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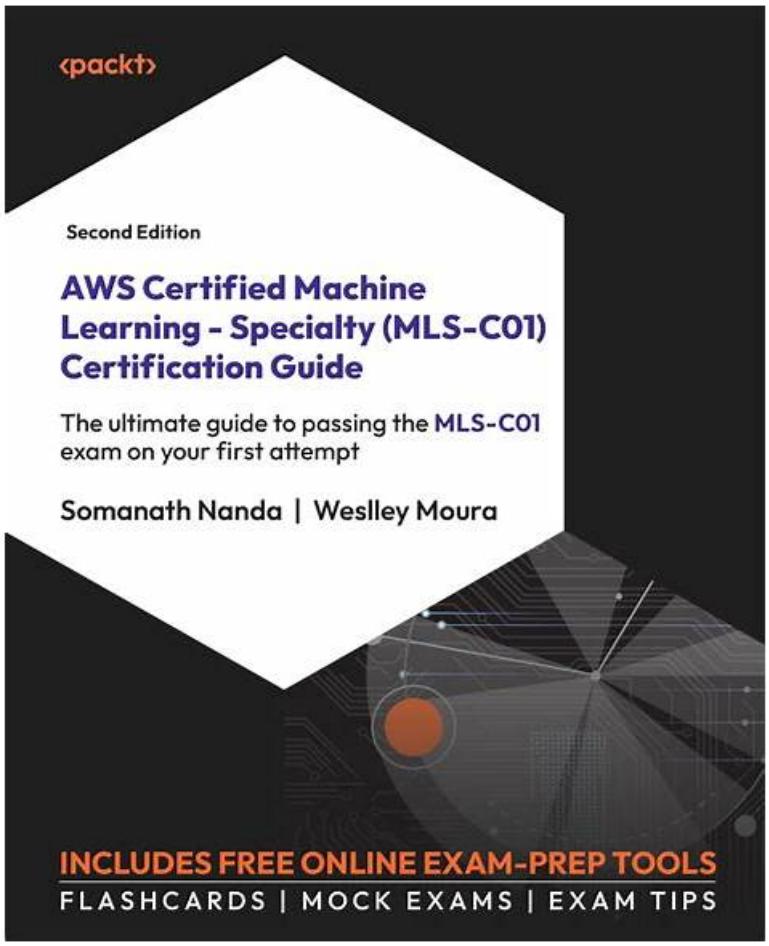

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The Itcertking wants to win the trust of AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty (MLS-C01) exam candidates at any cost. To fulfill this objective the Itcertking is offering top-rated and real MLS-C01 exam practice test in three different formats. These Amazon MLS-C01 exam question formats are PDF dumps, web-based practice test software, and web-based practice test software. All these three Itcertking exam question formats contain the real, updated, and error-free Amazon MLS-C01 Exam Practice test.

Exam Topics

As for the MLS-C01 Certification test, there are 4 domains that are presented in the exam content. All in all, the topics you need to focus on when preparing for this test are highlighted below:

- **Data Engineering**

  This domain makes up about 20% of the total questions in the entire exam content. It measures the test takers' ability to accomplish the technical tasks such as creating machine and learning data repositories. Another section that is included in this topic is implementing & identifying the data ingestion solution. Besides that, the students are also required to demonstrate their skills in implementing and identifying data transformation solutions.

- **Exploratory Data Analysis**

The second subject area covers about 24% of the total weightage and requires that the learners know about data for machine learning. They should know more about machine modeling concepts as well. The questions in this section demand that the candidates possess the skills in preparing data & sanitizing that particular data for modeling. Other items seek to verify their expertise in performing feature engineering. Last but not least, the applicants should demonstrate their understanding of how to perform visualization and canalization of data for machine learning.

- **Modeling**

  This is the most prominent part of this exam with a weightage of 36%. This means that it is impossible to get the passing score if you have not mastered this topic. It covers the following sections, including framing business problems as machine learning problems and training machine learning model. In addition, the test takers need to be ready to demonstrate their competence in selecting an appropriate model for specific machine learning problems. They have to possess the ability to perform hyperparameter optimization as well as perform the task of evaluating machine learning models.

- **Machine Learning Implementation and Operations**

  This is the last objective of the certification exam. It mainly includes the concepts of machine learning services as well as implementation. It carries about 20% weightage in the test. One of the most prominent sections covered within this domain is building machine learning solutions for availability, fault tolerance, resiliency, and performance. It also evaluates the candidates' knowledge and skills in implementing and recommending the correct machine learning services particularly for a given problem. In addition, the examinees should be ready to demonstrate that they know about applying basic Amazon Web Services (AWS) security practices to specific machine learning solutions. Also, this part requires that the IT pros attempting this test make evident that they have the skills and knowledge required to deploy and operationalize machine learning solutions.

The AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty certification is ideal for professionals who want to advance their careers in the field of machine learning. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification is recognized globally and is valued by employers who are looking for skilled machine learning professionals. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification is also a great way to demonstrate your expertise in machine learning to potential clients and customers.

First-hand Amazon MLS-C01 Reliable Real Exam - MLS-C01 AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty

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To pass the MLS-C01 Exam, candidates need to demonstrate a deep understanding of the principles of machine learning, as well as practical experience in designing, implementing, and deploying machine learning solutions in the AWS environment. This includes a thorough understanding of AWS machine learning services and how to use them effectively to build and deploy machine learning models.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99
A power company wants to forecast future energy consumption for its customers in residential properties and commercial business properties. Historical power consumption data for the last 10 years is available. A team of data scientists who performed the initial data analysis and feature selection will include the historical power consumption data and data such as weather, number of individuals on the property, and public holidays.
The data scientists are using Amazon Forecast to generate the forecasts.
Which algorithm in Forecast should the data scientists use to meet these requirements?

- A. Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (AIRMA)
- B. Exponential Smoothing (ETS)
- C. Convolutional Neural Network - Quantile Regression (CNN-QR)

- D. Prophet

Answer: C

Explanation:
CNN-QR is a proprietary machine learning algorithm for forecasting time series using causal convolutional neural networks (CNNs). CNN-QR works best with large datasets containing hundreds of time series. It accepts item metadata, and is the only Forecast algorithm that accepts related time series data without future values. In this case, the power company has historical power consumption data for the last 10 years, which is a large dataset with multiple time series. The data also includes related data such as weather, number of individuals on the property, and public holidays, which can be used as item metadata or related time series data. Therefore, CNN-QR is the most suitable algorithm for this scenario. References: Amazon Forecast Algorithms, Amazon Forecast CNN-QR

NEW QUESTION # 100
This graph shows the training and validation loss against the epochs for a neural network The network being trained is as follows
* Two dense layers one output neuron
* 100 neurons in each layer
* 100 epochs
* Random initialization of weights
Which technique can be used to improve model performance in terms of accuracy in the validation set?

- A. Early stopping
- B. Adding another layer with the 100 neurons
- C. Increasing the number of epochs
- D. Random initialization of weights with appropriate seed

Answer: A

Explanation:
Early stopping is a technique that can be used to prevent overfitting and improve model performance on the validation set. Overfitting occurs when the model learns the training data too well and fails to generalize to new and unseen data. This can be seen in the graph, where the training loss keeps decreasing, but the validation loss starts to increase after some point. This means that the model is fitting the noise and patterns in the training data that are not relevant for the validation data. Early stopping is a way of stopping the training process before the model overfits the training data. It works by monitoring the validation loss and stopping the training when the validation loss stops decreasing or starts increasing. This way, the model is saved at the point where it has the best performance on the validation set. Early stopping can also save time and resources by reducing the number of epochs needed for training.
References:
* Early Stopping
* How to Stop Training Deep Neural Networks At the Right Time Using Early Stopping

NEW QUESTION # 101
A large consumer goods manufacturer has the following products on sale
* 34 different toothpaste variants
* 48 different toothbrush variants
* 43 different mouthwash variants
The entire sales history of all these products is available in Amazon S3 Currently, the company is using custom-built autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models to forecast demand for these products The company wants to predict the demand for a new product that will soon be launched Which solution should a Machine Learning Specialist apply?

- A. Train an Amazon SageMaker k-means clustering algorithm to forecast demand for the new product.
- B. Train an Amazon SageMaker DeepAR algorithm to forecast demand for the new product
- C. Train a custom ARIMA model to forecast demand for the new product.
- D. Train a custom XGBoost model to forecast demand for the new product

Answer: B

Explanation:
* The company wants to predict the demand for a new product that will soon be launched, based on the sales history of similar products. This is a time series forecasting problem, which requires a machine learning algorithm that can learn from historical data

and generate future predictions.
* One of the most suitable solutions for this problem is to use the Amazon SageMaker DeepAR algorithm, which is a supervised learning algorithm for forecasting scalar time series using recurrent neural networks (RNN). DeepAR can handle multiple related time series, such as the sales of different products, and learn a global model that captures the common patterns and trends across the time series.
DeepAR can also generate probabilistic forecasts that provide confidence intervals and quantify the uncertainty of the predictions.
* DeepAR can outperform traditional forecasting methods, such as ARIMA, especially when the dataset contains hundreds or thousands of related time series. DeepAR can also use the trained model to forecast the demand for new products that are similar to the ones it has been trained on, by using the categorical features that encode the product attributes. For example, the company can use the product type, brand, flavor, size, and price as categorical features to group the products and learn the typical behavior for each group.
* Therefore, the Machine Learning Specialist should apply the Amazon SageMaker DeepAR algorithm to forecast the demand for the new product, by using the sales history of the existing products as the training dataset, and the product attributes as the categorical features.
DeepAR Forecasting Algorithm - Amazon SageMaker
Now available in Amazon SageMaker: DeepAR algorithm for more accurate time series forecasting

NEW QUESTION # 102
A manufacturing company needs to identify returned smartphones that have been damaged by moisture. The company has an automated process that produces 2.000 diagnostic values for each phone. The database contains more than five million phone evaluations. The evaluation process is consistent, and there are no missing values in the data. A machine learning (ML) specialist has trained an Amazon SageMaker linear learner ML model to classify phones as moisture damaged or not moisture damaged by using all available features. The model's F1 score is 0.6.
What changes in model training would MOST likely improve the model's F1 score? (Select TWO.)

- A. Continue to use the SageMaker linear learner algorithm. Set the predictor type to regressor.
- B. Continue to use the SageMaker linear learner algorithm. Reduce the number of features with the SageMaker principal component analysis (PCA) algorithm.
- C. Use the SageMaker k-means algorithm with k of less than 1.000 to train the model
- D. Use the SageMaker k-nearest neighbors (k-NN) algorithm. Set a dimension reduction target of less than 1,000 to train the model.
- E. Continue to use the SageMaker linear learner algorithm. Reduce the number of features with the scikit- iearn multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) algorithm.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
* Option A is correct because reducing the number of features with the SageMaker PCA algorithm can help remove noise and redundancy from the data, and improve the model's performance. PCA is a dimensionality reduction technique that transforms the original features into a smaller set of linearly uncorrelated features called principal components. The SageMaker linear learner algorithm supports PCA as a built-in feature transformation option.
* Option E is correct because using the SageMaker k-NN algorithm with a dimension reduction target of less than 1,000 can help the model learn from the similarity of the data points, and improve the model's performance. k-NN is a non-parametric algorithm that classifies an input based on the majority vote of its k nearest neighbors in the feature space. The SageMaker k-NN algorithm supports dimension reduction as a built-in feature transformation option.
* Option B is incorrect because using the scikit-learn MDS algorithm to reduce the number of features is not a feasible option, as MDS is a computationally expensive technique that does not scale well to large datasets. MDS is a dimensionality reduction technique that tries to preserve the pairwise distances between the original data points in a lower-dimensional space.
* Option C is incorrect because setting the predictor type to regressor would change the model's objective from classification to regression, which is not suitable for the given problem. A regressor model would output a continuous value instead of a binary label for each phone.
* Option D is incorrect because using the SageMaker k-means algorithm with k of less than 1,000 would not help the model classify the phones, as k-means is a clustering algorithm that groups the data points into k clusters based on their similarity, without using any labels. A clustering model would not output a binary label for each phone.
References:
* Amazon SageMaker Linear Learner Algorithm
* Amazon SageMaker K-Nearest Neighbors (k-NN) Algorithm
* [Principal Component Analysis - Scikit-learn]
* [Multidimensional Scaling - Scikit-learn]

NEW QUESTION # 103
A company that runs an online library is implementing a chatbot using Amazon Lex to provide book recommendations based on category. This intent is fulfilled by an AWS Lambda function that queries an Amazon DynamoDB table for a list of book titles, given a particular category. For testing, there are only three categories implemented as the custom slot types: "comedy," "adventure," and "documentary." A machine learning (ML) specialist notices that sometimes the request cannot be fulfilled because Amazon Lex cannot understand the category spoken by users with utterances such as "funny," "fun," and "humor." The ML specialist needs to fix the problem without changing the Lambda code or data in DynamoDB.
How should the ML specialist fix the problem?

- A. Create a new custom slot type, add the unrecognized words to this slot type as enumeration values, and use this slot type for the slot.
- B. Add the unrecognized words in the enumeration values list as new values in the slot type.
- C. Use the AMAZON.SearchQuery built-in slot types for custom searches in the database.
- D. Add the unrecognized words as synonyms in the custom slot type.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 104
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