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Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer Sample Questions (Q189-Q194):

NEW QUESTION # 189

You want to migrate a scikit-learn classifier model to TensorFlow. You plan to train the TensorFlow classifier model using the same training set that was used to train the scikit-learn model and then compare the performances using a common test set. You want to use the Vertex AI Python SDK to manually log the evaluation metrics of each model and compare them based on their F1 scores and confusion matrices. How should you log the metrics?

- A.
- B.
- C.

- D. □

Answer: B

Explanation:

To log the metrics of a machine learning model in TensorFlow using the Vertex AI Python SDK, you should utilize the `aiplatform.log_metrics` function to log the F1 score and `aiplatform.log_classification_metrics` function to log the confusion matrix. These functions allow users to manually record and store evaluation metrics for each model, facilitating an efficient comparison based on specific performance indicators like F1 scores and confusion matrices. References : The answer can be verified from official Google Cloud documentation and resources related to Vertex AI and TensorFlow.

References : The answer can be verified from official Google Cloud documentation and resources related to Vertex AI and TensorFlow.

* Vertex AI Python SDK reference | Google Cloud

* Logging custom metrics | Vertex AI

* Migrating from scikit-learn to TensorFlow | TensorFlow

NEW QUESTION # 190

You work on the data science team for a multinational beverage company. You need to develop an ML model to predict the company's profitability for a new line of naturally flavored bottled waters in different locations.

You are provided with historical data that includes product types, product sales volumes, expenses, and profits for all regions. What should you use as the input and output for your model?

- A. Use latitude, longitude, and product type as features. Use profit as model output.
- **B. Use product type and the feature cross of latitude with longitude, followed by binning, as features. Use profit as model output.**
- C. Use latitude, longitude, and product type as features. Use revenue and expenses as model outputs.
- D. Use product type and the feature cross of latitude with longitude, followed by binning, as features. Use revenue and expenses as model outputs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* Option A is incorrect because using latitude, longitude, and product type as features, and using profit as model output is not the best way to develop an ML model to predict the company's profitability for a new line of naturally flavored bottled waters in different locations. This option does not capture the interaction between latitude and longitude, which may affect the profitability of the product. For example, the same product may have different profitability in different regions, depending on the climate, culture, or preferences of the customers. Moreover, this option does not account for the granularity of the location data, which may be too fine or too coarse for the model. For example, using the exact coordinates of a city may not be meaningful, as the profitability may vary within the city, or using the country name may not be informative, as the profitability may vary across the country.

* Option B is incorrect because using latitude, longitude, and product type as features, and using revenue and expenses as model outputs is not a suitable way to develop an ML model to predict the company's profitability for a new line of naturally flavored bottled waters in different locations. This option has the same drawbacks as option A, as it does not capture the interaction between latitude and longitude, or account for the granularity of the location data. Moreover, this option does not directly predict the profitability of the product, which is the target variable of interest. Instead, it predicts the revenue and expenses of the product, which are intermediate variables that depend on other factors, such as the price, the cost, or the demand of the product. To obtain the profitability, we would need to subtract the expenses from the revenue, which may introduce errors or uncertainties in the prediction.

* Option C is correct because using product type and the feature cross of latitude with longitude, followed by binning, as features, and using profit as model output is a good way to develop an ML model to predict the company's profitability for a new line of naturally flavored bottled waters in different locations. This option captures the interaction between latitude and longitude, which may affect the profitability of the product, by creating a feature cross of these two features. A feature cross is a synthetic feature that combines the values of two or more features into a single feature¹. This option also accounts for the granularity of the location data, by binning the feature cross into discrete buckets. Binning is a technique that groups continuous values into intervals, which can reduce the noise and complexity of the data². Moreover, this option directly predicts the profitability of the product, which is the target variable of interest, by using it as the model output.

* Option D is incorrect because using product type and the feature cross of latitude with longitude, followed by binning, as features, and using revenue and expenses as model outputs is not a valid way to develop an ML model to predict the company's profitability for a new line of naturally flavored bottled waters in different locations. This option has the same advantages as option C, as it captures the interaction between latitude and longitude, and accounts for the granularity of the location data, by creating a feature cross and binning it. However, this option does not directly predict the profitability of

the product, which is the target variable of interest, but rather predicts the revenue and expenses of the product, which are intermediate variables that depend on other factors, as explained in option B.

References:

- * Feature cross
- * Binning
- * [Profitability]
- * [Revenue and expenses]
- * [Latitude and longitude]
- * [Product type]

NEW QUESTION # 191

You have recently trained a scikit-learn model that you plan to deploy on Vertex AI. This model will support both online and batch prediction. You need to preprocess input data for model inference. You want to package the model for deployment while minimizing additional code. What should you do?

- **A. 1 Wrap your model in a custom prediction routine (CPR), and build a container image from the CPR local model
2 Upload your sci-kit learn model container to Vertex AI Model Registry
3 Deploy your model to Vertex AI Endpoints, and create a Vertex AI batch prediction job**
- B. 1 Create a custom container for your sci-kit learn model.
2 Upload your model and custom container to Vertex AI Model Registry
3 Deploy your model to Vertex AI Endpoints, and create a Vertex AI batch prediction job that uses the instanceConfig.instanceType setting to transform your input data
- C. 1 Upload your model to the Vertex AI Model Registry by using a prebuilt scikit-learn prediction container
2 Deploy your model to Vertex AI Endpoints, and create a Vertex AI batch prediction job that uses the instanceConfig.instanceType setting to transform your input data
- D. 1. Create a custom container for your sci-kit learn model,
2 Define a custom serving function for your model
3 Upload your model and custom container to Vertex AI Model Registry
4 Deploy your model to Vertex AI Endpoints, and create a Vertex AI batch prediction job

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best option for deploying a scikit-learn model on Vertex AI with minimal additional code is to wrap the model in a custom prediction routine (CPR) and build a container image from the CPR local model. Upload your scikit-learn model container to Vertex AI Model Registry. Deploy your model to Vertex AI Endpoints, and create a Vertex AI batch prediction job. This option allows you to leverage the power and simplicity of Google Cloud to deploy and serve a scikit-learn model that supports both online and batch prediction. Vertex AI is a unified platform for building and deploying machine learning solutions on Google Cloud. Vertex AI can deploy a trained scikit-learn model to an online prediction endpoint, which can provide low-latency predictions for individual instances. Vertex AI can also create a batch prediction job, which can provide high-throughput predictions for a large batch of instances. A custom prediction routine (CPR) is a Python script that defines the logic for preprocessing the input data, running the prediction, and postprocessing the output data. A CPR can help you customize the prediction behavior of your model, and handle complex or non-standard data formats. A CPR can also help you minimize the additional code, as you only need to write a few functions to implement the prediction logic. A container image is a package that contains the model, the CPR, and the dependencies. A container image can help you standardize and simplify the deployment process, as you only need to upload the container image to Vertex AI Model Registry, and deploy it to Vertex AI Endpoints. By wrapping the model in a CPR and building a container image from the CPR local model, uploading the scikit-learn model container to Vertex AI Model Registry, deploying the model to Vertex AI Endpoints, and creating a Vertex AI batch prediction job, you can deploy a scikit-learn model on Vertex AI with minimal additional code¹.

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

* Option A: Uploading your model to the Vertex AI Model Registry by using a prebuilt scikit-learn prediction container, deploying your model to Vertex AI Endpoints, and creating a Vertex AI batch prediction job that uses the instanceConfig.instanceType setting to transform your input data would not allow you to preprocess the input data for model inference, and could cause errors or poor performance.

A prebuilt scikit-learn prediction container is a container image that is provided by Google Cloud, and contains the scikit-learn framework and the dependencies. A prebuilt scikit-learn prediction container can help you deploy a scikit-learn model without writing any code, but it also limits your customization options. A prebuilt scikit-learn prediction container can only handle standard data formats, such as JSON or CSV, and cannot perform any preprocessing or postprocessing on the input or output data. If your input data requires any transformation or normalization before running the prediction, you cannot use a prebuilt scikit-learn prediction container. The instanceConfig.instanceType setting is a parameter that determines the machine type and the accelerator type for the batch prediction job. The instanceConfig.instanceType setting can help you optimize the performance and the cost of the batch prediction job, but it cannot help you transform your input data².

* Option C: Creating a custom container for your scikit-learn model, defining a custom serving function for your model, uploading your model and custom container to Vertex AI Model Registry, and deploying your model to Vertex AI Endpoints, and creating a Vertex AI batch prediction job would require more skills and steps than using a CPR and a container image. A custom container is a container image that contains the model, the dependencies, and a web server. A custom container can help you customize the prediction behavior of your model, and handle complex or non-standard data formats. A custom serving function is a Python function that defines the logic for running the prediction on the model. A custom serving function can help you implement the prediction logic of your model, and handle complex or non-standard data formats. However, creating a custom container and defining a custom serving function would require more skills and steps than using a CPR and a container image.

You would need to write code, build and test the container image, configure the web server, and implement the prediction logic.

Moreover, creating a custom container and defining a custom serving function would not allow you to preprocess the input data for model inference, as the custom serving function only runs the prediction on the model.

* Option D: Creating a custom container for your scikit-learn model, uploading your model and custom container to Vertex AI Model Registry, deploying your model to Vertex AI Endpoints, and creating a Vertex AI batch prediction job that uses the `instanceConfig.instanceType` setting to transform your input data would not allow you to preprocess the input data for model inference, and could cause errors or poor performance. A custom container is a container image that contains the model, the dependencies, and a web server. A custom container can help you customize the prediction behavior of your model, and handle complex or non-standard data formats. However, creating a custom container would require more skills and steps than using a CPR and a container image. You would need to write code, build and test the container image, and configure the web server. The `instanceConfig`

`instanceType` setting is a parameter that determines the machine type and the accelerator type for the batch prediction job. The `instanceConfig.instanceType` setting can help you optimize the performance and the cost of the batch prediction job, but it cannot help you transform your input data.

References:

* Preparing for Google Cloud Certification: Machine Learning Engineer, Course 3: Production ML Systems, Week 2: Serving ML Predictions

* Google Cloud Professional Machine Learning Engineer Exam Guide, Section 3: Scaling ML models in production, 3.1 Deploying ML models to production

* Official Google Cloud Certified Professional Machine Learning Engineer Study Guide, Chapter 6: Production ML Systems, Section 6.2: Serving ML Predictions

* Custom prediction routines

* Using pre-built containers for prediction

* Using custom containers for prediction

NEW QUESTION # 192

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 193

You are deploying a new version of a model to a production Vertex AI endpoint that is serving traffic. You plan to direct all user traffic to the new model. You need to deploy the model with minimal disruption to your application. What should you do?

- A. 1. Create a new endpoint.
2. Create a new model. Set it as the default version. Upload the model to Vertex AI Model Registry.
3. Deploy the new model to the new endpoint.
4. Update Cloud DNS to point to the new endpoint.
- B. 1. Create a new model. Set the `parentModel` parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model. Upload the model to Vertex AI Model Registry.
2. Deploy the new model to the existing endpoint and set the new model to 100% of the traffic.
- C. 1. Create a new model. Set it as the default version. Upload the model to Vertex AI Model Registry.
2. Deploy the new model to the existing endpoint.
- D. 1. Create a new endpoint.
2. Create a new model. Set the `parentModel` parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model and set it as the default version. Upload the model to Vertex AI Model Registry.
3. Deploy the new model to the new endpoint and set the new model to 100% of the traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best option for deploying a new version of a model to a production Vertex AI endpoint that is serving traffic, directing all user traffic to the new model, and deploying the model with minimal disruption to your application, is to create a new model, set the `parentModel` parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model, upload the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, deploy the new model to the existing endpoint, and set the new model to 100% of the traffic. This option allows you to leverage the power and simplicity of Vertex AI to update your model version and serve online predictions with low latency. 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. A model is a resource that represents a machine learning model that you can use for prediction. A model can have one or more versions, which are different implementations of the same model. A model version can have different parameters, code, or data than another version of the same model. A model version can help you experiment and iterate on your model, and improve the model performance and accuracy. A `parentModel` parameter is a parameter that specifies the model ID of the model that the new model version is based on. A `parentModel` parameter can help you inherit the settings and metadata of the existing model, and avoid duplicating the model configuration. Vertex

AI Model Registry is a service that can store and manage your machine learning models on Google Cloud. Vertex AI Model Registry can help you upload and organize your models, and track the model versions and metadata. An endpoint is a resource that provides the service endpoint (URL) you use to request the prediction. An endpoint can have one or more deployed models, which are instances of model versions that are associated with physical resources. A deployed model can help you serve online predictions with low latency, and scale up or down based on the traffic. By creating a new model, setting the parentModel parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model, uploading the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, deploying the new model to the existing endpoint, and setting the new model to 100% of the traffic, you can deploy a new version of a model to a production Vertex AI endpoint that is serving traffic, direct all user traffic to the new model, and deploy the model with minimal disruption to your application.

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

* Option A: Creating a new endpoint, creating a new model, setting it as the default version, uploading the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, deploying the new model to the new endpoint, and updating Cloud DNS to point to the new endpoint would require more skills and steps than creating a new model, setting the parentModel parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model, uploading the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, deploying the new model to the existing endpoint, and setting the new model to 100% of the traffic. Cloud DNS is a service that can provide reliable and scalable Domain Name System (DNS) services on Google Cloud. Cloud DNS can help you manage your DNS records, and resolve domain names to IP addresses. By updating Cloud DNS to point to the new endpoint, you can redirect the user traffic to the new endpoint, and avoid breaking the existing application. However, creating a new endpoint, creating a new model, setting it as the default version, uploading the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, deploying the new model to the new endpoint, and updating Cloud DNS to point to the new endpoint would require more skills and steps than creating a new model, setting the parentModel parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model, uploading the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, deploying the new model to the existing endpoint, and setting the new model to

100% of the traffic. You would need to write code, create and configure the new endpoint, create and configure the new model, upload the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, deploy the model to the new endpoint, and update Cloud DNS to point to the new endpoint. Moreover, this option would create a new endpoint, which can increase the maintenance and management costs.

* Option B: Creating a new endpoint, creating a new model, setting the parentModel parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model and setting it as the default version, uploading the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, and deploying the new model to the new endpoint and setting the new model to 100% of the traffic would require more skills and steps than creating a new model, setting the parentModel parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model, uploading the model to Vertex

* AI Model Registry, deploying the new model to the existing endpoint, and setting the new model to 100% of the traffic. A parentModel parameter is a parameter that specifies the model ID of the model that the new model version is based on. A parentModel parameter can help you inherit the settings and metadata of the existing model, and avoid duplicating the model configuration. A default version is a model version that is used for prediction when no other version is specified. A default version can help you simplify the prediction request, and avoid specifying the model version every time. By setting the parentModel parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model and setting it as the default version, you can create a new model that is based on the existing model, and use it for prediction without specifying the model version. However, creating a new endpoint, creating a new model, setting the parentModel parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model and setting it as the default version, uploading the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, and deploying the new model to the new endpoint and setting the new model to 100% of the traffic would require more skills and steps than creating a new model, setting the parentModel parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model, uploading the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, deploying the new model to the existing endpoint, and setting the new model to 100% of the traffic. You would need to write code, create and configure the new endpoint, create and configure the new model, upload the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, and deploy the model to the new endpoint. Moreover, this option would create a new endpoint, which can increase the maintenance and management costs.

* Option D: Creating a new model, setting it as the default version, uploading the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, and deploying the new model to the existing endpoint would not allow you to inherit the settings and metadata of the existing model, and could cause errors or poor performance. A default version is a model version that is used for prediction when no other version is specified. A default version can help you simplify the prediction request, and avoid specifying the model version every time.

By setting the new model as the default version, you can use the new model for prediction without specifying the model version. However, creating a new model, setting it as the default version, uploading the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, and deploying the new model to the existing endpoint would not allow you to inherit the settings and metadata of the existing model, and could cause errors or poor performance. You would need to write code, create and configure the new model, upload the model to Vertex AI Model Registry, and deploy the model to the existing endpoint. Moreover, this option would not set the parentModel parameter to the model ID of the currently deployed model, which could prevent you from inheriting the settings and metadata of the existing model, and cause inconsistencies or conflicts between the model versions.

References:

* Preparing for Google Cloud Certification: Machine Learning Engineer, Course 3: Production ML Systems, Week 2: Serving ML Predictions

* Google Cloud Professional Machine Learning Engineer Exam Guide, Section 3: Scaling ML models in production, 3.1 Deploying ML models to production

* Official Google Cloud Certified Professional Machine Learning Engineer Study Guide, Chapter 6: Production ML Systems, Section 6.2: Serving ML Predictions

- * Vertex AI
- * Cloud DNS

NEW QUESTION # 194

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