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## Exam Professional Machine Learning Engineer All Questions

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### EXAM PROFESSIONAL MACHINE LEARNING ENGINEER TOPIC 1 QUESTION 83 DISCUSSIO..

Actual exam question from Google's Professional Machine Learning Engineer

Question #: 83

Topic #: 1

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You need to design an architecture that serves asynchronous predictions to determine whether a particular mission-critical machine part will fail. Your system collects data from multiple sensors from the machine. You want to build a model that will predict a failure in the next N minutes, given the average of each sensor's data from the past 12 hours. How should you design the architecture?

- A. 1. HTTP requests are sent by the sensors to your ML model, which is deployed as a microservice and exposes a REST API for prediction
- 2. Your application queries a Vertex AI endpoint where you deployed your model.
- 3. Responses are received by the caller application as soon as the model produces the prediction.
- B. 1. Events are sent by the sensors to Pub/Sub, consumed in real time, and processed by a Dataflow stream processing pipeline.
- 2. The pipeline invokes the model for prediction and sends the predictions to another Pub/Sub topic.
- 3. Pub/Sub messages containing predictions are then consumed by a downstream system for monitoring.
- C. 1. Export your data to Cloud Storage using Dataflow.
- 2. Submit a Vertex AI batch prediction job that uses your trained model in Cloud Storage to perform scoring on the preprocessed data.
- 3. Export the batch prediction job outputs from Cloud Storage and import them into Cloud SQL.
- D. 1. Export the data to Cloud Storage using the BigQuery command-line tool
- 2. Submit a Vertex AI batch prediction job that uses your trained model in Cloud Storage to perform scoring on the preprocessed data.
- 3. Export the batch prediction job outputs from Cloud Storage and import them into BigQuery

3. Export the batch prediction job outputs from cloud storage and import them into BigQuery.

Show Suggested Answer

by  LearnSodas at Dec. 11, 2022, 6:57 p.m.

## Comments

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  **PhilipKoku** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B) Pub/Sub & DataFlow

   upvoted 1 times

  **inc\_dev\_ml\_001** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The simplest solution that can support an eventual batch prediction (triggered by pub/sub) even the semi-real time prediction.

   upvoted 1 times

  **Werner123** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Needs to be real time not batch. The data needs to be processed as a stream since multiple sensors are used. pawan94 is right. [https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#online\\_real-time\\_prediction](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#online_real-time_prediction)

   upvoted 1 times

  **pawan94** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Here you go to the answer provided by google itself. I don't understand why would people use batch prediction when they its sensor data and online prediction is as well asynchronous.

[https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#offline\\_batch\\_prediction~:text=Predictive%20maintenance%3A%20asynchronously%20predicting%20whether%20a%20particular%20machine%20part%20will%20fail%20in%20the%20next%20N%20minutes%2C%20given%20the%20averages%20of%20the%20sensor%27s%20data%20in%20the%20past%2030%20minutes.](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#offline_batch_prediction~:text=Predictive%20maintenance%3A%20asynchronously%20predicting%20whether%20a%20particular%20machine%20part%20will%20fail%20in%20the%20next%20N%20minutes%2C%20given%20the%20averages%20of%20the%20sensor%27s%20data%20in%20the%20past%2030%20minutes.)

   upvoted 2 times

  **vale\_76\_na\_xxx** 10 months, 1 week ago

it refers to asincronou prediction I' go with C

   upvoted 1 times

  **rosenr0** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D.

I think we have to query data from the past 12 hours for the prediction, and that's the reason for exporting the data to Cloud Storage.

Also, the predictions don't have to be real time.

   upvoted 2 times

  **M25** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Went with B

   upvoted 1 times

  **JamesDoe** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B.

Online prediction, and need decoupling with Pub/Sub to make it asynchronous. Option A is synchronous.

   upvoted 2 times

  **tavva\_prudhvi** 1 year, 7 months ago

Option C may not be the best choice for this use case because it involves using a batch prediction job in Vertex AI to perform scoring on preprocessed data. Batch prediction jobs are more suitable for scenarios where data is processed in batches, and results can be requested once a long period, such as daily or weekly.

results can be generated over a longer period, such as daily or weekly.

In this use case, the requirement is to predict whether a machine part will fail in the next N minutes, given the average of each sensor's data from the past 12 hours. Therefore, real-time processing and prediction are necessary. Batch prediction jobs are not designed for real-time processing, and there may be a delay in receiving the predictions.

Option B, on the other hand, is designed for real-time processing and prediction. The Pub/Sub and Dataflow components allow for real-time processing of incoming sensor data, and the trained ML model can be invoked for prediction in real-time. This makes it ideal for mission-critical applications where timely predictions are essential.

   upvoted 2 times

  **tavva\_prudhvi** 1 year, 7 months ago

In B, This architecture leverages the strengths of Pub/Sub, Dataflow, and Vertex AI. The system collects data from multiple sensors, which sends events to Pub/Sub. Pub/Sub can handle the high volume of incoming data and can buffer messages to prevent data loss. A Dataflow stream processing pipeline can consume the events in real-time and perform feature engineering and data preprocessing before invoking the trained ML model for prediction. The predictions are then sent to another Pub/Sub topic, where they can be consumed by a downstream system for monitoring.

This architecture is highly scalable, resilient, and efficient, as it can handle large volumes of data and perform real-time processing and prediction. It also separates concerns by using a separate pipeline for data processing and another for prediction, making it easier to maintain and modify the system.

   upvoted 1 times

  **enghabeth** 1 year, 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

if you have sensors in your architecture.. you need pub/sub...

   upvoted 1 times

  **John\_Pongthorn** 1 year, 8 months ago

**Selected Answer: B**

B is most likely . if you search asynchronous on this page. it appears in the question wants to focus on online prediction with asynchronous mode.


[https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#online\\_real-time\\_prediction](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#online_real-time_prediction) and the question is the same as what has been explained in this section obviously. it is as below.

Predictive maintenance: asynchronously predicting whether a particular machine part will fail in the next N minutes, given the averages of the sensor's data in the past 30 minutes.

after that, you can take a closer look at figure3 and read what it tries to describe

C and D it is the offline solution but you opt to use different tools.

[https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#offline\\_batch\\_prediction](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#offline_batch_prediction)

   upvoted 2 times

  **John\_Pongthorn** 1 year, 8 months ago

Asynchronous prediction = Batch prediction


[https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#offline\\_batch\\_prediction](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#offline_batch_prediction)

   upvoted 1 times

  **John\_Pongthorn** 1 year, 8 months ago

Asynchronous prediction = Batch prediction, It is incorrect because I am reckless to read this article, Admin can delete my shitty comment above. I was mistaken

   upvoted 1 times

  **hiromi** 1 year, 10 months ago



**Selected Answer: B**

B

"Predictive maintenance: asynchronously predicting whether a particular machine part will fail in the next N minutes, given the averages of the sensor's data in the past 30 minutes."


[https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#offline\\_batch\\_prediction](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#offline_batch_prediction)

   upvoted 3 times

  **hiromi** 1 year, 10 months ago

- [https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#online\\_real-time\\_prediction](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#online_real-time_prediction)

   upvoted 1 times

  **mil\_spyro** 1 year, 10 months ago



**Selected Answer: B**

Answer is B.

[https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#handling\\_dynamic\\_real-time\\_prediction](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#handling_dynamic_real-time_prediction)

time\_reatures



   upvoted 1 times

  **ares81** 1 year, 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

C, for me.

   upvoted 1 times

  **seifou** 1 year, 10 months ago

**Selected Answer: C**

ref : [https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#offline\\_batch\\_prediction](https://cloud.google.com/architecture/minimizing-predictive-serving-latency-in-machine-learning#offline_batch_prediction)

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