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In our study, we found that many people have the strongest ability to use knowledge for a period of time at the beginning of their knowledge. As time goes on, memory fades. Our Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer training materials are designed to help users consolidate what they have learned, will add to the instant of many training, the user can test their learning effect in time after finished the part of the learning content, have a special set of wrong topics in our Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Guide dump, enable users to find their weak spot of knowledge in this function, iterate through constant practice, finally reach a high success rate. As a result, our Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer study questions are designed to form a complete set of the contents of practice can let users master knowledge as much as possible, although such repeated sometimes very boring, but it can achieve good effect of consolidation.

Understanding functional and technical aspects of Professional Machine Learning Engineer - Google Data Preparation and Processing

The following will be discussed in **Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer exam dumps**:

- Data privacy and compliance
- Statistical fundamentals at scale
- Feature crosses
- Data exploration (EDA)
- Build data pipelines
- Class imbalance
- Batching and streaming data pipelines at scale
- Transformations (TensorFlow Transform)
- Visualization
- Database migration
- Handling outliers
- Data leakage and augmentation
- Handling missing data
- Monitoring/changing deployed pipelines
- Data validation
- Evaluation of data quality and feasibility
- Ingestion of various file types (e.g. Csv, json, img, parquet or databases, Hadoop/Spark)
- Encoding structured data types
- Data ingestion
- Feature engineering

Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer Exam is a highly sought-after certification in the field of machine learning. It is intended for professionals who have extensive experience in designing and implementing machine learning models and workflows using Google Cloud Platform technologies. Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Exam covers a wide range of topics, including data preprocessing, feature engineering, model selection, hyperparameter tuning, model evaluation, and deployment. Passing Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer exam demonstrates that the candidate has the skills and knowledge required to design, develop, and deploy production-grade machine learning models on Google Cloud Platform.

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Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer Certification Exam is a credential that is designed for professionals who are interested in building and deploying machine learning models using the Google Cloud Platform. Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer certification exam is an ideal choice for individuals who have experience in developing machine learning solutions, are familiar with cloud computing technologies, and are interested in pursuing a career in machine learning engineering.

Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
You work for a large retailer and you need to build a model to predict customer churn. The company has a dataset of historical customer data, including customer demographics, purchase history, and website activity. You need to create the model in BigQuery ML and thoroughly evaluate its performance. What should you do?

- A. Create a linear regression model in BigQuery ML Use the ml. evaluate function to evaluate the model performance.
- B. Create a logistic regression model in BigQuery ML and register the model in Vertex Al Model Registry. Evaluate the model performance in Vertex Al.
- C. Create a linear regression model in BigQuery ML and register the model in Vertex Al Model Registry Evaluate the model performance in Vertex Al.
- D. Create a logistic regression model in BigQuery ML Use the ml.confusion_matrix function to evaluate the model performance.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Customer churn is a binary classification problem, where the target variable is whether a customer has churned or not. Therefore, a logistic regression model is more suitable than a linear regression model, which is used for regression problems. A logistic regression model can output the probability of a customer churning, which can be used to rank the customers by their churn risk and take appropriate actions1.
BigQuery ML is a service that allows you to create and execute machine learning models in BigQuery using standard SQL queries2. You can use BigQuery ML to create a logistic regression model for customer churn prediction by using the CREATE MODEL statement and specifying the LOGISTIC_REG model type3. You can use the historical customer data as the input table for the model, and specify the features and the label columns3.
Vertex AI Model Registry is a central repository where you can manage the lifecycle of your ML models4. You can import models from various sources, such as BigQuery ML, AutoML, or custom models, and assign them to different versions and aliases4. You can also deploy models to endpoints, which are resources that provide a service URL for online prediction.
By registering the BigQuery ML model in Vertex AI Model Registry, you can leverage the Vertex AI features to evaluate and monitor the model performance4. You can use Vertex AI Experiments to track and compare the metrics of different model versions, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and AUC. You can also use Vertex AI Explainable AI to generate feature attributions that show how much each input feature contributed to the model's prediction.
The other options are not suitable for your scenario, because they either use the wrong model type, such as linear regression, or they do not use Vertex AI to evaluate the model performance, which would limit the insights and actions you can take based on the

model results.
Reference:
Logistic Regression for Machine Learning
Introduction to BigQuery ML | Google Cloud
Creating a logistic regression model | BigQuery ML | Google Cloud
Introduction to Vertex AI Model Registry | Google Cloud
[Deploy a model to an endpoint | Vertex AI | Google Cloud]
[Vertex AI Experiments | Google Cloud]

NEW QUESTION # 13
You developed a custom model by using Vertex Al to forecast the sales of your company s products based on historical transactional data You anticipate changes in the feature distributions and the correlations between the features in the near future You also expect to receive a large volume of prediction requests You plan to use Vertex Al Model Monitoring for drift detection and you want to minimize the cost. What should you do?

- A. Use the features for monitoring Set a monitoring- frequency value that is higher than the default.
- B. Use the features and the feature attributions for monitoring. Set a monitoring-frequency value that is lower than the default.
- C. Use the features and the feature attributions for monitoring Set a prediction-sampling-rate value that is closer to 0 than 1.
- D. Use the features for monitoring Set a prediction-sampling-rare value that is closer to 1 than 0.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best option for using Vertex AI Model Monitoring for drift detection and minimizing the cost is to use the features and the feature attributions for monitoring, and set a prediction-sampling-rate value that is closer to 0 than 1. This option allows you to leverage the power and flexibility of Google Cloud to detect feature drift in the input predict requests for custom models, and reduce the storage and computation costs of the model monitoring job. Vertex AI Model Monitoring is a service that can track and compare the results of multiple machine learning runs. Vertex AI Model Monitoring can monitor the model's prediction input data for feature skew and drift. Feature drift occurs when the feature data distribution in production changes over time. If the original training data is not available, you can enable drift detection to monitor your models for feature drift. Vertex AI Model Monitoring uses TensorFlow Data Validation (TFDV) to calculate the distributions and distance scores for each feature, and compares them with a baseline distribution. The baseline distribution is the statistical distribution of the feature's values in the training data. If the training data is not available, the baseline distribution is calculated from the first 1000 prediction requests that the model receives. If the distance score for a feature exceeds an alerting threshold that you set, Vertex AI Model Monitoring sends you an email alert. However, if you use a custom model, you can also enable feature attribution monitoring, which can provide more insights into the feature drift. Feature attribution monitoring analyzes the feature attributions, which are the contributions of each feature to the prediction output. Feature attribution monitoring can help you identify the features that have the most impact on the model performance, and the features that have the most significant drift over time. Feature attribution monitoring can also help you understand the relationship between the features and the prediction output, and the correlation between the features1. The prediction-sampling-rate is a parameter that determines the percentage of prediction requests that are logged and analyzed by the model monitoring job. Using a lower prediction-sampling-rate can reduce the storage and computation costs of the model monitoring job, but also the quality and validity of the data. Using a lower prediction-sampling-rate can introduce sampling bias and noise into the data, and make the model monitoring job miss some important features or patterns of the data. However, using a higher prediction-sampling-rate can increase the storage and computation costs of the model monitoring job, and also the amount of data that needs to be processed and analyzed. Therefore, there is a trade-off between the prediction-sampling-rate and the cost and accuracy of the model monitoring job, and the optimal prediction-sampling-rate depends on the business objective and the data characteristics2. By using the features and the feature attributions for monitoring, and setting a prediction-sampling-rate value that is closer to 0 than 1, you can use Vertex AI Model Monitoring for drift detection and minimize the cost.
The other options are not as good as option D, for the following reasons:
Option A: Using the features for monitoring and setting a monitoring-frequency value that is higher than the default would not enable feature attribution monitoring, and could increase the cost of the model monitoring job. The monitoring-frequency is a parameter that determines how often the model monitoring job analyzes the logged prediction requests and calculates the distributions and distance scores for each feature. Using a higher monitoring-frequency can increase the frequency and timeliness of the model monitoring job, but also the computation costs of the model monitoring job. Moreover, using the features for monitoring would not enable feature attribution monitoring, which can provide more insights into the feature drift and the model performance1.
Option B: Using the features for monitoring and setting a prediction-sampling-rate value that is closer to 1 than 0 would not enable feature attribution monitoring, and could increase the cost of the model monitoring job. The prediction-sampling-rate is a parameter that determines the percentage of prediction requests that are logged and analyzed by the model monitoring job. Using a higher prediction-sampling-rate can increase the quality and validity of the data, but also the storage and computation costs of the model monitoring job. Moreover, using the features for monitoring would not enable feature attribution monitoring, which can provide more

insights into the feature drift and the model performance12.
Option C: Using the features and the feature attributions for monitoring and setting a monitoring-frequency value that is lower than the default would enable feature attribution monitoring, but could reduce the frequency and timeliness of the model monitoring job. The monitoring-frequency is a parameter that determines how often the model monitoring job analyzes the logged prediction requests and calculates the distributions and distance scores for each feature. Using a lower monitoring-frequency can reduce the computation costs of the model monitoring job, but also the frequency and timeliness of the model monitoring job. This can make the model monitoring job less responsive and effective in detecting and alerting the feature drift1.
Reference:
Preparing for Google Cloud Certification: Machine Learning Engineer, Course 3: Production ML Systems, Week 4: Evaluation Google Cloud Professional Machine Learning Engineer Exam Guide, Section 3: Scaling ML models in production, 3.3 Monitoring ML models in production Official Google Cloud Certified Professional Machine Learning Engineer Study Guide, Chapter 6: Production ML Systems, Section 6.3: Monitoring ML Models Using Model Monitoring Understanding the score threshold slider

NEW QUESTION # 14
A retail company is using Amazon Personalize to provide personalized product recommendations for its customers during a marketing campaign. The company sees a significant increase in sales of recommended items to existing customers immediately after deploying a new solution version, but these sales decrease a short time after deployment. Only historical data from before the marketing campaign is available for training.
How should a data scientist adjust the solution?

- A. Add event type and event value fields to the interactions dataset in Amazon Personalize.
- B. Use the event tracker in Amazon Personalize to include real-time user interactions.
- C. Add user metadata and use the HRNN-Metadata recipe in Amazon Personalize.
- D. Implement a new solution using the built-in factorization machines (FM) algorithm in Amazon SageMaker.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 15
You work for a company that manages a ticketing platform for a large chain of cinemas. Customers use a mobile app to search for movies they're interested in and purchase tickets in the app. Ticket purchase requests are sent to Pub/Sub and are processed with a Dataflow streaming pipeline configured to conduct the following steps:
1. Check for availability of the movie tickets at the selected cinema.
2. Assign the ticket price and accept payment.
3. Reserve the tickets at the selected cinema.
4. Send successful purchases to your database.
Each step in this process has low latency requirements (less than 50 milliseconds). You have developed a logistic regression model with BigQuery ML that predicts whether offering a promo code for free popcorn increases the chance of a ticket purchase, and this prediction should be added to the ticket purchase process.
You want to identify the simplest way to deploy this model to production while adding minimal latency. What should you do?

- A. Export your model in TensorFlow format, and add a tfx_bsl.public.beam.RunInference step to the Dataflow pipeline.
- B. Run batch inference with BigQuery ML every five minutes on each new set of tickets issued.
- C. Export your model in TensorFlow format, deploy it on Vertex AI, and query the prediction endpoint from your streaming pipeline.
- D. Convert your model with TensorFlow Lite (TFLite), and add it to the mobile app so that the promo code and the incoming request arrive together in Pub/Sub.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The simplest way to deploy a logistic regression model with BigQuery ML to production while adding minimal latency is to export the model in TensorFlow format, and add a tfx_bsl.public.beam.RunInference step to the Dataflow pipeline. This option has the following advantages:
* It allows the model prediction to be performed in real time, as part of the Dataflow streaming pipeline that processes the ticket purchase requests. This ensures that the promo code offer is based on the most recent data and customer behavior, and that the offer is delivered to the customer without delay.
* It leverages the compatibility and performance of TensorFlow and Dataflow, which are both part of the Google Cloud ecosystem. TensorFlow is a popular and powerful framework for building and deploying machine learning models, and Dataflow is a fully managed service that runs Apache Beam pipelines for data processing and transformation. By using the

tfx_bsl.public.beam.RunInference step, you can easily integrate your TensorFlow model with your Dataflow pipeline, and take advantage of the parallelism and scalability of Dataflow.
* It simplifies the model deployment and management, as the model is packaged with the Dataflow pipeline and does not require a separate service or endpoint. The model can be updated by redeploying the Dataflow pipeline with a new model version.
The other options are less optimal for the following reasons:
* Option A: Running batch inference with BigQuery ML every five minutes on each new set of tickets issued introduces additional latency and complexity. This option requires running a separate BigQuery job every five minutes, which can incur network overhead and latency. Moreover, this option requires storing and retrieving the intermediate results of the batch inference, which can consume storage space and increase the data transfer time.
* Option C: Exporting the model in TensorFlow format, deploying it on Vertex AI, and querying the prediction endpoint from the streaming pipeline introduces additional latency and cost. This option requires creating and managing a Vertex AI endpoint, which is a managed service that provides various tools and features for machine learning, such as training, tuning, serving, and monitoring. However, querying the Vertex AI endpoint from the streaming pipeline requires making an HTTP request, which can incur network overhead and latency. Moreover, this option requires paying for the Vertex AI endpoint usage, which can increase the cost of the model deployment.
* Option D: Converting the model with TensorFlow Lite (TFLite), and adding it to the mobile app so that the promo code and the incoming request arrive together in Pub/Sub introduces additional challenges and risks. This option requires converting the model to a TFLite format, which is a lightweight and optimized format for running TensorFlow models on mobile and embedded devices. However, converting the model to TFLite may not preserve the accuracy or functionality of the original model, as some operations or features may not be supported by TFLite. Moreover, this option requires updating the mobile app with the TFLite model, which can be tedious and time-consuming, and may depend on the user's willingness to update the app. Additionally, this option may expose the model to potential
* security or privacy issues, as the model is running on the user's device and may be accessed or modified by malicious actors.
References:
* [Exporting models for prediction | BigQuery ML]
* [tfx_bsl.public.beam.run_inference | TensorFlow Extended]
* [Vertex AI documentation]
* [TensorFlow Lite documentation]

NEW QUESTION # 16
You work for an advertising company and want to understand the effectiveness of your company's latest advertising campaign. You have streamed 500 MB of campaign data into BigQuery. You want to query the table, and then manipulate the results of that query with a pandas dataframe in an Al Platform notebook. What should you do?

- A. Export your table as a CSV file from BigQuery to Google Drive, and use the Google Drive API to ingest the file into your notebook instance
- B. Download your table from BigQuery as a local CSV file, and upload it to your Al Platform notebook instance Use pandas. read_csv to ingest the file as a pandas dataframe
- C. From a bash cell in your Al Platform notebook, use the bq extract command to export the table as a CSV file to Cloud Storage, and then use gsutii cp to copy the data into the notebook Use pandas. read_csv to ingest the file as a pandas dataframe
- D. Use Al Platform Notebooks' BigQuery cell magic to query the data, and ingest the results as a pandas dataframe

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 17
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