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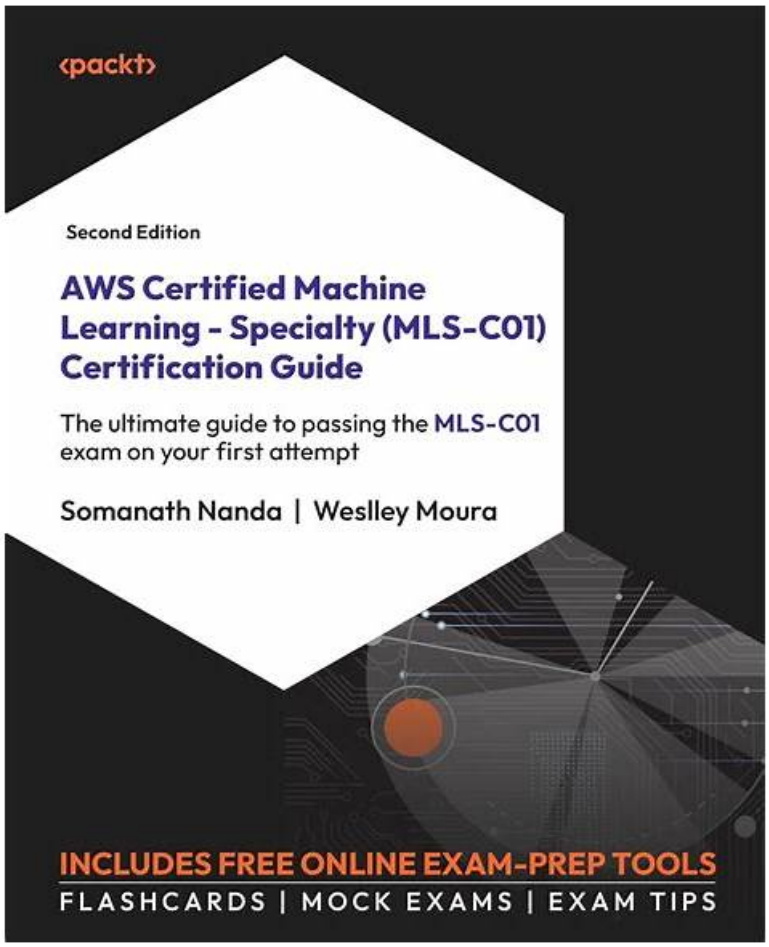

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Amazon MLS-C01 Exam is aimed at professionals who have experience with machine learning and AWS services such as Amazon SageMaker, Amazon Rekognition, and Amazon Comprehend. MLS-C01 exam is intended for data scientists, machine learning engineers, and developers who want to demonstrate their expertise in machine learning and its applications on the AWS platform. Earning the AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification can help individuals advance their careers and open up new job opportunities.

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Amazon AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty (AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty) Certification Exam is a professional certification that validates a candidate's expertise in designing, developing, and deploying machine learning models using

Amazon Web Services (AWS). AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification is intended for individuals who have a strong understanding of machine learning and are looking to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in this field.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q231-Q236):

NEW QUESTION # 231
A Machine Learning Specialist is given a structured dataset on the shopping habits of a company's customer base. The dataset contains thousands of columns of data and hundreds of numerical columns for each customer. The Specialist wants to identify whether there are natural groupings for these columns across all customers and visualize the results as quickly as possible.
What approach should the Specialist take to accomplish these tasks?

- A. Embed the numerical features using the t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE) algorithm and create a scatter plot.
- B. Run k-means using the Euclidean distance measure for different values of k and create an elbow plot.
- C. Run k-means using the Euclidean distance measure for different values of k and create box plots for each numerical column within each cluster.
- D. Embed the numerical features using the t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE) algorithm and create a line graph.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 232
A real estate company wants to create a machine learning model for predicting housing prices based on a historical dataset. The dataset contains 32 features.
Which model will meet the business requirement?

- A. Logistic regression
- B. Linear regression
- C. K-means
- D. Principal component analysis (PCA)

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best model for predicting housing prices based on a historical dataset with 32 features is linear regression. Linear regression is a supervised learning algorithm that fits a linear relationship between a dependent variable (housing price) and one or more independent variables (features). Linear regression can handle multiple features and output a continuous value for the housing price. Linear regression can also return the coefficients of the features, which indicate how each feature affects the housing price. Linear regression is suitable for this problem because the outcome of interest is numerical and continuous, and the model needs to capture the linear relationship between the features and the outcome.
AWS Machine Learning Specialty Exam Guide
AWS Machine Learning Training - Regression vs Classification in Machine Learning AWS Machine Learning Training - Linear Regression with Amazon SageMaker

NEW QUESTION # 233
A Machine Learning Specialist is building a prediction model for a large number of features using linear models, such as linear regression and logistic regression During exploratory data analysis the Specialist observes that many features are highly correlated with each other This may make the model unstable What should be done to reduce the impact of having such a large number of features?

- A. Use matrix multiplication on highly correlated features.
- B. Create a new feature space using principal component analysis (PCA)
- C. Perform one-hot encoding on highly correlated features
- D. Apply the Pearson correlation coefficient

Answer: B

Explanation:

Principal component analysis (PCA) is an unsupervised machine learning algorithm that attempts to reduce the dimensionality (number of features) within a dataset while still retaining as much information as possible.
This is done by finding a new set of features called components, which are composites of the original features that are uncorrelated with one another. They are also constrained so that the first component accounts for the largest possible variability in the data, the second component the second most variability, and so on. By using PCA, the impact of having a large number of features that are highly correlated with each other can be reduced, as the new feature space will have fewer dimensions and less redundancy. This can make the linear models more stable and less prone to overfitting. References:
Principal Component Analysis (PCA) Algorithm - Amazon SageMaker
Perform a large-scale principal component analysis faster using Amazon SageMaker | AWS Machine Learning Blog Machine Learning- Prinicipal Component Analysis | i2tutorials

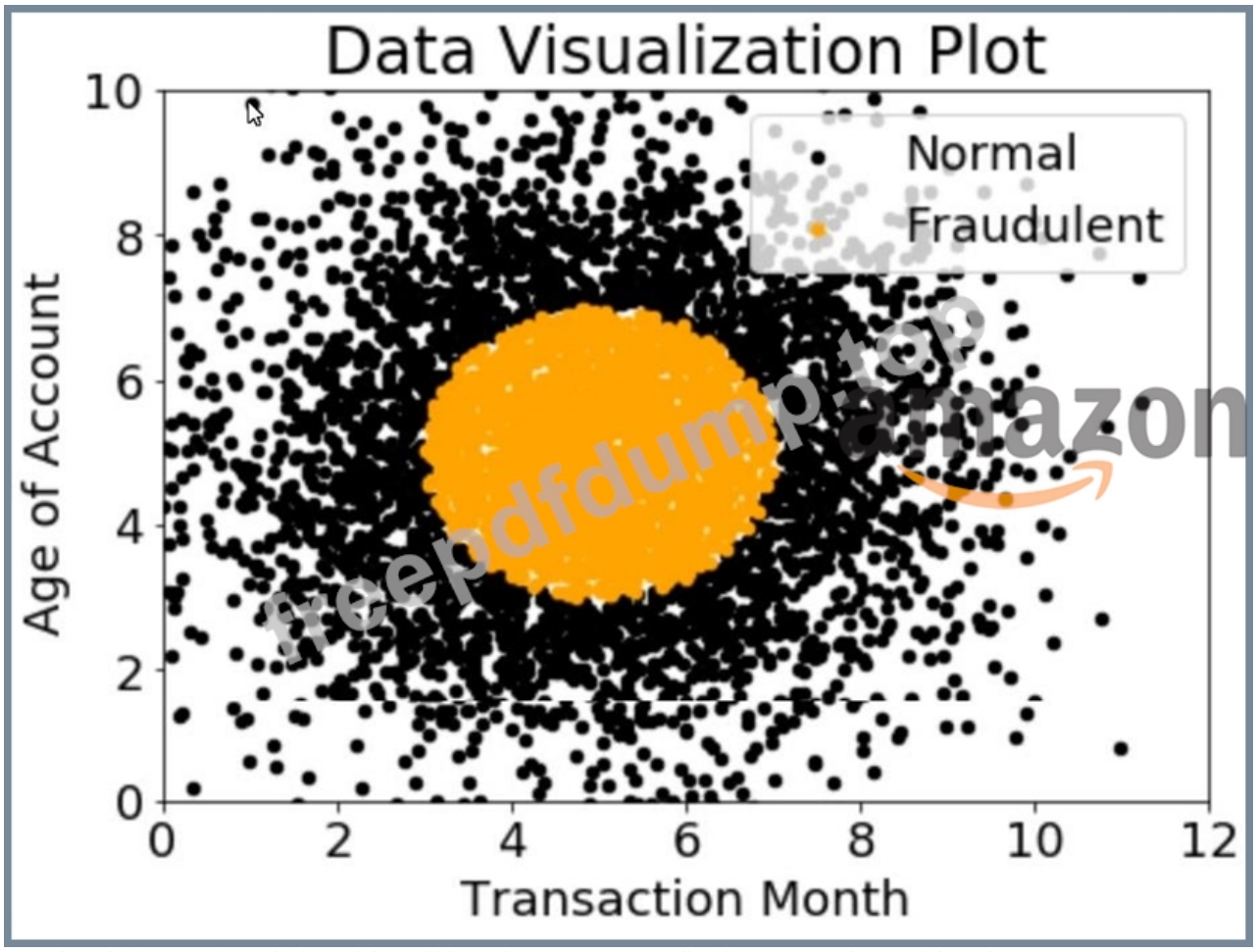
NEW QUESTION # 234
A large consumer goods manufacturer has the following products on sale:
* 34 different toothpaste variants
* 48 different toothbrush variants
* 43 different mouthwash variants
The entire sales history of all these products is available in Amazon S3. Currently, the company is using custom-built autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) models to forecast demand for these products. The company wants to predict the demand for a new product that will soon be launched.
Which solution should a Machine Learning Specialist apply?

- A. Train an Amazon SageMaker k-means clustering algorithm to forecast demand for the new product.
- B. Train an Amazon SageMaker DeepAR algorithm to forecast demand for the new product.
- C. Train a custom XGBoost model to forecast demand for the new product.
- D. Train a custom ARIMA model to forecast demand for the new product.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Amazon SageMaker DeepAR forecasting algorithm is a supervised learning algorithm for forecasting scalar (one-dimensional) time series using recurrent neural networks (RNN). Classical forecasting methods, such as autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) or exponential smoothing (ETS), fit a single model to each individual time series. They then use that model to extrapolate the time series into the future.
Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/deepar.html

NEW QUESTION # 235
A company wants to classify user behavior as either fraudulent or normal. Based on internal research, a Machine Learning Specialist would like to build a binary classifier based on two features: age of account and transaction month. The class distribution for these features is illustrated in the figure provided.



Based on this information, which model would have the HIGHEST recall with respect to the fraudulent class?

- A. Single Perceptron with sigmoidal activation function
- B. Naive Bayesian classifier
- C. Linear support vector machine (SVM)
- D. Decision tree

Answer: D

Explanation:
Based on the figure provided, a decision tree would have the highest recall with respect to the fraudulent class. Recall is a model evaluation metric that measures the proportion of actual positive instances that are correctly classified by the model. Recall is calculated as follows:
Recall = True Positives / (True Positives + False Negatives)
A decision tree is a type of machine learning model that can perform classification tasks by splitting the data into smaller and purer subsets based on a series of rules or conditions. A decision tree can handle both linear and non-linear data, and can capture complex patterns and interactions among the features. A decision tree can also be easily visualized and interpreted1 In this case, the data is not linearly separable, and has a clear pattern of seasonality. The fraudulent class forms a large circle in the center of the plot, while the normal class is scattered around the edges. A decision tree can use the transaction month and the age of account as the splitting criteria, and create a circular boundary that separates the fraudulent class from the normal class. A decision tree can achieve a high recall for the fraudulent class, as it can correctly identify most of the black dots as positive instances, and minimize the number of false negatives. A decision tree can also adjust the depth and complexity of the tree to balance the trade-off between recall and precision23 The other options are not valid or suitable for achieving a high recall for the fraudulent class. A linear support vector machine (SVM) is a type of machine learning model that can perform classification tasks by finding a linear hyperplane that maximizes the margin between the classes. A linear SVM can handle linearly separable data, but not non-linear data. A linear SVM cannot capture the circular pattern of the fraudulent class, and may misclassify many of the black dots as negative instances, resulting in a low recall4 A naive Bayesian classifier is a type of machine learning model that can perform classification tasks by applying the Bayes' theorem and assuming conditional independence among the features. A naive Bayesian classifier can handle both linear and non-linear data, and can incorporate prior knowledge and probabilities into the model. However, a naive Bayesian classifier may not perform well when the features are correlated or dependent, as in this case. A naive Bayesian classifier may not capture the circular pattern of the fraudulent class, and may misclassify many of the black dots as negative instances, resulting in a low recall5 A single

perceptron with sigmoidal activation function is a type of machine learning model that can perform classification tasks by applying a weighted linear combination of the features and a non-linear activation function. A single perceptron with sigmoidal activation function can handle linearly separable data, but not non-linear data. A single perceptron with sigmoidal activation function cannot capture the circular pattern of the fraudulent class, and may misclassify many of the black dots as negative instances, resulting in a low recall.

NEW QUESTION # 236

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