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Exam Professional Machine Learning Engineer All Questions

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EXAM PROFESSIONAL MACHINE LEARNING ENGINEER TOPIC 1 QUESTION 3 DISCUSSION

Actual exam question from Google's Professional Machine Learning Engineer

Question #: 3

Topic #: 1

[All Professional Machine Learning Engineer Questions]

You were asked to investigate failures of a production line component based on sensor readings. After receiving the dataset, you discover that less than 1% of the readings are positive examples representing failure incidents. You have tried to train several classification models, but none of them converge. How should you resolve the class imbalance problem?

- A. Use the class distribution to generate 10% positive examples.
- B. Use a convolutional neural network with max pooling and softmax activation.
- C. Downsample the data with upweighting to create a sample with 10% positive examples.
- D. Remove negative examples until the numbers of positive and negative examples are equal.

Show Suggested Answer

by A inder0007 at June 2, 2021, 9:48 p.m.

Comments

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elia20200410 Highly Voted of 3 years, 3 months ago

ANS: C

https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/data-prep/construct/sampling-splitting/imbalanced-data#downsampling-and-upweighting

- less than 1% of the readings are positive
- none of them converge.

Downsampling (in this context) means training on a disproportionately low subset of the majority class examples.

upvoted 31 times

■ mousseUwU 3 years ago

Agree, C is correct

upvoted 2 times

■ MisterHairy Highly Voted 1 3 weeks, 6 days ago

=New Question3=

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

model - tf.keras.Sequential() model.add(tf.keras.layers.Oense(256,

use_bias-True,

activation-•relu',

kernel initializer-None,

kernel_regularizer-None,

input_shape-(500,)))

model.add(tf.keras.layers.Oropout(rate-0.25))

model.add(tf.keras.layers.Oense(

128, use bias-True,

activation-•relu',

kernel initializer-'uniform',

kernel regularizer-'12'))

model.add(tf.keras.layers.Oropout(rate-0.25))

model.add(tf.keras.layers.Oense(

2, use bias-False,

activation-•softriax'))

model.cornpile(loss-•mse')

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

A. 501*256+257*128+2 = 161154

B. 500*256+256*128+128*2 = 161024

C. 501*256+257*128+128*2 = 161408

D. 500*256*0(?)25+256*128*0(?)25+128*2 = 4044

upvoted 9 times

🗆 🏜 tooooony55 2 years, 9 months ago

B: Dense layers with 100 % trainable weigts, the dropout rate at 0.25 will randomly drop 25 % for the regularization's sake - still training for 100 % of the weights.

upvoted 1 times

■ AlexZot 2 years, 9 months ago

Correct answer is C. Do not forget about bias term which is also trainable parameter.

upvoted 5 times

akura65 2 years, 6 months ago

Why 128 for the last layer is correct and not 129 X 2?

upvoted 1 times

suresh_vn 2 years, 2 months ago

because of use_bias = False

upvoted 1 times

ago

C is correct. 2nd Layer with use bias = True

upvoted 3 times

■ NickHapton 2 years, 10 months ago

Why do you post new questions in every existing question rather than post them as a new question?

upvoted 4 times

Misterhairy 2 years, 9 months ago

Only moderator can post new questions. Thus, I am left with this format. I have emailed the additional questions to the moderator, but he/she has not added them to the site. These questions were received off of other practice tests, but answers were not provided.

upvoted 4 times

■ MisterHairy 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer?

upvoted 1 times

☐ ♣ Mohamed_Mossad 2 years, 4 months ago

D, is the only option that takes care of the dropout factor

👍 🦰 📂 upvoted 1 times

■ Mohamed_Mossad 2 years, 4 months ago

my bad , this was tricky "The Dropout Layer randomly disables neurons during training. They still are present in your model and therefore aren´t discounted from the number of parameters in your model summary." , so D is wrong , C and A takes care of the bias , but C is correct

upvoted 2 times

Load full discussion...

☐ ♣ ramen_lover Most Recent ② 3 weeks, 6 days ago

The answer is C.

We have to note that

- (1) Downsampling on major class
- (2) Upsampling on minor class
- (3) Upweighting on minor class

all work for imbalanced data.

However, the key assumption in the question is that "You have tried to train several classification models, but none of them converge".

You are not asked to tackle imbalanced data but asked to handle the non-convergence problem (due to the limited resources or the poorness of the algorithm).

In the official document, it says: "If you have an imbalanced data set, first try training on the true distribution. If the model works well and generalizes, you're done! If not, try the following downsampling and upweighting technique."

https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/data-prep/construct/sampling-splitting/imbalanced-data#downsampling-and-upweighting

In other words, the "downsampling and upweighting technique" is the technique for the non-convergence problem (not for for the imbalanced data).

upvoted 5 times

🗖 📤 Fatiy 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Downsample the data with upweighting to create a sample with 10% positive examples.

Dealing with class imbalance can be challenging for machine learning models. One common approach to resolving the problem is to downsample the data, either by removing examples from the majority class or by oversampling the minority class. In this case, since you have very few positive examples, you would want to oversample the positive examples to create a sample that better represents the underlying distribution of the data. This could involve using upweighting, where positive examples are given a higher weight in the loss function to compensate for their relative scarcity in the data. This can help the model to better focus on the positive examples and improve its performance in classifying failure incidents.

upvoted 2 times

PhilipKoku 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

This approach involves downsampling the majority class (negative examples) and upweighting the minority class (positive examples) to create a balanced dataset.

By doing so, the model can learn from both classes effectively.

Reference: How to Handle Imbalanced Classes in Machine Learning [https://elitedatascience.com/imbalanced-classes]

upvoted 1 times

🗖 🏜 fragkris 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C - Downsample the majority and add weights to it.

upvoted 2 times

□ 🏝 tatpicc 11 months, 1 week ago

Max Pooling is a pooling operation that calculates the maximum value for patches of a feature map, and uses it to create a downsampled (pooled) feature map. It is usually used after a convolutional layer.

ασνιτραιτιρίου (ροσίου) ισαίατο πίαρ, τι 15 αρααίτη αροά από α συτινοιατίστιαι ιαγοί. upvoted 1 times 🗏 🆀 M25 1 year, 5 months ago Selected Answer: C Went with C upvoted 1 times Puneet2022 1 year, 5 months ago Selected Answer: C https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/data-prep/construct/sampling-splitting/imbalanced-data#downsampling-andupweighting upvoted 1 times enghabeth 1 year, 8 months ago Selected Answer: C https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/data-prep/construct/sampling-splitting/imbalanced-data upvoted 1 times 🖃 🏜 Fatiy 1 year, 8 months ago C. Downsample the data with upweighting to create a sample with 10% positive examples. Dealing with class imbalance can be challenging for machine learning models. One common approach to resolving the problem is to downsample the data, either by removing examples from the majority class or by oversampling the minority class. In this case, since you have very few positive examples, you would want to oversample the positive examples to create a sample that better represents the underlying distribution of the data. This could involve using upweighting, where positive examples are given a higher weight in the loss function to compensate for their relative scarcity in the data. This can help the model to better focus on the positive examples and improve its performance in classifying failure incidents. upvoted 1 times 🖯 🌢 SharathSH 1 year, 9 months ago Answer would obviously be C As the dataset is imbalanced and you need to resolve this issue in order to obtain desired result the best approach will be to downsample the data. upvoted 1 times 😑 🏜 EFIGO 1 year, 11 months ago Selected Answer: C Best practice for imbalanced dataset is to downsample with upweight https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/data-prep/construct/sampling-splitting/imbalanced-data#downsampling-andupweighting upvoted 1 times 🖃 🚨 GCP72 2 years, 2 months ago Selected Answer: C Correct answer is "C" 📩 🤚 📁 upvoted 1 times enghabeth 2 years, 2 months ago Selected Answer: C C. because regardless of the model you use, you should always try to transform or adapt your dataset so that it is more balanced upvoted 1 times Mohamed_Mossad 2 years, 4 months ago **Selected Answer: C** https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/data-prep/construct/sampling-splitting/imbalanced-data upvoted 1 times ■ Mohamed_Mossad 2 years, 4 months ago Selected Answer: D https://developers.google.com/machine-learning/data-prep/construct/sampling-splitting/imbalanced-data upvoted 1 times Mohamed_Mossad 2 years, 4 months ago sorry, mean C upvoted 1 times Load full discussion...

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