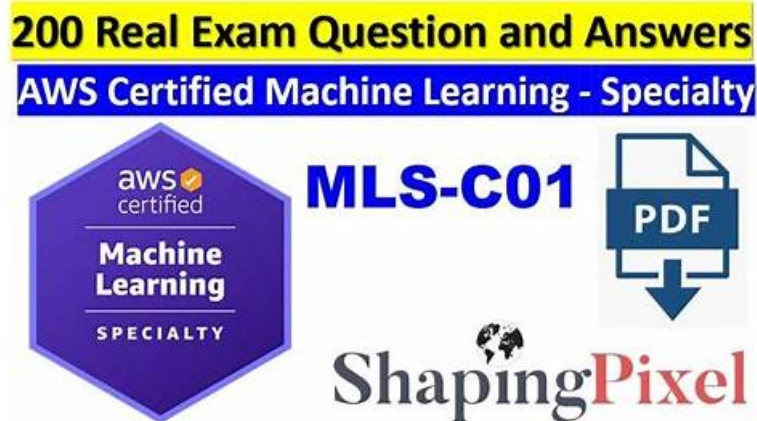# MLS-C01 Exam Actual Tests - MLS-C01 Valid Exam Camp Pdf

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The AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification exam, also known as MLS-C01, is designed to assess the knowledge and skills of professionals in the field of machine learning on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification exam is intended for individuals who have a deep understanding of machine learning concepts and algorithms, and are proficient in developing, training, and deploying machine learning models using AWS services.

The AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification exam covers various topics related to ML, such as data preparation, feature engineering, model training and evaluation, deployment and implementation, and machine learning algorithms. MLS-C01 Exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to design and implement ML models using Amazon SageMaker, understand the core ML concepts, and select the appropriate AWS services to deploy ML solutions. Additionally, the exam also tests the candidate's ability to optimize and tune ML models to achieve the desired outcome.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q218-Q223):

NEW QUESTION # 218

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. 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.
- C. Use an Amazon Textract synchronous operation instead of an asynchronous operation.
- D. 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.

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.
Amazon Augmented AI
Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth
Amazon Textract Operations
Amazon Rekognition

NEW QUESTION # 219

A Machine Learning Specialist is working with multiple data sources containing billions of records that need to be joined. What feature engineering and model development approach should the Specialist take with a dataset this large?

- A. Use an Amazon SageMaker notebook for feature engineering and Amazon ML for model development
- B. Use Amazon ML for both feature engineering and model development.
- C. Use an Amazon SageMaker notebook for both feature engineering and model development
- D. Use Amazon EMR for feature engineering and Amazon SageMaker SDK for model development

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 220

An e-commerce company needs a customized training model to classify images of its shirts and pants products The company needs a proof of concept in 2 to 3 days with good accuracy Which compute choice should the Machine Learning Specialist select to train and achieve good accuracy on the model quickly?

- A. p3.2xlarge (GPU accelerated computing)
- B. m5 4xlarge (general purpose)

- C. r5.2xlarge (memory optimized)
- D. p3 8xlarge (GPU accelerated computing)

Answer: A

Explanation:
Image classification is a machine learning task that involves assigning labels to images based on their content.
Image classification can be performed using various algorithms, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which are a type of deep learning model that can learn to extract high-level features from images. To train a customized image classification model, the e-commerce company needs a compute choice that can support the high computational demands of deep learning and provide good accuracy on the model quickly. A GPU accelerated computing instance, such as p3.2xlarge, is a suitable choice for this task, as it can leverage the parallel processing power of GPUs to speed up the training process and reduce the training time. A p3.
2xlarge instance has one NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPU, which can provide up to 125 teraflops of mixed- precision performance and 16 GB of GPU memory. A p3.2xlarge instance can also use various deep learning frameworks, such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, MXNet, etc., to build and train the image classification model. A p3.2xlarge instance is also more cost-effective than a p3.8xlarge instance, which has four NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPUs, as the latter may not be necessary for a proof of concept with a small dataset.
Therefore, the Machine Learning Specialist should select p3.2xlarge as the compute choice to train and achieve good accuracy on the model quickly.
References:
* Amazon EC2 P3 Instances - Amazon Web Services
* Image Classification - Amazon SageMaker
* Convolutional Neural Networks - Amazon SageMaker
* Deep Learning AMIs - Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION # 221
A Machine Learning Specialist kicks off a hyperparameter tuning job for a tree-based ensemble model using Amazon SageMaker with Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC) as the objective metric. This workflow will eventually be deployed in a pipeline that retrains and tunes hyperparameters each night to model click-through on data that goes stale every 24 hours.
With the goal of decreasing the amount of time it takes to train these models, and ultimately to decrease costs, the Specialist wants to reconfigure the input hyperparameter range(s).
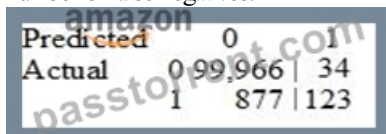Which visualization will accomplish this?

- A. A scatter plot with points colored by target variable that uses t-Distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE) to visualize the large number of input variables in an easier-to-read dimension.
- B. A histogram showing whether the most important input feature is Gaussian.
- C. A scatter plot showing the correlation between maximum tree depth and the objective metric.
- D. A scatter plot showing the performance of the objective metric over each training iteration.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 222
A Data Scientist is developing a machine learning model to classify whether a financial transaction is fraudulent. The labeled data available for training consists of 100,000 non-fraudulent observations and 1,000 fraudulent observations.
The Data Scientist applies the XGBoost algorithm to the data, resulting in the following confusion matrix when the trained model is applied to a previously unseen validation dataset. The accuracy of the model is 99.1%, but the Data Scientist needs to reduce the number of false negatives.

Which combination of steps should the Data Scientist take to reduce the number of false negative predictions by the model? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the XGBoost eval_metric parameter to optimize based on Root Mean Square Error (RMSE).
- B. Increase the XGBoost scale_pos_weight parameter to adjust the balance of positive and negative weights.
- C. Change the XGBoost eval_metric parameter to optimize based on Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC).
- D. Increase the XGBoost max_depth parameter because the model is currently underfitting the data.
- E. Decrease the XGBoost max_depth parameter because the model is currently overfitting the data.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The Data Scientist should increase the XGBoost scale_pos_weight parameter to adjust the balance of positive and negative weights and change the XGBoost eval_metric parameter to optimize based on Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC). This will help reduce the number of false negative predictions by the model.
The scale_pos_weight parameter controls the balance of positive and negative weights in the XGBoost algorithm. It is useful for imbalanced classification problems, such as fraud detection, where the number of positive examples (fraudulent transactions) is much smaller than the number of negative examples (non-fraudulent transactions). By increasing the scale_pos_weight parameter, the Data Scientist can assign more weight to the positive class and make the model more sensitive to detecting fraudulent transactions.
The eval_metric parameter specifies the metric that is used to measure the performance of the model during training and validation. The default metric for binary classification problems is the error rate, which is the fraction of incorrect predictions. However, the error rate is not a good metric for imbalanced classification problems, because it does not take into account the cost of different types of errors. For example, in fraud detection, a false negative (failing to detect a fraudulent transaction) is more costly than a false positive (flagging a non-fraudulent transaction as fraudulent). Therefore, the Data Scientist should use a metric that reflects the trade-off between the true positive rate (TPR) and the false positive rate (FPR), such as the Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC). The AUC is a measure of how well the model can distinguish between the positive and negative classes, regardless of the classification threshold. A higher AUC means that the model can achieve a higher TPR with a lower FPR, which is desirable for fraud detection.
References:
XGBoost Parameters - Amazon Machine Learning
Using XGBoost with Amazon SageMaker - AWS Machine Learning Blog

NEW QUESTION # 223

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