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Each format has a pool of AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty (MLS-C01) actual questions which have been compiled under the guidance of thousands of professionals worldwide. Questions in this product will appear in the Amazon MLS-C01 final test. Hence, memorizing them will help you get prepared for the MLS-C01 examination in a short time. The product of TestPassKing comes in PDF, desktop practice exam software, and MLS-C01 web-based practice test. To give you a complete understanding of these formats, we have discussed their features below.

To be eligible to take the Amazon MLS-C01 exam, candidates must have a minimum of one year of experience using AWS technology in a machine learning context. They should also have experience with machine learning frameworks such as TensorFlow and PyTorch, as well as programming languages such as Python and R.

Target Audience

The Amazon MLS-C01 exam is targeted at those individuals who are tasked with performing the data science or development role. It provides that the candidates can design, deploy, implement, and maintain ML or machine learning solutions for given business problems.

The Amazon MLS-C01 Exam is intended for individuals who have a strong understanding of machine learning concepts, including supervised and unsupervised learning, and are familiar with AWS services such as Amazon SageMaker, Amazon Rekognition, Amazon Comprehend, and Amazon Lex. It also requires knowledge of AWS storage and database services, security and compliance, and deployment and monitoring of machine learning models.

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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q152-Q157):

NEW QUESTION # 152
A company wants to predict the classification of documents that are created from an application. New documents are saved to an Amazon S3 bucket every 3 seconds. The company has developed three versions of a machine learning (ML) model within Amazon SageMaker to classify document text. The company wants to deploy these three versions to predict the classification of each document.
Which approach will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Deploy each model to its own SageMaker endpoint. Create three AWS Lambda functions. Configure each Lambda function to call a different endpoint and return the results. Configure three S3 event notifications to invoke the Lambda functions when new documents are created.
- B. Deploy each model to its own SageMaker endpoint Configure an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created. Configure the Lambda function to call each endpoint and return the results of each model.
- C. Deploy all the models to a single SageMaker endpoint. Treat each model as a production variant.
  Configure an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created. Configure the Lambda function to call each production variant and return the results of each model.
- D. Configure an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created. Configure the Lambda function to create three SageMaker batch transform jobs, one batch transform job for each model for each document.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The approach that will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead is to deploy all the models to a single SageMaker endpoint, treat each model as a production variant, configure an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created, and configure the Lambda function to call each production variant and return the results of each model.
This approach involves the following steps:
Deploy all the models to a single SageMaker endpoint. Amazon SageMaker is a service that can build, train, and deploy machine learning models. Amazon SageMaker can deploy multiple models to a single endpoint, which is a web service that can serve predictions from the models. Each model can be treated as a production variant, which is a version of the model that runs on one or more instances. Amazon SageMaker can distribute the traffic among the production variants according to the specified weights1.
Treat each model as a production variant. Amazon SageMaker can deploy multiple models to a single endpoint, which is a web service that can serve predictions from the models. Each model can be treated as a production variant, which is a version of the model that runs on one or more instances. Amazon SageMaker can distribute the traffic among the production variants according to the specified weights1.
Configure an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created.
Amazon S3 is a service that can store and retrieve any amount of data. Amazon S3 can send event notifications when certain actions occur on the objects in a bucket, such as object creation, deletion, or modification. Amazon S3 can invoke an AWS Lambda function as a destination for the event notifications. AWS Lambda is a service that can run code without provisioning or managing servers2.
Configure the Lambda function to call each production variant and return the results of each model. AWS Lambda can execute the code that can call the SageMaker endpoint and specify the production variant to invoke. AWS Lambda can use the AWS SDK or the SageMaker Runtime API to send requests to the endpoint and receive the predictions from the models. AWS Lambda can return the results of each model as a response to the event notification3.
The other options are not suitable because:
Option A: Configuring an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created, configuring

the Lambda function to create three SageMaker batch transform jobs, one batch transform job for each model for each document, will incur more operational overhead than using a single SageMaker endpoint. Amazon SageMaker batch transform is a service that can process large datasets in batches and store the predictions in Amazon S3. Amazon SageMaker batch transform is not suitable for real- time inference, as it introduces a delay between the request and the response. Moreover, creating three batch transform jobs for each document will increase the complexity and cost of the solution4.
Option C: Deploying each model to its own SageMaker endpoint, configuring an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created, configuring the Lambda function to call each endpoint and return the results of each model, will incur more operational overhead than using a single SageMaker endpoint. Deploying each model to its own endpoint will increase the number of resources and endpoints to manage and monitor. Moreover, calling each endpoint separately will increase the latency and network traffic of the solution5.
Option D: Deploying each model to its own SageMaker endpoint, creating three AWS Lambda functions, configuring each Lambda function to call a different endpoint and return the results, configuring three S3 event notifications to invoke the Lambda functions when new documents are created, will incur more operational overhead than using a single SageMaker endpoint and a single Lambda function. Deploying each model to its own endpoint will increase the number of resources and endpoints to manage and monitor.
Creating three Lambda functions will increase the complexity and cost of the solution. Configuring three S3 event notifications will increase the number of triggers and destinations to manage and monitor6.
1: Deploying Multiple Models to a Single Endpoint - Amazon SageMaker
2: Configuring Amazon S3 Event Notifications - Amazon Simple Storage Service
3: Invoke an Endpoint - Amazon SageMaker
4: Get Inferences for an Entire Dataset with Batch Transform - Amazon SageMaker
5: Deploy a Model - Amazon SageMaker
6: AWS Lambda

NEW QUESTION # 153
A Machine Learning Specialist is attempting to build a linear regression model.
Given the displayed residual plot only, what is the MOST likely problem with the model?

- A. Linear regression is appropriate. The residuals have constant variance.
- B. Linear regression is inappropriate. The residuals do not have constant variance.
- C. Linear regression is appropriate. The residuals have a zero mean.
- D. Linear regression is inappropriate. The underlying data has outliers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A residual plot is a type of plot that displays the values of a predictor variable in a regression model along the x-axis and the values of the residuals along the y-axis. This plot is used to assess whether or not the residuals in a regression model are normally distributed and whether or not they exhibit heteroscedasticity. Heteroscedasticity means that the variance of the residuals is not constant across different values of the predictor variable. This violates one of the assumptions of linear regression and can lead to biased estimates and unreliable predictions. The displayed residual plot shows a clear pattern of heteroscedasticity, as the residuals spread out as the fitted values increase. This indicates that linear regression is inappropriate for this data and a different model should be used. References:
Regression - Amazon Machine Learning
How to Create a Residual Plot by Hand
How to Create a Residual Plot in Python

NEW QUESTION # 154
A financial company is trying to detect credit card fraud. The company observed that, on average, 2% of credit card transactions were fraudulent. A data scientist trained a classifier on a year's worth of credit card transactions data. The model needs to identify the fraudulent transactions (positives) from the regular ones (negatives). The company's goal is to accurately capture as many positives as possible.
Which metrics should the data scientist use to optimize the model? (Choose two.)

- A. Specificity
- B. False positive rate
- C. Area under the precision-recall curve
- D. True positive rate

- E. Accuracy

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Explanation
The data scientist should use the area under the precision-recall curve and the true positive rate to optimize the model. These metrics are suitable for imbalanced classification problems, such as credit card fraud detection, where the positive class (fraudulent transactions) is much rarer than the negative class (non-fraudulent transactions).
The area under the precision-recall curve (AUPRC) is a measure of how well the model can identify the positive class among all the predicted positives. Precision is the fraction of predicted positives that are actually positive, and recall is the fraction of actual positives that are correctly predicted. A higher AUPRC means that the model can achieve a higher precision with a higher recall, which is desirable for fraud detection.
The true positive rate (TPR) is another name for recall. It is also known as sensitivity or hit rate. It measures the proportion of actual positives that are correctly identified by the model. A higher TPR means that the model can capture more positives, which is the company's goal.
References:
Metrics for Imbalanced Classification in Python - Machine Learning Mastery Precision-Recall - scikit-learn

NEW QUESTION # 155
A company uses a long short-term memory (LSTM) model to evaluate the risk factors of a particular energy sector. The model reviews multi-page text documents to analyze each sentence of the text and categorize it as either a potential risk or no risk. The model is not performing well, even though the Data Scientist has experimented with many different network structures and tuned the corresponding hyperparameters.
Which approach will provide the MAXIMUM performance boost?

- A. Initialize the words by word2vec embeddings pretrained on a large collection of news articles related to the energy sector.
- B. Initialize the words by term frequency-inverse document frequency (TF-IDF) vectors pretrained on a large collection of news articles related to the energy sector.
- C. Use gated recurrent units (GRUs) instead of LSTM and run the training process until the validation loss stops decreasing.
- D. Reduce the learning rate and run the training process until the training loss stops decreasing.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 156
A company provisions Amazon SageMaker notebook instances for its data science team and creates Amazon VPC interface endpoints to ensure communication between the VPC and the notebook instances. All connections to the Amazon SageMaker API are contained entirely and securely using the AWS network.
However, the data science team realizes that individuals outside the VPC can still connect to the notebook instances across the internet.
Which set of actions should the data science team take to fix the issue?

- A. Create an IAM policy that allows the sagemaker:CreatePresignedNotebookInstanceUrl and sagemaker:DescribeNotebookInstance actions from only the VPC endpoints. Apply this policy to all IAM users, groups, and roles used to access the notebook instances.
- B. Change the network ACL of the subnet the notebook is hosted in to restrict access to anyone outside the VPC.
- C. Modify the notebook instances' security group to allow traffic only from the CIDR ranges of the VPC. Apply this security group to all of the notebook instances' VPC interfaces.
- D. Add a NAT gateway to the VPC. Convert all of the subnets where the Amazon SageMaker notebook instances are hosted to private subnets. Stop and start all of the notebook instances to reassign only private IP addresses.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The issue is that the notebook instances' security group allows inbound traffic from any source IP address, which means that anyone with the authorized URL can access the notebook instances over the internet. To fix this issue, the data science team should modify the security group to allow traffic only from the CIDR ranges of the VPC, which are the IP addresses assigned to the resources within the VPC. This way, only the VPC interface endpoints and the resources within the VPC can communicate with the notebook

instances. The data science team should apply this security group to all of the notebook instances' VPC interfaces, which are the network interfaces that connect the notebook instances to the VPC.
The other options are not correct because:
Option B: Creating an IAM policy that allows the sagemaker:CreatePresignedNotebookInstanceUrl and sagemaker:DescribeNotebookInstance actions from only the VPC endpoints does not prevent individuals outside the VPC from accessing the notebook instances. These actions are used to generate and retrieve the authorized URL for the notebook instances, but they do not control who can use the URL to access the notebook instances. The URL can still be shared or leaked to unauthorized users, who can then access the notebook instances over the internet.
Option C: Adding a NAT gateway to the VPC and converting the subnets where the notebook instances are hosted to private subnets does not solve the issue either. A NAT gateway is used to enable outbound internet access from a private subnet, but it does not affect inbound internet access. The notebook instances can still be accessed over the internet if their security group allows inbound traffic from any source IP address. Moreover, stopping and starting the notebook instances to reassign only private IP addresses is not necessary, because the notebook instances already have private IP addresses assigned by the VPC interface endpoints.
Option D: Changing the network ACL of the subnet the notebook is hosted in to restrict access to anyone outside the VPC is not a good practice, because network ACLs are stateless and apply to the entire subnet. This means that the data science team would have to specify both the inbound and outbound rules for each IP address range that they want to allow or deny. This can be cumbersome and error-prone, especially if the VPC has multiple subnets and resources. It is better to use security groups, which are stateful and apply to individual resources, to control the access to the notebook instances.
References:
Connect to SageMaker Within your VPC - Amazon SageMaker
Security Groups for Your VPC - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud
VPC Interface Endpoints - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

NEW QUESTION # 157
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