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# 덤프

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**Exam** : **DP-100**

**Title** : Designing and  
Implementing a Data  
Science Solution on Azure

**Version** : DEMO

1. Topic 1, Case Study 1

**Overview**

You are a data scientist in a company that provides data science for professional sporting events.

Models will be global and local market data to meet the following business goals:

- Understand sentiment of mobile device users at sporting events based on audio from crowd reactions.
- Access a user's tendency to respond to an advertisement.
- Customize styles of ads served on mobile devices.
- Use video to detect penalty events.

**Current environment**

**Requirements**

- Media used for penalty event detection will be provided by consumer devices. Media may include images and videos captured during the sporting event and snared using social media. The images and videos will have varying sizes and formats.
- The data available for model building comprises of seven years of sporting event media. The sporting event media includes: recorded videos, transcripts of radio commentary, and logs from related social media feeds feeds captured during the sporting events.
- Crowd sentiment will include audio recordings submitted by event attendees in both mono and stereo Formats.

**Advertisements**

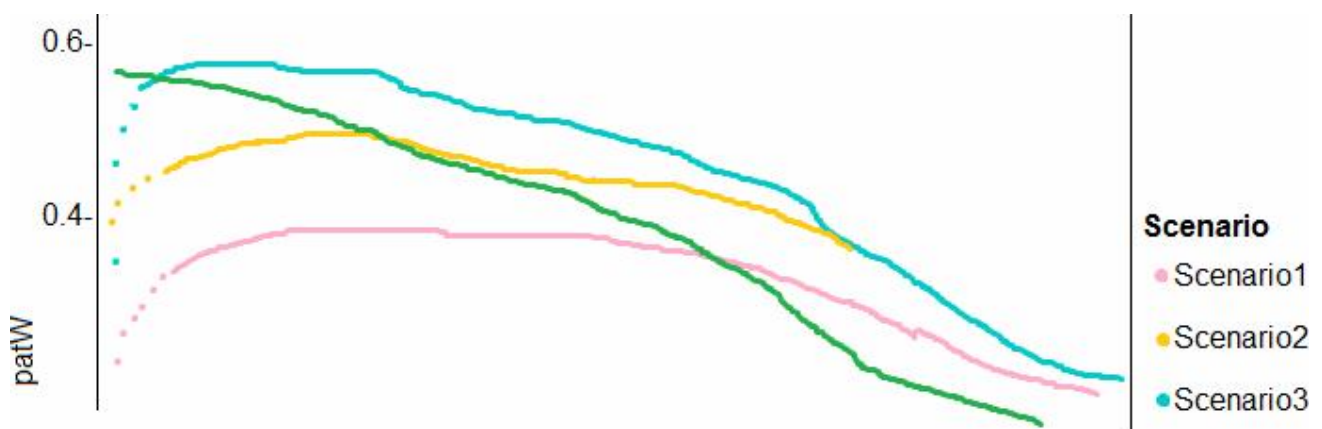
- Ad response models must be trained at the beginning of each event and applied during the sporting event.
- Market segmentation nxxlels must optimize for similar ad resporr.r history.
- Sampling must guarantee mutual and collective exclusivity local and global segmentation models that share the same features.
- Local market segmentation models will be applied before determining a user's propensity to respond to an advertisement.
- Data scientists must be able to detect model degradation and decay.
- Ad response models must support non linear boundaries features.
- The ad propensity model uses a cut threshold is 0.45 and retrains occur if weighted Kappa deviates from 0.1 +/-5%.
- The ad propensity model uses cost factors shown in the following diagram:

		Actual	
		1	0
Predicted	0	1	2
	1	2	1

- The ad propensity model uses proposed cost factors shown in the following diagram:

		Actual	
		1	0
Predicted	0	1	5
	1	5	1

Performance curves of current and proposed cost factor scenarios are shown in the following diagram:



### Penalty detection and sentiment

#### Findings

- Data scientists must build an intelligent solution by using multiple machine learning models for penalty event detection.
- Data scientists must build notebooks in a local environment using automatic feature engineering and model building in machine learning pipelines.
- Notebooks must be deployed to retrain by using Spark instances with dynamic worker allocation
- Notebooks must execute with the same code on new Spark instances to recode only the source of the data.
- Global penalty detection models must be trained by using dynamic runtime graph computation during training.
- Local penalty detection models must be written by using BrainScript.
- Experiments for local crowd sentiment models must combine local penalty detection data.
- Crowd sentiment models must identify known sounds such as cheers and known catch phrases. Individual crowd sentiment models will detect similar sounds.
- All shared features for local models are continuous variables.
- Shared features must use double precision. Subsequent layers must have aggregate running mean and standard deviation metrics Available.

#### segments

During the initial weeks in production, the following was observed:

- Ad response rates declined.
- Drops were not consistent across ad styles.
- The distribution of features across training and production data are not consistent.

Analysis shows that of the 100 numeric features on user location and behavior, the 47 features that come from location sources are being used as raw features. A suggested experiment to remedy the bias and variance issue is to engineer 10 linearly uncorrected features.

### **Penalty detection and sentiment**

- Initial data discovery shows a wide range of densities of target states in training data used for crowd sentiment models.
- All penalty detection models show inference phases using a Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) are running too slow.
- Audio samples show that the length of a catch phrase varies between 25%-47%, depending on region.
- The performance of the global penalty detection models show lower variance but higher bias when comparing training and validation sets. Before implementing any feature changes, you must confirm the bias and variance using all training and validation cases.

You need to implement a model development strategy to determine a user's tendency to respond to an ad.

Which technique should you use?

- A. Use a Relative Expression Split module to partition the data based on centroid distance.
- B. Use a Relative Expression Split module to partition the data based on distance travelled to the event.
- C. Use a Split Rows module to partition the data based on distance travelled to the event.
- D. Use a Split Rows module to partition the data based on centroid distance.

**Answer:** A

#### **Explanation:**

Split Data partitions the rows of a dataset into two distinct sets.

The Relative Expression Split option in the Split Data module of Azure Machine Learning Studio is helpful when you need to divide a dataset into training and testing datasets using a numerical expression.

Relative Expression Split: Use this option whenever you want to apply a condition to a number column. The number could be a date/time field, a column containing age or dollar amounts, or even a percentage. For example, you might want to divide your data set depending on the cost of the items, group people by age ranges, or separate data by a calendar date.

Scenario:

Local market segmentation models will be applied before determining a user's propensity to respond to an advertisement.

The distribution of features across training and production data are not consistent

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/split-data>

## **2.DRAG DROP**

You need to define an evaluation strategy for the crowd sentiment models.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

### Actions

### Answer Area

Add new features for retraining supervised models.

Filter labeled cases for retraining using the shortest distance from centroids.

Evaluate the changes in correlation between model error rate and centroid distance

Impute unavailable features with centroid aligned models

Filter labeled cases for retraining using the longest distance from centroids.

Remove features before retraining supervised models.

Answer:

### Actions

### Answer Area

Add new features for retraining supervised models.

Add new features for retraining supervised models.

Filter labeled cases for retraining using the shortest distance from centroids.

Evaluate the changes in correlation between model error rate and centroid distance

Evaluate the changes in correlation between model error rate and centroid distance

Filter labeled cases for retraining using the shortest distance from centroids.

Impute unavailable features with centroid aligned models

Filter labeled cases for retraining using the longest distance from centroids.

Remove features before retraining supervised models.

Explanation:

Scenario:

Experiments for local crowd sentiment models must combine local penalty detection data. Crowd sentiment models must identify known sounds such as cheers and known catch phrases. Individual crowd sentiment models will detect similar sounds.

Note: Evaluate the changed in correlation between model error rate and centroid distance In machine learning, a nearest centroid classifier or nearest prototype classifier is a classification model that assigns to observations the label of the class of training samples whose mean (centroid) is closest to the observation.

References:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nearest\\_centroid\\_classifier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nearest_centroid_classifier)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/sweep-clustering>

3.You need to resolve the local machine learning pipeline performance issue.

What should you do?

- A. Increase Graphic Processing Units (GPUs).
- B. Increase the learning rate.
- C. Increase the training iterations,
- D. Increase Central Processing Units (CPUs).

**Answer:** A

4.DRAG DROP

You need to define a process for penalty event detection.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Actions**

- Standardize to mono audio clips.
- Vary the length of sliding windows between modeling epochs.
- Vary the length of frequency bands between modeling epochs.
- Use an Inverse Fourier transform on frequency changes over time.
- Use a Fast Fourier transform on frequency changes over time.
- Standardize to stereo audio clips.

**Answer area**

**Answer:**

Actions	Answer area
Standardize to mono audio clips.	Vary the length of frequency bands between modeling epochs.
Vary the length of sliding windows between modeling epochs.	Standardize to mono audio clips.
Vary the length of frequency bands between modeling epochs.	Use an Inverse Fourier transform on frequency changes over time.
Use an Inverse Fourier transform on frequency changes over time.	
Use a Fast Fourier transform on frequency changes over time.	
Standardize to stereo audio clips.	

### 5.DRAG DROP

You need to define an evaluation strategy for the crowd sentiment models.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Define a cross-entropy function activation.	
Add cost functions for each target state.	
Evaluate the classification error metric.	
Evaluate the distance error metric.	
Add cost functions for each component metric.	
Define a sigmoid loss function activation.	

**Answer:**



## Actions

Define a cross-entropy function activation.

Add cost functions for each target state.

Evaluate the classification error metric.

Evaluate the distance error metric.

Add cost functions for each component metric.

Define a sigmoid loss function activation.

## Answer Area

Define a cross-entropy function activation.

Add cost functions for each target state.

Evaluate the distance error metric.

### Explanation:

Step 1: Define a cross-entropy function activation

When using a neural network to perform classification and prediction, it is usually better to use cross-entropy error than classification error, and somewhat better to use cross-entropy error than mean squared error to evaluate the quality of the neural network.

Step 2: Add cost functions for each target state.

Step 3: Evaluated the distance error metric.

References: <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2018/04/fundamentals-deep-learning-regularization-techniques/>