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>> Detail MLS-C01 Explanation <<

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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q122-Q127):

NEW QUESTION # 122
A bank's Machine Learning team is developing an approach for credit card fraud detection The company has a large dataset of historical data labeled as fraudulent The goal is to build a model to take the information from new transactions and predict whether each transaction is fraudulent or not Which built-in Amazon SageMaker machine learning algorithm should be used for modeling this problem?

- A. K-means
- B. Seq2seq
- C. Random Cut Forest (RCF)
- D. XGBoost

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
XGBoost is a built-in Amazon SageMaker machine learning algorithm that should be used for modeling the credit card fraud detection problem. XGBoost is an algorithm that implements a scalable and distributed gradient boosting framework, which is a popular and effective technique for supervised learning problems.
Gradient boosting is a method of combining multiple weak learners, such as decision trees, into a strong learner, by iteratively fitting new models to the residual errors of the previous models and adding them to the ensemble. XGBoost can handle various types of data, such as numerical, categorical, or text, and can perform both regression and classification tasks. XGBoost also supports various features and optimizations, such as regularization, missing value handling, parallelization, and cross-validation, that can improve the performance and efficiency of the algorithm.
XGBoost is suitable for the credit card fraud detection problem for the following reasons:
The problem is a binary classification problem, where the goal is to predict whether a transaction is fraudulent or not, based on the information from new transactions. XGBoost can perform binary classification by using a logistic regression objective function and outputting the probability of the positive class (fraudulent) for each transaction.
The problem involves a large and imbalanced dataset of historical data labeled as fraudulent. XGBoost can handle large-scale and imbalanced data by using distributed and parallel computing, as well as techniques such as weighted sampling, class weighting, or stratified sampling, to balance the classes and reduce the bias towards the majority class (non-fraudulent).
The problem requires a high accuracy and precision for detecting fraudulent transactions, as well as a low false positive rate for avoiding false alarms. XGBoost can achieve high accuracy and precision by using gradient boosting, which can learn complex and non-linear patterns from the data and reduce the variance and overfitting of the model. XGBoost can also achieve a low false positive rate by using regularization, which can reduce the complexity and noise of the model and prevent it from fitting spurious signals in the data.
The other options are not as suitable as XGBoost for the credit card fraud detection problem for the following reasons:
Seq2seq: Seq2seq is an algorithm that implements a sequence-to-sequence model, which is a type of neural network model that can map an input sequence to an output sequence. Seq2seq is mainly used for natural language processing tasks, such as machine translation, text summarization, or dialogue generation. Seq2seq is not suitable for the credit card fraud detection problem, because the problem is not a sequence-to-sequence task, but a binary classification task. The input and output of the problem are not sequences of words or tokens, but vectors of features and labels.
K-means: K-means is an algorithm that implements a clustering technique, which is a type of unsupervised learning method that can group similar data points into clusters. K-means is mainly used for exploratory data analysis, dimensionality reduction, or anomaly detection. K-means is not suitable for the credit card fraud detection problem, because the problem is not a clustering task, but a classification task. The problem requires using the labeled data to train a model that can predict the labels of new data, not finding the optimal number of clusters or the cluster memberships of the data.
Random Cut Forest (RCF): RCF is an algorithm that implements an anomaly detection technique, which is a type of unsupervised learning method that can identify data points that deviate from the normal behavior or distribution of the data. RCF is mainly used for detecting outliers, frauds, or faults in the data. RCF is not suitable for the credit card fraud detection problem, because the problem is not an anomaly detection task, but a classification task. The problem requires using the labeled data to train a model that can predict the labels of new data, not finding the anomaly scores or the anomalous data points in the data.

References:
XGBoost Algorithm
Use XGBoost for Binary Classification with Amazon SageMaker
Seq2seq Algorithm
K-means Algorithm
[Random Cut Forest Algorithm]

NEW QUESTION # 123
A data scientist is training a text classification model by using the Amazon SageMaker built-in BlazingText algorithm. There are 5 classes in the dataset, with 300 samples for category A, 292 samples for category B,
240 samples for category C, 258 samples for category D, and 310 samples for category E.
The data scientist shuffles the data and splits off 10% for testing. After training the model, the data scientist generates confusion matrices for the training and test sets.

Training data confusion matrix

		Predicted class					
		A	B	C	D	E	Total
True class	A	270	0	0	0	0	270
	B	1	260	0	0	2	263
	C	0	0	111	100	5	216
	D	4	3	132	92	1	232
	E	0	0	2	3	274	279
	Total	275	263	245	195	282	1260

Test data confusion matrix

		Predicted class					
		A	B	C	D	E	Total
True class	A	9	1	0	0	0	10
	B	2	25	0	2	0	29
	C	10	2	11	10	1	34
	D	1	0	12	14	0	27
	E	9	1	4	1	25	40
	Total	31	29	27	27	26	140

What could the data scientist conclude form these results?

- A. The dataset is too small for holdout cross-validation.

- B. The data distribution is skewed.
- C. The model is overfitting for classes B and E.
- D. Classes C and D are too similar.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
A confusion matrix is a matrix that summarizes the performance of a machine learning model on a set of test data. It displays the number of true positives (TP), true negatives (TN), false positives (FP), and false negatives (FN) produced by the model on the test data1. For multi-class classification, the matrix shape will be equal to the number of classes i.e for n classes it will be nXn1. The diagonal values represent the number of correct predictions for each class, and the off-diagonal values represent the number of incorrect predictions for each class1.

The BlazingText algorithm is a proprietary machine learning algorithm for forecasting time series using causal convolutional neural networks (CNNs). BlazingText 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 values2.

From the confusion matrices for the training and test sets, we can observe the following:

The model has a high accuracy on the training set, as most of the diagonal values are high and the off-diagonal values are low. This means that the model is able to learn the patterns and features of the training data well.

However, the model has a lower accuracy on the test set, as some of the diagonal values are lower and some of the off-diagonal values are higher. This means that the model is not able to generalize well to the unseen data and makes more errors.

The model has a particularly high error rate for classes B and E on the test set, as the values of M_22 and M_55 are much lower than the values of M_12, M_21, M_15, M_25, M_51, and M_52. This means that the model is confusing classes B and E with other classes more often than it should.

The model has a relatively low error rate for classes A, C, and D on the test set, as the values of M_11, M_33, and M_44 are high and the values of M_13, M_14, M_23, M_24, M_31, M_32, M_34, M_41, M_42, and M_43 are low. This means that the model is able to distinguish classes A, C, and D from other classes well.

These results indicate that the model is overfitting for classes B and E, meaning that it is memorizing the specific features of these classes in the training data, but failing to capture the general features that are applicable to the test data. Overfitting is a common problem in machine learning, where the model performs well on the training data, but poorly on the test data3. Some possible causes of overfitting are:

The model is too complex or has too many parameters for the given data. This makes the model flexible enough to fit the noise and outliers in the training data, but reduces its ability to generalize to new data.

The data is too small or not representative of the population. This makes the model learn from a limited or biased sample of data, but fails to capture the variability and diversity of the population.

The data is imbalanced or skewed. This makes the model learn from a disproportionate or uneven distribution of data, but fails to account for the minority or rare classes.

Some possible solutions to prevent or reduce overfitting are:

Simplify the model or use regularization techniques. This reduces the complexity or the number of parameters of the model, and prevents it from fitting the noise and outliers in the data. Regularization techniques, such as L1 or L2 regularization, add a penalty term to the loss function of the model, which shrinks the weights of the model and reduces overfitting3.

Increase the size or diversity of the data. This provides more information and examples for the model to learn from, and increases its ability to generalize to new data. Data augmentation techniques, such as rotation, flipping, cropping, or noise addition, can generate new data from the existing data by applying some transformations3.

Balance or resample the data. This adjusts the distribution or the frequency of the data, and ensures that the model learns from all classes equally. Resampling techniques, such as oversampling or undersampling, can create a balanced dataset by increasing or decreasing the number of samples for each class3.
References:
Confusion Matrix in Machine Learning - GeeksforGeeks
BlazingText algorithm - Amazon SageMaker
Overfitting and Underfitting in Machine Learning - GeeksforGeeks

NEW QUESTION # 124
A web-based company wants to improve its conversion rate on its landing page Using a large historical dataset of customer visits, the company has repeatedly trained a multi-class deep learning network algorithm on Amazon SageMaker However there is an overfitting problem training data shows 90% accuracy in predictions, while test data shows 70% accuracy only The company needs to boost the generalization of its model before deploying it into production to maximize conversions of visits to purchases Which action is recommended to provide the HIGHEST accuracy model for the company's test and validation data?

- A. Increase the randomization of training data in the mini-batches used in training.

- B. Allocate a higher proportion of the overall data to the training dataset
- C. Apply L1 or L2 regularization and dropouts to the training.
- D. Reduce the number of layers and units (or neurons) from the deep learning network.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Regularization and dropouts are techniques that can help reduce overfitting in deep learning models. Overfitting occurs when the model learns too much from the training data and fails to generalize well to new data. Regularization adds a penalty term to the loss function that penalizes the model for having large or complex weights. This prevents the model from memorizing the noise or irrelevant features in the training data. L1 and L2 are two types of regularization that differ in how they calculate the penalty term. L1 regularization uses the absolute value of the weights, while L2 regularization uses the square of the weights. Dropouts are another technique that randomly drops out some units or neurons from the network during training. This creates a thinner network that is less prone to overfitting. Dropouts also act as a form of ensemble learning, where multiple sub-models are combined to produce a better prediction. By applying regularization and dropouts to the training, the web-based company can improve the generalization and accuracy of its deep learning model on the test and validation data. References:
Regularization: A video that explains the concept and benefits of regularization in deep learning.
Dropout: A video that demonstrates how dropout works and why it helps reduce overfitting.

NEW QUESTION # 125
A company needs to quickly make sense of a large amount of data and gain insight from it. The data is in different formats, the schemas change frequently, and new data sources are added regularly. The company wants to use AWS services to explore multiple data sources, suggest schemas, and enrich and transform the data. The solution should require the least possible coding effort for the data flows and the least possible infrastructure management.
Which combination of AWS services will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Data Pipeline for data transfer
  AWS Step Functions for orchestrating AWS Lambda jobs for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation Amazon Athena for querying and analyzing the results in Amazon S3 using standard SQL
- B. AWS Glue for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation
  Amazon Athena for querying and analyzing the results in Amazon S3 using standard SQL Amazon QuickSight for reporting and getting insights
- C. Amazon EMR for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation
  Amazon Athena for querying and analyzing the results in Amazon S3 using standard SQL Amazon QuickSight for reporting and getting insights
- D. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for data ingestion
  Amazon EMR for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation
  Amazon Redshift for querying and analyzing the results in Amazon S3

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon QuickSight for reporting and getting insights
Explanation:
The best combination of AWS services to meet the requirements of data discovery, enrichment, transformation, querying, analysis, and reporting with the least coding and infrastructure management is AWS Glue, Amazon Athena, and Amazon QuickSight. These services are:
AWS Glue for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation. AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that automatically crawls, catalogs, and prepares data from various sources and formats. It also provides a visual interface called AWS Glue DataBrew that allows users to apply over 250 transformations to clean, normalize, and enrich data without writing code1 Amazon Athena for querying and analyzing the results in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Amazon Athena is a serverless interactive query service that allows users to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. It supports a variety of data formats, such as CSV, JSON, ORC, Parquet, and Avro. It also integrates with AWS Glue Data Catalog to provide a unified view of the data sources and schemas2 Amazon QuickSight for reporting and getting insights. Amazon QuickSight is a serverless business intelligence service that allows users to create and share interactive dashboards and reports. It also provides ML-powered features, such as anomaly detection, forecasting, and natural language queries, to help users discover hidden insights from their data3 The other options are not suitable because they either require more coding effort, more infrastructure management, or do not support the desired use cases.
For example:
Option A uses Amazon EMR for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation. Amazon EMR is a managed cluster platform that runs Apache Spark, Apache Hive, and other open-source frameworks for big data processing. It requires users to write code in

languages such as Python, Scala, or SQL to perform data integration tasks. It also requires users to provision, configure, and scale the clusters according to their needs4 Option B uses Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for data ingestion. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics is a service that allows users to process streaming data in real time using SQL or Apache Flink. It is not suitable for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation, which are typically batch-oriented tasks. It also requires users to write code to define the data processing logic and the output destination5 Option D uses AWS Data Pipeline for data transfer and AWS Step Functions for orchestrating AWS Lambda jobs for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation. AWS Data Pipeline is a service that helps users move data between AWS services and on-premises data sources. AWS Step Functions is a service that helps users coordinate multiple AWS services into workflows. AWS Lambda is a service that lets users run code without provisioning or managing servers. These services require users to write code to define the data sources, destinations, transformations, and workflows. They also require users to manage the scalability, performance, and reliability of the data pipelines.

References:

1: AWS Glue - Data Integration Service - Amazon Web Services
2: Amazon Athena - Interactive SQL Query Service - AWS
3: Amazon QuickSight - Business Intelligence Service - AWS
4: Amazon EMR - Amazon Web Services
5: Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics - Amazon Web Services
6: AWS Data Pipeline - Amazon Web Services
7: AWS Step Functions - Amazon Web Services
8: AWS Lambda - Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION # 126

A trucking company is collecting live image data from its fleet of trucks across the globe. The data is growing rapidly and approximately 100 GB of new data is generated every day. The company wants to explore machine learning uses cases while ensuring the data is only accessible to specific IAM users.

Which storage option provides the most processing flexibility and will allow access control with IAM?

- A. Use an Amazon S3-backed data lake to store the raw images, and set up the permissions using bucket policies.
- B. Use a database, such as Amazon DynamoDB, to store the images, and set the IAM policies to restrict access to only the desired IAM users.
- C. Configure Amazon EFS with IAM policies to make the data available to Amazon EC2 instances owned by the IAM users.
- D. Setup up Amazon EMR with Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) to store the files, and restrict access to the EMR instances using IAM policies.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 127

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