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Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer Sample Questions (Q145-Q150):

NEW QUESTION # 145
You have trained a text classification model in TensorFlow using Al Platform. You want to use the trained model for batch predictions on text data stored in BigQuery while minimizing computational overhead. What should you do?

- A. Export the model to BigQuery ML.
- B. Deploy and version the model on Al Platform.

- C. Use Dataflow with the SavedModel to read the data from BigQuery
- D. Submit a batch prediction job on AI Platform that points to the model location in Cloud Storage.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/bigquery-ml/docs/making-predictions-with-imported-tensorflow-models
https://cloud.google.com/bigquery-ml/docs/making-predictions-with-imported-tensorflow-models#importing_models
https://cloud.google.com/bigquery-ml/docs/making-predictions-with-imported-tensorflow-models#bq CREATE OR REPLACE MODEL example_dataset.imported_tf_model OPTIONS (MODEL_TYPE='TENSORFLOW', MODEL_PATH='gs://cloud-training-demos/txtclass/export/exporter/1549825580/*')

NEW QUESTION # 146
You are developing a model to predict whether a failure will occur in a critical machine part.
You have a dataset consisting of a multivariate time series and labels indicating whether the machine part failed.
You recently started experimenting with a few different preprocessing and modeling approaches in a Vertex AI Workbench notebook.
You want to log data and track artifacts from each run. How should you set up your experiments?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The option A is the most suitable solution for logging data and tracking artifacts from each run of a model development experiment in a Vertex AI Workbench notebook. Vertex AI Workbench is a service that allows you to create and run interactive notebooks on Google Cloud. You can use Vertex AI Workbench to experiment with different preprocessing and modeling approaches for your time series prediction problem.
You can also use the Vertex AI TensorBoard instance and the Vertex AI SDK to create an experiment and associate the TensorBoard instance. TensorBoard is a tool that allows you to visualize and monitor the metrics and artifacts of your ML experiments. You can use the Vertex AI SDK to create an experiment object, which is a logical grouping of runs that share a common objective. You can also use the Vertex AI SDK to associate the experiment object with a TensorBoard instance, which is a managed service that hosts a TensorBoard web app. By using the Vertex AI TensorBoard instance and the Vertex AI SDK, you can easily set up and manage your experiments, and access the TensorBoard web app from the Vertex AI console. You can also use the log_time_series_metrics function and the log_metrics function to log data and track artifacts from each run.
The log_time_series_metrics function is a function that allows you to log the time series data, such as the multivariate time series and the labels, to the TensorBoard instance. The log_metrics function is a function that allows you to log the scalar metrics, such as the loss values, to the TensorBoard instance. By using these functions, you can record the data and artifacts from each run of your experiment, and compare them in the TensorBoard web app. You can also use the TensorBoard web app to visualize the data and artifacts, such as the time series plots, the scalar charts, the histograms, and the distributions. By using the Vertex AI TensorBoard instance, the Vertex AI SDK, and the log functions, you can log data and track artifacts from each run of your experiment in a Vertex AI Workbench notebook. References:
* Vertex AI Workbench documentation
* Vertex AI TensorBoard documentation
* Vertex AI SDK documentation
* log_time_series_metrics function documentation
* log_metrics function documentation
* [Preparing for Google Cloud Certification: Machine Learning Engineer Professional Certificate]

NEW QUESTION # 147
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, deploy the gateway on App Engine, and then deploy the model on AI Platform Prediction.
- B. 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.
- 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, and then deploy the model on AI Platform Prediction.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 148
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 latitude, longitude, and product type as features. Use revenue and expenses as model outputs.
- C. Use product type and the feature cross of latitude with longitude, followed by binning, 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 profit as model output.

Answer: D

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 # 149
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. Update the model monitoring job to use the more recent training data that was used to retrain the model.
- B. Update the model monitoring job to use a lower sampling rate.
- C. Temporarily disable the alert Enable the alert again after a sufficient amount of new production traffic has passed through the Vertex Al endpoint.
- 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: A

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 inconsistent 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 monitoring job to detect any true positive alerts, such as a sudden change in the production data that causes the model performance to degrade1.
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 data2.
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 trust1.
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 efforts1.
Reference:
Preparing for Google Cloud Certification: Machine Learning Engineer, Course 3: Production ML Systems, Week 4: Evaluation
Google Cloud 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 # 150

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