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Databricks Databricks-Machine-Learning-Associate Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	Scaling ML Models: This topic covers Model Distribution and Ensembling Distribution.
Topic 2	ML Workflows: The topic focuses on Exploratory Data Analysis, Feature Engineering, Training, Evaluation and Selection.
Topic 3	Spark ML: It discusses the concepts of Distributed ML. Moreover, this topic covers Spark ML Modeling APIs, Hyperopt, Pandas API, Pandas UDFs, and Function APIs.
Topic 4	Databricks Machine Learning: It covers sub-topics of AutoML, Databricks Runtime, Feature Store, and MLflow.

Databricks Certified Machine Learning Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

A machine learning engineer has identified the best run from an MLflow Experiment. They have stored the run ID in the `run_id` variable and identified the logged model name as "model". They now want to register that model in the MLflow Model Registry with the name "best_model".

Which lines of code can they use to register the model associated with `run_id` to the MLflow Model Registry?

- A. `mlflow.register_model(f'runs/{run_id}/model')`
- B. `mlflow.register_model(f'runs/{run_id}/model', "best_model")`
- C. `mlflow.register_model(f'runs/{run_id}/best_model', "model")`
- D. `mlflow.register_model(run_id, "best_model")`

Answer: B

Explanation:

To register a model that has been identified by a specific `run_id` in the MLflow Model Registry, the appropriate line of code is: `mlflow.register_model(f'runs/{run_id}/model', "best_model")`

This code correctly specifies the path to the model within the run (`runs/{run_id}/model`) and registers it under the name "best_model" in the Model Registry. This allows the model to be tracked, managed, and transitioned through different stages (e.g., Staging, Production) within the MLflow ecosystem.

Reference

MLflow documentation on model registry: <https://www.mlflow.org/docs/latest/model-registry.html#registering-a-model>

NEW QUESTION # 46

A data scientist wants to parallelize the training of trees in a gradient boosted tree to speed up the training process. A colleague suggests that parallelizing a boosted tree algorithm can be difficult.

Which of the following describes why?

- A. Gradient boosting is an iterative algorithm that requires information from the previous iteration to perform the next step.
- B. Gradient boosting calculates gradients in evaluation metrics using all cores which prevents parallelization.
- C. Gradient boosting requires access to all data at once which cannot happen during parallelization.
- D. Gradient boosting is not a linear algebra-based algorithm which is required for parallelization

Answer: A

Explanation:

Gradient boosting is fundamentally an iterative algorithm where each new tree is built based on the errors of the previous ones. This sequential dependency makes it difficult to parallelize the training of trees in gradient boosting, as each step relies on the results from the preceding step. Parallelization in this context would undermine the core methodology of the algorithm, which depends on sequentially improving the model's performance with each iteration.

Reference:

Machine Learning Algorithms (Challenges with Parallelizing Gradient Boosting).

Gradient boosting is an ensemble learning technique that builds models in a sequential manner. Each new model corrects the errors made by the previous ones. This sequential dependency means that each iteration requires the results of the previous iteration to make corrections. Here is a step-by-step explanation of why this makes parallelization challenging:

Sequential Nature: Gradient boosting builds one tree at a time. Each tree is trained to correct the residual errors of the previous trees. This requires the model to complete one iteration before starting the next.

Dependence on Previous Iterations: The gradient calculation at each step depends on the predictions made by the previous models. Therefore, the model must wait until the previous tree has been fully trained and evaluated before starting to train the next tree.

Difficulty in Parallelization: Because of this dependency, it is challenging to parallelize the training process. Unlike algorithms that process data independently in each step (e.g., random forests), gradient boosting cannot easily distribute the work across multiple processors or cores for simultaneous execution.

This iterative and dependent nature of the gradient boosting process makes it difficult to parallelize effectively.

Reference

Gradient Boosting Machine Learning Algorithm

Understanding Gradient Boosting Machines

NEW QUESTION # 47

A data scientist learned during their training to always use 5-fold cross-validation in their model development workflow. A colleague suggests that there are cases where a train-validation split could be preferred over k-fold cross-validation when $k > 2$.

Which of the following describes a potential benefit of using a train-validation split over k-fold cross-validation in this scenario?

- A. Reproducibility is achievable when using a train-validation split
- B. Bias is avoidable when using a train-validation split
- **C. Fewer models need to be trained when using a train-validation split**
- D. A holdout set is not necessary when using a train-validation split
- E. Fewer hyperparameter values need to be tested when using a train-validation split

Answer: C

Explanation:

A train-validation split is often preferred over k-fold cross-validation (with $k > 2$) when computational efficiency is a concern. With a train-validation split, only two models (one on the training set and one on the validation set) are trained, whereas k-fold cross-validation requires training k models (one for each fold).

This reduction in the number of models trained can save significant computational resources and time, especially when dealing with large datasets or complex models.

Reference:

Model Evaluation with Train-Test Split

NEW QUESTION # 48

A data scientist has created a linear regression model that uses $\log(\text{price})$ as a label variable. Using this model, they have performed inference and the predictions and actual label values are in Spark DataFrame `preds_df`.

They are using the following code block to evaluate the model:

```
regression_evaluator.setMetricName("rmse").evaluate(preds_df)
```

Which of the following changes should the data scientist make to evaluate the RMSE in a way that is comparable with price?

- A. They should evaluate the MSE of the log predictions to compute the RMSE
- B. They should exponentiate the computed RMSE value
- **C. They should exponentiate the predictions before computing the RMSE**
- D. They should take the log of the predictions before computing the RMSE

Answer: C

Explanation:

When evaluating the RMSE for a model that predicts log-transformed prices, the predictions need to be transformed back to the original scale to obtain an RMSE that is comparable with the actual price values. This is done by exponentiating the predictions before computing the RMSE. The RMSE should be computed on the same scale as the original data to provide a meaningful measure of error.

Reference:

Databricks documentation on regression evaluation: Regression Evaluation

NEW QUESTION # 49

A data scientist wants to efficiently tune the hyperparameters of a scikit-learn model. They elect to use the Hyperopt library's `fmin` operation to facilitate this process. Unfortunately, the final model is not very accurate. The data scientist suspects that there is an issue with the `objective_function` being passed as an argument to `fmin`.

They use the following code block to create the `objective_function`:

```
def objective_function(params):  
    max_depth = params["max_depth"]  
    max_features = params["max_features"]  
    regressor = RandomForestRegressor(  
        max_depth=max_depth,  
        max_features=max_features  
    )  
    r2 = mean(cross_val_score(regressor, X_train, y_train, cv=3))  
    return r2
```

Which of the following changes does the data scientist need to make to their `objective_function` in order to produce a more accurate model?

- A. Add a `random_state` argument to the `RandomForestRegressor` operation
- **B. Replace the `r2` return value with `-r2`**
- C. Remove the `mean` operation that is wrapping the `cross_val_score` operation
- D. Replace the `fmin` operation with the `fmax` operation
- E. Add test set validation process

Answer: B

Explanation:

When using the Hyperopt library with `fmin`, the goal is to find the minimum of the objective function. Since you are using `cross_val_score` to calculate the R2 score which is a measure of the proportion of the variance for a dependent variable that's explained by an independent variable(s) in a regression model, higher values are better. However, `fmin` seeks to minimize the objective function, so to align with `fmin`'s goal, you should return the negative of the R2 score (`-r2`). This way, by minimizing the negative R2, `fmin` is effectively maximizing the R2 score, which can lead to a more accurate model.

Reference

Hyperopt Documentation: <http://hyperopt.github.io/hyperopt/>

Scikit-Learn documentation on model evaluation: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/model_evaluation.html

NEW QUESTION # 50

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