

Google

Exam Questions Professional-Machine-Learning-Engineer

Google Professional Machine Learning Engineer



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

You are developing a Kubeflow pipeline on Google Kubernetes Engine. The first step in the pipeline is to issue a query against BigQuery. You plan to use the results of that query as the input to the next step in your pipeline. You want to achieve this in the easiest way possible. What should you do?

- A. Use the BigQuery console to execute your query and then save the query results into a new BigQuery table.
- B. Write a Python script that uses the BigQuery API to execute queries against BigQuery. Execute this script as the first step in your Kubeflow pipeline.
- C. Use the Kubeflow Pipelines domain-specific language to create a custom component that uses the Python BigQuery client library to execute queries.
- D. Locate the Kubeflow Pipelines repository on GitHub. Find the BigQuery Query Component, copy that component's URL, and use it to load the component into your pipeline.
- E. Use the component to execute queries against BigQuery.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

You have deployed multiple versions of an image classification model on AI Platform. You want to monitor the performance of the model versions overtime. How

should you perform this comparison?

- A. Compare the loss performance for each model on a held-out dataset.
- B. Compare the loss performance for each model on the validation data
- C. Compare the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for each model using the What-If Tool
- D. Compare the mean average precision across the models using the Continuous Evaluation feature

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5

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 6

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 7

You have a functioning end-to-end ML pipeline that involves tuning the hyperparameters of your ML model using AI Platform, and then using the best-tuned parameters for training. Hypertuning is taking longer than expected and is delaying the downstream processes. You want to speed up the tuning job without significantly compromising its effectiveness. Which actions should you take?

Choose 2 answers

- A. Decrease the number of parallel trials
- B. Decrease the range of floating-point values
- C. Set the early stopping parameter to TRUE
- D. Change the search algorithm from Bayesian search to random search.
- E. Decrease the maximum number of trials during subsequent training phases.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 8

As the lead ML Engineer for your company, you are responsible for building ML models to digitize scanned customer forms. You have developed a TensorFlow model that converts the scanned images into text and stores them in Cloud Storage. You need to use your ML model on the aggregated data collected at the end of each day with minimal manual intervention. What should you do?

- A. Use the batch prediction functionality of AI Platform
- B. Create a serving pipeline in Compute Engine for prediction
- C. Use Cloud Functions for prediction each time a new data point is ingested
- D. Deploy the model on AI Platform and create a version of it for online inference.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

You work for a global footwear retailer and need to predict when an item will be out of stock based on historical inventory data. Customer behavior is highly dynamic since footwear demand is influenced by many different factors. You want to serve models that are trained on all available data, but track your performance on specific subsets of data before pushing to production. What is the most streamlined and reliable way to perform this validation?

- A. Use the TFX ModelValidator tools to specify performance metrics for production readiness

- B. Use k-fold cross-validation as a validation strategy to ensure that your model is ready for production.
- C. Use the last relevant week of data as a validation set to ensure that your model is performing accurately on current data
- D. Use the entire dataset and treat the area under the receiver operating characteristics curve (AUC ROC) as the main metric.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

You work for a large technology company that wants to modernize their contact center. You have been asked to develop a solution to classify incoming calls by product so that requests can be more quickly routed to the correct support team. You have already transcribed the calls using the Speech-to-Text API. You want to minimize data preprocessing and development time. How should you build the model?

- A. Use the AI Platform Training built-in algorithms to create a custom model
- B. Use AutoML Natural Language to extract custom entities for classification
- C. Use the Cloud Natural Language API to extract custom entities for classification
- D. Build a custom model to identify the product keywords from the transcribed calls, and then run the keywords through a classification algorithm

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 12

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 16

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 18

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: ['driversjicense', '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 20

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