Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer合格問題 & Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer試験対応

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なぜ我々社は試験に合格しないなら、全額での返金を承諾するのは大勢の客様が弊社のGoogle　Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer問題集を使用して試験に合格するのは我々に自信を与えるからです。Google Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer試験はIT業界での人にとって、とても重要な能力証明である一方で、大変難しいことです。それで、弊社の専門家たちは多くの時間と精力を尽くし、Google　Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer試験資料を研究開発されます。

当社JPNTestは常に業界標準を順守しています。最新のProfessional-Machine-Learning-Engineer実際のダンプの定期的な試験問題に精通している専門家の助けを借りて。彼らはあなたの知識に飢えた心を満たすことができます。また、Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer試験クイズは品質保証されています。ここ数年、お客様に高品質のProfessional-Machine-Learning-Engineer実践教材を提供することに専念することで、すべてのコンテンツが実践と記憶に不可欠な部分であることを保証できます。

>> Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer合格問題 <<

Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer試験対応、Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineerソフトウエア

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Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer 認定 Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer 試験問題 (Q79-Q84):

質問 # 79
You work on an operations team at an international company that manages a large fleet of on-premises servers located in few data centers around the world. Your team collects monitoring data from the servers, including CPU/memory consumption. When an incident occurs on a server, your team is responsible for fixing it. Incident data has not been properly labeled yet. Your management team wants you to build a predictive maintenance solution that uses monitoring data from the VMs to detect potential failures and then alerts the service desk team. What should you do first?

- A. Hire a team of qualified analysts to review and label the machines' historical performance data. Train a model based on this manually labeled dataset.
- B. Implement a simple heuristic (e.g., based on z-score) to label the machines' historical performance data. Train a model to predict anomalies based on this labeled dataset.

- C. Develop a simple heuristic (e.g., based on z-score) to label the machines' historical performance data. Test this heuristic in a production environment.
- D. Train a time-series model to predict the machines' performance values. Configure an alert if a machine's actual performance values significantly differ from the predicted performance values.

正解：A

質問 # 80
You work as an ML engineer at a social media company, and you are developing a visual filter for users' profile photos. This requires you to train an ML model to detect bounding boxes around human faces. You want to use this filter in your company's iOS-based mobile phone application. You want to minimize code development and want the model to be optimized for inference on mobile phones. What should you do?

- A. Train a model using AutoML Vision and use the "export for Core ML" option.
- B. Train a model using AutoML Vision and use the "export for Coral" option.
- C. Train a custom TensorFlow model and convert it to TensorFlow Lite (TFLite).
- D. Train a model using AutoML Vision and use the "export for TensorFlow.js" option.

正解：A

解説：
AutoML Vision is a Google Cloud service that allows you to train custom ML models for image classification, object detection, and segmentation without writing any code. You can use AutoML Vision to upload your training data, label it, and train a model using a graphical user interface. You can also evaluate the model's performance and export it for deployment. One of the export options is Core ML, which is a framework that lets you integrate ML models into iOS applications. Core ML optimizes the model for on-device performance, power efficiency, and minimal memory footprint. By using AutoML Vision and Core ML, you can minimize code development and have a model that is optimized for inference on mobile phones. Reference:
AutoML Vision documentation
Core ML documentation

質問 # 81
You need to deploy a scikit-learn classification model to production. The model must be able to serve requests 24/7 and you expect millions of requests per second to the production application from 8 am to 7 pm. You need to minimize the cost of deployment What should you do?

- A. Deploy an online Vertex AI prediction endpoint Set the max replica count to 1
- B. Deploy an online Vertex AI prediction endpoint Set the max replica count to 100
- C. Deploy an online Vertex AI prediction endpoint with one GPU per replica Set the max replica count to 100.
- D. Deploy an online Vertex AI prediction endpoint with one GPU per replica Set the max replica count to 1.

正解：B

解説：
The best option for deploying a scikit-learn classification model to production is to deploy an online Vertex AI prediction endpoint and set the max replica count to 100. This option allows you to leverage the power and scalability of Google Cloud to serve requests 24/7 and handle millions of requests per second. 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. An online prediction endpoint consists of one or more replicas, which are copies of the model that run on virtual machines. The max replica count is a parameter that determines the maximum number of replicas that can be created for the endpoint. By setting the max replica count to 100, you can enable the endpoint to scale up to 100 replicas when the traffic increases, and scale down to zero replicas when the traffic decreases. This can help minimize the cost of deployment, as you only pay for the resources that you use. Moreover, you can use the autoscaling algorithm option to optimize the scaling behavior of the endpoint based on the latency and utilization metrics 1 .
The other options are not as good as option B, for the following reasons:
* Option A: Deploying an online Vertex AI prediction endpoint and setting the max replica count to 1 would not be able to serve requests 24/7 and handle millions of requests per second. Setting the max replica count to 1 would limit the endpoint to only one replica, which can cause performance issues and service disruptions when the traffic increases. Moreover, se tting the max replica

count to 1 would prevent the endpoint from scaling down to zero replicas when the traffic decreases, which can increase the cost of deployment, as you pay for the resources that you do not use 1 .
* Option C: Deploying an online Vertex AI prediction endpoint with one GPU per replica and setting the max replica count to 1 would not be able to serve requests 24/7 and handle millions of requests per second, and would increase the cost of deployment. Adding a GPU to each replica would increase the computational power of the endpoint, but it would also in crease the cost of deployment, as GPUs are more expensive than CPUs. Moreover, setting the max replica count to 1 would limit the endpoint to only one replica, which can cause performance issues and service disruptions whe n the traffic increases, and prevent the endpoint from scaling down to zero replicas when the traffic decreases 1
. Furthermore, scikit-learn models do not benefit from GPUs, as scikit-learn is not optimized for GPU acceleration 2 .
* Option D: Deploying an online Vertex AI prediction endpoint with one GPU per replica and setting the max replica count to 100 would be able to serve requests 24/7 and handle millions of requests per second, but it would increase the cost of deployment. Adding a GPU to each replica would increase the computational power of the endpoint, but it would also increase the cost of deployment, as GPUs are more expensive than CPUs. Setting the max replica count to 100 would enable the endpoint to scale up to 100 replicas when the traffic increases, and scale down to zero replicas when the traffic decreases, which can help minimize the cost of deployment. However , scikit-learn models do not benefit from GPUs, as scikit-learn is not optimized for GPU acceleration 2 . Therefore, using GPUs for scikit-learn models would be unnecessary and wasteful.
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 Online prediction Scaling online prediction scikit-learn FAQ

質問 # 82
You are profiling the performance of your TensorFlow model training time and notice a performance issue caused by inefficiencies in the input data pipeline for a single 5 terabyte CSV file dataset on Cloud Storage.
You need to optimize the input pipeline performance. Which action should you try first to increase the efficiency of your pipeline?

- A. Set the reshuffle_each_iteration parameter to true in the tf.data.Dataset.shuffle method.
- B. Split into multiple CSV files and use a parallel interleave transformation.
- C. Preprocess the input CSV file into a TFRecord file.
- D. Randomly select a 10 gigabyte subset of the data to train your model.

正解：C

解説：
According to the web search results, the TFRecord format is a recommended way to store large amounts of data efficiently and improve the performance of the data input pipeline123. The TFRecord format is a binary format that can be compressed and serialized, which reduces the I/O overhead and the memory footprint of the data1. The tf.data API provides tools to create and read TFRecord files easily1.
The other options are not as effective as option A. Option B would reduce the amount of data available for training and might affect the model accuracy. Option C would still require reading from a single CSV file at a time, which might not utilize the full bandwidth of the remote storage. Option D would only affect the order of the data elements, not the speed of reading them.

質問 # 83
You work for a magazine publisher and have been tasked with predicting whether customers will cancel their annual subscription. In your exploratory data analysis, you find that 90% of individuals renew their subscription every year, and only 10% of individuals cancel their subscription. After training a NN Classifier, your model predicts those who cancel their subscription with 99% accuracy and predicts those who renew their subscription with 82% accuracy. How should you interpret these results?

- A. This is not a good result because the model is performing worse than predicting that people will always renew their subscription.
- B. This is not a good result because the model should have a higher accuracy for those who renew their subscription than for those who cancel their subscription.
- C. This is a good result because predicting those who cancel their subscription is more difficult, since there is less data for this group.
- D. This is a good result because the accuracy across both groups is greater than 80%.

正解：A

解説：
This is not a good result because the model is performing worse than predicting that people will always renew their subscription. This option has the following reasons:
* It indicates that the model is not learning from the data, but rather memorizing the majority class. Since
90% of the individuals renew their subscription every year, the model can achieve a 90% accuracy by simply predicting that everyone will renew their subscription, without considering the features or the patterns in the data. However, the model's accuracy for predicting those who renew their subscription is
* only 82%, which is lower than the baseline accuracy of 90%. This suggests that the model is overfitting to the minority class (those who cancel their subscription), and underfitting to the majority class (those who renew their subscription).
* It implies that the model is not useful for the business problem, as it cannot identify the customers who are at risk of churning. The goal of predicting whether customers will cancel their annual subscription is to prevent customer churn and increase customer retention. However, the model's accuracy for predicting those who cancel their subscription is 99%, which is too high and unrealistic, as it means that the model can almost perfectly identify the customers who will churn, without any false positives or false negatives. This may indicate that the model is cheating or exploiting some leakage in the data, such as a feature that reveals the outcome of the prediction. Moreover, the model's accuracy for predicting those who renew their subscription is 82%, which is too low and unreliable, as it means that the model can miss many customers who will churn, and falsely label them as renewing customers. This can lead to losing customers and revenue, and failing to take proactive actions to retain them.
References:
* How to Evaluate Machine Learning Models: Classification Metrics | Machine Learning Mastery
* Imbalanced Classification: Predicting Subscription Churn | Machine Learning Mastery

質問 # 84
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Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer試験対応: https://www.jpntest.com/shiken/Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer-mondaishu

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