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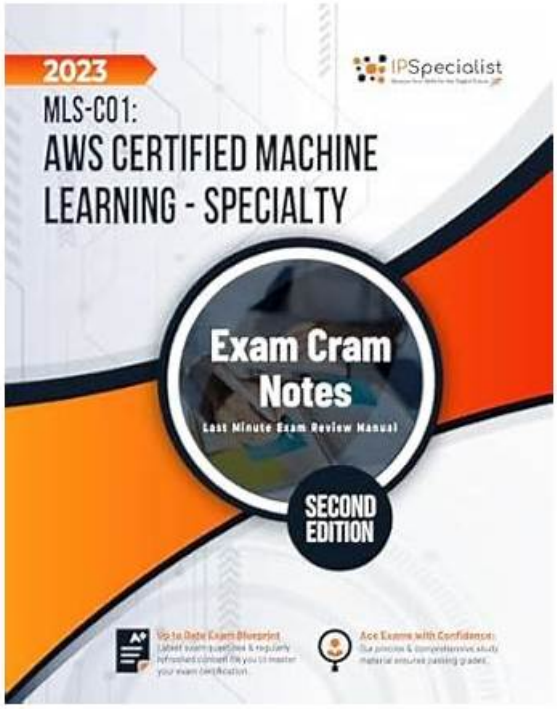

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Amazon AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty (AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty) certification exam is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in the field of machine learning on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification is intended for individuals who have a strong understanding of AWS services and are looking to expand their skills and knowledge in machine learning.

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

NEW QUESTION # 236
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 DeepAR algorithm to forecast demand for the new product
- B. Train an Amazon SageMaker k-means clustering 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: A

Explanation:
The company wants to predict the demand for a new product that will soon be launched, based on the sales history of similar products. This is a time series forecasting problem, which requires a machine learning algorithm that can learn from historical data and generate future predictions.
One of the most suitable solutions for this problem is to use the Amazon SageMaker DeepAR algorithm, which is a supervised learning algorithm for forecasting scalar time series using recurrent neural networks (RNN). DeepAR can handle multiple related time series, such as the sales of different products, and learn a global model that captures the common patterns and trends across the time series. DeepAR can also generate probabilistic forecasts that provide confidence intervals and quantify the uncertainty of the predictions.
DeepAR can outperform traditional forecasting methods, such as ARIMA, especially when the dataset contains hundreds or thousands of related time series. DeepAR can also use the trained model to forecast the demand for new products that are similar to the ones it has been trained on, by using the categorical features that encode the product attributes. For example, the company can use the product type, brand, flavor, size, and price as categorical features to group the products and learn the typical behavior for each group.
Therefore, the Machine Learning Specialist should apply the Amazon SageMaker DeepAR algorithm to forecast the demand for the new product, by using the sales history of the existing products as the training dataset, and the product attributes as the categorical features.
DeepAR Forecasting Algorithm - Amazon SageMaker
Now available in Amazon SageMaker: DeepAR algorithm for more accurate time series forecasting

NEW QUESTION # 237
A company has raw user and transaction data stored in AmazonS3 a MySQL database, and Amazon RedShift A Data Scientist needs to perform an analysis by joining the three datasets from Amazon S3, MySQL, and Amazon RedShift, and then calculating the average-of a few selected columns from the joined data Which AWS service should the Data Scientist use?

- A. Amazon Athena
- B. AWS Glue
- C. Amazon QuickSight
- D. Amazon Redshift Spectrum

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
Amazon Athena is a serverless interactive query service that can analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Amazon Athena can also query data from other sources, such as MySQL and Amazon Redshift, by using federated queries. Federated queries allow Amazon Athena to run SQL queries across data sources, such as relational and non-relational databases, data warehouses, and data lakes. By using Amazon Athena, the Data Scientist can perform an analysis by joining the three datasets from Amazon S3, MySQL, and Amazon Redshift, and then calculating the average of a few selected columns from the joined data. Amazon Athena can also integrate with other AWS services, such as AWS Glue and Amazon QuickSight, to provide additional features, such as data cataloging and visualization.
References:
What is Amazon Athena? - Amazon Athena
Federated Query Overview - Amazon Athena

Querying Data from Amazon S3 - Amazon Athena
Querying Data from MySQL - Amazon Athena
[Querying Data from Amazon Redshift - Amazon Athena]

NEW QUESTION # 238
A Machine Learning Specialist prepared the following graph displaying the results of k-means for k = [1:10]

Considering the graph, what is a reasonable selection for the optimal choice of k?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:
The elbow method is a technique that we use to determine the number of centroids (k) to use in a k-means clustering algorithm. In this method, we plot the within-cluster sum of squares (WCSS) against the number of clusters (k) and look for the point where the curve bends sharply. This point is called the elbow point and it indicates that adding more clusters does not improve the model significantly. The graph in the question shows that the elbow point is at k = 4, which means that 4 is a reasonable choice for the optimal number of clusters. References:
Elbow Method for optimal value of k in KMeans: A tutorial on how to use the elbow method with Amazon SageMaker.
K-Means Clustering: A video that explains the concept and benefits of k-means clustering.

NEW QUESTION # 239
A Machine Learning Specialist is assigned to a Fraud Detection team and must tune an XGBoost model, which is working appropriately for test dat a. However, with unknown data, it is not working as expected. The existing parameters are provided as follows.

```
param = {
      'eta': 0.05,  # the training step for each iteration
      'silent': 1,  # logging mode - quiet
      'n_estimators':2000,
      'max_depth':30,
      'min_child_weight': 3,
      'gamma': 0,
      'subsample': 0.8,
      'objective': 'multi:softprob',  # error evaluation for multiclass training
      'num_class': 201}  # the number of classes that exist in this dataset
num_round = 60  # the number of training iterations
```

Which parameter tuning guidelines should the Specialist follow to avoid overfitting?

- A. Increase the max_depth parameter value.

- B. Lower the min_child_weight parameter value.
- C. Update the objective to binary:logistic.
- D. Lower the max_depth parameter value.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 240
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. K-means
- C. Linear regression
- D. Principal component analysis (PCA)

Answer: C

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.
References:
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 # 241
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