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QUESTION 1

A machine learning engineer has registered a sklearn model in the MLflow Model Registry using the sklearn model flavor with UI model_uri. Which of the following operations can be used to load the model as an sklearn object for batch deployment?

- A. `mlflow.spark.load_model(model_uri)`
- B. `mlflow.pyfunc.read_model(model_uri)`
- C. `mlflow.sklearn.read_model(model_uri)`
- D. `mlflow.pyfunc.load_model(model_uri)`
- E. `mlflow.sklearn.load_model(model_uri)`

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 2

A machine learning engineer wants to move their model version model_version for the MLflow Model Registry model from the Staging stage to the Production stage using MLflow Client client. Which of the following code blocks can they use to accomplish the task?



```
client.transition_model_version_stage(  
    name=model,  
A.    version=model_version,  
        stage="Staging"  
)  
  
client.transition_model_stage(  
    name=model,  
B.    version=model_version,  
        stage="Production"  
)  
  
client.transition_model_version_stage(  
    name=model,  
C.    version=model_version,  
        stage="Production"  
)  
  
client.transition_model__stage(  
    name=model,  
    version=model_version,  
D.    from="Staging",  
        to="Production"  
)  
  
client.transition_model_version_stage(  
    name=model,  
    version=model_version,  
E.    from="Staging",  
        to="Production"  
)
```



- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D
- E. Option E

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

A data scientist has computed updated feature values for all primary key values stored in the Feature Store table features. In addition, feature values for some new primary key values have also been computed. The updated feature values are

stored in the DataFrame features_df. They want to replace all data in features with the newly computed data.

Which of the following code blocks can they use to perform this task using the Feature Store Client fs?



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

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

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

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

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

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

Correct Answer: D



#### QUESTION 4

A machine learning engineer wants to log and deploy a model as an MLflow pyfunc model. They have custom preprocessing that needs to be completed on feature variables prior to fitting the model or computing predictions using that model.

They decide to wrap this preprocessing in a custom model class `ModelWithPreprocess`, where the preprocessing is performed when calling `fit` and when calling `predict`. They then log the fitted model of the `ModelWithPreprocess` class as a

pyfunc model.

Which of the following is a benefit of this approach when loading the logged pyfunc model for downstream deployment?

- A. The pyfunc model can be used to deploy models in a parallelizable fashion
- B. The same preprocessing logic will automatically be applied when calling `fit`
- C. The same preprocessing logic will automatically be applied when calling `predict`
- D. This approach has no impact when loading the logged pyfunc model for downstream deployment
- E. There is no longer a need for pipeline-like machine learning objects

Correct Answer: C

#### QUESTION 5

Which of the following is a probable response to identifying drift in a machine learning application?

- A. None of these responses
- B. Retraining and deploying a model on more recent data
- C. All of these responses
- D. Rebuilding the machine learning application with a new label variable
- E. Sunsetting the machine learning application

Correct Answer: B

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