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## Databricks Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional Valid Exam Fee & Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional Study Materials Review

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## Databricks Databricks-Machine-Learning-Professional Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Identify live serving benefits of querying precomputed batch predictions</li><li>Describe Structured Streaming as a common processing tool for ETL pipelines</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Test whether the updated model performs better on the more recent data</li><li>Identify when retraining and deploying an updated model is a probable solution to drift</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Identify less performant data storage as a solution for other use cases</li><li>Describe why complex business logic must be handled in streaming deployments</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create, overwrite, merge, and read Feature Store tables in machine learning workflows</li> <li>• View Delta table history and load a previous version of a Delta table</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe concept drift and its impact on model efficacy</li> <li>• Describe summary statistic monitoring as a simple solution for numeric feature drift</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify which code block will trigger a shown webhook</li> <li>• Describe the basic purpose and user interactions with Model Registry</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify a use case for HTTP webhooks and where the Webhook URL needs to come</li> <li>• Identify advantages of using Job clusters over all-purpose clusters</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the advantages of using the pyfunc MLflow flavor</li> <li>• Manually log parameters, models, and evaluation metrics using MLflow</li> </ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify that data can arrive out-of-order with structured streaming</li> <li>• Identify how model serving uses one all-purpose cluster for a model deployment</li> </ul>
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the requirements for tracking nested runs</li> <li>• Describe an MLflow flavor and the benefits of using MLflow flavors</li> </ul>
Topic 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe model serving deploys and endpoint for every stage</li> <li>• Identify scenarios in which feature drift and</li> <li>• or label drift are likely to occur</li> </ul>

## Databricks Certified Machine Learning Professional Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

### NEW QUESTION # 88

Which of the following MLflow operations can be used to automatically calculate and log a Shapley feature importance plot?

- A. `mlflow.log_figure`
- B. `mlflow.shap`
- C. None of these operations can accomplish the task.
- D. `mlflow.shap.log_explanation`
- E. `client.log_artifact`

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 89

A machine learning engineer wants to load the data from the very first version of a Delta table from location path. Which of the following lines of code can be used to accomplish this task?

- A. `spark.read.format("delta").option("version", 1).load(path)`
- B. `spark.read.format("delta").option("versionAsOf", 1).load(path)`
- C. `spark.read.format("delta").option("versionAsOf", 0).load(path)`
- D. `spark.read.format("delta").option("version", 0).load(path)`

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In Delta Lake, the `option("versionAsOf", <version_number>)` parameter is used to load a specific version of a Delta table. Since Delta table versions are 1-indexed (the first version is version 1), using `option("versionAsOf", 1)` correctly loads the very first version of the table.

### NEW QUESTION # 90

A data scientist is using MLflow to track their machine learning experiment. As a part of each MLflow run, they are performing hyperparameter tuning. The data scientist would like to have one parent run for the tuning process with a child run for each unique combination of hyperparameter values.

They are using the following code block:

The code block is not nesting the runs in MLflow as they expected.

Which of the following changes does the data scientist need to make to the above code block so that it successfully nests the child runs under the parent run in MLflow?

- A. Remove the `nested=True` argument from the child runs
- B. Add the `nested=True` argument to the parent run
- C. Add the `nested=True` argument to the parent run and remove the `nested=True` arguments from the child runs
- D. Provide the same name to the run name parameter for all three run blocks
- E. Indent the child run blocks within the parent run block

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 91

Which stage in the MLflow Model Registry is typically used for models currently serving production traffic?

- A. None
- B. Staging
- C. Production
- D. Archived

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In MLflow Model Registry stages:

Staging -> testing before release

Production -> serving real users

Archived -> retired models

### NEW QUESTION # 92

A machine learning engineer has developed a model and registered it using the `FeatureStoreClient fs`. The model has model URI `model_uri`. The engineer now needs to perform batch inference on the training set logged with the model, but a few of the feature values in the column `spend` have since been updated and are present in the customer-level Spark DataFrame `spark_df`. The `customer_id` column is the primary key of `spark_df` and the training set used when training and logging the model. Which code block can be used to compute predictions for the training set while overwriting its old `spend` values with the new `spend` values from `spark_df`?

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To perform batch inference while incorporating updated feature values (like `spend`) from a DataFrame (`spark_df`), the correct approach is to use `fs.get_updated_features(spark_df)` to refresh the relevant features based on the primary key (`customer_id`), then score the model using `fs.score_batch(...)`. This ensures predictions are made with the latest data.

### NEW QUESTION # 93

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