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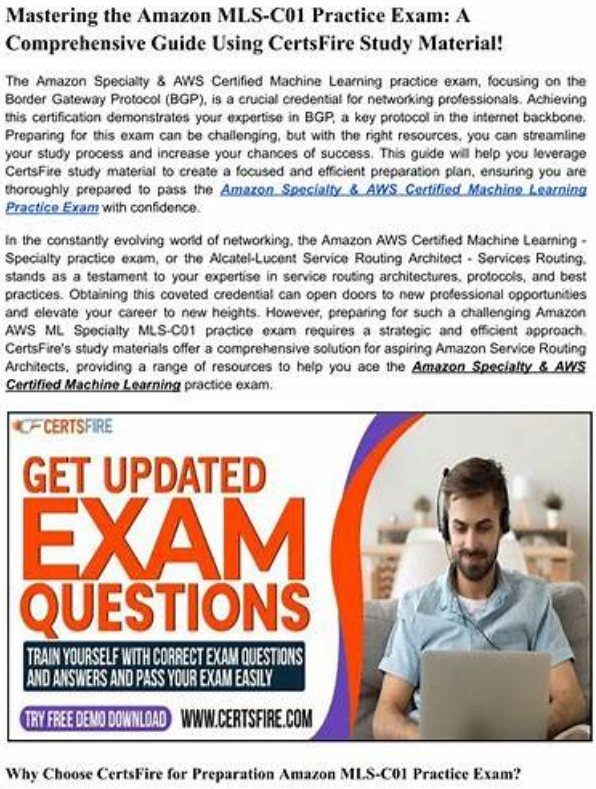

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Amazon MLS-C01 (AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty) certification exam is designed for individuals who want to validate their expertise in machine learning on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification exam is intended for individuals who have experience in designing, developing, and deploying machine learning models on AWS. By earning this certification, individuals can demonstrate their knowledge and skills in various aspects of machine learning, such as data preparation, feature engineering, model training, and deployment.

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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q236-Q241):

NEW QUESTION # 236
An agency collects census information within a country to determine healthcare and social program needs by province and city. The census form collects responses for approximately 500 questions from each citizen Which combination of algorithms would provide the appropriate insights? (Select TWO)

- A. The k-means algorithm
- B. The principal component analysis (PCA) algorithm
- C. The factorization machines (FM) algorithm
- D. The Random Cut Forest (RCF) algorithm
- E. The Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) algorithm

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
* The agency wants to analyze the census data for population segmentation, which is a type of unsupervised learning problem that aims to group similar data points together based on their attributes.
The agency can use a combination of algorithms that can perform dimensionality reduction and clustering on the data to achieve this goal.
* Dimensionality reduction is a technique that reduces the number of features or variables in a dataset while preserving the essential information and relationships. Dimensionality reduction can help improve the efficiency and performance of clustering algorithms, as well as facilitate data visualization and interpretation. One of the most common algorithms for dimensionality reduction is principal component analysis (PCA), which transforms the original features into a new set of orthogonal features called principal components that capture the maximum variance in the data. PCA can help reduce the noise and redundancy in the data and reveal the underlying structure and patterns.
* Clustering is a technique that partitions the data into groups or clusters based on their similarity or distance. Clustering can help discover the natural segments or categories in the data and understand their characteristics and differences. One of the most popular algorithms for clustering is k-means, which assigns each data point to one of k clusters based on the nearest mean or centroid. K-means can handle large and high-dimensional datasets and produce compact and spherical clusters.
* Therefore, the combination of algorithms that would provide the appropriate insights for population segmentation are PCA and k-means. The agency can use PCA to reduce the dimensionality of the census data from 500 features to a smaller number of principal components that capture most of the variation in the data. Then, the agency can use k-means to cluster the data based on the principal components and identify the segments of the population that share similar characteristics.
Amazon SageMaker Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
Amazon SageMaker K-Means Algorithm

NEW QUESTION # 237
Each morning, a data scientist at a rental car company creates insights about the previous day's rental car reservation demands. The company needs to automate this process by streaming the data to Amazon S3 in near real time. The solution must detect high-demand rental cars at each of the company's locations. The solution also must create a visualization dashboard that automatically refreshes with the most recent data.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development time?

- A. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to stream the reservation data directly to Amazon S3. Detect high-demand outliers by using Amazon QuickSight ML Insights. Visualize the data in QuickSight.
- B. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to stream the reservation data directly to Amazon S3. Detect high-demand outliers by using the Random Cut Forest (RCF) trained model in Amazon SageMaker. Visualize the data in Amazon QuickSight.
- C. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to stream the reservation data directly to Amazon S3. Detect high-demand outliers by using the Random Cut Forest (RCF) trained model in Amazon SageMaker. Visualize the data in Amazon QuickSight.
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to stream the reservation data directly to Amazon S3. Detect high-demand outliers by using Amazon QuickSight ML Insights. Visualize the data in QuickSight.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The solution that will meet the requirements with the least development time is to use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to stream the reservation data directly to Amazon S3, detect high-demand outliers by using Amazon QuickSight ML Insights, and visualize the data in QuickSight. This solution does not require any custom development or ML domain expertise, as it leverages the built-in features of QuickSight ML Insights to automatically run anomaly detection and generate insights on the streaming data. QuickSight ML Insights can also create a visualization dashboard that automatically refreshes with the most recent data, and allows the data scientist to explore the outliers and their key drivers. References:
1: Simplify and automate anomaly detection in streaming data with Amazon Lookout for Metrics | AWS Machine Learning Blog
2: Detecting outliers with ML-powered anomaly detection - Amazon QuickSight
3: Real-time Outlier Detection Over Streaming Data - IEEE Xplore
4: Towards a deep learning-based outlier detection ... - Journal of Big Data

NEW QUESTION # 238
A Machine Learning Specialist has completed a proof of concept for a company using a small data sample, and now the Specialist is ready to implement an end-to-end solution in AWS using Amazon SageMaker.
The historical training data is stored in Amazon RDS.
Which approach should the Specialist use for training a model using that data?

- A. Move the data to Amazon ElastiCache using AWS DMS and set up a connection within the notebook to pull data in for fast access.
- B. Write a direct connection to the SQL database within the notebook and pull data in
- C. Move the data to Amazon DynamoDB and set up a connection to DynamoDB within the notebook to pull data in.
- D. Push the data from Microsoft SQL Server to Amazon S3 using an AWS Data Pipeline and provide the S3 location within the notebook.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 239
A Machine Learning Specialist is building a model to predict future employment rates based on a wide range of economic factors While exploring the data, the Specialist notices that the magnitude of the input features vary greatly The Specialist does not want variables with a larger magnitude to dominate the model What should the Specialist do to prepare the data for model training'?

- A. Apply the Cartesian product transformation to create new combinations of fields that are independent of the magnitude
- B. Apply the orthogonal sparse Diagram (OSB) transformation to apply a fixed-size sliding window to generate new features of a similar magnitude.
- C. Apply quantile binning to group the data into categorical bins to keep any relationships in the data by replacing the magnitude with distribution
- D. Apply normalization to ensure each field will have a mean of 0 and a variance of 1 to remove any significant magnitude

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 240
A machine learning (ML) specialist must develop a classification model for a financial services company. A domain expert provides the dataset, which is tabular with 10,000 rows and 1,020 features. During exploratory data analysis, the specialist finds no missing values and a small percentage of duplicate rows. There are correlation scores of > 0.9 for 200 feature pairs. The mean value of each feature is similar to its 50th percentile.
Which feature engineering strategy should the ML specialist use with Amazon SageMaker?

- A. Apply dimensionality reduction by using the principal component analysis (PCA) algorithm.
- B. Apply anomaly detection by using the Random Cut Forest (RCF) algorithm.
- C. Concatenate the features with high correlation scores by using a Jupyter notebook.
- D. Drop the features with low correlation scores by using a Jupyter notebook.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best feature engineering strategy for this scenario is to apply dimensionality reduction by using the principal component analysis (PCA) algorithm. PCA is a technique that transforms a large set of correlated features into a smaller set of uncorrelated features

called principal components. This can help reduce the complexity and noise in the data, improve the performance and interpretability of the model, and avoid overfitting. Amazon SageMaker provides a built-in PCA algorithm that can be used to perform dimensionality reduction on tabular data. The ML specialist can use Amazon SageMaker to train and deploy the PCA model, and then use the output of the PCA model as the input for the classification model.
References:
Dimensionality Reduction with Amazon SageMaker
Amazon SageMaker PCA Algorithm

NEW QUESTION # 241
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