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Microsoft Operationalizing Machine Learning and Generative AI Solutions Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

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 on the review screen.

You work in Microsoft Foundry with a prompt flow.

You must manually evaluate prompts and compare results across prompt variants.

You need to capture the inputs, outputs, token usage, and latencies for each flow run for the evaluation.

Solution: In Microsoft Foundry, turn on Tracing for the prompt flow of the project and execute test runs to produce trace data.

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct:

* In Microsoft Foundry, turn on Tracing for the prompt flow of the project and execute test runs to produce trace data.

Incorrect:

* Create prompt variants and compare their outputs in the Evaluation experience.

* Use the prompt flow SDK to enable tracing for the flow before executing runs. Then run the flow to generate traceable results.

Note:

In Azure AI Foundry, you can capture and compare these metrics by enabling Tracing and using the Bulk Test feature. This allows you to systematically evaluate different prompt variants against a common dataset.

Steps to Evaluate and Compare Prompt Variants

*-> 1. Enable Tracing

Navigate to your Prompt Flow project.

Locate the Tracing toggle at the top of the flow authoring page.

Switch it to On.

This ensures every execution captures latency, token counts, and node-level inputs/outputs.

2. Create Prompt Variants

Within your flow, identify the LLM node you want to test.

Click Variants to create multiple versions of your prompt (e.g., Variant_0, Variant_1).

This allows you to test different instructions or few-shot examples side-by-side.

3. Run a Bulk Test (Evaluation)

4. Analyze the Results

Reference:

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/streamlining-generative-ai-development-azure-foundry-tracing- taneja-mbwze>

NEW QUESTION # 34

A team is experimenting with traditional models for a classification workflow in Azure Machine Learning.

The team requires a consistent way to manage assets that are created during experimentation.

You need to ensure that artifacts can be reused and governed across projects.

Which asset should you register?

- A. Environment
- **B. Model**
- C. Component
- D. Pipeline

Answer: B

Explanation:

In an Azure Machine Learning classification workflow, you should register Models.

Registration creates a versioned asset in your workspace or a centralized registry, which is essential for ensuring that artifacts are reusable, governed, and trackable across different projects and environments.

Key Assets for Reuse and Governance

To maintain a consistent and governed workflow, you should focus on registering these specific assets:

Models: The primary artifact. Registering a model allows you to track its lineage (which experiment created it), version it, and deploy it consistently across environments.

Components: These are self-contained pieces of code that perform specific steps in a pipeline (e.g., data cleaning, training).

Registering them allows different teams to reuse the same

"traditional" classification logic without rewriting code.

Environments: Encapsulates the software dependencies (Python packages, Docker images) required for your model to run.

Registering these ensures reproducibility across different compute targets.

Data Assets: Registering your training and testing datasets as versioned assets ensures that you can always audit exactly what data was used to train a specific model version.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/concept-azure-machine-learning-v2>

NEW QUESTION # 35

Case Study 1 - Fabrikam Inc.

Background

Fabrikam Inc. is a mid-sized healthcare analytics company that provides population health dashboards and predictive insights to regional hospital systems across the United States.

Fabrikam Inc. customers rely on near real time analytics to monitor patient flow, staffing needs, and readmission risks. They use multiple traditional forecasting machine learning models for predictions.

Fabrikam Inc. has an established Microsoft Azure footprint. The company uses Jupyter Notebooks that run on a local server as the primary development environment. The data science team is experiencing scalability, asset management and code management issues with the current development platform. Fabrikam Inc. plans to migrate to a cloud-based development environment to mitigate the issues.

Additionally, the company plans to implement a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)-based chat application for client support. Leadership requires the application to be developed and deployed with a low operational risk.

Current Environment

Fabrikam Inc. operates a single Azure subscription that has the following components:

- * Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 that contains de-identified clinical and operational datasets
- * Azure AI Search indexing curated analytical documents and reference materials
- * A small set of Python-based training scripts maintained by data scientists
- * Azure OpenAI Service with deployed foundational models
- * A Microsoft Foundry resource for building a RAG-based solution

Evaluation data has manually defined expected responses.

The current challenges faced by the data science team include the following:

- * Model training jobs are run manually from notebooks.
- * Experiment tracking is inconsistent
- * Model versions are registered without standardized metadata.
- * Deployment is performed manually by data scientists, with limited rollback capability.
- * The team has no standardized evaluation process for generative AI outputs.

The environment currently allows public network access. Authentication relies on user accounts rather than managed identities. Compute targets are manually created and shared across experiments. This has led to resource contention during peak usage.

Business Requirements

Fabrikam Inc. has the following business requirements for the modernization initiative:

- * Provide a conversational interface that answers analytics questions by using internal documents and datasets.
- * Ensure that sensitive healthcare-related data is not exposed outside the Fabrikam Inc. Azure tenant.
- * Enable repeatable and auditable model training and deployment processes.
- * Support experimentation to compare prompt strategies and fine-tuned models.
- * Align the model with the ranked preferences and optimize behavior for the long term.
- * Minimize disruption to existing analytics workloads during rollout.

Technical Requirements

To support the business goals, Fabrikam Inc. identifies these technical requirements:

- * Use Azure Machine Learning workspaces to centrally manage data assets, models, and environments.
 - * Implement experiment tracking and model versioning for all training jobs.
 - * Orchestrate training and evaluation by using pipelines rather than manually running notebooks.
 - * Deploy traditional machine learning models with support for staged rollout and rollback.
 - * Improve RAG-based solution output quality.
 - * Use the existing evaluation datasets that are based on real data with input-output pairs.
 - * Apply advanced fine-tuning techniques only when prompt engineering is insufficient
- Issues and Constraints Fabrikam Inc. must comply with internal security policies that require the company to restrict network access and avoid long-lived secrets. The data science team has limited Azure DevOps experience, so solutions must favor managed services and automation over custom infrastructure.

Cost predictability is important. Leadership prefers serverless or managed compute options where possible but is willing to approve dedicated compute for stable production workloads.

Problem Statement

Fabrikam Inc. must design and implement an Azure-based AI operations solution that enables reliable training, evaluation, deployment, and iteration of generative AI models. The solution must support experimentation and gradual rollout while ensuring governance, security, and operational stability. The data science and platform teams must collaborate to deliver this solution by using Azure Machine Learning and Microsoft Foundry capabilities.

You need to isolate training workloads while remaining cost-aware to address Fabrikam Inc.'s issues, constraints, and technical requirements. What should you implement?

- A. Training jobs that run on a single shared compute cluster
- B. Dedicated compute clusters per experiment
- C. Managed compute targets with autoscaling

- D. Fixed-size compute cluster

Answer: C

Explanation:

Scenario: Issues and Constraints: Cost predictability is important. Leadership prefers serverless or managed compute options where possible but is willing to approve dedicated compute for stable production workloads.

Managed compute targets with autoscaling are the best choice for Azure Machine Learning training workloads when serverless or managed options are preferred and cost predictability is critical.

Best Implementation: Managed Compute with Autoscaling

This option, specifically using Azure Machine Learning compute clusters (AniCompute), aligns with all your requirements:

Managed Infrastructure: Azure handles the creation, patching, and lifecycle of the virtual machines, reducing management overhead.

Cost Predictability & Efficiency: Autoscaling allows you to set a minimum of zero nodes. This ensures you only pay for compute while a job is running, preventing costs from idle resources.

Scalability: It can automatically scale up to a multi-node cluster to handle large datasets or distributed training jobs.

Enterprise Governance: Administrators can enforce cost control by setting quotas at the subscription or workspace level.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-use-serverless-compute>

NEW QUESTION # 36

A company plans to deploy a foundation model in Microsoft Foundry.

The mode must support the following workloads:

A customer support workload used across multiple regions

A marketing workload that must remain within a specific region due to data residency requirements You need to select the deployment type.

Which deployment type should you use for each workload? To answer, move the appropriate deployment types to the correct requirements. You may use each deployment type once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to move the split bar between panes or scroll to view content . NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Explanation:

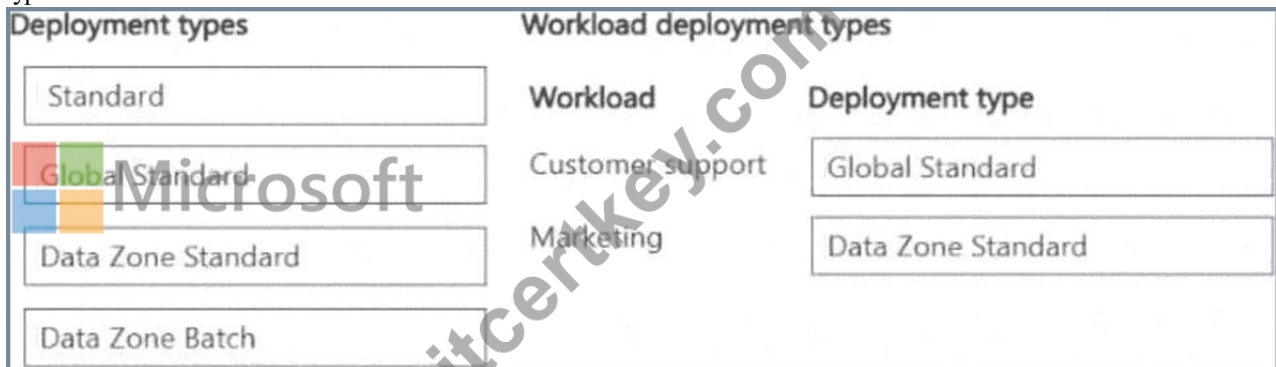
Explanation:

For a customer support workload used across multiple regions, Global Standard deployment is the right choice: it routes each request to the nearest available Azure region automatically, reducing latency globally and providing the highest throughput and availability. For a marketing workload that must remain within a specific region due to data residency requirements, a Data Zone Standard or single-region deployment ensures all compute and data processing occurs within a defined geographic boundary,

satisfying GDPR and local data sovereignty rules. Microsoft Foundry 's deployment types are designed around exactly this trade-off:

Global routing for performance-critical multi-region workloads, and Data Zone or Regional isolation for data- residency-constrained workloads. Choosing the wrong deployment type can result in either compliance violations or unnecessary latency.

Microsoft Learn Reference Topic: Model deployment options in Microsoft Foundry - Global, Data Zone, and Regional deployment types



NEW QUESTION # 37

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 on the review screen.

You manage an Azure Machine Learning workspace. The Python script named `script.py` reads an argument named `training_data`. The `training_data` argument specifies the path to the training data in a file named `dataset1.csv`.

You plan to run the `script.py` Python script as a command job that trains a machine learning model.

You need to provide the command to pass the path for the dataset as a parameter value when you submit the script as a training job.

Solution: `python script.py --trainingdata ${{inputs.training_data}}`

Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Correct:

```
* python script.py --training_data ${{inputs.training_data}}
```

The script is named `script.py`.

For the parameter use `${{inputs.training_data}}`

Incorrect:

```
* python script.py --training_data dataset1.csv
```

```
* python script.py dataset1.csv
```

```
* python train.py --training_data training_data
```

Note: Read a TabularDataset, Example

In the Input object, specify the type as `AssetTypes.MLTABLE`, and mode as `InputOutputModes.DIRECT`:

* Details omitted*

```
job = command(  
code="./src", # Local path where the code is stored  
*-> command="python train.py --inputs ${{inputs.input_data}}",  
inputs=my_job_inputs,  
environment="<environment_name><version>",  
compute="cpu-cluster",  
)
```

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/how-to-read-write-data-v2>

