append")
    .option("checkpointLocation", "/Volumes/catalog/prod/checkpoints/forecast")
    .toTable("forecast_results")
    .start())
```

```
B. client = mlflow.deployments.get_deploy_client("databricks")
scored_df = client.predict("sales_forecaster-endpoint", spark.table("sales_data"))
scored_df.write.saveAsTable("forecast results")
```

```
C. scored_df.writeStream
    .format("delta")
    .outputMode("append")
    .option("checkpointLocation", "/Volumes/catalog/prod/checkpoints/forecast")
    .toTable("forecast_results")
    .start()
```

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

[illegible]

mlflow.pyfunc.log_model forecast_results Delta mlflow.pyfunc.log_model Databricks mlflow.pyfunc.log_model
mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.

NEW QUESTION: 14

mlflow.pyfunc.log_model `python\_model` `load\_context` mlflow.pyfunc.log_model `python\_model.load\_context` mlflow.pyfunc.log_model
mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model. mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model `my\_dict` mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.
mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.

```
mlflow.pyfunc.log_model(  
    "model_name",  
    python_model=model,  
    mlflow.pyfunc.log_model=my_dict  
)
```

mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model?

- A. mlflow.pyfunc.log_model
- B. mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.
- C. mlflow.pyfunc.log_model
- D. mlflow.pyfunc.log_model

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

mlflow.pyfunc.log_model() mlflow.pyfunc.log_model Python mlflow.pyfunc.log_model, artifacts mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model
mlflow.pyfunc.log_model(my_dict) mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model. mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model, load_context mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model
mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.

NEW QUESTION: 15

mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model IoT mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model Databricks Lakehouse Monitoring mlflow.pyfunc.log_model
mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.

mlflow.pyfunc.log_model:

- pH mlflow.pyfunc.log_model
- mlflow.pyfunc.log_model/mlflow.pyfunc.log_model 0 mlflow.pyfunc.log_model 14 mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.
- mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model
- mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model "mlflow.pyfunc.log_model", "mlflow.pyfunc.log_model", "mlflow.pyfunc.log_model" mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.
- "mlflow.pyfunc.log_model" mlflow.pyfunc.log_model "mlflow.pyfunc.log_model"
- mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model(EC) mlflow.pyfunc.log_model
- mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model "mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model", "mlflow.pyfunc.log_model", "mlflow.pyfunc.log_model" mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.
- "mlflow.pyfunc.log_model", "mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model"

mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model?

- A. pH: Kolmogorov-Smirnov(KS), mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model: mlflow.pyfunc.log_model, EC mlflow.pyfunc.log_model: Jensen-Shannon mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.
- B. pH: mlflow.pyfunc.log_model, mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model: mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model(KS), EC mlflow.pyfunc.log_model: mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.
- C. pH: mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model, mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model: mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model(KS), EC mlflow.pyfunc.log_model: mlflow.pyfunc.log_model.
- D. pH: mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model, mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model: mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model, EC mlflow.pyfunc.log_model: mlflow.pyfunc.log_model mlflow.pyfunc.log_model(KS).

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 19

□□□□ □□□□□ Hyperopt □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ MLflow □□□□ MLflow □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ MLflow □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ Hyperopt □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Hyperopt MLflow □□ □□□ □□□ □, □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□?

- A.** □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- B.** MLflow Autologging □ Hyperopt □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
- C.** □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D.** fmin □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□
- E.** MLflow Autologging □ Hyperopt □ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20

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- A.** □□, □□□□, □□□□, □□□□□□
- B.** □□□□, □□□□, □□□□
- C.** □□
- D.** □□ □□, □□
- E.** □□, □□ □□, □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 21

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- A.** JS□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
- B.** JS□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- C.** JS□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □ □□□□□.
- D.** □□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□.
- E.** □ □□ □□□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

□□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ `python function(pyfunc)` □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A.** python_function □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□□□.
- B.** python_function □ MLmodel □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C.** python_function □ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
- D.** `python\_function` □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- E.** python_function □ □□□□ □□, □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 23

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- A. □□
- B. □□□ □□
- C. □□□, □□□ □□ □ □□□ □□
- D. □□□□ □□
- E. □□ □ □□ □□ □□

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

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```
inference_df = (spark.read
    .schema(schema)
    .format("delta")
    .table("inference")
)
predictions_df = inference_df.withColumn(
    "prediction",
    predict(*inference_df.columns)
)
```



databricks

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- A. "□□"□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
- B. formatfdelta")□ format("stream")□□ □□□□□.
- C. `predict`□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. spark.read□ spark.readStream□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□□(schema)□ □□("maxFilesPerTriqger", 1)□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 25

□□ □ MLflow□ Python □□□ predict □□□□ □□ context □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- B. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ if-else □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- C. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- D. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ MLflow □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- E. □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □ □□□□.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

[illegible]

- A.** □ □
- B.** □ □
- C.** □ □ □ □
- D.** □ □ □ □ □
- E.** □ □ □ □

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 27

[illegible]

- A.** Spark UDFs
- B.** MLflow
- C.** ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐
- D.** ☐☐ ☐☐

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

In this example, we use the `calculate_distance` function to calculate the distance between the user's location and the location of the fraud detection system. The function is defined in the `main.fraud_detection.calculate_distance` module.

```

def calculate_distance(user_location, fraud_location):
    """Calculate the distance between the user's location and the location of the fraud detection system.

    Args:
        user_location (tuple): A tuple containing the user's latitude and longitude coordinates.
        fraud_location (tuple): A tuple containing the fraud detection system's latitude and longitude coordinates.

    Returns:
        float: The distance between the user's location and the location of the fraud detection system, calculated using the Haversine formula.
    """
    # Calculate the distance between the user's location and the location of the fraud detection system.
    # The Haversine formula is used to calculate the distance between two points on a sphere.
    # The formula is: distance = 2 * R * arcsin(sqrt(sin^2((lat2 - lat1) / 2) + cos(lat1) * cos(lat2) * sin^2((lon2 - lon1) / 2)))
    # where R is the radius of the Earth (6371 km), lat1 and lon1 are the latitude and longitude coordinates of the first point, and lat2 and lon2 are the latitude and longitude coordinates of the second point.
    lat1, lon1 = user_location
    lat2, lon2 = fraud_location
    R = 6371
    lat_diff = (lat2 - lat1) * math.pi / 180
    lon_diff = (lon2 - lon1) * math.pi / 180
    a = math.sin(lat_diff / 2) ** 2 + math.cos(lat1 * math.pi / 180) * math.cos(lat2 * math.pi / 180) * math.sin(lon_diff / 2) ** 2
    c = 2 * math.atan2(math.sqrt(a), math.sqrt(1 - a))
    distance = R * c
    return distance
    
```

The function takes two arguments: `user_location` and `fraud_location`, which are tuples containing the latitude and longitude coordinates of the user and the fraud detection system, respectively. The function returns the distance between the two locations, calculated using the Haversine formula.

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     .    DumpTop Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional   
  . <https://www.dumptop.com/Databricks/Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional-dump.html> (**193** Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount:
KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 32

FeatureStoreClient(fs) 创建 FeatureStoreClient 对象。 model_uri 模型 URI。 spark_df 从 Spark DataFrame 中获取数据。 customer_id 客户 ID。 spark_df 从 Spark DataFrame 中获取数据。

如何从 Spark DataFrame 中获取数据？

- A.** `fs.score_batch(model_uri, df)`
- B.** `df = fs.get_missing_features(spark_df, model_uri)`
`fs.score_batch(model_uri, df)`
`df = fs.get_missing_features(spark_df)`
- C.** `fs.score_batch(model_uri, spark_df)`
- D.** `fs.score_model(model_uri, spark_df)`
- E.** `df = fs.get_missing_features(spark_df, model_uri)`
`fs.score_model(model_uri, df)`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 33

□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□/□□□ □□(CI/CD) □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□□?

A. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□

B. □□ □□□□ □□□ SQL □□□□□□ □□

C. □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□

D. MLflow □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□.

E. □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ CI/CD □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 34

□□ □ MLflow □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?

A. MLflow □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□.

C. MLflow □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□.

D. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□

E. MLflow □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□.

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

Which of the following is a valid MLflow command to log a metric? (Select all that apply.)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

MLflow commands to log a metric are:

A. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

B. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

C. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

D. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following is a valid MLflow command to log a metric? (Select all that apply.)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which of the following is a valid MLflow command to log a metric? (Select all that apply.)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

A. [mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)]

B. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

C. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

D. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

E. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which of the following is a valid MLflow command to log a metric? (Select all that apply.)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

- mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

A. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

B. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

C. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value), mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

D. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

E. mlflow.log_metric("adjusted_f1", value)

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38

□□□ □□□□ scikit-learn □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□, □□ MLflow□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□(model_signature)□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□(input_records)□ □□□□□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

```
mlflow.sklearn.log_model(  
    model, databricks  
    "model",  
    signature=model_signature,  
    input_example=input_records  
)
```

A.
B. mlflow.sklearn.log_model(model, "model")

mlflow.log_signature(□□_signature)
mlflow.log_input(input_records)

C. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

```
mlflow.sklearn.log_model(  
    model,  
    "model",  
    signature=input_records,  
    input_example=model_signature  
)
```

D. databricks

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

□□ □□ □□□ `mlflow.sklearn.log\_model()` □□□ `signature` □ `input\_example` □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. signature=model_signature□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. `input\_example=input\_records`□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 39

□□□□ □□□□□ Databricks Model Serving□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□, P50 □□□ □□ □□□ □□ 9□□ □ 20□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□. □□□ □□ □□ 9□□ □□ 15□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□. GPU □□□□ 60% □□, GPU □□□ □ □□□ 50% □□, □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ 4□□□ □□□□□□□□□. □□□□□ □□ □□ 9□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□?

A. □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ "scale_to_zero"□ □□□□□□□.

B. □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□□□□ workload_size□ "Small"□□ "Medium"□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□□□.

C. □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□□□□ rate_limit□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.

D. □□□□□□□ GPU□ □□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ "GPU_SMALL"□□ "GPU_MEDIUM"□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 40

MLflow □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- B. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
- C. □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
- D. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
- E. □□ □□□ MLflow □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 41

□□□□ □□□□□ Lakehouse Monitoring□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ ML □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□, □ □□ □□□□□ [0,1] □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

- A. □□-□□ □□
- B. □□□□□ □□
- C. □□□□□-□□□□□ □□
- D. □□-□□□□ □□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

□□-□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ 0□ 1 □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 42

□□□□ □□□□□ MLflow □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□ MLflow □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□□ □□ URI □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. https://<databricks-instance>/model/recommender/stage-production/invocations
- B. https://<databricks-instance>/model-serving/recommender/stage-production/invocations
- C. □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D. https://<databricks-instance>/model/recommender/Production/invocations
- E. https://<databricks-instance>/model-serving/recommender/Production/invocations

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 43

□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ MLflow pyfunc □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□□ □□□□ `ModelWithPreprocess`□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□, `fit` □ `predict` □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□. □□ □□ `ModelWithPreprocess` □□□□ □□□ □□□ pyfunc □□□ □□□□□. □□□ pyfunc □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A. □ □□ □□□ □□□ Pvfunc □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

B. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

C. predict □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

D. pvfunc ☐☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

E. fit ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 44

```

# Load the Feature Store client
from pyspark.ml.feature import FeatureStoreClient

# Create a Feature Store client
fs = FeatureStoreClient()

# Load the features from the Feature Store
features = fs.load_features(features_df)

# Print the features
print(features)

```

```
fs.write_table(
    databricks,
    name="features",
    df=features_df,
    mode="overwrite"
)
```

A.

```
fs.create_table(
    name="features",
    df=features_df,
    mode="merge"
```

B.

```
fs.write_table(
    name="features",
    df=features_df,
)
```

C.

```
fs.write_table(
    name="features",
    df=features_df,
    mode="merge"
)
```

D.

【□□□】:

```
fs.create_table(
    name="features", databricks
    df=features_df,
    mode="overwrite"
)
```

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 45

MLflow

- A.** MLflow ☐☐ ☐☐ UI
- B.** MLflow ☐☐☐☐☐ API
- C.** MLflow ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐
- D.** MLflow REST API

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

MLflow □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□
□□ □□□□ □□□ CI/CD □□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 46

[illegible]

- A.** □ □ □ □ □ □ □
- B.** □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
- C.** □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
- D.** □ □ □ □ □

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □ □□□□(□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□)□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□(□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□)□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.

Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional                               

NEW QUESTION: 47

[illegible]

□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□? (□ □□□ □□□□□□.)

- A.** □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- B.** MLflow□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
- C.** □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- D.** □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- E.** Databricks SQL□ □□□□ Delta □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Databricks Lakehouse Monitoring Delta , Databricks SQL F1 MLOps

NEW QUESTION: 48

Databricks Model Serving 是 Databricks 提供的一个服务，用于部署和托管机器学习模型。它支持多种模型格式，并提供了自动化的部署和监控功能。

在 Databricks Model Serving 中，部署模型时，以下哪个选项是正确的？

A. `conda_env` 是部署模型时必须指定的参数。

B. 部署模型时，必须指定 `code_paths` 参数，用于指定模型代码的路径。

C. 部署模型时，必须指定 `artifacts` 参数，用于指定模型文件的路径。

D. `mlflow.pyfunc.log_model()` 是部署模型时必须调用的函数。

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

mlflow.pyfunc.log_model() artifacts are stored in the MLflow artifact store (by default, local filesystem). The artifacts are stored in the MLflow artifact store (by default, local filesystem). The artifacts are stored in the MLflow artifact store (by default, local filesystem).

NEW QUESTION: 49

Spark ML □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

- A.** ParamGridBuilder
- B.** □□□ □□□
- C.** □□□□□ □□
- D.** □□ □□ □□□

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

```
CrossValidator□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□□ □□
k□ □□ □□.
```

NEW QUESTION: 50

□□□□ □□□□□ MLflow □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

□□ □□□ MLflow □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□ URI □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□

□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□?

A. `https://<databricks-instance>/model-serving/recommender/stage-production/invocations`

B. `https://<databricks-instance>/model-serving/recommender/Production/invocations`

C. `https://<databricks-instance>/model/recommender/stage-production/invocations`

D. □ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

E. `https://<databricks-instance>/model/recommender/Production/invocations`

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which MLflow tool can be used to connect MLflow to Slack?

- A. MLflow Slack connector
- B. MLflow Slack connector
- C. MLflow Slack connector
- D. MLflow Slack connector
- E. MLflow Slack connector

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which MLflow tool can be used to connect MLflow to Slack?

- A. MLflow Slack connector
- B. MLflow Slack connector
- C. MLflow Slack connector
- D. MLflow Slack connector

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which MLflow tool can be used to connect MLflow to Slack?

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which MLflow tool can be used to connect MLflow to Slack?

- A. MLflow Slack connector
- B. MLflow Slack connector
- C. MLflow Slack connector
- D. MLflow Slack connector
- E. MLflow Slack connector

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which MLflow tool can be used to connect MLflow to Slack?

- A. MLflow Slack connector
- B. MLflow Slack connector
- C. MLflow Slack connector
- D. MLflow Slack connector

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which MLflow tool can be used to connect MLflow to Slack?

NEW QUESTION: 55

Which MLflow tool can be used to connect MLflow to Slack?

- Feature Store □ □□□ □□□□□.
 □□□ □□ □□ □□
 □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□.

[illegible]

- 00 00 0000 00 000 000 000 000 0000 0000000, 0 000 0000 00 000 000 00000 000000. 000 0
 0 000 00 000 00000 00000 00 000 00 00000 00 000 00000 00 000 0000 MLOps 00 000 00000.

1. `customer_id` is a `String` type. How can we convert it to an integer?

A. databricks

```

from databricks.feature_engineering import FeatureEngineeringClient

fe = FeatureEngineeringClient()
customer_features_df = compute_customer_features(data)

fe.write_table(
    df=customer_features_df,
    name='ml.recommender_system.customer_features',
    mode='overwrite'
)

```

B.

```

from databricks.feature_engineering import FeatureEngineeringClient

fe = FeatureEngineeringClient()

fe.write_table(
    name='ml.recommender_system.customer_features',
    df=customer_features_df,
    # Default mode only
)

```

C.

```

from databricks.feature_engineering import FeatureEngineeringClient

fe = FeatureEngineeringClient()
customer_features_df = compute_customer_features(data)

fe.write_table(
    df=customer_features_df,
    name='ml.recommender_system.customer_features',
    mode='merge'
)

```

D.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

`write\_table` □□□ `merge` □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□. □□□ □□ □ `customer\_id` □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□. □□ Unity Catalog□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 58

□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□?

- A. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□
- B. □□ □□□ □□
- C. □□ □□□ □□
- D. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

□□□ □□(Feature drift)□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 59

□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ MLflow □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□. □□□ □□□ □□□□ Databricks Runtime for Machine Learning □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ MLflow □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□. □□ □□ □ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□?

- A.** mlflow.autolog()
B. MLflow □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□.
C. mlflow.spark.autolog()
D. mlflow.sklearn.autolog()
E. spark.conf.set("□□□□", True)

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 60

[illegible]

- A.** `Pvfunc`
- B.**
- C.** `fit`
- D.** `predict`
- E.** `pvfunc`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 61

MLflow □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ MLflow □□□ □□□□□?

- A.** `mlflow.log_metric`
- B.** `mlflow.log_visualization`
- C.** `mlflow.log_figure`
- D.** `mlflow.log_metric`

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

``mlflow.log_figure()`` □□□ MLflow □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□. □ □□□ Matplotlib, Plotly □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□
 □ □□ MLflow □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ MLflow UI□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.

Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional    DumpTop     Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional
 ! DumpTop   **Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional**   , DumpTop Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional
     .    DumpTop Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional   
 . <https://www.dumptop.com/Databricks/Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional-dump.html> (**193** Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF** Special Discount:
KrDump)

NEW QUESTION: 62

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 65

Lakehouse Monitoring `composite_risk_rating` column is calculated based on the following metrics:

- `model_performance`
- `data_quality`
- `security_compliance`

The `composite_risk_rating` is calculated as:

- `model_performance` (0.5), `data_quality` (0.3), and `security_compliance` (0.2) are weighted and summed.
- The result is then normalized to a range of 0 to 1.

Which of the following is the correct SQL query to calculate the `composite_risk_rating`?

- A. `SELECT (model_performance * 0.5 + data_quality * 0.3 + security_compliance * 0.2) AS composite_risk_rating FROM table;`
- B. `SELECT (model_performance * 0.5 + data_quality * 0.3 + security_compliance * 0.2) / 1.0 AS composite_risk_rating FROM table;`
- C. `SELECT (model_performance * 0.5 + data_quality * 0.3 + security_compliance * 0.2) / 1.0 AS composite_risk_rating FROM table;`
- D. `SELECT composite_risk_rating = (model_performance * 0.5 + data_quality * 0.3 + security_compliance * 0.2) / 1.0 FROM table;`

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Lakehouse Monitoring `composite_risk_rating` column is calculated based on the following metrics:

`composite_risk_rating` is calculated as:

`model_performance` (0.5), `data_quality` (0.3), and `security_compliance` (0.2) are weighted and summed. The result is then normalized to a range of 0 to 1.

NEW QUESTION: 66

Which of the following is the correct MLflow command to log a CSV file as an artifact with the name 'outlier_path'?

- A. `mlflow.log_artifact(outlier_path, "outlier-features.csv")`
- B. `mlflow.log_data(outlier_path, "outlier-features.csv")`

C.

```
mlflow.log_model(
    model,
    outlier_path,
    "outlier-features.csv"
)
```

D.

```
mlflow.log_model_and_data(
    model,
    outlier_path,
    "outlier-features.csv"
)
```

D.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

MLflow는 CSV 파일을 mlflow.log_artifact()로 기록하고, outlier_path(outlier_path)로 outlier-features.csv 파일을 기록합니다. MLflow는 mlflow.log_model()로 모델을 기록합니다.

NEW QUESTION: 67

MLflow는 Unity Catalog와 통합되어, Infrastructure-as-Code로 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다. MLflow는 Databricks Jobs를 사용하여 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다. MLflow는 Databricks Asset Bundle(DAB)을 사용하여 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다. MLflow는 Databricks REST API를 사용하여 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다.

- A. MLflow는 Databricks Jobs를 사용하여 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다.
- B. Terraform은 Databricks UI를 사용하여 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다.
- C. Databricks Asset Bundle(DAB)은 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다.
- D. MLflow는 Databricks REST API를 사용하여 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Databricks Asset Bundles는 MLflow와 통합되어, Unity Catalog와 통합되어, ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다. MLflow는 Databricks REST API를 사용하여 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다.

NEW QUESTION: 68

MLflow는 Databricks Jobs를 사용하여 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다. MLflow는 Databricks Asset Bundle(DAB)을 사용하여 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다. MLflow는 Databricks REST API를 사용하여 ML 모델을 배포할 수 있습니다.

- A. MLflow
- B. MLflow
- C. MLflow
- D. MLflow
- E. MLflow

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 69

MLflow는 scikit-learn 모델을 MLflow에 기록하고, MLflow는 random_forest_model_id로 모델을 기록합니다. MLflow는 run_id Python ID를 사용하여 모델을 기록합니다. MLflow는 Spark DataFrame을 spark_df로 사용하여 모델을 기록합니다. MLflow는 predict 함수를 사용하여 모델을 기록합니다.

- A. Spark DataFrame은 scikit-learn 모델을 기록합니다.

```
predict = mlflow.pyfunc.spark_udf(
    spark_df,
    f"runs:/{run_id}/random_forest_model"
```

- B.)

C.

D.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

```
prediction = model.           (testDF)
```

□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□?

- (i) □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□;
 - (ii) □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□;
 - (iii) □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□
- □□.

- (i) `model = pipeline.train(trainingDF)`
- (ii) `prediction = model.transform(testDF)`
- A. (iii) Pipeline
- (i) `model = pipeline.fit(trainingDF)`
- (ii) `prediction = model.transform(testDF)`
- B. (iii) PipelineModel
- (i) `model = pipeline.fit(trainingDF)`
- (ii) `prediction = model.predict(testDF)`
- C. (iii) PipelineModel
- (i) `model = pipeline.transform(trainingDF)`
- (ii) `prediction = model.predict(testDF)`
- D. (iii) Pipeline

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Spark MLlib□□ □□□□□□ 'fit' □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ 'PipelineModel'□ □□□ □□. □□□ □□□ 'PipelineModel'□ 'transform' □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□ □□ □□□□□(□□□, □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□)□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.

NEW QUESTION: 72

□□□□ □□□□□ MLflow □□□□□□ □□□□ MLflow □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□(model_version)□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□. □ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

- ```
client.transition_model__stage(
 name=model,
 version=model_version,
 from="Staging",
 to="Production"
)
databricks
```
- A.

- ```
client.transition_model_version_stage(  
    name=model,  
    version=model_version,  
    from="Staging",  
    to="Production"  
)  
databricks
```
- B.

```
client.transition_model_stage(
    name=model,
    version=model_
    version, stage="Production"
)
```

C.

```
client.transition_model_version_stage(
    name=model,
    version=model_version,
    stage="Production"
)
```

D.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

MLflow `client.transition_model_version_stage(name, version, stage)` `stage` parameter can be `"Staging"` or `"Production"`. `stage` parameter is required, `from` parameter is optional.

NEW QUESTION: 73

Which of the following is a valid Databricks command to create a new cluster?

A. `dbutils.cluster.create(name="my-cluster", num_workers=4)`

B. `dbutils.cluster.create(name="my-cluster", num_workers=4)`

C. `dbutils.cluster.create(name="my-cluster", num_workers=4)`

D. `dbutils.cluster.create(name="my-cluster", num_workers=4)`

E. `dbutils.cluster.create(name="my-cluster", num_workers=4)`

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which of the following is a valid Databricks command to create a new cluster?

A. `dbutils.cluster.create(name="my-cluster", num_workers=4)`

B. `dbutils.cluster.create(name="my-cluster", num_workers=4)`

C. `dbutils.cluster.create(name="my-cluster", num_workers=4)`

D. `dbutils.cluster.create(name="my-cluster", num_workers=4)`

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following is a valid Databricks command to create a new cluster?

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which of the following is a correct statement about R² in a regression model?

 A. R² is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variables.

 B. R² is the proportion of variance in the independent variable explained by the dependent variable.

 C. R² is the proportion of variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variables, adjusted for the number of independent variables.

 D. R² is the proportion of variance in the independent variable explained by the dependent variable, adjusted for the number of independent variables.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Which of the following is a correct statement about the Databricks SQL Alert?

 A. The Databricks SQL Alert is a feature that allows you to monitor the performance of your SQL queries.

 B. The Databricks SQL Alert is a feature that allows you to monitor the performance of your Delta Lake tables.

 C. The Databricks SQL Alert is a feature that allows you to monitor the performance of your Spark ML models.

 D. The Databricks SQL Alert is a feature that allows you to monitor the performance of your Databricks Feature Store.

NEW QUESTION: 76

Databricks Feature Store is a service that allows you to:

- A. store and manage feature data.
- B. create and manage feature groups.
- C. Spark ML models.
- D. create and manage feature groups.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Feature Store is a service that allows you to:

- A. store and manage feature data.
- B. create and manage feature groups.
- C. Spark ML models.
- D. create and manage feature groups.

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