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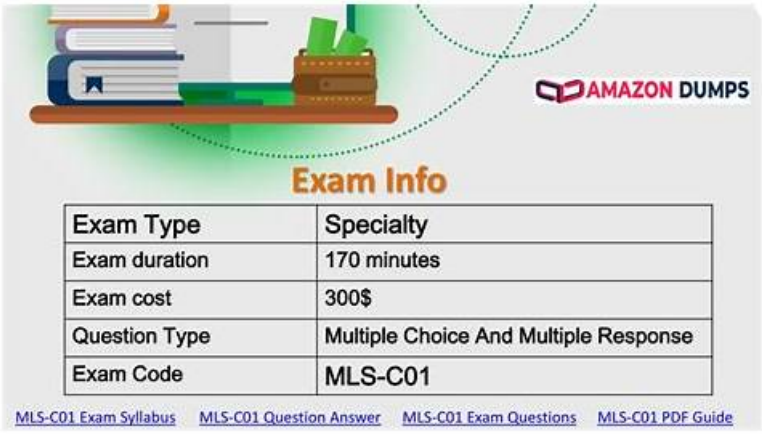

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Here our MLS-C01 exam braindumps are tailor-designed for you. Unlike many other learning materials, our AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty guide torrent is specially designed to help people pass the exam in a more productive and time-saving way, and such an efficient feature makes it a wonderful assistant in personal achievement as people have less spare time nowadays. On the other hand, MLS-C01 Exam Braindumps are aimed to help users make best use of their sporadic time by adopting flexible and safe study access.

Amazon MLS-C01 Exam is a valuable certification for individuals who want to demonstrate their expertise in machine learning and validate their skills in designing and implementing machine learning solutions using AWS services. By passing MLS-C01 exam, candidates will gain recognition for their expertise and open up opportunities for career advancement in the field of machine learning.

To be eligible for the AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification exam, candidates must have a minimum of one year of experience in developing and maintaining machine learning models on the AWS platform. They must also have a strong understanding of AWS services, such as Amazon SageMaker, Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, and AWS Lambda.

>> MLS-C01 Key Concepts <<

Latest Updated Amazon MLS-C01 Key Concepts: AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty

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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q296-Q301):

NEW QUESTION # 296
A data scientist is using an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance and needs to securely access data stored in a specific Amazon S3 bucket.
How should the data scientist accomplish this?

- A. Encrypt the objects in the S3 bucket with a custom AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key that only the notebook owner has access to.
- B. Attach the policy to the IAM role associated with the notebook that allows GetObject, PutObject, and ListBucket operations to the specific S3 bucket.
- C. Use a script in a lifecycle configuration to configure the AWS CLI on the instance with an access key ID and secret.

- D. Add an S3 bucket policy allowing GetObject, PutObject, and ListBucket permissions to the Amazon SageMaker notebook ARN as principal.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best way to securely access data stored in a specific Amazon S3 bucket from an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance is to attach a policy to the IAM role associated with the notebook that allows GetObject, PutObject, and ListBucket operations to the specific S3 bucket. This way, the notebook can use the AWS SDK or CLI to access the S3 bucket without exposing any credentials or requiring any additional configuration. This is also the recommended approach by AWS for granting access to S3 from SageMaker.
References:
* Amazon SageMaker Roles
* Accessing Amazon S3 from a SageMaker Notebook Instance

NEW QUESTION # 297
A Machine Learning Specialist is required to build a supervised image-recognition model to identify a cat.
The ML Specialist performs some tests and records the following results for a neural network-based image classifier:
Total number of images available = 1,000 Test set images = 100 (constant test set) The ML Specialist notices that, in over 75% of the misclassified images, the cats were held upside down by their owners.
Which techniques can be used by the ML Specialist to improve this specific test error?

- A. Increase the number of epochs for model training.
- B. Increase the training data by adding variation in rotation for training images.
- C. Increase the number of layers for the neural network.
- D. Increase the dropout rate for the second-to-last layer.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To improve the test error for the image classifier, the Machine Learning Specialist should use the technique of increasing the training data by adding variation in rotation for training images. This technique is called data augmentation, which is a way of artificially expanding the size and diversity of the training dataset by applying various transformations to the original images, such as rotation, flipping, cropping, scaling, etc. Data augmentation can help the model learn more robust features that are invariant to the orientation, position, and size of the objects in the images. This can improve the generalization ability of the model and reduce the test error, especially for cases where the images are not well-aligned or have different perspectives1.
References:
* 1: Image Augmentation - Amazon SageMaker

NEW QUESTION # 298
An online delivery company wants to choose the fastest courier for each delivery at the moment an order is placed. The company wants to implement this feature for existing users and new users of its application. Data scientists have trained separate models with XGBoost for this purpose, and the models are stored in Amazon S3. There is one model fof each city where the company operates. The engineers are hosting these models in Amazon EC2 for responding to the web client requests, with one instance for each model, but the instances have only a 5% utilization in CPU and memory, ...operation engineers want to avoid managing unnecessary resources.
Which solution will enable the company to achieve its goal with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Keep only a single EC2 instance for hosting all the models. Install a model server in the instance and load each model by pulling it from Amazon S3. Integrate the instance with the web client using Amazon API Gateway for responding to the requests in real time, specifying the target resource according to the city of each request.
- B. Prepare a Docker container based on the prebuilt images in Amazon SageMaker. Replace the existing instances with separate SageMaker endpoints. one for each city where the company operates. Invoke the endpoints from the web client, specifying the URL and EndpomtName parameter according to the city of each request.
- C. Prepare an Amazon SageMaker Docker container based on the open-source multi-model server. Remove the existing instances and create a multi-model endpoint in SageMaker instead, pointing to the S3 bucket containing all the models Invoke the endpoint from the web client at runtime, specifying the TargetModel parameter according to the city of each request.
- D. Create an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance for pulling all the models from Amazon S3 using the boto3 library. Remove the existing instances and use the notebook to perform a SageMaker batch transform for performing inferences

offline for all the possible users in all the cities. Store the results in different files in Amazon S3. Point the web client to the files.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best solution for this scenario is to use a multi-model endpoint in Amazon SageMaker, which allows hosting multiple models on the same endpoint and invoking them dynamically at runtime. This way, the company can reduce the operational overhead of managing multiple EC2 instances and model servers, and leverage the scalability, security, and performance of SageMaker hosting services. By using a multi-model endpoint, the company can also save on hosting costs by improving endpoint utilization and paying only for the models that are loaded in memory and the API calls that are made. To use a multi-model endpoint, the company needs to prepare a Docker container based on the open-source multi-model server, which is a framework-agnostic library that supports loading and serving multiple models from Amazon S3. The company can then create a multi-model endpoint in SageMaker, pointing to the S3 bucket containing all the models, and invoke the endpoint from the web client at runtime, specifying the TargetModel parameter according to the city of each request. This solution also enables the company to add or remove models from the S3 bucket without redeploying the endpoint, and to use different versions of the same model for different cities if needed. References:
Use Docker containers to build models
Host multiple models in one container behind one endpoint
Multi-model endpoints using Scikit Learn
Multi-model endpoints using XGBoost

NEW QUESTION # 299
A company is building a new version of a recommendation engine. Machine learning (ML) specialists need to keep adding new data from users to improve personalized recommendations. The ML specialists gather data from the users' interactions on the platform and from sources such as external websites and social media.
The pipeline cleans, transforms, enriches, and compresses terabytes of data daily, and this data is stored in Amazon S3. A set of Python scripts was coded to do the job and is stored in a large Amazon EC2 instance. The whole process takes more than 20 hours to finish, with each script taking at least an hour. The company wants to move the scripts out of Amazon EC2 into a more managed solution that will eliminate the need to maintain servers.
Which approach will address all of these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Create a set of individual AWS Lambda functions to execute each of the scripts. Build a step function by using the AWS Step Functions Data Science SDK. Store the results in Amazon S3.
- B. Create an AWS Glue job. Convert the scripts to PySpark. Execute the pipeline. Store the results in Amazon S3.
- C. Load the data into an Amazon Redshift cluster. Execute the pipeline by using SQL. Store the results in Amazon S3.
- D. Load the data into Amazon DynamoDB. Convert the scripts to an AWS Lambda function. Execute the pipeline by triggering Lambda executions. Store the results in Amazon S3.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best approach to address all of the requirements with the least development effort is to create an AWS Glue job, convert the scripts to PySpark, execute the pipeline, and store the results in Amazon S3. This is because:
AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that makes it easy to prepare and load data for analytics 1. AWS Glue can run Python and Scala scripts to process data from various sources, such as Amazon S3, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon Redshift, and more 2. AWS Glue also provides a serverless Apache Spark environment to run ETL jobs, eliminating the need to provision and manage servers 3.
PySpark is the Python API for Apache Spark, a unified analytics engine for large-scale data processing 4. PySpark can perform various data transformations and manipulations on structured and unstructured data, such as cleaning, enriching, and compressing 5. PySpark can also leverage the distributed computing power of Spark to handle terabytes of data efficiently and scalably 6.
By creating an AWS Glue job and converting the scripts to PySpark, the company can move the scripts out of Amazon EC2 into a more managed solution that will eliminate the need to maintain servers. The company can also reduce the development effort by using the AWS Glue console, AWS SDK, or AWS CLI to create and run the job 7. Moreover, the company can use the AWS Glue Data Catalog to store and manage the metadata of the data sources and targets 8.
The other options are not as suitable as option C for the following reasons:
Option A is not optimal because loading the data into an Amazon Redshift cluster and executing the pipeline by using SQL will incur additional costs and complexity for the company. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that enables fast and scalable analysis of structured data . However, it is not designed for ETL purposes, such as cleaning, transforming, enriching, and compressing data. Moreover, using SQL to perform these tasks may not be as expressive and flexible as using Python scripts. Furthermore, the company will have to provision and configure the Amazon Redshift cluster, and load and unload the data from Amazon S3, which will increase the development effort and time.

Option B is not feasible because loading the data into Amazon DynamoDB and converting the scripts to an AWS Lambda function will not work for the company's use case. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed key-value and document database service that provides fast and consistent performance at any scale . However, it is not suitable for storing and processing terabytes of data daily, as it has limits on the size and throughput of each table and item . Moreover, using AWS Lambda to execute the pipeline will not be efficient or cost-effective, as Lambda has limits on the memory, CPU, and execution time of each function . Therefore, using Amazon DynamoDB and AWS Lambda will not meet the company's requirements for processing large amounts of data quickly and reliably.
Option D is not relevant because creating a set of individual AWS Lambda functions to execute each of the scripts and building a step function by using the AWS Step Functions Data Science SDK will not address the main issue of moving the scripts out of Amazon EC2. AWS Step Functions is a fully managed service that lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows . The AWS Step Functions Data Science SDK is an open source library that allows data scientists to easily create workflows that process and publish machine learning models using Amazon SageMaker and AWS Step Functions . However, these services and tools are not designed for ETL purposes, such as cleaning, transforming, enriching, and compressing data. Moreover, as mentioned in option B, using AWS Lambda to execute the scripts will not be efficient or cost-effective for the company's use case.
References:
What Is AWS Glue?
AWS Glue Components
AWS Glue Serverless Spark ETL
PySpark - Overview
PySpark - RDD
PySpark - SparkContext
Adding Jobs in AWS Glue
Populating the AWS Glue Data Catalog
[What Is Amazon Redshift?]
[What Is Amazon DynamoDB?]
[Service, Account, and Table Quotas in DynamoDB]
[AWS Lambda quotas]
[What Is AWS Step Functions?]
[AWS Step Functions Data Science SDK for Python]

NEW QUESTION # 300
A Data Scientist is training a multilayer perception (MLP) on a dataset with multiple classes. The target class of interest is unique compared to the other classes within the dataset, but it does not achieve and acceptable recall metric. The Data Scientist has already tried varying the number and size of the MLP's hidden layers, which has not significantly improved the results. A solution to improve recall must be implemented as quickly as possible.
Which techniques should be used to meet these requirements?

- A. Gather more data using Amazon Mechanical Turk and then retrain
- B. Train an XGBoost model instead of an MLP
- C. Train an anomaly detection model instead of an MLP
- D. Add class weights to the MLP's loss function and then retrain

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 301
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