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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
A Machine Learning Specialist needs to be able to ingest streaming data and store it in Apache Parquet files for exploration and analysis. Which of the following services would both ingest and store this data in the correct format?

- A. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams
- B. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
- C. Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
- D. AWSDMS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 38
A Data Scientist received a set of insurance records, each consisting of a record ID, the final outcome among
200 categories, and the date of the final outcome. Some partial information on claim contents is also provided, but only for a few of the 200 categories. For each outcome category, there are hundreds of records distributed over the past 3 years. The Data Scientist wants to predict how many claims to expect in each category from month to month, a few months in advance.
What type of machine learning model should be used?

- A. Classification with supervised learning of the categories for which partial information on claim contents is provided, and forecasting using claim IDs and timestamps for all other categories.
- B. Forecasting using claim IDs and timestamps to identify how many claims in each category to expect from month to month.
- C. Classification month-to-month using supervised learning of the 200 categories based on claim contents.
- D. Reinforcement learning using claim IDs and timestamps where the agent will identify how many claims in each category to expect from month to month.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
Forecasting is a type of machine learning model that predicts future values of a target variable based on historical data and other features. Forecasting is suitable for problems that involve time-series data, such as the number of claims in each category from month to month. Forecasting can handle multiple categories of the target variable, as well as missing or partial information on some features. Therefore, option C is the best choice for the given problem.
Option A is incorrect because classification is a type of machine learning model that assigns a label to an input based on predefined categories. Classification is not suitable for predicting continuous or numerical values, such as the number of claims in each category from month to month. Moreover, classification requires sufficient and complete information on the features that are relevant to the target variable, which is not the case for the given problem. Option B is incorrect because reinforcement learning is a type of machine learning model that learns from its own actions and rewards in an interactive environment. Reinforcement learning is not suitable for problems that involve historical data and do not require an agent to take actions. Option D is incorrect because it combines two different types of machine learning models, which is unnecessary and inefficient. Moreover, classification is not suitable for predicting the number of claims in some categories, as explained in option A.
References:
Forecasting | AWS Solutions for Machine Learning (AI/ML) | AWS Solutions Library Time Series Forecasting Service - Amazon Forecast - Amazon Web Services Amazon Forecast: Guide to Predicting Future Outcomes - Onica Amazon Launches What-If Analyses for Machine Learning Forecasting ...

NEW QUESTION # 39
A data scientist is building a new model for an ecommerce company. The model will predict how many minutes it will take to deliver

a package.
During model training, the data scientist needs to evaluate model performance.
Which metrics should the data scientist use to meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. InferenceLatency
- B. Accuracy
- C. Root mean squared error (RMSE)
- D. Precision
- E. Mean squared error (MSE)

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
For regression tasks that predict continuous numerical values, such as estimating delivery times, appropriate evaluation metrics quantify the difference between predicted and actual values. Two commonly used metrics are:
* Mean Squared Error (MSE): Calculates the average of the squares of the errors, providing a measure of the quality of an estimator.
* Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): The square root of MSE, offering an error metric in the same units as the target variable, which aids in interpretability.
These metrics are standard for assessing the performance of regression models, especially when the goal is to predict continuous outcomes accurately.

NEW QUESTION # 40
A data scientist is training a text classification model by using the Amazon SageMaker built-in BlazingText algorithm. There are 5 classes in the dataset, with 300 samples for category A, 292 samples for category B, 240 samples for category C, 258 samples for category D, and 310 samples for category E.
The data scientist shuffles the data and splits off 10% for testing. After training the model, the data scientist generates confusion matrices for the training and test sets.
What could the data scientist conclude form these results?

- A. The dataset is too small for holdout cross-validation.
- B. The data distribution is skewed.
- C. The model is overfitting for classes B and E.
- D. Classes C and D are too similar.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 41
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 Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) algorithm
- C. The Random Cut Forest (RCF) algorithm
- D. The principal component analysis (PCA) algorithm
- E. The factorization machines (FM) algorithm

Answer: A,D

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 # 42
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