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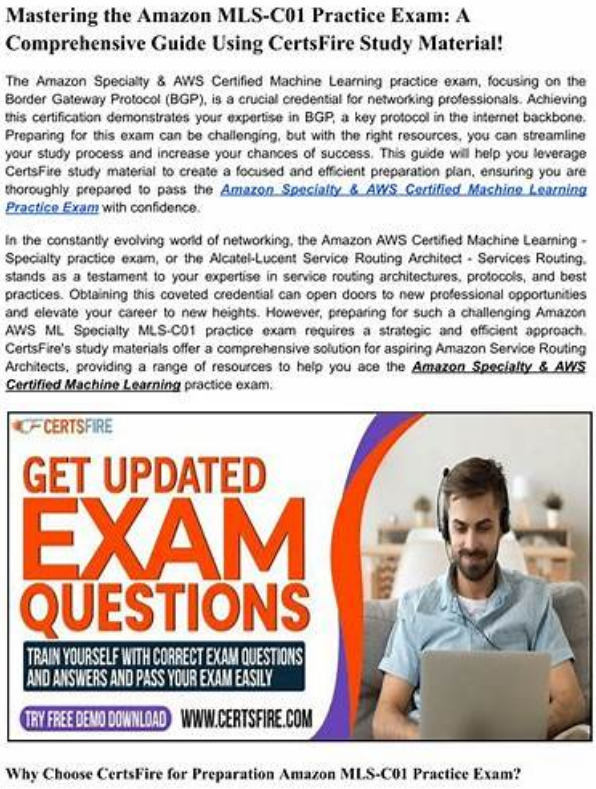

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Amazon MLS-C01 exam is a valuable certification for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in machine learning and validate their skills in designing and implementing machine learning solutions using AWS services. By passing MLS-C01 Exam, candidates will gain recognition for their expertise and open up opportunities for career advancement in the field of machine learning.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72
A large company has developed a BI application that generates reports and dashboards using data collected from various operational metrics. The company wants to provide executives with an enhanced experience so they can use natural language to get data from the reports. The company wants the executives to be able ask questions using written and spoken interfaces.
Which combination of services can be used to build this conversational interface? (Choose three.)

- A. Amazon Comprehend
- B. Amazon Lex
- C. Amazon Connect
- D. Amazon Transcribe
- E. Alexa for Business
- F. Amazon Polly

Answer: A,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 73
A company wants to segment a large group of customers into subgroups based on shared characteristics. The company's data scientist is planning to use the Amazon SageMaker built-in k-means clustering algorithm for this task. The data scientist needs to determine the optimal number of subgroups (k) to use.
Which data visualization approach will MOST accurately determine the optimal value of k?

- A. Run the k-means clustering algorithm for a range of k. For each value of k, calculate the sum of squared errors (SSE). Plot a line chart of the SSE for each value of k. The optimal value of k is the point after which the curve starts decreasing in a linear fashion.
- B. Calculate the principal component analysis (PCA) components. Create a line plot of the number of components against the explained variance. The optimal value of k is the number of PCA components after which the curve starts decreasing in a linear fashion.
- C. Calculate the principal component analysis (PCA) components. Run the k-means clustering algorithm for a range of k by using only the first two PCA components. For each value of k, create a scatter plot with a different color for each cluster. The optimal value of k is the value where the clusters start to look reasonably separated.
- D. Create a t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE) plot for a range of perplexity values. The optimal value of k is the value of perplexity, where the clusters start to look reasonably separated.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The solution D is the best data visualization approach to determine the optimal value of k for the k-means clustering algorithm. The solution D involves the following steps:
Run the k-means clustering algorithm for a range of k. For each value of k, calculate the sum of squared errors (SSE). The SSE is a measure of how well the clusters fit the data. It is calculated by summing the squared distances of each data point to its closest cluster center. A lower SSE indicates a better fit, but it will always decrease as the number of clusters increases. Therefore, the goal is to find the smallest value of k that still has a low SSE1.
Plot a line chart of the SSE for each value of k. The line chart will show how the SSE changes as the value of k increases. Typically, the line chart will have a shape of an elbow, where the SSE drops rapidly at first and then levels off. The optimal value of k is the point after which the curve starts decreasing in a linear fashion. This point is also known as the elbow point, and it represents the balance between the number of clusters and the SSE1.
The other options are not suitable because:
Option A: Calculating the principal component analysis (PCA) components, running the k-means clustering algorithm for a range of k by using only the first two PCA components, and creating a scatter plot with a different color for each cluster will not accurately determine the optimal value of k. PCA is a technique that reduces the dimensionality of the data by transforming it into a new set of features that capture the most variance in the data. However, PCA may not preserve the original structure and distances of the data, and it may lose some information in the process. Therefore, running the k-means clustering algorithm on the PCA components may not reflect the true clusters in the data. Moreover, using only the first two PCA components may not capture enough variance to

represent the data well. Furthermore, creating a scatter plot may not be reliable, as it depends on the subjective judgment of the data scientist to decide when the clusters look reasonably separated2.
Option B: Calculating the PCA components and creating a line plot of the number of components against the explained variance will not determine the optimal value of k. This approach is used to determine the optimal number of PCA components to use for dimensionality reduction, not for clustering. The explained variance is the ratio of the variance of each PCA component to the total variance of the data. The optimal number of PCA components is the point where adding more components does not significantly increase the explained variance. However, this number may not correspond to the optimal number of clusters, as PCA and k-means clustering have different objectives and assumptions2.
Option C: Creating a t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE) plot for a range of perplexity values will not determine the optimal value of k. t-SNE is a technique that reduces the dimensionality of the data by embedding it into a lower-dimensional space, such as a two-dimensional plane. t-SNE preserves the local structure and distances of the data, and it can reveal clusters and patterns in the data. However, t-SNE does not assign labels or centroids to the clusters, and it does not provide a measure of how well the clusters fit the data. Therefore, t-SNE cannot determine the optimal number of clusters, as it only visualizes the data. Moreover, t-SNE depends on the perplexity parameter, which is a measure of how many neighbors each point considers. The perplexity parameter can affect the shape and size of the clusters, and there is no optimal value for it. Therefore, creating a t-SNE plot for a range of perplexity values may not be consistent or reliable3.
1: How to Determine the Optimal K for K-Means?
2: Principal Component Analysis
3: t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding

NEW QUESTION # 74
A Data Engineer needs to build a model using a dataset containing customer credit card information How can the Data Engineer ensure the data remains encrypted and the credit card information is secure?

- A. Use an Amazon SageMaker launch configuration to encrypt the data once it is copied to the SageMaker instance in a VPC. Use the SageMaker principal component analysis (PCA) algorithm to reduce the length of the credit card numbers.
- B. Use a custom encryption algorithm to encrypt the data and store the data on an Amazon SageMaker instance in a VPC. Use the SageMaker DeepAR algorithm to randomize the credit card numbers.
- C. Use an IAM policy to encrypt the data on the Amazon S3 bucket and Amazon Kinesis to automatically discard credit card numbers and insert fake credit card numbers.
- D. Use AWS KMS to encrypt the data on Amazon S3 and Amazon SageMaker, and redact the credit card numbers from the customer data with AWS Glue.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation/Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/pca.html

NEW QUESTION # 75
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 dat a. 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 FeaturizationMethodName to filling.
- C. Set ForecastFrequency to W for weekly.
- D. Set PerformAutoML to true.
- E. Set ForecastHorizon to 4.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 76
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 medi a. 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 a custom Amazon CloudWatch metric and in S3. Use CloudWatch alarms to notify analysts of trends.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: A

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 # 77
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