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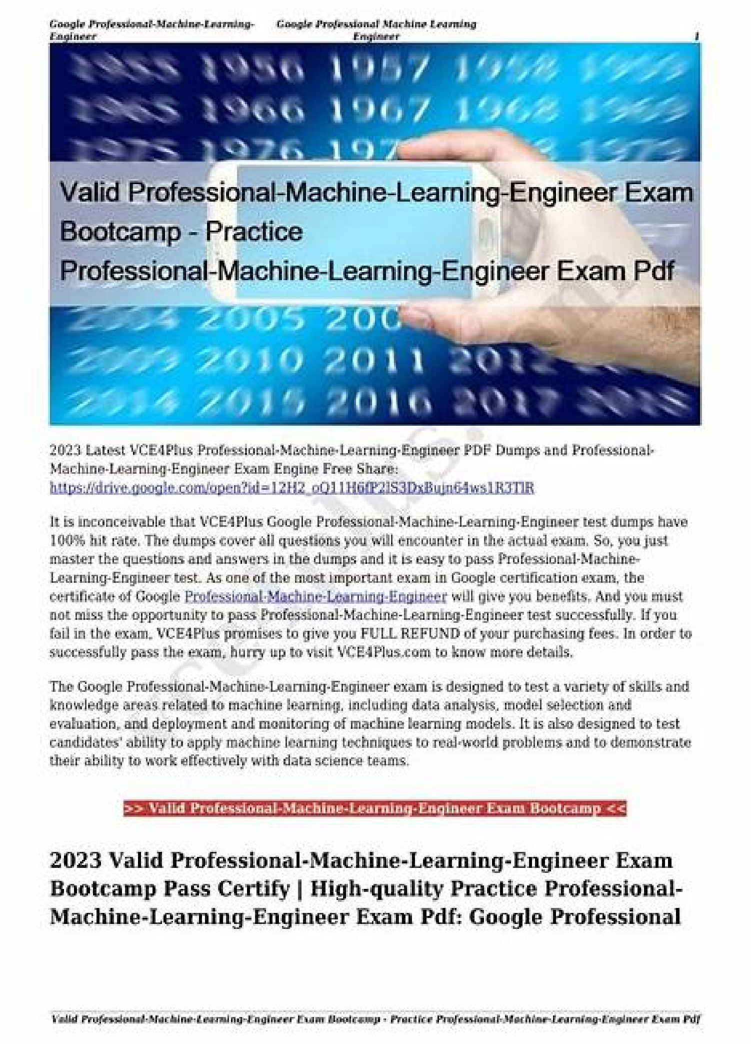

Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer   *Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer*   *1*

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The Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer exam is designed to test a variety of skills and knowledge areas related to machine learning, including data analysis, model selection and evaluation, and deployment and monitoring of machine learning models. It is also designed to test candidates' ability to apply machine learning techniques to real-world problems and to demonstrate their ability to work effectively with data science teams.

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To be eligible for the exam, candidates must have experience in developing and deploying machine learning models using Google Cloud Platform. They should also have experience with programming languages such as Python and SQL, and knowledge of machine learning concepts such as supervised and unsupervised learning, reinforcement learning, and deep learning.

Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer (Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer) Certification Exam is a professional-level certification exam offered by Google that tests your proficiency in building and deploying machine learning models on Google Cloud Platform. Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Exam is designed for individuals who have a solid understanding of machine learning concepts and have experience in building and deploying machine learning models on Google Cloud Platform.

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Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer Sample Questions (Q233-Q238):

NEW QUESTION # 233
You trained a text classification model. You have the following SignatureDefs:

```
signature_def['serving_default']:
  The given SavedModel SignatureDef contains the following input(s):
    inputs['text'] tensor_info:
        dtype: DT_STRING
        shape: (-1, 2)
        name: serving_default_text:0
  The given SavedModel SignatureDef contains the following output(s):
    outputs['Softmax'] tensor_info:
        dtype: DT_FLOAT
        shape: (-1, 2)
        name: StatefulPartitionedCall:0
  Method name is: tensorflow/serving/predict
```

You started a TensorFlow-serving component server and tried to send an HTTP request to get a prediction using:

```
headers = {"content-type": "application/json"}
json_response = requests.post('http://localhost:8501/v1/models/text_model:predict', data=data,
headers=headers)
```

What is the correct way to write the predict request?

- A. data = json.dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default'\ "instances": [fab', 'be1, 'cd']]})
- B. data = json.dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default, "instances": [['a', 'b\ 'c'1, [d\ 'e\ T]]})
- C. data = json dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default"! "instances": [['a', 'b', "c", 'd', 'e', 'f']]})
- D. data = json dumps({"signature_name": f,serving_default", "instances": [['a', 'b'], [c\ 'd'], ['e\ T]]})

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/37956197/what-is-the-negative-index-in-shape-arrays-used-for-tensorflow

NEW QUESTION # 234
Your organization wants to make its internal shuttle service route more efficient. The shuttles currently stop at all pick-up points across the city every 30 minutes between 7 am and 10 am. The development team has already built an application on Google Kubernetes Engine that requires users to confirm their presence and shuttle station one day in advance. What approach should you take?

- A. 1. Build a reinforcement learning model with tree-based classification models that predict the presence of passengers at shuttle stops as agents and a reward function around a distance-based metric
  2. Dispatch an appropriately sized shuttle and provide the map with the required stops based on the simulated outcome.
- B. 1. Build a tree-based classification model that predicts whether the shuttle should pick up passengers at each shuttle station.
  2. Dispatch an available shuttle and provide the map with the required stops based on the prediction
- C. 1. Define the optimal route as the shortest route that passes by all shuttle stations with confirmed attendance at the given time under capacity constraints.
  2 Dispatch an appropriately sized shuttle and indicate the required stops on the map
- D. 1. Build a tree-based regression model that predicts how many passengers will be picked up at each shuttle station.
  2. Dispatch an appropriately sized shuttle and provide the map with the required stops based on the prediction.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 235
You work for a credit card company and have been asked to create a custom fraud detection model based on historical data using AutoML Tables. You need to prioritize detection of fraudulent transactions while minimizing false positives. Which optimization objective should you use when training the model?

- A. An optimization objective that maximizes the Precision at a Recall value of 0.50
- B. An optimization objective that maximizes the area under the precision-recall curve (AUC PR) value
- C. An optimization objective that minimizes Log loss
- D. An optimization objective that maximizes the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC ROC) value

Answer: B

Explanation:
In this scenario, the goal is to create a custom fraud detection model using AutoML Tables. Fraud detection is a type of binary classification problem, where the model needs to predict whether a transaction is fraudulent or not. The optimization objective is a metric that defines how the model is trained and evaluated. AutoML Tables allows you to choose from different optimization objectives for binary classification problems, such as Log loss, Precision at a Recall value, AUC PR, and AUC ROC.
To choose the best optimization objective for fraud detection, we need to consider the characteristics of the problem and the data. Fraud detection is a problem where the positive class (fraudulent transactions) is very rare compared to the negative class (legitimate transactions). This means that the data is highly imbalanced, and the model needs to be sensitive to the minority class. Moreover, fraud detection is a problem where the cost of false negatives (missing a fraudulent transaction) is much higher than the cost of false positives (flagging a legitimate transaction as fraudulent). This means that the model needs to have high recall (the ability to detect all fraudulent transactions) while maintaining high precision (the ability to avoid false alarms).
Given these considerations, the best optimization objective for fraud detection is the one that maximizes the area under the precision-recall curve (AUC PR) value. The AUC PR value is a metric that measures the trade-off between precision and recall for different probability thresholds. A higher AUC PR value means that the model can achieve high precision and high recall at the same time. The AUC PR value is also more suitable for imbalanced data than the AUC ROC value, which measures the trade-off between the true positive rate and the false positive rate. The AUC ROC value can be misleading for imbalanced data, as it can give a high score even if the model has low recall or low precision.
Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Option A is not suitable, as Log loss is a metric that measures the difference between the predicted probabilities and the actual labels, and does not account for the trade-off between precision and recall. Option B is not suitable, as Precision at a Recall value is a metric that measures the precision at a fixed recall level, and does not account for thetrade-off between precision and recall at different thresholds. Option D is not suitable, as AUC ROC is a metric that can be misleading for imbalanced data, as explained above.
References:
* AutoML Tables documentation
* Optimization objectives for binary classification
* Precision-Recall Curves: How to Easily Evaluate Machine Learning Models in No Time
* ROC Curves and Area Under the Curve Explained (video)

NEW QUESTION # 236
You received a training-serving skew alert from a Vertex Al Model Monitoring job running in production.
You retrained the model with more recent training data, and deployed it back to the Vertex Al endpoint but you are still receiving the same alert. What should you do?

- A. Temporarily disable the alert Enable the alert again after a sufficient amount of new production traffic has passed through the Vertex Al endpoint.
- B. Update the model monitoring job to use a lower sampling rate.
- C. Update the model monitoring job to use the more recent training data that was used to retrain the model.
- D. Temporarily disable the alert until the model can be retrained again on newer training data Retrain the model again after a sufficient amount of new production traffic has passed through the Vertex Al endpoint

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best option for resolving the training-serving skew alert is to update the model monitoring job to use the more recent training data that was used to retrain the model. This option can help align the baseline distribution of the model monitoring job with the current distribution of the production data, and eliminate the false positive alerts. Model Monitoring is a service that can track and compare the results of multiple machine learning runs. Model Monitoring can monitor the model's prediction input data for feature skew and drift.
Training-serving skew occurs when the feature data distribution in production deviates from the feature data distribution used to train the model. If the original training data is available, you can enable skew detection to monitor your models for training-serving skew. 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 distance score for a feature exceeds an alerting threshold that you set, Model Monitoring sends you an email alert. However, if you retrain the model with more recent training data, and deploy it back to the Vertex AI endpoint, the baseline distribution of the model monitoring job may become outdated and in consistent with the current distribution of the production data. This can cause the model monitoring job to generate false positive alerts, even if the model performance is not deteriorated. To avoid this problem, you need to update the model monitoring job to use the more recent training data that was used to retrain the model. This can help the model monitoring job to recalculate the baseline distribution and the distance scores, and compare them with the current distribution of the production data. This can also help the model monit oring job to detect any true positive alerts, such as a sudden change in the production data that causes the model performance to degrade 1 .
The other options are not as good as option B, for the following reasons:
* Option A: Updating the model monitoring job to use a lower sampling rate would not resolve the training-serving skew alert, and could reduce the accuracy and reliability of the model monitoring job.
The 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 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 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. Moreover, using a lower sampling rate would not address the root cause of the training-serving skew alert, which is the mismatch between the baseline distribution and the current distribution of the production data 2 .
* Option C: Temporarily disabling the alert, and enabling the alert again after a sufficient amount of new production traffic has passed through the Vertex AI endpoint, would not resolve the training-serving skew alert, and could expose the model to potential risks and errors. Disabling the alert would stop the model monitoring job from sending email notifications when the distance score for a feature exceeds the alerting threshold, but it would not stop the model monitoring job from calculating and comparing the distributions and distance scores. Therefore, disabling the alert would not address the root cause of the training-serving skew alert, which is the mismatch between the baseline distribution and the current distribution of the production data. Moreover, disabling the alert would prevent the model monitoring job from detecting any true positive alerts, such as a sudden change in the production data that causes the model performance to degrade. This can expose the model to potential risks and errors, and affect the user satisfaction and trust 1 .
* Option D: Temporarily disabling the alert until the model can be retrained again on newer training data, and retraining the model again after a sufficient amount of new production traffic has passed through the Vertex AI endpoint, would not resolve the training-serving skew alert, and could cause unnecessary costs and efforts. Disabling the alert would stop the model monitoring job from sending email notifications when the distance score for a feature exceeds the alerting threshold, but it would not stop the model monitoring job from calculating and comparing the distributions and distance scores.
Therefore, disabling the alert would not address the root cause of the training-serving skew alert, which is the mismatch between the baseline distribution and the current distribution of the production data.
Moreover, disabling the alert would prevent the model monitoring job from detecting any true positive alerts, such as a sudden change in the production data that causes the model performance to degrade.
This can expose the model to potential risks and errors, and affect the user satisfaction and trust.
Retraining the model again on newer training data would create a new model version, but it would not update the model monitoring job to use the newer training data as the baseline distribution. Therefore, retraining the model again on newer training data would not resolve the training-serving skew alert, and could cause unnecessary costs and efforts 1 .
References:
Preparing for Google Cloud Certification: Machine Learning Engineer , Course 3: Production ML Systems, Week 4: Evaluation

Google Clo ud 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 Sampling rate

NEW QUESTION # 237

You trained a text classification model. You have the following SignatureDefs:

```
signature_def['serving_default']:
  The given SavedModel SignatureDef contains the following input(s):
    inputs['text'] tensor_info:
        dtype: DT_STRING
        shape: (-1, 2)
        name: serving_default_text:0
  The given SavedModel SignatureDef contains the following output(s):
    outputs['Softmax'] tensor_info:
        dtype: DT_FLOAT
        shape: (-1, 2)
        name: StatefulPartitionedCall:0
  Method name is: tensorflow/serving/predict
```

You started a TensorFlow-serving component server and tried to send an HTTP request to get a prediction using:

```
headers = {"content-type": "application/json"}
json_response = requests.post('http://localhost:8501/v1/models/text_model:predict', data=data,
headers=headers)
```

What is the correct way to write the predict request?

- A. data json.dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default, "instances": [['a', 'b\ 'c'1, [d\ 'e\ T]]})
- B. data json dumps({"signature_name": f,serving_default", "instances": [['a', 'b'], [c\ 'd'], ['e\ T]]})
- C. data json.dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default'\ "instances": [fab', 'be1, 'cd']]})
- D. data json dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default"! "instances": [['a', 'b', "c", 'd', 'e', 'f']]})

Answer: B

Explanation:
A predict request is a way to send data to a trained model and get predictions in return. A predict request can be written in different formats, such as JSON, protobuf, or gRPC, depending on the service and the platform that are used to host and serve the model. A predict request usually contains the following information:
The signature name: This is the name of the signature that defines the inputs and outputs of the model. A signature is a way to specify the expected format, type, and shape of the data that the model can accept and produce. A signature can be specified when exporting or saving the model, or it can be automatically inferred by the service or the platform. A model can have multiple signatures, but only one can be used for each predict request.
The instances: This is the data that is sent to the model for prediction. The instances can be a single instance or a batch of instances, depending on the size and shape of the data. The instances should match the input specification of the signature, such as the number, name, and type of the input tensors.
For the use case of training a text classification model, the correct way to write the predict request is D. data json.dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default", "instances": [['a', 'b'], ['c', 'd'], ['e', 'f']]}) This option involves writing the predict request in JSON format, which is a common and convenient format for sending and receiving data over the web. JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation, and it is a way to represent data as a collection of name-value pairs or an ordered list of values. JSON can be easily converted to and from Python objects using the json module.
This option also involves using the signature name "serving_default", which is the default signature name that is assigned to the model when it is saved or exported without specifying a custom signature name. The serving_default signature defines the input and output tensors of the model based on the SignatureDef that is shown in the image. According to the SignatureDef, the model expects an input tensor called "text" that has a shape of (-1, 2) and a type of DT_STRING, and produces an output tensor called "softmax" that has a shape of (-1, 2) and a type of DT_FLOAT. The -1 in the shape indicates that the dimension can vary depending on the number of instances, and the 2 indicates that the dimension is fixed at 2. The DT_STRING and DT_FLOAT indicate that the data type is string and float, respectively.
This option also involves sending a batch of three instances to the model for prediction. Each instance is a list of two strings, such as ['a', 'b'], ['c', 'd'], or ['e', 'f']. These instances match the input specification of the signature, as they have a shape of (3, 2) and a type

of string. The model will process these instances and produce a batch of three predictions, each with a softmax output that has a shape of (1, 2) and a type of float. The softmax output is a probability distribution over the two possible classes that the model can predict, such as positive or negative sentiment.
Therefore, writing the predict request as data json.dumps({"signature_name": "serving_default", "instances": [['a', 'b'], ['c', 'd'], ['e', 'f']]}) is the correct and valid way to send data to the text classification model and get predictions in return.
Reference:
[json - JSON encoder and decoder]

NEW QUESTION # 238
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The Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer desktop exam simulation software works only on Windows but the web-based Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer practice test is compatible with all operating systems and browsers. This is also an effective format for Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer Test Preparation. The Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer PDF dumps is an easily downloadable and printable file that carries the most probable Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer actual questions.

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