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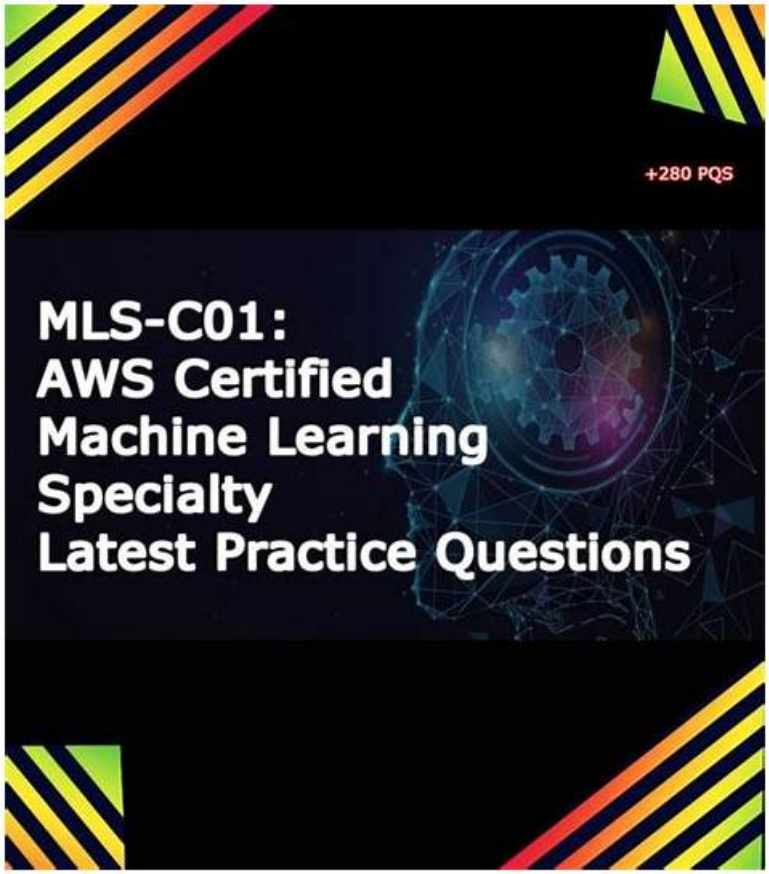

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Our dumps bundle is available at an affordable rate. This bundle includes MLS-C01 PDF questions, Amazon MLS-C01 desktop practice test software and a web-based practice test. Below are features of these three formats of our Amazon MLS-C01 practice material. The Amazon MLS-C01 practice test of Prep4SureReview is beneficial to not only kill AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty exam anxiety but also to overcoming mistakes in your preparation.

Amazon MLS-C01 exam covers a wide range of topics, including data preparation, feature engineering, model training, evaluation and deployment, and machine learning implementation and operations. MLS-C01 exam also covers AWS services such as Amazon SageMaker, AWS Deep Learning AMIs, Amazon S3, Amazon EMR, and Amazon Redshift. MLS-C01 Exam is designed to assess the candidate's ability to use these services to build, train, and deploy ML models.

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AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty exam practice questions play a crucial role in AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty MLS-C01 exam preparation and give you insights AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty exam view. You are aware of the AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty MLS-C01 exam topics, structure, and a number of the questions that you will face in the upcoming AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty MLS-C01 Exam. You can evaluate your Salesforce AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty exam preparation performance and work on the weak topic areas. But here is the problem where you will get AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty exam questions.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions

(Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60
An e-commerce company needs a customized training model to classify images of its shirts and pants products The company needs a proof of concept in 2 to 3 days with good accuracy Which compute choice should the Machine Learning Specialist select to train and achieve good accuracy on the model quickly?

- A. r5.2xlarge (memory optimized)
- B. p3 8xlarge (GPU accelerated computing)
- C. m5 4xlarge (general purpose)
- D. p3.2xlarge (GPU accelerated computing)

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
Image classification is a machine learning task that involves assigning labels to images based on their content.
Image classification can be performed using various algorithms, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which are a type of deep learning model that can learn to extract high-level features from images. To train a customized image classification model, the e-commerce company needs a compute choice that can support the high computational demands of deep learning and provide good accuracy on the model quickly. A GPU accelerated computing instance, such as p3.2xlarge, is a suitable choice for this task, as it can leverage the parallel processing power of GPUs to speed up the training process and reduce the training time. A p3.2xlarge instance has one NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPU, which can provide up to 125 teraflops of mixed-precision performance and 16 GB of GPU memory. A p3.2xlarge instance can also use various deep learning frameworks, such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, MXNet, etc., to build and train the image classification model. A p3.2xlarge instance is also more cost-effective than a p3.8xlarge instance, which has four NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPUs, as the latter may not be necessary for a proof of concept with a small dataset. Therefore, the Machine Learning Specialist should select p3.2xlarge as the compute choice to train and achieve good accuracy on the model quickly.
References:
Amazon EC2 P3 Instances - Amazon Web Services
Image Classification - Amazon SageMaker
Convolutional Neural Networks - Amazon SageMaker
Deep Learning AMIs - Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION # 61
A Machine Learning Specialist working for an online fashion company wants to build a data ingestion solution for the company's Amazon S3-based data lake.
The Specialist wants to create a set of ingestion mechanisms that will enable future capabilities comprised of:
* Real-time analytics
* Interactive analytics of historical data
* Clickstream analytics
* Product recommendations
Which services should the Specialist use?

- A. AWS Glue as the data dialog; Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for real-time data insights; Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose for delivery to Amazon ES for clickstream analytics; Amazon EMR to generate personalized product recommendations
- B. AWS Glue as the data catalog; Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for historical data insights; Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose for delivery to Amazon ES for clickstream analytics; Amazon EMR to generate personalized product recommendations
- C. Amazon Athena as the data catalog; Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for historical data insights; Amazon DynamoDB streams for clickstream analytics; AWS Glue to generate personalized product recommendations
- D. Amazon Athena as the data catalog; Amazon Kinesis Data Streams and Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for near-realtime data insights; Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose for clickstream analytics; AWS Glue to generate personalized product recommendations

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 62
A Data Scientist needs to analyze employment data. The dataset contains approximately 10 million observations on people across 10 different features. During the preliminary analysis, the Data Scientist notices that income and age distributions are not normal. While income levels shows a right skew as expected, with fewer individuals having a higher income, the age distribution also show a right skew, with fewer older individuals participating in the workforce.
Which feature transformations can the Data Scientist apply to fix the incorrectly skewed data? (Choose two.)

- A. Logarithmic transformation
- B. Numerical value binning
- C. One hot encoding
- D. High-degree polynomial transformation
- E. Cross-validation

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 63
A Machine Learning Specialist discover the following statistics while experimenting on a model.
What can the Specialist from the experiments?

- A. The model In Experiment 1 had a high variance error lhat was reduced in Experiment 3 by regularization Experiment 2 shows that there is minimal bias error in Experiment 1
- B. The model in Experiment 1 had a high bias error and a high variance error that were reduced in Experiment 3 by regularization Experiment 2 shows thai high bias cannot be reduced by increasing layers and neurons in the model
- C. The model in Experiment 1 had a high bias error that was reduced in Experiment 3 by regularization Experiment 2 shows that there is minimal variance error in Experiment 1
- D. The model in Experiment 1 had a high random noise error that was reduced in Experiment 3 by regularization Experiment 2 shows that random noise cannot be reduced by increasing layers and neurons in the model

Answer: A

Explanation:
The model in Experiment 1 had a high variance error because it performed well on the training data (train error = 5%) but poorly on the test data (test error = 8%). This indicates that the model was overfitting the training data and not generalizing well to new data.
The model in Experiment 3 had a lower variance error because it performed similarly on the training data (train error = 5.1%) and the test data (test error = 5.4%).
This indicates that the model was more robust and less sensitive to the fluctuations in the training data. The model in Experiment 3 achieved this improvement by implementing regularization, which is a technique that reduces the complexity of the model and prevents overfitting by adding a penalty term to the loss function.
The model in Experiment 2 had a minimal bias error because it performed similarly on the training data (train error = 5.2%) and the test data (test error = 5.7%) as the model in Experiment 1. This indicates that the model was not underfitting the data and capturing the true relationship between the input and output variables. The model in Experiment 2 increased the number of layers and neurons in the model, which is a way to increase the complexity and flexibility of the model. However, this did not improve the performance of the model, as the variance error remained high. This shows that increasing the complexity of the model is not always the best way to reduce the bias error, and may even increase the variance error if the model becomes too complex for the data. References:
* Bias Variance Tradeoff - Clearly Explained - Machine Learning Plus
* The Bias-Variance Trade-off in Machine Learning - Stack Abuse

NEW QUESTION # 64
A Machine Learning Specialist is designing a system for improving sales for a company. The objective is to use the large amount of information the company has on users' behavior and product preferences to predict which products users would like based on the users' similarity to other users.
What should the Specialist do to meet this objective?

- A. Build a model-based filtering recommendation engine with Apache Spark ML on Amazon EMR.
- B. Build a collaborative filtering recommendation engine with Apache Spark ML on Amazon EMR.
- C. Build a combinative filtering recommendation engine with Apache Spark ML on Amazon EMR.
- D. Build a content-based filtering recommendation engine with Apache Spark ML on Amazon EMR.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A collaborative filtering recommendation engine is a type of machine learning system that can improve sales for a company by using the large amount of information the company has on users' behavior and product preferences to predict which products users would like based on the users' similarity to other users. A collaborative filtering recommendation engine works by finding the users who have similar ratings or preferences for the products, and then recommending the products that the similar users have liked but the target user has not seen or rated. A collaborative filtering recommendation engine can leverage the collective wisdom of the users and discover the hidden patterns and associations among the products and the users. A collaborative filtering recommendation engine can be implemented using Apache Spark ML on Amazon EMR, which are two services that can handle large-scale data processing and machine learning tasks. Apache Spark ML is a library that provides various tools and algorithms for machine learning, such as classification, regression, clustering, recommendation, etc. Apache Spark ML can run on Amazon EMR, which is a service that provides a managed cluster platform that simplifies running big data frameworks, such as Apache Spark, on AWS. Apache Spark ML on Amazon EMR can build a collaborative filtering recommendation engine using the Alternating Least Squares (ALS) algorithm, which is a matrix factorization technique that can learn the latent factors that represent the users and the products, and then use them to predict the ratings or preferences of the users for the products. Apache Spark ML on Amazon EMR can also support both explicit feedback, such as ratings or reviews, and implicit feedback, such as views or clicks, for building a collaborative filtering recommendation engine12

NEW QUESTION # 65
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