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Amazon MLS-C01 (AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty) certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and expertise of professionals in the field of machine learning. MLS-C01 exam is intended for individuals who have a solid understanding of machine learning concepts and practices and are looking to validate their skills and knowledge in this area. MLS-C01 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to design, implement, and maintain machine learning solutions on the AWS platform.

To be eligible to take the exam, candidates should have at least one year of experience in designing and implementing machine learning solutions on AWS, as well as a strong understanding of core AWS services and the ability to use them to solve real-world problems. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification exam is intended for professionals who work in roles such as data scientists, data analysts, machine learning engineers, and developers who want to specialize in machine learning. Achieving this certification can help professionals boost their careers, as it demonstrates to employers and clients that they have the necessary skills and knowledge to design and implement machine learning solutions on AWS.

Amazon MLS-C01 Certification Exam is intended for individuals who have a deep understanding of machine learning concepts and technologies and have experience designing and deploying machine learning models on AWS. MLS-C01 exam covers a broad range of topics, including data preparation and feature engineering, model selection and evaluation, deep learning, and deploying machine learning models on AWS.

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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q176-Q181):

NEW QUESTION # 176

A company is running an Amazon SageMaker training job that will access data stored in its Amazon S3 bucket. A compliance policy requires that the data never be transmitted across the internet. How should the company set up the job?

- A. Launch the notebook instances in a public subnet and access the data through the public S3 endpoint
- **B. Launch the notebook instances in a private subnet and access the data through an S3 VPC endpoint.**
- C. Launch the notebook instances in a public subnet and access the data through a NAT gateway
- D. Launch the notebook instances in a private subnet and access the data through a NAT gateway

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 177

An insurance company needs to automate claim compliance reviews because human reviews are expensive and error-prone. The company has a large set of claims and a compliance label for each.

Each claim consists of a few sentences in English, many of which contain complex related information. Management would like to use Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithms to design a machine learning supervised model that can be trained to read each claim and predict if the claim is compliant or not.

Which approach should be used to extract features from the claims to be used as inputs for the downstream supervised task?

- A. Derive a dictionary of tokens from claims in the entire dataset. Apply one-hot encoding to tokens found in each claim of the training set. Send the derived features space as inputs to an Amazon SageMaker built-in supervised learning algorithm.
- B. Apply Amazon SageMaker BlazingText in classification mode to labeled claims in the training set to derive features for the claims that correspond to the compliant and non-compliant labels, respectively.
- C. Apply Amazon SageMaker BlazingText in Word2Vec mode to claims in the training set. Send the derived features space as inputs for the downstream supervised task.
- **D. Apply Amazon SageMaker Object2Vec to claims in the training set. Send the derived features space as inputs for the downstream supervised task.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon SageMaker Object2Vec generalizes the Word2Vec embedding technique for words to more complex objects, such as sentences and paragraphs. Since the supervised learning task is at the level of whole claims, for which there are labels, and no labels are available at the word level, Object2Vec needs be used instead of Word2Vec.

NEW QUESTION # 178

A machine learning engineer is building a bird classification model. The engineer randomly separates a dataset into a training dataset and a validation dataset. During the training phase, the model achieves very high accuracy. However, the model did not generalize well during validation of the validation dataset. The engineer realizes that the original dataset was imbalanced.

What should the engineer do to improve the validation accuracy of the model?

- A. Perform systematic sampling on the original dataset.
- **B. Perform stratified sampling on the original dataset.**
- C. Acquire additional data about the majority classes in the original dataset.
- D. Use a smaller, randomly sampled version of the training dataset.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Stratified sampling is a technique that preserves the class distribution of the original dataset when creating a smaller or split dataset. This means that the proportion of examples from each class in the original dataset is maintained in the smaller or split dataset.

Stratified sampling can help improve the validation accuracy of the model by ensuring that the validation dataset is representative of the original dataset and not biased towards any class. This can reduce the variance and overfitting of the model and increase its generalization ability.

Stratified sampling can be applied to both oversampling and undersampling methods, depending on whether the goal is to increase or decrease the size of the dataset.

The other options are not effective ways to improve the validation accuracy of the model. Acquiring additional data about the majority classes in the original dataset will only increase the imbalance and make the model more biased towards the majority classes. Using a smaller, randomly sampled version of the training dataset will not guarantee that the class distribution is preserved and may result in losing important information from the minority classes. Performing systematic sampling on the original dataset will also not ensure that the class distribution is preserved and may introduce sampling bias if the original dataset is ordered or grouped by class.

NEW QUESTION # 179

A Machine Learning Specialist is preparing data for training on Amazon SageMaker. The Specialist is transformed into a numpy .array, which appears to be negatively affecting the speed of the training. What should the Specialist do to optimize the data for training on SageMaker?

- A. Use the SageMaker hyperparameter optimization feature to automatically optimize the data
- B. Use AWS Glue to compress the data into the Apache Parquet format
- **C. Transform the dataset into the Recordio protobuf format**
- D. Use the SageMaker batch transform feature to transform the training data into a DataFrame

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 180

A Data Scientist is building a model to predict customer churn using a dataset of 100 continuous numerical features. The Marketing team has not provided any insight about which features are relevant for churn prediction. The Marketing team wants to interpret the model and see the direct impact of relevant features on the model outcome. While training a logistic regression model, the Data Scientist observes that there is a wide gap between the training and validation set accuracy.

Which methods can the Data Scientist use to improve the model performance and satisfy the Marketing team's needs? (Choose two.)

- A. Add features to the dataset
- B. Perform t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE)
- **C. Add L1 regularization to the classifier**
- **D. Perform recursive feature elimination**
- E. Perform linear discriminant analysis

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The Data Scientist is building a model to predict customer churn using a dataset of 100 continuous numerical features. The Marketing team wants to interpret the model and see the direct impact of relevant features on the model outcome. However, the Data Scientist observes that there is a wide gap between the training and validation set accuracy, which indicates that the model is overfitting the data and generalizing poorly to new data.

To improve the model performance and satisfy the Marketing team's needs, the Data Scientist can use the following methods:
Add L1 regularization to the classifier: L1 regularization is a technique that adds a penalty term to the loss function of the logistic regression model, proportional to the sum of the absolute values of the coefficients. L1 regularization can help reduce overfitting by shrinking the coefficients of the less important features to zero, effectively performing feature selection. This can simplify the model and make it more interpretable, as well as improve the validation accuracy.

Perform recursive feature elimination: Recursive feature elimination (RFE) is a feature selection technique that involves training a model on a subset of the features, and then iteratively removing the least important features one by one until the desired number of features is reached. The idea behind RFE is to determine the contribution of each feature to the model by measuring how well the model performs when that feature is removed. The features that are most important to the model will have the greatest impact on performance when they are removed. RFE can help improve the model performance by eliminating the irrelevant or redundant features that may cause noise or multicollinearity in the data. RFE can also help the Marketing team understand the direct impact of the relevant features on the model outcome, as the remaining features will have the highest weights in the model.

References:

Regularization for Logistic Regression
Recursive Feature Elimination

NEW QUESTION # 181

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