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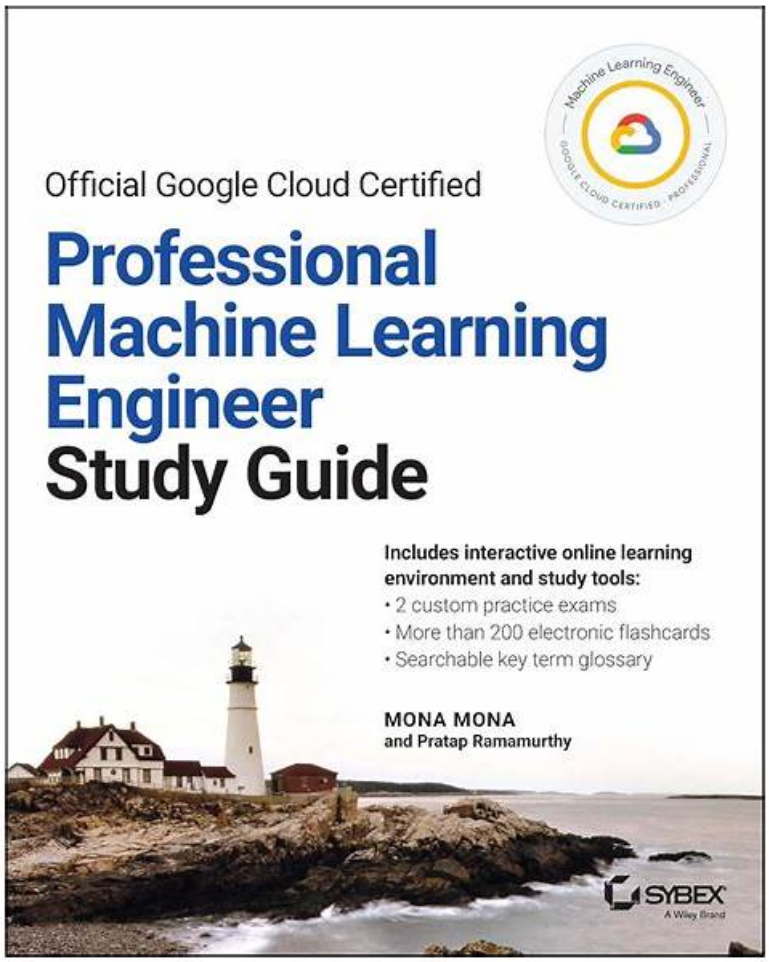


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Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer certification exam is divided into two sections: a multiple choice section and a practical section. The multiple choice section covers topics such as data preparation, feature engineering, model selection, and model evaluation. The practical section requires candidates to complete a set of tasks related to building, training, and deploying machine learning models using Google Cloud Platform.

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.

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# Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer Sample Questions (Q239-Q244):

**NEW QUESTION # 239**
A data scientist needs to identify fraudulent user accounts for a company's ecommerce platform. The company wants the ability to determine if a newly created account is associated with a previously known fraudulent user.
The data scientist is using AWS Glue to cleanse the company's application logs during ingestion.
Which strategy will allow the data scientist to identify fraudulent accounts?

- A. Create a FindMatches machine learning transform in AWS Glue.
- B. Execute the built-in FindDuplicates Amazon Athena query.
- C. Search for duplicate accounts in the AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- D. Create an AWS Glue crawler to infer duplicate accounts in the source data.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Explanation/Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/glue/latest/dg/machine-learning.html

**NEW QUESTION # 240**
You are an ML engineer at a manufacturing company You are creating a classification model for a predictive maintenance use case You need to predict whether a crucial machine will fail in the next three days so that the repair crew has enough time to fix the machine before it breaks. Regular maintenance of the machine is relatively inexpensive, but a failure would be very costly You have trained several binary classifiers to predict whether the machine will fail. where a prediction of 1 means that the ML model predicts a failure.
You are now evaluating each model on an evaluation dataset. You want to choose a model that prioritizes detection while ensuring that more than 50% of the maintenance jobs triggered by your model address an imminent machine failure. Which model should you choose?

- A. The model with the highest recall where precision is greater than 0.5.
- B. The model with the highest area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC ROC) and precision greater than 0 5
- C. The model with the highest precision where recall is greater than 0.5.
- D. The model with the lowest root mean squared error (RMSE) and recall greater than 0.5.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
In predictive maintenance, the goal is to identify which machines are likely to fail soon, so that the repair crew can fix them before they break. In this context, it is important to prioritize detection, while also ensuring that more than 50% of the maintenance jobs triggered by your model address an imminent machine failure.
Recall is a metric that measures the proportion of actual positive observations that are correctly predicted as such by the model. In this case, recall is a good metric to use because it measures how well the model is able to identify the machines that are likely to fail soon.
Precision is a metric that measures the proportion of positive predictions that are actually true. In this case, precision is also important because it measures how many of the machines that the model predicts will fail soon, actually do fail soon.
By combining these two metrics, you can ensure that your model is able to identify the machines that are likely to fail soon with a high degree of accuracy. In this case, the model with the highest recall where precision is greater than 0.5 will be the best model, as it will have a high ability to identify the machines that are likely to fail soon and also it will have a high degree of accuracy.
Reference:

Recall and Precision
Predictive Maintenance
Metrics for classification

**NEW QUESTION # 241**
You work for an online travel agency that also sells advertising placements on its website to other companies.
You have been asked to predict the most relevant web banner that a user should see next. Security is important to your company.
The model latency requirements are 300ms@p99, the inventory is thousands of web banners, and your exploratory analysis has shown that navigation context is a good predictor.
You want to Implement the simplest solution. How should you configure the prediction pipeline?

- A. Embed the client on the website, and then deploy the model on AI Platform Prediction.
- B. Embed the client on the website, deploy the gateway on App Engine, and then deploy the model on AI Platform Prediction.
- C. Embed the client on the website, deploy the gateway on App Engine, deploy the database on Memorystore for writing and for reading the user's navigation context, and then deploy the model on Google Kubernetes Engine.
- D. Embed the client on the website, deploy the gateway on App Engine, deploy the database on Cloud Bigtable for writing and for reading the user's navigation context, and then deploy the model on AI Platform Prediction.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION # 242**
You are developing an ML model in a Vertex Al Workbench notebook. You want to track artifacts and compare models during experimentation using different approaches. You need to rapidly and easily transition successful experiments to production as you iterate on your model implementation. What should you do?

- A. 1 Create a Vertex Al pipeline with parameters you want to track as arguments to your Pipeline Job Use the Metrics. Model, and Dataset artifact types from the Kubeflow Pipelines DSL as the inputs and outputs of the components in your pipeline.
  2. Associate the pipeline with your experiment when you submit the job.
- B. 1. Initialize the Vertex SDK with the name of your experiment Log parameters and metrics for each experiment, save your dataset to a Cloud Storage bucket and upload the models to Vertex Al Model Registry.
  2 After a successful experiment create a Vertex Al pipeline.
- C. 1 Initialize the Vertex SDK with the name of your experiment Log parameters and metrics for each experiment, and attach dataset and model artifacts as inputs and outputs to each execution.
  2 After a successful experiment create a Vertex Al pipeline.
- D. 1 Create a Vertex Al pipeline Use the Dataset and Model artifact types from the Kubeflow Pipelines.
  DSL as the inputs and outputs of the components in your pipeline.
  2. In your training component use the Vertex Al SDK to create an experiment run Configure the log_params and log_metrics functions to track parameters and metrics of your experiment.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Vertex AI is a unified platform for building and managing machine learning solutions on Google Cloud. It provides various services and tools for different stages of the machine learning lifecycle, such as data preparation, model training, deployment, monitoring, and experimentation. Vertex AI Workbench is an integrated development environment (IDE) that allows you to create and run Jupyter notebooks on Google Cloud. You can use Vertex AI Workbench to develop your ML model in Python, using libraries such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, scikit-learn, etc. You can also use the Vertex SDK, which is a Python client library for Vertex AI, to track artifacts and compare models during experimentation. You can use the aiplatform.init function to initialize the Vertex SDK with the name of your experiment. You can use the aiplatform.start_run and aiplatform.end_run functions to create and close an experiment run. You can use the aiplatform.log_params and aiplatform.log_metrics functions to log the parameters and metrics for each experiment run. You can also use the aiplatform.log_datasets and aiplatform.log_model functions to attach the dataset and model artifacts as inputs and outputs to each experiment run. These functions allow you to record and store the metadata and artifacts of your experiments, and compare them using the Vertex AI Experiments UI. After a successful experiment, you can create a Vertex AI pipeline, which is a way to automate and orchestrate your ML workflows. You can use the aiplatform.PipelineJob class to create a pipeline job, and specify the components and dependencies of your pipeline. You can also use the aiplatform.CustomContainerTrainingJob class to create a custom container training job, and use the run method to run the job as a pipeline component. You can use the aiplatform.Model.deploy method to deploy your model as a pipeline component. You can also

use the aiplatform.Model.monitor method to monitor your model as a pipeline component. By creating a Vertex AI pipeline, you can rapidly and easily transition successful experiments to production, and reuse and share your ML workflows. This solution requires minimal changes to your code, and leverages the Vertex AI services and tools to streamline your ML development process.
References: The answer can be verified from official Google Cloud documentation and resources related to Vertex AI, Vertex AI Workbench, Vertex SDK, and Vertex AI pipelines.
* Vertex AI | Google Cloud
* Vertex AI Workbench | Google Cloud
* Vertex SDK for Python | Google Cloud
* Vertex AI pipelines | Google Cloud

**NEW QUESTION # 243**
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. 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
- B. 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
- 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 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.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
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

**NEW QUESTION # 244**

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