

Exam Questions Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer

Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 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.
- 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 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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

You need to train a computer vision model that predicts the type of government ID present in a given image using a GPU-powered virtual machine on Compute Engine. You use the following parameters:

- Optimizer: SGD
- Image shape = 224x224
- Batch size = 64
- Epochs = 10
- Verbose = 2

During training you encounter the following error: ResourceExhaustedError: out of Memory (oom) when allocating tensor. What should you do?

- A. Change the optimizer
- B. Reduce the batch size
- C. Change the learning rate
- D. Reduce the image shape

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

You are an ML engineer at a large grocery retailer with stores in multiple regions. You have been asked to create an inventory prediction model. Your models features include region, location, historical demand, and seasonal popularity. You want the algorithm to learn from new inventory data on a daily basis. Which algorithms should you use to build the model?

- A. Classification
- B. Reinforcement Learning
- C. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)
- D. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4

You need to design a customized deep neural network in Keras that will predict customer purchases based on their purchase history. You want to explore model performance using multiple model architectures, store training data, and be able to compare the evaluation metrics in the same dashboard. What should you do?

- A. Create multiple models using AutoML Tables
- B. Automate multiple training runs using Cloud Composer
- C. Run multiple training jobs on AI Platform with similar job names
- D. Create an experiment in Kubeflow Pipelines to organize multiple runs

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5

Your team has been tasked with creating an ML solution in Google Cloud to classify support requests for one of your platforms. You analyzed the requirements and decided to use TensorFlow to build the classifier so that you have full control of the model's code, serving, and deployment. You will use Kubeflow pipelines for the ML platform. To save time, you want to build on existing resources and use managed services instead of building a completely new model. How should you build the classifier?

- A. Use the Natural Language API to classify support requests
- B. Use AutoML Natural Language to build the support requests classifier
- C. Use an established text classification model on AI Platform to perform transfer learning
- D. Use an established text classification model on AI Platform as-is to classify support requests

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6

You are going to train a DNN regression model with Keras APIs using this code:

```
model = tf.keras.Sequential()
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(
    256,
    use_bias=True,
    activation='relu',
    kernel_initializer=None,
    kernel_regularizer=None,
    input_shape=(500,)))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.25))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(
    128, use_bias=True,
    activation='relu',
    kernel_initializer='uniform',
    kernel_regularizer='l2'))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.25))
model.add(tf.keras.layers.Dense(
    2, use_bias=False,
    activation='softmax'))
model.compile(loss='mse')
```

How many trainable weights does your model have? (The arithmetic below is correct.)

- A. $501 \times 256 + 257 \times 128 + 2 = 161154$
- B. $500 \times 256 + 256 \times 128 + 128 \times 2 = 161024$
- C. $501 \times 256 + 257 \times 128 + 128 \times 2 = 161408$
- D. $500 \times 256 + 256 \times 128 + 128 \times 2 = 40448$

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

During batch training of a neural network, you notice that there is an oscillation in the loss. How should you adjust your model to ensure that it converges?

- A. Increase the size of the training batch
- B. Decrease the size of the training batch
- C. Increase the learning rate hyperparameter
- D. Decrease the learning rate hyperparameter

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 8

You developed an ML model with AI Platform, and you want to move it to production. You serve a few thousand queries per second and are experiencing latency issues. Incoming requests are served by a load balancer that distributes them across multiple Kubeflow CPU-only pods running on Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE). Your goal is to improve the serving latency without changing the underlying infrastructure. What should you do?

- A. Significantly increase the max_batch_size TensorFlow Serving parameter
- B. Switch to the tensorflow-model-server-universal version of TensorFlow Serving
- C. Significantly increase the max_enqueued_batches TensorFlow Serving parameter
- D. Recompile TensorFlow Serving using the source to support CPU-specific optimizations Instruct GKE to choose an appropriate baseline minimum CPU platform for serving nodes

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

You have been asked to develop an input pipeline for an ML training model that processes images from disparate sources at a low latency. You discover that your input data does not fit in memory. How should you create a dataset following Google-recommended best practices?

- A. Create a tf.data.Dataset.prefetch transformation
- B. Convert the images to tf.Tensor Objects, and then run Dataset
- C. from_tensor_slices().
- D. Convert the images to tf.Tensor Objects, and then run t
- E. dat
- F. Dataset
- G. from_tensors ().
- H. Convert the images Into TFRecords, store the images in Cloud Storage, and then use the t
- I. data API to read the images for training

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

You are an ML engineer at a bank that has a mobile application. Management has asked you to build an ML-based biometric authentication for the app that verifies a customer's identity based on their fingerprint. Fingerprints are considered highly sensitive personal information and cannot be downloaded and stored into the bank databases. Which learning strategy should you recommend to train and deploy this ML model?

- A. Differential privacy
- B. Federated learning
- C. MD5 to encrypt data
- D. Data Loss Prevention API

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

You recently joined a machine learning team that will soon release a new project. As a lead on the project, you are asked to determine the production readiness of the ML components. The team has already tested features and data, model development, and infrastructure. Which additional readiness check should you recommend to the team?

- A. Ensure that training is reproducible
- B. Ensure that all hyperparameters are tuned
- C. Ensure that model performance is monitored
- D. Ensure that feature expectations are captured in the schema

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 11

You have trained a text classification model in TensorFlow using AI 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 AI 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

NEW QUESTION 14

You work for a social media company. You need to detect whether posted images contain cars. Each training example is a member of exactly one class. You have trained an object detection neural network and deployed the model version to AI Platform Prediction for evaluation. Before deployment, you created an evaluation job and attached it to the AI Platform Prediction model version. You notice that the precision is lower than your business requirements allow. How should you adjust the model's final layer softmax threshold to increase precision?

- A. Increase the recall
- B. Decrease the recall.
- C. Increase the number of false positives
- D. Decrease the number of false negatives

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16

You are training an LSTM-based model on AI Platform to summarize text using the following job submission script:

```
gcloud ai-platform jobs submit training $JOB_NAME \
  --package-path $TRAINER_PACKAGE_PATH \
  --module-name $MAIN_TRAINER_MODULE \
  --job-dir $JOB_DIR \
  --region $REGION \
  --scale-tier basic \
  -- \
  --epochs 20 \
  --batch_size=32 \
  --learning_rate=0.001 \
```

You want to ensure that training time is minimized without significantly compromising the accuracy of your model. What should you do?

- A. Modify the 'epochs' parameter
- B. Modify the 'scale-tier' parameter
- C. Modify the batch size' parameter
- D. Modify the 'learning rate' parameter

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

You are building a model to predict daily temperatures. You split the data randomly and then transformed the training and test datasets. Temperature data for model training is uploaded hourly. During testing, your model performed with 97% accuracy; however, after deploying to production, the model's accuracy dropped to 66%. How can you make your production model more accurate?

- A. Normalize the data for the training, and test datasets as two separate steps.
- B. Split the training and test data based on time rather than a random split to avoid leakage
- C. Add more data to your test set to ensure that you have a fair distribution and sample for testing
- D. Apply data transformations before splitting, and cross-validate to make sure that the transformations are applied to both the training and test sets.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 22

You have a demand forecasting pipeline in production that uses Dataflow to preprocess raw data prior to model training and prediction. During preprocessing, you employ Z-score normalization on data stored in BigQuery and write it back to BigQuery. New training data is added every week. You want to make the process more efficient by minimizing computation time and manual intervention. What should you do?

- A. Normalize the data using Google Kubernetes Engine
- B. Translate the normalization algorithm into SQL for use with BigQuery
- C. Use the `normalizer_fn` argument in TensorFlow's Feature Column API
- D. Normalize the data with Apache Spark using the Dataproc connector for BigQuery

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 26

You work for an online retail company that is creating a visual search engine. You have set up an end-to-end ML pipeline on Google Cloud to classify whether an image contains your company's product. Expecting the release of new products in the near future, you configured a retraining functionality in the pipeline so that new data can be fed into your ML models. You also want to use AI Platform's continuous evaluation service to ensure that the models have high accuracy on your test data set. What should you do?

- A. Keep the original test dataset unchanged even if newer products are incorporated into retraining
- B. Extend your test dataset with images of the newer products when they are introduced to retraining
- C. Replace your test dataset with images of the newer products when they are introduced to retraining.
- D. Update your test dataset with images of the newer products when your evaluation metrics drop below a pre-decided threshold.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 28

Your data science team needs to rapidly experiment with various features, model architectures, and hyperparameters. They need to track the accuracy metrics for various experiments and use an API to query the metrics over time. What should they use to track and report their experiments while minimizing manual effort?

- A. Use Kubeflow Pipelines to execute the experiments Export the metrics file, and query the results using the Kubeflow Pipelines API.
- B. Use AI Platform Training to execute the experiments Write the accuracy metrics to BigQuery, and query the results using the BigQueryAPI.
- C. Use AI Platform Training to execute the experiments Write the accuracy metrics to Cloud Monitoring, and query the results using the Monitoring API.
- D. Use AI Platform Notebooks to execute the experiment
- E. Collect the results in a shared Google Sheetsfile, and query the results using the Google Sheets API

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30

You are building a linear model with over 100 input features, all with values between -1 and 1. You suspect that many features are non-informative. You want to remove the non-informative features from your model while keeping the informative ones in their original form. Which technique should you use?

- A. Use Principal Component Analysis to eliminate the least informative features.
- B. Use L1 regularization to reduce the coefficients of uninformative features to 0.
- C. After building your model, use Shapley values to determine which features are the most informative.
- D. Use an iterative dropout technique to identify which features do not degrade the model when removed.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 35

You built and manage a production system that is responsible for predicting sales numbers. Model accuracy is crucial, because the production model is required to keep up with market changes. Since being deployed to production, the model hasn't changed; however the accuracy of the model has steadily deteriorated. What issue is most likely causing the steady decline in model accuracy?

- A. Poor data quality
- B. Lack of model retraining
- C. Too few layers in the model for capturing information
- D. Incorrect data split ratio during model training, evaluation, validation, and test

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 40

You are an ML engineer in the contact center of a large enterprise. You need to build a sentiment analysis tool that predicts customer sentiment from recorded phone conversations. You need to identify the best approach to building a model while ensuring that the gender, age, and cultural differences of the customers who called the contact center do not impact any stage of the model development pipeline and results. What should you do?

- A. Extract sentiment directly from the voice recordings
- B. Convert the speech to text and build a model based on the words
- C. Convert the speech to text and extract sentiments based on the sentences
- D. Convert the speech to text and extract sentiment using syntactical analysis

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41

Your team needs to build a model that predicts whether images contain a driver's license, passport, or credit card. The data engineering team already built the pipeline and generated a dataset composed of 10,000 images with driver's licenses, 1,000 images with passports, and 1,000 images with credit cards. You now have to train a model with the following label map: ['driverslicense', 'passport', 'credit_card']. Which loss function should you use?

- A. Categorical hinge
- B. Binary cross-entropy
- C. Categorical cross-entropy
- D. Sparse categorical cross-entropy

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 42

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