시험준비에가장좋은Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer최신업데이트시험공부자료최신버전덤프데모문제다운받기

최신 Salesforce Developers CRT-450 무료샘플문제 (Q41-Q46):

- A. Add a try/catch around the insert method
- C. Set the second insert method parameter to TRUE
- D. Add a System.debug() statement before the insert method

BONUS!!! Itcertkr Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QvJNPr_3zAh40OHYGXAB7wC6EdnW1uLk

Itcertkr Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer덤프 구매전 혹은 구매후 의문나는 점이 있으시면 한국어로 온라인서비스 혹은 메일로 상담 받으실수 있습니다. 기술 질문들에 관련된 문제들을 해결 하기 위하여 최선을 다 할것입니다. 고객님이 Itcertkr Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer덤프와 서비스에 만족 할 수 있도록 저희는 계속 개발해 나갈 것입니다.

구글 프로페셔널 머신러닝 엔지니어 자격증 시험을 통과하면 여러 가지 이점을 누릴 수 있습니다. 첫째, 이는 잠재적인 고용주들에게 머신러닝 개념을 깊게 이해하고 실제 문제에 적용할 수 있는 능력을 보여줍니다. 둘째, 새로운 취업 기회를 열어주고 수입 기회를 높일 수 있습니다. 최종적으로는 더 복잡한 머신러닝 프로젝트를 수행하고 진보한 경력을 쌓을 수 있는 자신감을 얻을 수 있습니다.

>> Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer최신 업데이트 시험공부자료 <<

Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer최신 업데이트 시험공부자료 덤프데모 다운받기

Itcertkr는 여러분의 꿈을 이루어줄 뿐만 아니라 일년무료 업뎃서비스도 따릅니다. Itcertkr에서 제공하는 덤프로 여러분은 1000%시험을 패스하실수 있고Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer자격증을 취득하실 수 있습니다. 지금 바로 사이트에서Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer덤프데모 즉 덤프의 일부 문제와 답을 다운 받으셔서 체험하실 수 있습니다.

Google의 Professional Machine Learning Engineer 시험은 데이터 전처리, 피처 엔지니어링, 모델 빌딩, 모델 배포, 모델 모니터링, 이상치 탐지, 하이퍼파라미터 튜닝 및 알고리즘 선택과 같은 실습 경험을 필요로 하는 동시에 머신 러닝에 대한 고급 지식과 적절한 ML 아키텍처 설계 및 구현 전문성이 요구됩니다. Google의 Professional Machine Learning Engineer 자격증은 이러한 전문 지식 영역과 실무 경험을 인증함으로써 다재다능하고 취업 가능한 프로그래밍 전문가로 자신을 인증하는 것을 목적으로 합니다.

최신 Google Cloud Certified Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer 무료 샘플문제 (Q31-Q36):

질문 # 31
You work for an online retailer. Your company has a few thousand short lifecycle products. Your company has five years of sales data stored in BigQuery. You have been asked to build a model that will make monthly sales predictions for each product. You want to use a solution that can be implemented quickly with minimal effort. What should you do?

- A. Use TensorFlow on Vertex AI Training to build a custom model.
- B. Use BigQuery ML to build a statistical ARIMA_PLUS model.
- C. Use Vertex AI Forecast to build a NN-based model.
- D. Use Prophet on Vertex AI Training to build a custom model.

정답：C

질문 # 32
Your organization's marketing team is building a customer recommendation chatbot that uses a generative AI large language model (LLM) to provide personalized product suggestions in real time. The chatbot needs to access data from millions of customers, including purchase history, browsing behavior, and preferences. The data is stored in a Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL database. You need the chatbot response time to be less than
100ms. How should you design the system?

- A. Create a caching layer between the chatbot and the Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL database to store frequently accessed customer data. Configure the chatbot server to query the cache.
- B. Transform relevant customer data into vector embeddings and store them in Vertex AI Search for retrieval by the LLM.
- C. Replicate the Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL database to AlloyDB. Configure the chatbot server to query AlloyDB.
- D. Use BigQuery ML to fine-tune the LLM with the data in the Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL database, and access the model from BigQuery.

정답：A

설명：
A caching layer is essential to reduce database access time, meeting the <100ms requirement. Caches store high-frequency, low-latency queries in memory, minimizing access delays caused by database lookups. While AlloyDB (Option B) provides performance benefits, a caching layer is more efficient and cost-effective for this purpose. BigQuery ML (Option A) is less ideal for real-time personalized responses due to access speed, and vector embeddings (Option C) are not needed unless semantic search is a requirement.

질문 # 33
A Machine Learning Specialist is building a model that will perform time series forecasting using Amazon SageMaker. The Specialist has finished training the model and is now planning to perform load testing on the endpoint so they can configure Auto Scaling for the model variant.
Which approach will allow the Specialist to review the latency, memory utilization, and CPU utilization during the load test?

- A. Send Amazon CloudWatch Logs that were generated by Amazon SageMaker to Amazon ES and use Kibana to query and visualize the log data.
- B. Review SageMaker logs that have been written to Amazon S3 by leveraging Amazon Athena and Amazon QuickSight to

visualize logs as they are being produced.

- C. Generate an Amazon CloudWatch dashboard to create a single view for the latency, memory utilization, and CPU utilization metrics that are outputted by Amazon SageMaker.
- D. Build custom Amazon CloudWatch Logs and then leverage Amazon ES and Kibana to query and visualize the log data as it is generated by Amazon SageMaker.

정답：C

설명：
Explanation/Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/monitoring-cloudwatch.html

질문 # 34
You are working with a dataset that contains customer transactions. You need to build an ML model to predict customer purchase behavior You plan to develop the model in BigQuery ML, and export it to Cloud Storage for online prediction You notice that the input data contains a few categorical features, including product category and payment method You want to deploy the model as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Use the create model statement and select the categorical and non-categorical features.
- B. Use the ML. ONE_HOT_ENCODER function on the categorical features, and select the encoded categorical features and non-categorical features as inputs to create your model.
- C. Use the ML. ONE_HOT_ENCODER function on the categorical features, and select the encoded categorical features and non-categorical features as inputs to create your model.
- D. Use the transform clause with the ML. ONE_HOT_ENCODER function on the categorical features at model creation and select the categorical and non-categorical features.

정답：D

설명：
The best option for building an ML model to predict customer purchase behavior in BigQuery ML is to use the transform clause with the ML.ONE_HOT_ENCODER function on the categorical features at model creation and select the categorical and non-categorical features. This option allows you to encode the categorical features as one-hot vectors, which are binary vectors that have only one non-zero element. One-hot encoding is a common technique for handling categorical features in ML models, as it can reduce the dimensionality and sparsity of the data, and avoid the ordinality problem that arises when using numerical labels for categorical values1. The transform clause is a feature of BigQuery ML that lets you apply SQL expressions to transform the input data at model creation time. The transform clause can perform feature engineering, such as one-hot encoding, on the fly, without requiring you to create and store a new table with the transformed data2. By using the transform clause with the ML.ONE_HOT_ENCODER function, you can create and train an ML model in BigQuery ML with a single SQL statement, and export it to Cloud Storage for online prediction.
The other options are not as good as option A, for the following reasons:
* Option B: Using the ML.ONE_HOT_ENCODER function on the categorical features, and selecting the encoded categorical features and non-categorical features as inputs to create your model, would require more steps and storage than using the transform clause. The ML.ONE_HOT_ENCODER function is a BigQuery ML function that returns a one-hot encoded vector for a given categorical value. However, using this function alone would not apply the one-hot encoding to the input data at model creation time. You would need to create a new table with the encoded features, and use that table as the input to create your model. This would incur additional storage costs and reduce the performance of the queries.
* Option C: Using the create model statement and selecting the categorical and non-categorical features, would not handle the categorical features properly and could result in a poor model performance. The create model statement is a BigQuery ML statement that creates and trains an ML model from a SQL query. However, if the input data contains categorical features, you need to encode them as one-hot vectors or use the category_count option to specify the number of categories for each feature. Otherwise, BigQuery ML would treat the categorical features as numerical values, which can introduce bias and noise into the model3.
* Option D: Using the ML.ONE_HOT_ENCODER function on the categorical features, and selecting the encoded categorical features and non-categorical features as inputs to create your model, is the same as option B, and has the same drawbacks.
References:
* Preparing for Google Cloud Certification: Machine Learning Engineer, Course 2: Data Engineering for
* ML on Google Cloud, Week 2: Feature Engineering
* Google Cloud Professional Machine Learning Engineer Exam Guide, Section 1: Architecting low-code ML solutions, 1.1 Developing ML models by using BigQuery ML
* Official Google Cloud Certified Professional Machine Learning Engineer Study Guide, Chapter 3: Data Engineering for ML, Section 3.2: BigQuery for ML

* One-hot encoding
* Using the TRANSFORM clause for feature engineering
* Creating a model
* ML.ONE_HOT_ENCODER function

질문 # 35
You work at a bank. You need to develop a credit risk model to support loan application decisions You decide to implement the model by using a neural network in TensorFlow Due to regulatory requirements, you need to be able to explain the models predictions based on its features When the model is deployed, you also want to monitor the model's performance overtime You decided to use Vertex Al for both model development and deployment What should you do?

- A. Use Vertex Explainable Al with the XRAI method and enable Vertex Al Model Monitoring to check for feature distribution skew.
- B. Use Vertex Explainable Al with the XRAI method, and enable Vertex Al Model Monitoring to check for feature distribution drift.
- C. Use Vertex Explainable Al with the sampled Shapley method, and enable Vertex Al Model Monitoring to check for feature distribution skew.
- D. Use Vertex Explainable Al with the sampled Shapley method, and enable Vertex Al Model Monitoring to check for feature distribution drift.

정답：D

질문 # 36
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대비자료

- 시험패스의 가장 좋은 방법은 Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer최신 업데이트 시험공부자료 덤프로 시험준비 하는것 □ 지금【 www.itdumpskr.com 】을(를) 열고 무료 다운로드를 위해《 Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer 》를 검색하십시오Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer최고품질 덤프문제보기
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그 외, Itcertkr Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QvJNPr_3zAh40OHYGXAB7wC6EdnW1uLk