AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty Exam Simulations & Test AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty Registration

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Studying for attending AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty exam pays attention to the method. The good method often can bring the result with half the effort, therefore we in the examination time, and also should know some test-taking skill. The AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty quiz guide on the basis of summarizing the past years, the answers have certain rules can be found, either subjective or objective questions, we can find in the corresponding module of similar things in common. To this end, the AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty Exam Dumps have summarized some types of questions in the qualification examination to help you pass the AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty exam.

The AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification exam is a valuable credential for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in building, deploying, and managing machine learning solutions on the AWS platform. It requires candidates to have a strong understanding of AWS services, machine learning algorithms, data modeling, and data processing techniques. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification can help individuals advance their careers in the field of machine learning and artificial intelligence, and provide them with access to a community of like-minded professionals.

The AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification is an excellent certification for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in building and deploying machine learning models using AWS services. It validates their skills and knowledge in designing and maintaining machine learning solutions and demonstrates their proficiency in using AWS services such as Amazon SageMaker, Amazon Rekognition, and Amazon Comprehend. With the right preparation and training, candidates can pass the exam and advance their careers in the field of machine learning.

To become an AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty, you need to have a deep understanding of machine learning concepts, algorithms, and tools. You should also have practical experience in building and deploying machine learning models using AWS services such as Amazon SageMaker, AWS Lambda, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon Athena. AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty Exam covers various topics such as data preparation, feature engineering, model training and deployment, optimization and tuning, and security and compliance. It consists of multiple-choice and multiple-response questions, and you have 170 minutes to complete it. Passing the exam requires a score of at least 750 out of 1000. By earning the AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification, you demonstrate your ability to design and deliver cutting-edge machine learning solutions on the AWS

platform, which can open up new career opportunities and increase your earning potential.

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Our AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty exam questions have the merits of intelligent application and high-effectiveness to help our clients study more leisurely. If you prepare with our AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty actual exam for 20 to 30 hours, the AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty exam will become a piece of cake in front of you. Not only you will find that to study for the exam is easy, but also the most important is that you will get the most accurate information that you need to pass the AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty Exam.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q255-Q260):

NEW QUESTION # 255
A Machine Learning Specialist is creating a new natural language processing application that processes a dataset comprised of 1 million sentences The aim is to then run Word2Vec to generate embeddings of the sentences and enable different types of predictions - Here is an example from the dataset
"The quck BROWN FOX jumps over the lazy dog "
Which of the following are the operations the Specialist needs to perform to correctly sanitize and prepare the data in a repeatable manner? (Select THREE)

- A. One-hot encode all words in the sentence
- B. Normalize all words by making the sentence lowercase
- C. Tokenize the sentence into words.
- D. Perform part-of-speech tagging and keep the action verb and the nouns only
- E. Remove stop words using an English stopword dictionary.
- F. Correct the typography on "quck" to "quick."

Answer: B,C,E

Explanation:
To prepare the data for Word2Vec, the Specialist needs to perform some preprocessing steps that can help reduce the noise and complexity of the data, as well as improve the quality of the embeddings. Some of the common preprocessing steps for Word2Vec are:
Normalizing all words by making the sentence lowercase: This can help reduce the vocabulary size and treat words with different capitalizations as the same word. For example, "Fox" and "fox" should be considered as the same word, not two different words.
Removing stop words using an English stopword dictionary: Stop words are words that are very common and do not carry much semantic meaning, such as "the", "a", "and", etc. Removing them can help focus on the words that are more relevant and informative for the task.
Tokenizing the sentence into words: Tokenization is the process of splitting a sentence into smaller units, such as words or subwords. This is necessary for Word2Vec, as it operates on the word level and requires a list of words as input.
The other options are not necessary or appropriate for Word2Vec:
Performing part-of-speech tagging and keeping the action verb and the nouns only: Part-of-speech tagging is the process of assigning a grammatical category to each word, such as noun, verb, adjective, etc. This can be useful for some natural language processing tasks, but not for Word2Vec, as it can lose some important information and context by discarding other words.
Correcting the typography on "quck" to "quick": Typo correction can be helpful for some tasks, but not for Word2Vec, as it can introduce errors and inconsistencies in the data. For example, if the typo is intentional or part of a dialect, correcting it can change the meaning or style of the sentence. Moreover, Word2Vec can learn to handle typos and variations in spelling by learning similar embeddings for them.
One-hot encoding all words in the sentence: One-hot encoding is a way of representing words as vectors of 0s and 1s, where only one element is 1 and the rest are 0. The index of the 1 element corresponds to the word's position in the vocabulary. For example, if the vocabulary is ["cat", "dog", "fox"], then "cat" can be encoded as [1, 0, 0], "dog" as [0, 1, 0], and "fox" as [0, 0, 1]. This can be useful for some machine learning models, but not for Word2Vec, as it does not capture the semantic similarity and relationship between words. Word2Vec aims to learn dense and low-dimensional embeddings for words, where similar words have similar vectors.

NEW QUESTION # 256
A Machine Learning Specialist observes several performance problems with the training portion of a machine learning solution on Amazon SageMaker The solution uses a large training dataset 2 TB in size and is using the SageMaker k-means algorithm The observed issues include the unacceptable length of time it takes before the training job launches and poor I/O throughput while training the model What should the Specialist do to address the performance issues with the current solution?

- A. Ensure that the input mode for the training job is set to Pipe.
- B. Use the SageMaker batch transform feature
- C. Compress the training data into Apache Parquet format.
- D. Copy the training dataset to an Amazon EFS volume mounted on the SageMaker instance.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 257
IT leadership wants Jo transition a company's existing machine learning data storage environment to AWS as a temporary ad hoc solution The company currently uses a custom software process that heavily leverages SOL as a query language and exclusively stores generated csv documents for machine learning The ideal state for the company would be a solution that allows it to continue to use the current workforce of SQL experts The solution must also support the storage of csv and JSON files, and be able to query over semi- structured data The following are high priorities for the company:
* Solution simplicity
* Fast development time
* Low cost
* High flexibility
What technologies meet the company's requirements?

- A. Amazon RDS and Amazon ES
- B. Amazon DynamoDB and DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)
- C. Amazon Redshift and AWS Glue
- D. Amazon S3 and Amazon Athena

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon S3 and Amazon Athena are technologies that meet the company's requirements for a temporary ad hoc solution for machine learning data storage and query. Amazon S3 and Amazon Athena have the following features and benefits:
Amazon S3 is a service that provides scalable, durable, and secure object storage for any type of data.
Amazon S3 can store csv and JSON files, as well as other formats, and can handle large volumes of data with high availability and performance. Amazon S3 also integrates with other AWS services, such as Amazon Athena, for further processing and analysis of the data.
Amazon Athena is a service that allows querying data stored in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Amazon Athena can query over semi-structured data, such as JSON, as well as structured data, such as csv, without requiring any loading or transformation.
Amazon Athena is serverless, meaning that there is no infrastructure to manage and users only pay for the queries they run. Amazon Athena also supports the use of AWS Glue Data Catalog, which is a centralized metadata repository that can store and manage the schema and partition information of the data in Amazon S3.
Using Amazon S3 and Amazon Athena, the company can achieve the following high priorities:
Solution simplicity: Amazon S3 and Amazon Athena are easy to use and require minimal configuration and maintenance. The company can simply upload the csv and JSON files to Amazon S3 and use Amazon Athena to query them using SQL. The company does not need to worry about provisioning, scaling, or managing any servers or clusters.
Fast development time: Amazon S3 and Amazon Athena can enable the company to quickly access and analyze the data without any data preparation or loading. The company can use the existing workforce of SQL experts to write and run queries on Amazon Athena and get results in seconds or minutes.
Low cost: Amazon S3 and Amazon Athena are cost-effective and offer pay-as-you-go pricing models.
Amazon S3 charges based on the amount of storage used and the number of requests made. Amazon Athena charges based on the amount of data scanned by the queries. The company can also reduce the costs by using compression, encryption, and partitioning techniques to optimize the data storage and query performance.
High flexibility: Amazon S3 and Amazon Athena are flexible and can support various data types, formats, and sources. The company can store and query any type of data in Amazon S3, such as csv, JSON, Parquet, ORC, etc. The company can also query data from multiple sources in Amazon S3, such as data lakes, data warehouses, log files, etc.

The other options are not as suitable as option A for the company's requirements for the following reasons:
Option B: Amazon Redshift and AWS Glue are technologies that can be used for data warehousing and data integration, but they are not ideal for a temporary ad hoc solution. Amazon Redshift is a service that provides a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse that can run complex analytical queries using SQL. AWS Glue is a service that provides a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that can prepare and load data for analytics. However, using Amazon Redshift and AWS Glue would require more effort and cost than using Amazon S3 and Amazon Athena. The company would need to load the data from Amazon S3 to Amazon Redshift using AWS Glue, which can take time and incur additional charges. The company would also need to manage the capacity and performance of the Amazon Redshift cluster, which can be complex and expensive.
Option C: Amazon DynamoDB and DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) are technologies that can be used for fast and scalable NoSQL database and caching, but they are not suitable for the company's data storage and query needs. Amazon DynamoDB is a service that provides a fully managed, key-value and document database that can deliver single-digit millisecond performance at any scale. DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) is a service that provides a fully managed, in-memory cache for DynamoDB that can improve the read performance by up to
10 times. However, using Amazon DynamoDB and DAX would not allow the company to continue to use SQL as a query language, as Amazon DynamoDB does not support SQL. The company would need to use the DynamoDB API or the AWS SDKs to access and query the data, which can require more coding and learning effort. The company would also need to transform the csv and JSON files into DynamoDB items, which can involve additional processing and complexity.
Option D: Amazon RDS and Amazon ES are technologies that can be used for relational database and search and analytics, but they are not optimal for the company's data storage and query scenario. Amazon RDS is a service that provides a fully managed, relational database that supports various database engines, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, etc. Amazon ES is a service that provides a fully managed, Elasticsearch cluster, which is mainly used for search and analytics purposes. However, using Amazon RDS and Amazon ES would not be as simple and cost-effective as using Amazon S3 and Amazon Athena. The company would need to load the data from Amazon S3 to Amazon RDS, which can take time and incur additional charges.
The company would also need to manage the capacity and performance of the Amazon RDS and Amazon ES clusters, which can be complex and expensive. Moreover, Amazon RDS and Amazon ES are not designed to handle semi-structured data, such as JSON, as well as Amazon S3 and Amazon Athena.
Amazon S3
Amazon Athena
Amazon Redshift
AWS Glue
Amazon DynamoDB
[DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX)]
[Amazon RDS]
[Amazon ES]

NEW QUESTION # 258
A Data Scientist is developing a machine learning model to classify whether a financial transaction is fraudulent. The labeled data available for training consists of 100,000 non-fraudulent observations and 1,000 fraudulent observations.
The Data Scientist applies the XGBoost algorithm to the data, resulting in the following confusion matrix when the trained model is applied to a previously unseen validation dataset. The accuracy of the model is 99.1%, but the Data Scientist needs to reduce the number of false negatives.
Which combination of steps should the Data Scientist take to reduce the number of false negative predictions by the model? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the XGBoost eval_metric parameter to optimize based on Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC).
- B. Increase the XGBoost scale_pos_weight parameter to adjust the balance of positive and negative weights.
- C. Decrease the XGBoost max_depth parameter because the model is currently overfitting the data.
- D. Increase the XGBoost max_depth parameter because the model is currently underfitting the data.
- E. Change the XGBoost eval_metric parameter to optimize based on Root Mean Square Error (RMSE).

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
The Data Scientist should increase the XGBoost scale_pos_weight parameter to adjust the balance of positive and negative weights and change the XGBoost eval_metric parameter to optimize based on Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC). This will help reduce the number of false negative predictions by the model.
The scale_pos_weight parameter controls the balance of positive and negative weights in the XGBoost algorithm. It is useful for imbalanced classification problems, such as fraud detection, where the number of positive examples (fraudulent transactions) is much smaller than the number of negative examples (non-fraudulent transactions). By increasing the scale_pos_weight parameter, the Data Scientist can assign more weight to the positive class and make the model more sensitive to detecting fraudulent transactions.

The eval_metric parameter specifies the metric that is used to measure the performance of the model during training and validation. The default metric for binary classification problems is the error rate, which is the fraction of incorrect predictions. However, the error rate is not a good metric for imbalanced classification problems, because it does not take into account the cost of different types of errors. For example, in fraud detection, a false negative (failing to detect a fraudulent transaction) is more costly than a false positive (flagging a non-fraudulent transaction as fraudulent). Therefore, the Data Scientist should use a metric that reflects the trade-off between the true positive rate (TPR) and the false positive rate (FPR), such as the Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC). The AUC is a measure of how well the model can distinguish between the positive and negative classes, regardless of the classification threshold. A higher AUC means that the model can achieve a higher TPR with a lower FPR, which is desirable for fraud detection.
References:
XGBoost Parameters - Amazon Machine Learning
Using XGBoost with Amazon SageMaker - AWS Machine Learning Blog

NEW QUESTION # 259
A machine learning specialist is developing a regression model to predict rental rates from rental listings. A variable named Wall_Color represents the most prominent exterior wall color of the property. The following is the sample data, excluding all other variables:
The specialist chose a model that needs numerical input data.
Which feature engineering approaches should the specialist use to allow the regression model to learn from the Wall_Color data? (Choose two.)

- A. Create three columns to encode the color in RGB format.
- B. Replace the color name string by its length.
- C. Add new columns that store one-hot representation of colors.
- D. Apply integer transformation and set Red = 1, White = 5, and Green = 10.
- E. Replace each color name by its training set frequency.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 260
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