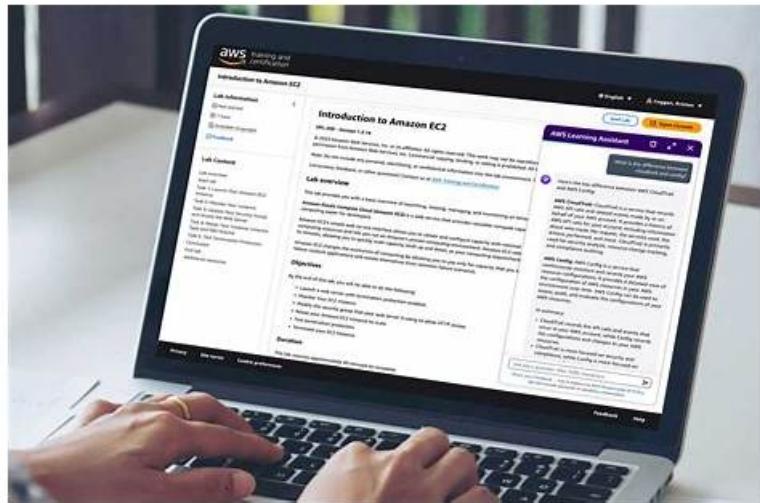


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## Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions

## (Q79-Q84):

### NEW QUESTION # 79

A company sells thousands of products on a public website and wants to automatically identify products with potential durability problems. The company has 1,000 reviews with date, star rating, review text, review summary, and customer email fields, but many reviews are incomplete and have empty fields. Each review has already been labeled with the correct durability result.

A machine learning specialist must train a model to identify reviews expressing concerns over product durability. The first model needs to be trained and ready to review in 2 days.

What is the MOST direct approach to solve this problem within 2 days?

- A. Build a recurrent neural network (RNN) in Amazon SageMaker by using Gluon and Apache MXNet.
- B. Train a built-in BlazingText model using Word2Vec mode in Amazon SageMaker.
- C. Use a built-in seq2seq model in Amazon SageMaker.
- D. **Train a custom classifier by using Amazon Comprehend.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The most direct approach to solve this problem within 2 days is to train a custom classifier by using Amazon Comprehend. Amazon Comprehend is a natural language processing (NLP) service that can analyze text and extract insights such as sentiment, entities, topics, and syntax. Amazon Comprehend also provides a custom classification feature that allows users to create and train a custom text classifier using their own labeled data.

The custom classifier can then be used to categorize any text document into one or more custom classes. For this use case, the custom classifier can be trained to identify reviews that express concerns over product durability as a class, and use the star rating, review text, and review summary fields as input features. The custom classifier can be created and trained using the Amazon Comprehend console or API, and does not require any coding or machine learning expertise. The training process is fully managed and scalable, and can handle large and complex datasets. The custom classifier can be trained and ready to review in 2 days or less, depending on the size and quality of the dataset.

The other options are not the most direct approaches because:

\* Option B: Building a recurrent neural network (RNN) in Amazon SageMaker by using Gluon and Apache MXNet is a more complex and time-consuming approach that requires coding and machine learning skills. RNNs are a type of deep learning models that can process sequential data, such as text, and learn long-term dependencies between tokens. Gluon is a high-level API for MXNet that simplifies the development of deep learning models. Amazon SageMaker is a fully managed service that provides tools and frameworks for building, training, and deploying machine learning models. However, to use this approach, the machine learning specialist would have to write custom code to preprocess the data, define the RNN architecture, train the model, and evaluate the results. This would likely take more than

2 days and involve more administrative overhead.

\* Option C: Training a built-in BlazingText model using Word2Vec mode in Amazon SageMaker is not a suitable approach for text classification. BlazingText is a built-in algorithm in Amazon SageMaker that provides highly optimized implementations of the Word2Vec and text classification algorithms. The Word2Vec algorithm is useful for generating word embeddings, which are dense vector representations of words that capture their semantic and syntactic similarities. However, word embeddings alone are not sufficient for text classification, as they do not account for the context and structure of the text documents. To use this approach, the machine learning specialist would have to combine the word embeddings with another classifier model, such as a logistic regression or a neural network, which would add more complexity and time to the solution.

\* Option D: Using a built-in seq2seq model in Amazon SageMaker is not a relevant approach for text classification. Seq2seq is a built-in algorithm in Amazon SageMaker that provides a sequence-to- sequence framework for neural machine translation based on MXNet. Seq2seq is a supervised learning algorithm that can generate an output sequence of tokens given an input sequence of tokens, such as translating a sentence from one language to another. However, seq2seq is not designed for text classification, which requires assigning a label or a category to a text document, not generating another text sequence. To use this approach, the machine learning specialist would have to modify the seq2seq algorithm to fit the text classification task, which would be challenging and inefficient.

References:

- \* Custom Classification - Amazon Comprehend
- \* Build a Text Classification Model with Amazon Comprehend - AWS Machine Learning Blog
- \* Recurrent Neural Networks - Gluon API
- \* BlazingText Algorithm - Amazon SageMaker
- \* Sequence-to-Sequence Algorithm - Amazon SageMaker

### NEW QUESTION # 80

A logistics company needs a forecast model to predict next month's inventory requirements for a single item in 10 warehouses. A machine learning specialist uses Amazon Forecast to develop a forecast model from 3 years of monthly data. There is no missing data. The specialist selects the DeepAR+ algorithm to train a predictor. The predictor means absolute percentage error (MAPE) is much larger than the MAPE produced by the current human forecasters.

Which changes to the CreatePredictor API call could improve the MAPE? (Choose two.)

- A. Set PerformHPO to true.
- B. Set ForecastHorizon to 4.
- C. Set FeaturizationMethodName to filling.
- D. Set ForecastFrequency to W for weekly.
- E. Set PerformAutoML to true.

**Answer: A,D**

### NEW QUESTION # 81

A company wants to predict stock market price trends. The company stores stock market data each business day in Amazon S3 in Apache Parquet format. The company stores 20 GB of data each day for each stock code.

A data engineer must use Apache Spark to perform batch preprocessing data transformations quickly so the company can complete prediction jobs before the stock market opens the next day. The company plans to track more stock market codes and needs a way to scale the preprocessing data transformations.

Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort over time?

- A. Amazon EMR cluster
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. AWS Glue jobs
- D. Amazon Athena

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

AWS Glue jobs is the AWS service or feature that will meet the requirements with the least development effort over time. AWS Glue jobs is a fully managed service that enables data engineers to run Apache Spark applications on a serverless Spark environment. AWS Glue jobs can perform batch preprocessing data transformations on large datasets stored in Amazon S3, such as converting data formats, filtering data, joining data, and aggregating data. AWS Glue jobs can also scale the Spark environment automatically based on the data volume and processing needs, without requiring any infrastructure provisioning or management. AWS Glue jobs can reduce the development effort and time by providing a graphical interface to create and monitor Spark applications, as well as a code generation feature that can generate Scala or Python code based on the data sources and targets. AWS Glue jobs can also integrate with other AWS services, such as Amazon Athena, Amazon EMR, and Amazon SageMaker, to enable further data analysis and machine learning tasks<sup>1</sup>.

The other options are either more complex or less scalable than AWS Glue jobs. Amazon EMR cluster is a managed service that enables data engineers to run Apache Spark applications on a cluster of Amazon EC2 instances. However, Amazon EMR cluster requires more development effort and time than AWS Glue jobs, as it involves setting up, configuring, and managing the cluster, as well as writing and deploying the Spark code. Amazon EMR cluster also does not scale automatically, but requires manual or scheduled resizing of the cluster based on the data volume and processing needs<sup>2</sup>. Amazon Athena is a serverless interactive query service that enables data engineers to analyze data stored in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. However, Amazon Athena is not suitable for performing complex data transformations, such as joining data from multiple sources, aggregating data, or applying custom logic. Amazon Athena is also not designed for running Spark applications, but only supports SQL queries<sup>3</sup>. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that enables data engineers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. However, AWS Lambda is not optimized for running Spark applications, as it has limitations on the execution time, memory size, and concurrency of the functions. AWS Lambda is also not integrated with Amazon S3, and requires additional steps to read and write data from S3 buckets.

References:

1: AWS Glue - Fully Managed ETL Service - Amazon Web Services

2: Amazon EMR - Amazon Web Services

3: Amazon Athena - Interactive SQL Queries for Data in Amazon S3

[4]: AWS Lambda - Serverless Compute - Amazon Web Services

### NEW QUESTION # 82

A technology startup is using complex deep neural networks and GPU compute to recommend the company's products to its existing customers based upon each customer's habits and interactions. The solution currently pulls each dataset from an Amazon S3 bucket before loading the data into a TensorFlow model pulled from the company's Git repository that runs locally. This job then runs for several hours while continually outputting its progress to the same S3 bucket. The job can be paused, restarted, and continued at any time in the event of a failure, and is run from a central queue.

Senior managers are concerned about the complexity of the solution's resource management and the costs involved in repeating the process regularly. They ask for the workload to be automated so it runs once a week, starting Monday and completing by the close of business Friday.

Which architecture should be used to scale the solution at the lowest cost?

- A. Implement the solution using AWS Deep Learning Containers, run the workload using AWS Fargate running on Spot Instances, and then schedule the task using the built-in task scheduler
- B. Implement the solution using a low-cost GPU-compatible Amazon EC2 instance and use the AWS Instance Scheduler to schedule the task
- C. Implement the solution using Amazon ECS running on Spot Instances and schedule the task using the ECS service scheduler
- D. Implement the solution using AWS Deep Learning Containers and run the container as a job using AWS Batch on a GPU-compatible Spot Instance

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The best architecture to scale the solution at the lowest cost is to implement the solution using AWS Deep Learning Containers and run the container as a job using AWS Batch on a GPU-compatible Spot Instance. This option has the following advantages:

AWS Deep Learning Containers: These are Docker images that are pre-installed and optimized with popular deep learning frameworks such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, and MXNet. They can be easily deployed on Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, Amazon EKS, and AWS Fargate. They can also be integrated with AWS Batch to run containerized batch jobs. Using AWS Deep Learning Containers can simplify the setup and configuration of the deep learning environment and reduce the complexity of the resource management.

AWS Batch: This is a fully managed service that enables you to run batch computing workloads on AWS. You can define compute environments, job queues, and job definitions to run your batch jobs. You can also use AWS Batch to automatically provision compute resources based on the requirements of the batch jobs. You can specify the type and quantity of the compute resources, such as GPU instances, and the maximum price you are willing to pay for them. You can also use AWS Batch to monitor the status and progress of your batch jobs and handle any failures or interruptions.

GPU-compatible Spot Instance: This is an Amazon EC2 instance that uses a spare compute capacity that is available at a lower price than the On-Demand price. You can use Spot Instances to run your deep learning training jobs at a lower cost, as long as you are flexible about when your instances run and how long they run. You can also use Spot Instances with AWS Batch to automatically launch and terminate instances based on the availability and price of the Spot capacity. You can also use Spot Instances with Amazon EBS volumes to store your datasets, checkpoints, and logs, and attach them to your instances when they are launched. This way, you can preserve your data and resume your training even if your instances are interrupted.

References:

[AWS Deep Learning Containers](#)

[AWS Batch](#)

[Amazon EC2 Spot Instances](#)

[Using Amazon EBS Volumes with Amazon EC2 Spot Instances](#)

### NEW QUESTION # 83

For the given confusion matrix, what is the recall and precision of the model?

□

- A. Recall = 0.84 Precision = 0.8
- B. Recall = 0.92 Precision = 0.8
- C. Recall = 0.8 Precision = 0.92
- D. Recall = 0.92 Precision = 0.84

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 84

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