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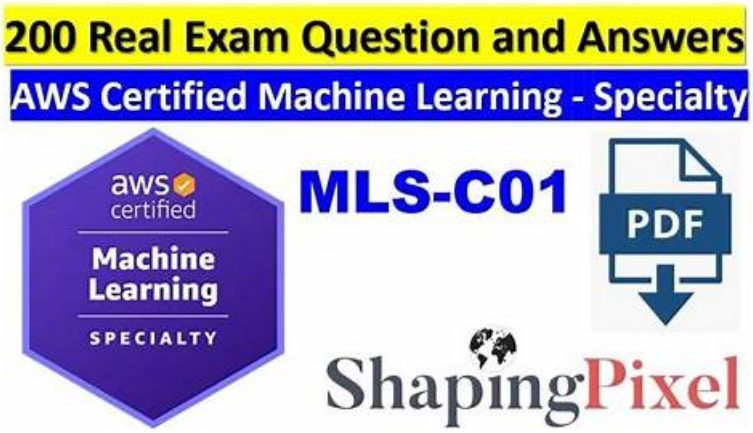

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The AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty exam is a valuable certification that validates the skills and knowledge of professionals in machine learning on the AWS platform. By passing MLS-C01 Exam, candidates can demonstrate their expertise in designing, implementing, deploying, and maintaining machine learning solutions on AWS, which is a highly sought-after skill in the tech industry.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q171-Q176):

NEW QUESTION # 171
A real-estate company is launching a new product that predicts the prices of new houses. The historical data for the properties and prices is stored in .csv format in an Amazon S3 bucket. The data has a header, some categorical fields, and some missing values. The company's data scientists have used Python with a common open-source library to fill the missing values with zeros. The data scientists have dropped all of the categorical fields and have trained a model by using the open-source linear regression algorithm with the default parameters.
The accuracy of the predictions with the current model is below 50%. The company wants to improve the model performance and

launch the new product as soon as possible.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create an Amazon SageMaker notebook with a new IAM role that is associated with the notebook. Pull the dataset from the S3 bucket. Explore different combinations of feature engineering transformations, regression algorithms, and hyperparameters. Compare all the results in the notebook, and deploy the most accurate configuration in an endpoint for predictions.
- B. Create an IAM role for Amazon SageMaker with access to the S3 bucket. Create a SageMaker AutoML job with SageMaker Autopilot pointing to the bucket with the dataset. Specify the price as the target attribute. Wait for the job to complete. Deploy the best model for predictions.
- C. Create an IAM role with access to Amazon S3, Amazon SageMaker, and AWS Lambda. Create a training job with the SageMaker built-in XGBoost model pointing to the bucket with the dataset.
  Specify the price as the target feature. Wait for the job to complete. Load the model artifact to a Lambda function for inference on prices of new houses.
- D. Create a service-linked role for Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with access to the S3 bucket. Create an ECS cluster that is based on an AWS Deep Learning Containers image. Write the code to perform the feature engineering. Train a logistic regression model for predicting the price, pointing to the bucket with the dataset. Wait for the training job to complete. Perform the inferences.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The solution D meets the requirements with the least operational overhead because it uses Amazon SageMaker Autopilot, which is a fully managed service that automates the end-to-end process of building, training, and deploying machine learning models. Amazon SageMaker Autopilot can handle data preprocessing, feature engineering, algorithm selection, hyperparameter tuning, and model deployment. The company only needs to create an IAM role for Amazon SageMaker with access to the S3 bucket, create a SageMaker AutoML job pointing to the bucket with the dataset, specify the price as the target attribute, and wait for the job to complete. Amazon SageMaker Autopilot will generate a list of candidate models with different configurations and performance metrics, and the company can deploy the best model for predictions1.
The other options are not suitable because:
Option A: Creating a service-linked role for Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) with access to the S3 bucket, creating an ECS cluster based on an AWS Deep Learning Containers image, writing the code to perform the feature engineering, training a logistic regression model for predicting the price, and performing the inferences will incur more operational overhead than using Amazon SageMaker Autopilot. The company will have to manage the ECS cluster, the container image, the code, the model, and the inference endpoint. Moreover, logistic regression may not be the best algorithm for predicting the price, as it is more suitable for binary classification tasks2.
Option B: Creating an Amazon SageMaker notebook with a new IAM role that is associated with the notebook, pulling the dataset from the S3 bucket, exploring different combinations of feature engineering transformations, regression algorithms, and hyperparameters, comparing all the results in the notebook, and deploying the most accurate configuration in an endpoint for predictions will incur more operational overhead than using Amazon SageMaker Autopilot. The company will have to write the code for the feature engineering, the model training, the model evaluation, and the model deployment. The company will also have to manually compare the results and select the best configuration3.
Option C: Creating an IAM role with access to Amazon S3, Amazon SageMaker, and AWS Lambda, creating a training job with the SageMaker built-in XGBoost model pointing to the bucket with the dataset, specifying the price as the target feature, loading the model artifact to a Lambda function for inference on prices of new houses will incur more operational overhead than using Amazon SageMaker Autopilot. The company will have to create and manage the Lambda function, the model artifact, and the inference endpoint. Moreover, XGBoost may not be the best algorithm for predicting the price, as it is more suitable for classification and ranking tasks4.
References:
1: Amazon SageMaker Autopilot
2: Amazon Elastic Container Service
3: Amazon SageMaker Notebook Instances
4: Amazon SageMaker XGBoost Algorithm

NEW QUESTION # 172
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. Increasing the number of epochs
- B. Adding another layer with the 100 neurons
- C. Early stopping
- D. Random initialization of weights with appropriate seed

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 173
The Chief Editor for a product catalog wants the Research and Development team to build a machine learning system that can be used to detect whether or not individuals in a collection of images are wearing the company's retail brand The team has a set of training data Which machine learning algorithm should the researchers use that BEST meets their requirements?

- A. Convolutional neural network (CNN)
- B. Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)
- C. Recurrent neural network (RNN)
- D. K-means

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
A convolutional neural network (CNN) is a type of machine learning algorithm that is suitable for image classification tasks. A CNN consists of multiple layers that can extract features from images and learn to recognize patterns and objects. A CNN can also use transfer learning to leverage pre-trained models that have been trained on large-scale image datasets, such as ImageNet, and fine-tune them for specific tasks, such as detecting the company's retail brand. A CNN can achieve high accuracy and performance for image classification problems, as it can handle complex and diverse images and reduce the dimensionality and noise of the input data. A CNN can be implemented using various frameworks and libraries, such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, Keras, MXNet, etc12 The other options are not valid or relevant for the image classification task. Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) is a type of machine learning algorithm that is suitable for topic modeling tasks. LDA can discover the hidden topics and their proportions in a collection of text documents, such as news articles, tweets, reviews, etc. LDA is not applicable for image data, as it requires textual input and output. LDA can be implemented using various frameworks and libraries, such as Gensim, Scikit-learn, Mallet, etc34 Recurrent neural network (RNN) is a type of machine learning algorithm that is suitable for sequential data tasks. RNN can process and generate data that has temporal or sequential dependencies, such as natural language, speech, audio, video, etc. RNN is not optimal for image data, as it does not capture the spatial features and relationships of the pixels. RNN can be implemented using various

frameworks and libraries, such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, Keras, MXNet, etc.
K-means is a type of machine learning algorithm that is suitable for clustering tasks. K-means can partition a set of data points into a predefined number of clusters, based on the similarity and distance between the data points. K-means is not suitable for image classification tasks, as it does not learn to label the images or detect the objects of interest. K-means can be implemented using various frameworks and libraries, such as Scikit-learn, TensorFlow, PyTorch, etc.

NEW QUESTION # 174
The Chief Editor for a product catalog wants the Research and Development team to build a machine learning system that can be used to detect whether or not individuals in a collection of images are wearing the company's retail brand The team has a set of training data Which machine learning algorithm should the researchers use that BEST meets their requirements?

- A. K-means
- B. Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA)
- C. Convolutional neural network (CNN)
- D. Recurrent neural network (RNN)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 175
A company is launching a new product and needs to build a mechanism to monitor comments about the company and its new product on social media. The company needs to be able to evaluate the sentiment expressed in social media posts, and visualize trends and configure alarms based on various thresholds.
The company needs to implement this solution quickly, and wants to minimize the infrastructure and data science resources needed to evaluate the messages. The company already has a solution in place to collect posts and store them within an Amazon S3 bucket.
What services should the data science team use to deliver this solution?

- A. Trigger an AWS Lambda function when social media posts are added to the S3 bucket. Call Amazon Comprehend for each post to capture the sentiment in the message and record the sentiment in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Schedule a second Lambda function to query recently added records and send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to notify analysts of trends.
- B. Trigger an AWS Lambda function when social media posts are added to the S3 bucket. Call Amazon Comprehend for each post to capture the sentiment in the message and record the sentiment in a custom Amazon CloudWatch metric and in S3. Use CloudWatch alarms to notify analysts of trends.
- C. Train a model in Amazon SageMaker by using the BlazingText algorithm to detect sentiment in the corpus of social media posts. Expose an endpoint that can be called by AWS Lambda. Trigger a Lambda function when posts are added to the S3 bucket to invoke the endpoint and record the sentiment in an Amazon DynamoDB table and in a custom Amazon CloudWatch metric. Use CloudWatch alarms to notify analysts of trends.
- D. Train a model in Amazon SageMaker by using the semantic segmentation algorithm to model the semantic content in the corpus of social media posts. Expose an endpoint that can be called by AWS Lambda. Trigger a Lambda function when objects are added to the S3 bucket to invoke the endpoint and record the sentiment in an Amazon DynamoDB table. Schedule a second Lambda function to query recently added records and send an Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notification to notify analysts of trends.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
The solution that uses Amazon Comprehend and Amazon CloudWatch is the most suitable for the given scenario. Amazon Comprehend is a natural language processing (NLP) service that can analyze text and extract insights such as sentiment, entities, topics, and syntax. Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring and observability service that can collect and track metrics, create dashboards, and set alarms based on various thresholds. By using these services, the data science team can quickly and easily implement a solution to monitor the sentiment of social media posts without requiring much infrastructure or data science resources. The solution also meets the requirements of storing the sentiment in both S3 and CloudWatch, and using CloudWatch alarms to notify analysts of trends.
References:
Amazon Comprehend
Amazon CloudWatch

NEW QUESTION # 176

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