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Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung von DeutschPrüfung können Ihnen helfen, Ihren Traum zu realisieren, weil es alle Zertifizierungsantworten zur Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Prüfung hat. Mit DeutschPrüfung können Sie sich ganz gut auf die Prüfung vorbereiten. Per unsere guten Schulungsunterlagen von guter Qualität können Sie sicher die Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Prüfung bestehen und eine glänzende Zukunft haben.

Sie sollen Methode zum Erfolg, nicht Einwände für die Niederlage finden. Es ist doch nicht so schwer, die Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfung von DeutschPrüfung zu wählen ist eine gute Wahl, die Ihnen zum Bestehen der Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Prüfung verhelfen. Sie sind auch die beste Abkürzung zum Erfolg. Jeder will Erfolg erlangen. Hauptsache, man muss richtige Wahl treffen.

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Es gibt ein Sprichwort, das Spiel beendet, wenn Sie es aufgeben. Die Prüfung ist ähnlich wie das Spiel. Viele geben die Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Zertifizierungsprüfungen auf, wenn sie nicht genug Zeit haben. Aber Sie können Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Prüfung mit guter Note bestehen, wenn Sie die richtige exam Fragen benutzen trotz kurzer Zeit. Glauben Sie nicht? Dann müssen sie die Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Prüfungsunterlagen von DeutschPrüfung probieren.

Die Zertifizierungsprüfung ist für Ingenieure, Datenwissenschaftler und Software -Ingenieure für maschinelles Lernen vorgesehen, die an der Gestaltung und Erstellung skalierbarer und effizienter Modelle für maschinelles Lernen auf der Google Cloud -Plattform interessiert sind. Kandidaten, die die Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen, können ihre Kenntnisse im maschinellen Lernen nachweisen und als Ingenieur für maschinelles Lernen in Google anerkannt werden.

Die Prüfung von Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer ist ein Zertifizierungsprogramm auf fortgeschrittener Ebene, mit dem die Fähigkeiten und das Fachwissen von Einzelpersonen im Bereich des maschinellen Lernens validiert werden sollen. Diese Zertifizierungsprüfung wird von Google Cloud angeboten und ist für Fachleute bestimmt, die ein tiefes Verständnis für Konzepte, Algorithmen und Tools für maschinelles Lernen haben. Die Prüfung testet die Fähigkeit des Kandidaten, hoch skalierbare und effiziente maschinelle Lernmodelle mithilfe von Tools und Diensten für maschinelles Lernen von Google Cloud zu entwerfen, zu bauen und bereitzustellen.

Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q214-Q219):

214. Frage
Your team is building a convolutional neural network (CNN)-based architecture from scratch. The preliminary experiments running on your on-premises CPU-only infrastructure were encouraging, but have slow convergence. You have been asked to speed up model training to reduce time-to-market. You want to experiment with virtual machines (VMs) on Google Cloud to leverage more powerful hardware. Your code does not include any manual device placement and has not been wrapped in Estimator model-level abstraction. Which environment should you train your model on?

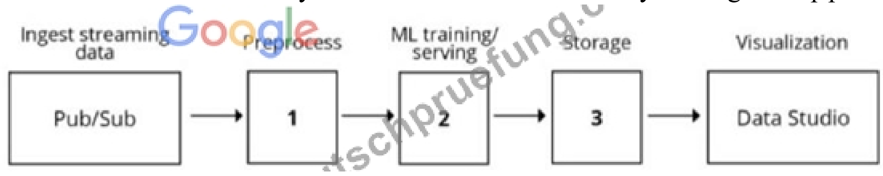
- A. AVM on Compute Engine and 1 TPU with all dependencies installed manually.
- B. A Deep Learning VM with an n1-standard-2 machine and 1 GPU with all libraries pre-installed.
- C. AVM on Compute Engine and 8 GPUs with all dependencies installed manually.
- D. A Deep Learning VM with more powerful CPU e2-highcpu-16 machines with all libraries pre-installed.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
In this scenario, the goal is to speed up model training for a CNN-based architecture on Google Cloud. The code does not include any manual device placement and has not been wrapped in Estimator model-level abstraction. Given these constraints, the best environment to train the model on would be a Deep Learning VM with an n1-standard-2 machine and 1 GPU with all libraries pre-installed. Option C is the correct answer.
Option C: A Deep Learning VM with an n1-standard-2 machine and 1 GPU with all libraries pre-installed.
This option is the most suitable for the scenario because it provides a ready-to-use environment for deep learning on Google Cloud. A Deep Learning VM is a specialized VM image that is pre-installed with popular deep learning frameworks such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, Keras, and more. A Deep Learning VM also comes with NVIDIA GPU drivers and CUDA libraries that enable GPU acceleration for model training. A Deep Learning VM can be easily configured and launched from the Google Cloud Console or the Cloud SDK. An n1-standard-2 machine is a general-purpose machine type that provides 2 vCPUs and 7.5 GB of memory. This machine type can be sufficient for running a CNN-based architecture. A GPU is a specialized hardware accelerator that can speed up the computation of matrix operations and convolutions, which are common in CNN-based architectures. By using a Deep Learning VM with an n1-standard-2 machine and 1 GPU, the model training can be significantly faster than on an on-premises CPU-only infrastructure.
Option A: A VM on Compute Engine and 1 TPU with all dependencies installed manually. This option is not suitable for the scenario because it requires manual installation of dependencies and device placement. A TPU is a custom-designed ASIC that can provide high performance and efficiency for TensorFlow models.
However, to use a TPU, the code needs to include manual device placement and be wrapped in Estimator model-level abstraction. Moreover, to use a TPU, the dependencies such as TensorFlow, Cloud TPU Client, and Cloud Storage need to be installed manually on the VM. This option can be complex and time-consuming to set up and may not be compatible with the existing code.
Option B: A VM on Compute Engine and 8 GPUs with all dependencies installed manually. This option is not suitable for the scenario because it requires manual installation of dependencies and may not be cost-effective.
While using 8 GPUs can provide high parallelism and speed for model training, it also increases the cost and complexity of the environment. Moreover, to use GPUs, the dependencies such as NVIDIA GPU drivers, CUDA libraries, and deep learning frameworks need to be installed manually on the VM. This option can be tedious and error-prone to set up and may not be necessary for the scenario.
Option D: A Deep Learning VM with more powerful CPU e2-highcpu-16 machines with all libraries pre- installed. This option is not suitable for the scenario because it does not leverage GPU acceleration for model training. While using more powerful CPU machines can provide more compute resources and memory for model training, it may not be as fast and efficient as using GPU machines. CPU machines are not optimized for matrix operations and convolutions, which are common in CNN-based architectures. Moreover, using more powerful CPU machines can also increase the cost of the environment. This option can be suboptimal and wasteful for the scenario.
References:
* Deep Learning VM Image documentation
* Compute Engine documentation
* Cloud TPU documentation
* Machine types documentation
* GPUs on Compute Engine documentation

215. Frage
You are building an ML model to detect anomalies in real-time sensor dat a. You will use Pub/Sub to handle incoming requests. You

want to store the results for analytics and visualization. How should you configure the pipeline?



- A. 1 = BigQuery, 2 = AI Platform, 3 = Cloud Storage
- B. 1 = DataProc, 2 = AutoML, 3 = Cloud Bigtable
- C. 1 = Dataflow, 2 - AI Platform, 3 = BigQuery
- D. 1 = BigQuery, 2 = AutoML, 3 = Cloud Functions

Antwort: D

216. Frage
You recently deployed a scikit-learn model to a Vertex Al endpoint You are now testing the model on live production traffic While monitoring the endpoint. you discover twice as many requests per hour than expected throughout the day You want the endpoint to efficiently scale when the demand increases in the future to prevent users from experiencing high latency What should you do?

- A. Deploy two models to the same endpoint and distribute requests among them evenly.
- B. Configure an appropriate minReplicaCount value based on expected baseline traffic.
- C. Change the model's machine type to one that utilizes GPUs.
- D. Set the target utilization percentage in the autcscalir.gMetricspecs configuration to a higher value

Antwort: B

217. Frage
You have developed a BigQuery ML model that predicts customer churn and deployed the model to Vertex Al Endpoints. You want to automate the retraining of your model by using minimal additional code when model feature values change. You also want to minimize the number of times that your model is retrained to reduce training costs. What should you do?

- A. 1. Create a Vertex Al Model Monitoring job configured to monitor training/serving skew
  2. Configure alert monitoring to publish a message to a Pub/Sub queue when a monitoring alert is detected
  3. Use a Cloud Function to monitor the Pub/Sub queue, and trigger retraining in BigQuery.
- B. 1. Enable request-response logging on Vertex Al Endpoints
  2. Schedule a TensorFlow Data Validation job to monitor training/serving skew
  3. Execute model retraining if there is significant distance between the distributions
- C. 1. Enable request-response logging on Vertex Al Endpoints.
  2 Schedule a TensorFlow Data Validation job to monitor prediction drift
  3. Execute model retraining if there is significant distance between the distributions.
- D. 1 Create a Vertex Al Model Monitoring job configured to monitor prediction drift.
  2. Configure alert monitoring to publish a message to a Pub/Sub queue when a monitonng alert is detected.
  3. Use a Cloud Function to monitor the Pub/Sub queue, and trigger retraining in BigQuery

Antwort: D

Begründung:
The best option for automating the retraining of your model by using minimal additional code when model feature values change, and minimizing the number of times that your model is retrained to reduce training costs, is to create a Vertex AI Model Monitoring job configured to monitor prediction drift, configure alert monitoring to publish a message to a Pub/Sub queue when a monitoring alert is detected, and use a Cloud Function to monitor the Pub/Sub queue, and trigger retraining in BigQuery. This option allows you to leverage the power and simplicity of Vertex AI, Pub/Sub, and Cloud Functions to monitor your model performance and retrain your model when needed. Vertex AI is a unified platform for building and deploying machine learning solutions on Google Cloud. Vertex AI can deploy a trained model to an online prediction endpoint, which can provide low-latency predictions for individual instances. Vertex AI can also provide various tools and services for data analysis, model development, model deployment, model monitoring, and model governance. A Vertex AI Model Monitoring job is a resource that can monitor the performance and quality of your deployed models on Vertex AI. A Vertex AI Model Monitoring job can help you detect and diagnose issues with your models, such as data drift, prediction drift, training/serving skew, or model staleness. Prediction drift is a type of model monitoring metric that measures the difference between the distributions of the predictions generated by the model on the training data and the predictions

generated by the model on the online data. Prediction drift can indicate that the model performance is degrading, or that the online data is changing over time. By creating a Vertex AI Model Monitoring job configured to monitor prediction drift, you can track the changes in the model predictions, and compare them with the expected predictions. Alert monitoring is a feature of Vertex AI Model Monitoring that can notify you when a monitoring metric exceeds a predefined threshold. Alert monitoring can help you set up rules and conditions for triggering alerts, and choose the notification channel for receiving alerts. Pub/Sub is a service that can provide reliable and scalable messaging and event streaming on Google Cloud. Pub/Sub can help you publish and subscribe to messages, and deliver them to various Google Cloud services, such as Cloud Functions. A Pub/Sub queue is a resource that can hold messages that are published to a Pub/Sub topic. A Pub/Sub queue can help you store and manage messages, and ensure that they are delivered to the subscribers. By configuring alert monitoring to publish a message to a Pub/Sub queue when a monitoring alert is detected, you can send a notification to a Pub/Sub topic, and trigger a downstream action based on the alert. Cloud Functions is a service that can run your stateless code in response to events on Google Cloud. Cloud Functions can help you create and execute functions without provisioning or managing servers, and pay only for the resources you use. A Cloud Function is a resource that can execute a piece of code in response to an event, such as a Pub/Sub message. A Cloud Function can help you perform various tasks, such as data processing, data transformation, or data analysis. BigQuery is a service that can store and query large-scale data on Google Cloud. BigQuery can help you analyze your data by using SQL queries, and perform various tasks, such as data exploration, data transformation, or data visualization. BigQuery ML is a feature of BigQuery that can create and execute machine learning models in BigQuery by using SQL queries.

BigQuery ML can help you build and train various types of models, such as linear regression, logistic regression, k-means clustering, matrix factorization, and deep neural networks. By using a Cloud Function to monitor the Pub/Sub queue, and trigger retraining in BigQuery, you can automate the retraining of your model by using minimal additional code when model feature values change. You can write a Cloud Function that listens to the Pub/Sub queue, and executes a SQL query to retrain your model in BigQuery ML when a prediction drift alert is received. By retraining your model in BigQuery ML, you can update your model parameters and improve your model performance and accuracy1.

The other options are not as good as option C, for the following reasons:

* Option A: Enabling request-response logging on Vertex AI Endpoints, scheduling a TensorFlow Data Validation job to monitor prediction drift, and executing model retraining if there is significant distance between the distributions would require more skills and steps than creating a Vertex AI Model Monitoring job configured to monitor prediction drift, configuring alert monitoring to publish a message to a Pub/Sub queue when a monitoring alert is detected, and using a Cloud Function to monitor the Pub/Sub queue, and trigger retraining in BigQuery. Request-response logging is a feature of Vertex AI Endpoints that can record the requests and responses that are sent to and from the online prediction

* endpoint. Request-response logging can help you collect and analyze the online prediction data, and troubleshoot any issues with your model. TensorFlow Data Validation is a tool that can analyze and validate your data for machine learning. TensorFlow Data Validation can help you explore, understand, and clean your data, and detect various data issues, such as data drift, data skew, or data anomalies.

Prediction drift is a type of data issue that measures the difference between the distributions of the predictions generated by the model on the training data and the predictions generated by the model on the online data. Prediction drift can indicate that the model performance is degrading, or that the online data is changing over time. By enabling request-response logging on Vertex AI Endpoints, and scheduling a TensorFlow Data Validation job to monitor prediction drift, you can collect and analyze the online prediction data, and compare the distributions of the predictions. However, enabling request-response logging on Vertex AI Endpoints, scheduling a TensorFlow Data Validation job to monitor prediction drift, and executing model retraining if there is significant distance between the distributions would require more skills and steps than creating a Vertex AI Model Monitoring job configured to monitor prediction drift, configuring alert monitoring to publish a message to a Pub/Sub queue when a monitoring alert is detected, and using a Cloud Function to monitor the Pub/Sub queue, and trigger retraining in BigQuery. You would need to write code, enable and configure the request-response logging, create and run the TensorFlow Data Validation job, define and measure the distance between the distributions, and execute the model retraining. Moreover, this option would not automate the retraining of your model, as you would need to manually check the prediction drift and trigger the retraining2.

* Option B: Enabling request-response logging on Vertex AI Endpoints, scheduling a TensorFlow Data Validation job to monitor training/serving skew, and executing model retraining if there is significant distance between the distributions would not help you monitor the changes in the model feature values, and could cause errors or poor performance. Training/serving skew is a type of data issue that measures the difference between the distributions of the features used to train the model and the features used to serve the model. Training/serving skew can indicate that the model is not trained on the representative data, or that the data is changing over time. By enabling request-response logging on Vertex AI Endpoints, and scheduling a TensorFlow Data Validation job to monitor training/serving skew, you can collect and analyze the online prediction data, and compare the distributions of the features. However, enabling request-response logging on Vertex AI Endpoints, scheduling a TensorFlow Data Validation job to monitor training/serving skew, and executing model retraining if there is significant distance between the distributions would not help you monitor the changes in the model feature values, and could cause errors or poor performance. You would need to write code, enable and configure the request-response logging, create and run the TensorFlow Data Validation job, define and measure the distance between the distributions, and execute the model retraining. Moreover, this option would not monitor the prediction drift, which is a more direct and relevant metric for measuring the model performance and quality2.

* Option D: Creating a Vertex AI Model Monitoring job configured to monitor training/serving skew, configuring alert monitoring to publish a message to a Pub/Sub queue when a monitoring alert is detected, and using a Cloud Function to monitor the Pub/Sub

queue, and trigger retraining in BigQuery would not help you monitor the changes in the model feature values, and could cause errors or poor performance. Training/serving skew is a type of data issue that measures the difference between the distributions of the features used to train the model and the features used to serve the model.
Training/serving skew can indicate that the model is not trained on the representative data, or that the data is changing over time. By creating a Vertex AI Model Monitoring job configured to monitor training/serving skew, you can track the changes in the model features, and compare them with the expected features. However, creating a Vertex AI Model Monitoring job configured to monitor training/serving skew, configuring alert monitoring to publish a message to a Pub/Sub queue when a monitoring alert is detected, and using a Cloud Function to monitor the Pub/Sub queue, and trigger
* retraining in BigQuery would not help you monitor the changes in the model feature values, and could cause errors or poor performance. You would need to write code, create and configure the Vertex AI Model Monitoring job, configure the alert monitoring, create and configure the Pub/Sub queue, and write a Cloud Function to trigger the retraining. Moreover, this option would not monitor the prediction drift, which is a more direct and relevant metric for measuring the model performance and quality1.
References:
* Preparing for Google Cloud Certification: Machine Learning Engineer, Course 3: Production ML Systems, Week 4: ML Governance
* Google Cloud Professional Machine Learning Engineer Exam Guide, Section 3: Scaling ML models in production

218. Frage
You are developing an ML pipeline using Vertex Al Pipelines. You want your pipeline to upload a new version of the XGBoost model to Vertex Al Model Registry and deploy it to Vertex Al End points for online inference. You want to use the simplest approach. What should you do?

- A. Chain the Vertex Al ModelUploadOp and ModelDeployop components together.
- B. Use the Vertex Al REST API within a custom component based on a vertex-ai/prediction/xgboost-cpu image.
- C. Use the Vertex Al SDK for Python within a custom component based on a python: 3.10 Image.
- D. Use the Vertex Al ModelEvaluationOp component to evaluate the model.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
According to the web search results, Vertex AI Pipelines is a serverless orchestrator for running ML pipelines, using either the KFP SDK or TFX1. Vertex AI Pipelines provides a set of prebuilt components that can be used to perform common ML tasks, such as training, evaluation, deployment, and more2. Vertex AI ModelUploadOp and ModelDeployOp are two such components that can be used to upload a new version of the XGBoost model to Vertex AI Model Registry and deploy it to Vertex AI Endpoints for online inference3. Therefore, option D is the best way to use the simplest approach for the given use case, as it only requires chaining two prebuilt components together. The other options are not relevant or optimal for this scenario. Reference:
Vertex AI Pipelines
Google Cloud Pipeline Components
Vertex AI ModelUploadOp and ModelDeployOp
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219. Frage
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