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You can choose the number of AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty (MLS-C01) questions and time frame of the MLS-C01 Desktop practice exam software as per your learning needs. Performance reports of Amazon MLS-C01 Practice Test will be useful for tracking your progress and identifying areas for further study.

Amazon MLS-C01 Certification Exam is a valuable credential for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in machine learning and AWS technologies. Candidates who pass the exam are recognized as AWS Certified Machine Learning Specialists, which can help them advance their careers and open up new job opportunities. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification also demonstrates a commitment to continuous learning and development, as candidates are required to maintain their certification by completing continuing education activities and renewing their certification every two years.

The AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty exam is one of the most sought-after certifications in the field of machine learning. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification is offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS), which is one of the leading cloud computing providers in the world. The AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty certification is designed to validate the skills and knowledge of professionals who are interested in working with machine learning services on the AWS platform.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q237-Q242):

NEW QUESTION # 237
A data scientist has developed a machine learning translation model for English to Japanese by using Amazon SageMaker's built-in seq2seq algorithm with 500,000 aligned sentence pairs. While testing with sample sentences, the data scientist finds that the translation quality is reasonable for an example as short as five words. However, the quality becomes unacceptable if the sentence is 100 words long.
Which action will resolve the problem?

- A. Change preprocessing to use n-grams.
- B. Adjust hyperparameters related to the attention mechanism.
- C. Add more nodes to the recurrent neural network (RNN) than the largest sentence's word count.
- D. Choose a different weight initialization type.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 238
A company is using Amazon Textract to extract textual data from thousands of scanned text-heavy legal documents daily. The company uses this information to process loan applications automatically. Some of the documents fail business validation and are returned to human reviewers, who investigate the errors. This activity increases the time to process the loan applications.
What should the company do to reduce the processing time of loan applications?

- A. Configure Amazon Textract to route low-confidence predictions to Amazon Augmented AI (Amazon A2I). Perform a manual review on those words before performing a business validation.
- B. Use an Amazon Textract synchronous operation instead of an asynchronous operation.
- C. Use Amazon Rekognition's feature to detect text in an image to extract the data from scanned images. Use this information to process the loan applications.
- D. Configure Amazon Textract to route low-confidence predictions to Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth. Perform a manual review on those words before performing a business validation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The company should configure Amazon Textract to route low-confidence predictions to Amazon Augmented AI (Amazon A2I). Amazon A2I is a service that allows you to implement human review of machine learning (ML) predictions. It also comes integrated with some of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) services such as Amazon Textract. By using Amazon A2I, the company can perform a manual review on those words that have low confidence scores before performing a business validation. This will help reduce the processing time of loan applications by avoiding errors and rework.
Option A is incorrect because Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth is not a suitable service for human review of Amazon Textract predictions. Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth is a service that helps you build highly accurate training datasets for machine learning. It allows you to label your own data or use a workforce of human labelers. However, it does not provide an easy way to integrate with Amazon Textract and route low-confidence predictions for human review.
Option B is incorrect because using an Amazon Textract synchronous operation instead of an asynchronous operation will not reduce the processing time of loan applications. A synchronous operation is a request-response operation that returns the results

immediately. An asynchronous operation is a start-and-check operation that returns a job identifier that you can use to check the status and results later. The choice of operation depends on the size and complexity of the document, not on the confidence of the predictions.
Option D is incorrect because using Amazon Rekognition's feature to detect text in an image to extract the data from scanned images is not a better alternative than using Amazon Textract. Amazon Rekognition is a service that provides computer vision capabilities, such as face recognition, object detection, and scene analysis. It can also detect text in an image, but it does not provide the same level of accuracy and functionality as Amazon Textract. Amazon Textract can not only detect text, but also extract data from tables and forms, and understand the layout and structure of the document.
References:
Amazon Augmented AI
Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth
Amazon Textract Operations
Amazon Rekognition

NEW QUESTION # 239
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 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS KMS is a service that provides encryption and key management for data stored in AWS services and applications. AWS KMS can generate and manage encryption keys that are used to encrypt and decrypt data at rest and in transit. AWS KMS can also integrate with other AWS services, such as Amazon S3 and Amazon SageMaker, to enable encryption of data using the keys stored in AWS KMS. Amazon S3 is a service that provides object storage for data in the cloud. Amazon S3 can use AWS KMS to encrypt data at rest using server-side encryption with AWS KMS-managed keys (SSE-KMS). Amazon SageMaker is a service that provides a platform for building, training, and deploying machine learning models. Amazon SageMaker can use AWS KMS to encrypt data at rest on the SageMaker instances and volumes, as well as data in transit between SageMaker and other AWS services. AWS Glue is a service that provides a serverless data integration platform for data preparation and transformation. AWS Glue can use AWS KMS to encrypt data at rest on the Glue Data Catalog and Glue ETL jobs. AWS Glue can also use built-in or custom classifiers to identify and redact sensitive data, such as credit card numbers, from the customer data1234 The other options are not valid or secure ways to encrypt the data and protect the credit card information. Using a custom encryption algorithm to encrypt the data and store the data on an Amazon SageMaker instance in a VPC is not a good practice, as custom encryption algorithms are not recommended for security and may have flaws or vulnerabilities. Using the SageMaker DeepAR algorithm to randomize the credit card numbers is not a good practice, as DeepAR is a forecasting algorithm that is not designed for data anonymization or encryption. Using 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 is not a good practice, as IAM policies are not meant for data encryption, but for access control and authorization. Amazon Kinesis is a service that provides real-time data streaming and processing, but it does not have the capability to automatically discard or insert data values. Using an Amazon SageMaker launch configuration to encrypt the data once it is copied to the SageMaker instance in a VPC is not a good practice, as launch configurations are not meant for data encryption, but for specifying the instance type, security group, and user data for the SageMaker instance. Using the SageMaker principal component analysis (PCA) algorithm to reduce the length of the credit card numbers is not a good practice, as PCA is a dimensionality reduction algorithm that is not designed for data anonymization or encryption.

NEW QUESTION # 240
A data scientist is working on a public sector project for an urban traffic system. While studying the traffic patterns, it is clear to the data scientist that the traffic behavior at each light is correlated, subject to a small stochastic error term. The data scientist must model the traffic behavior to analyze the traffic patterns and reduce congestion.

How will the data scientist MOST effectively model the problem?

- A. Rather than finding an equilibrium policy, the data scientist should obtain accurate predictors of traffic flow by using historical data through a supervised learning approach.
- B. The data scientist should obtain the optimal equilibrium policy by formulating this problem as a single-agent reinforcement learning problem.
- C. Rather than finding an equilibrium policy, the data scientist should obtain accurate predictors of traffic flow by using unlabeled simulated data representing the new traffic patterns in the city and applying an unsupervised learning approach.
- D. The data scientist should obtain a correlated equilibrium policy by formulating this problem as a multi-agent reinforcement learning problem.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The data scientist should obtain a correlated equilibrium policy by formulating this problem as a multi-agent reinforcement learning problem. This is because:
Multi-agent reinforcement learning (MARL) is a subfield of reinforcement learning that deals with learning and coordination of multiple agents that interact with each other and the environment 1. MARL can be applied to problems that involve distributed decision making, such as traffic signal control, where each traffic light can be modeled as an agent that observes the traffic state and chooses an action (e.g., changing the signal phase) to optimize a reward function (e.g., minimizing the delay or congestion) 2.
A correlated equilibrium is a solution concept in game theory that generalizes the notion of Nash equilibrium. It is a probability distribution over the joint actions of the agents that satisfies the following condition: no agent can improve its expected payoff by deviating from the distribution, given that it knows the distribution and the actions of the other agents 3. A correlated equilibrium can capture the correlation among the agents' actions, which is useful for modeling the traffic behavior at each light that is subject to a small stochastic error term.
A correlated equilibrium policy is a policy that induces a correlated equilibrium in a MARL setting. It can be obtained by using various methods, such as policy gradient, actor-critic, or Q-learning algorithms, that can learn from the feedback of the environment and the communication among the agents 4. A correlated equilibrium policy can achieve a better performance than a Nash equilibrium policy, which assumes that the agents act independently and ignore the correlation among their actions 5.
Therefore, by obtaining a correlated equilibrium policy by formulating this problem as a MARL problem, the data scientist can most effectively model the traffic behavior and reduce congestion.
References:
Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning
Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning for Traffic Signal Control: A Survey Correlated Equilibrium Multi-Agent Actor-Critic for Mixed Cooperative-Competitive Environments Correlated Q-Learning

NEW QUESTION # 241
A library is developing an automatic book-borrowing system that uses Amazon Rekognition. Images of library members' faces are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. When members borrow books, the Amazon Rekognition CompareFaces API operation compares real faces against the stored faces in Amazon S3.
The library needs to improve security by making sure that images are encrypted at rest. Also, when the images are used with Amazon Rekognition. they need to be encrypted in transit. The library also must ensure that the images are not used to improve Amazon Rekognition as a service.
How should a machine learning specialist architect the solution to satisfy these requirements?

- A. Enable client-side encryption on the S3 bucket. Set up a VPN connection and only call the Amazon Rekognition API operations through the VPN.
- B. Enable server-side encryption on the S3 bucket. Submit an AWS Support ticket to opt out of allowing images to be used for improving the service, and follow the process provided by AWS Support.
- C. Switch to using an Amazon Rekognition collection to store the images. Use the IndexFaces and SearchFacesByImage API operations instead of the CompareFaces API operation.
- D. Switch to using the AWS GovCloud (US) Region for Amazon S3 to store images and for Amazon Rekognition to compare faces. Set up a VPN connection and only call the Amazon Rekognition API operations through the VPN.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best solution for encrypting images at rest and in transit, and opting out of data usage for service improvement, is to use the following steps:

* Enable server-side encryption on the S3 bucket. This will encrypt the images stored in the bucket using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master keys (CMKs). This will protect the data at rest from unauthorized access1
* Submit an AWS Support ticket to opt out of allowing images to be used for improving the service, and follow the process provided by AWS Support. This will prevent AWS from storing or using the images processed by Amazon Rekognition for service development or enhancement purposes. This will protect the data privacy and ownership2
* Use HTTPS to call the Amazon Rekognition CompareFaces API operation. This will encrypt the data in transit between the client and the server using SSL/TLS protocols. This will protect the data from interception or tampering3 The other options are incorrect because they either do not encrypt the images at rest or in transit, or do not opt out of data usage for service improvement. For example:
* Option B switches to using an Amazon Rekognition collection to store the images. A collection is a container for storing face vectors that are calculated by Amazon Rekognition. It does not encrypt the images at rest or in transit, and it does not opt out of data usage for service improvement. It also requires changing the API operations from CompareFaces to IndexFaces and SearchFacesByImage, which may not have the same functionality or performance4
* Option C switches to using the AWS GovCloud (US) Region for Amazon S3 and Amazon Rekognition.
The AWS GovCloud (US) Region is an isolated AWS Region designed to host sensitive data and regulated workloads in the cloud. It does not automatically encrypt the images at rest or in transit, and it does not opt out of data usage for service improvement. It also requires migrating the data and the application to a different Region, which may incur additional costs and complexity5
* Option D enables client-side encryption on the S3 bucket. This means that the client is responsible for encrypting and decrypting the images before uploading or downloading them from the bucket. This adds extra overhead and complexity to the client application, and it does not encrypt the data in transit when calling the Amazon Rekognition API. It also does not opt out of data usage for service improvement.
References:
* 1: Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption with AWS KMS-Managed Keys (SSE-KMS) - Amazon Simple Storage Service
* 2: Opting Out of Content Storage and Use for Service Improvements - Amazon Rekognition
* 3: HTTPS - Wikipedia
* 4: Working with Stored Faces - Amazon Rekognition
* 5: AWS GovCloud (US) - Amazon Web Services
* : Protecting Data Using Client-Side Encryption - Amazon Simple Storage Service

NEW QUESTION # 242
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