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Amazon MLS-C01 (AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty) certification exam is designed for individuals who want to validate their expertise in machine learning on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification exam is intended for individuals who have experience in designing, developing, and deploying machine learning models on AWS. By earning this certification, individuals can demonstrate their knowledge and skills in various aspects of machine learning, such as data preparation, feature engineering, model training, and deployment.

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How much AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Cost

The price of **Amazon MLS exam** is $150 USD.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q268-Q273):

NEW QUESTION # 268
A machine learning (ML) specialist uploads a dataset to an Amazon S3 bucket that is protected by server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS). The ML specialist needs to ensure that an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance can read the dataset that is in Amazon S3.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Assign an IAM role that provides S3 read access for the dataset to the SageMaker notebook. Grant permission in the KMS key policy to the 1AM role.
- B. Configure the SageMaker notebook instance to have access to the VPC. Grant permission in the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) key policy to the notebook's VPC.
- C. Define security groups to allow all HTTP inbound and outbound traffic. Assign the security groups to the SageMaker

notebook instance.
- D. Assign the same KMS key that encrypts the data in Amazon S3 to the SageMaker notebook instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance needs to access encrypted data in Amazon S3, the ML specialist must ensure that both Amazon S3 access permissions and AWS Key Management Service (KMS) decryption permissions are properly configured. The dataset in this scenario is stored with server-side encryption using an AWS KMS key (SSE-KMS), so the following steps are necessary:
* S3 Read Permissions: Attach an IAM role to the SageMaker notebook instance with permissions that allow the s3:GetObject action for the specific S3 bucket storing the data. This will allow the notebook instance to read data from Amazon S3.
* KMS Key Policy Permissions: Grant permissions in the KMS key policy to the IAM role assigned to the SageMaker notebook instance. This allows SageMaker to use the KMS key to decrypt data in the S3 bucket.
These steps ensure the SageMaker notebook instance can access the encrypted data stored in S3. The AWS documentation emphasizes that to access SSE-KMS encrypted data, the SageMaker notebook requires appropriate permissions in both the S3 bucket policy and the KMS key policy, making Option C the correct and secure approach.

NEW QUESTION # 269
A data scientist needs to identify fraudulent user accounts for a company's ecommerce platform. The company wants the ability to determine if a newly created account is associated with a previously known fraudulent user. The data scientist is using AWS Glue to cleanse the company's application logs during ingestion.
Which strategy will allow the data scientist to identify fraudulent accounts?

- A. Search for duplicate accounts in the AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- B. Execute the built-in FindDuplicates Amazon Athena query.
- C. Create a FindMatches machine learning transform in AWS Glue.
- D. Create an AWS Glue crawler to infer duplicate accounts in the source data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best strategy to identify fraudulent accounts is to create a FindMatches machine learning transform in AWS Glue. The FindMatches transform enables you to identify duplicate or matching records in your dataset, even when the records do not have a common unique identifier and no fields match exactly. This can help you improve fraud detection by finding accounts that are associated with a previously known fraudulent user. You can teach the FindMatches transform your definition of a "duplicate" or a "match" through examples, and it will use machine learning to identify other potential duplicates or matches in your dataset. You can then use the FindMatches transform in your AWS Glue ETL jobs to cleanse your data.
Option A is incorrect because there is no built-in FindDuplicates Amazon Athena query. Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. However, Amazon Athena does not provide a predefined query to find duplicate records in a dataset. You would have to write your own SQL query to perform this task, which might not be as effective or accurate as using the FindMatches transform.
Option C is incorrect because creating an AWS Glue crawler to infer duplicate accounts in the source data is not a valid strategy. An AWS Glue crawler is a program that connects to a data store, progresses through a prioritized list of classifiers to determine the schema for your data, and then creates metadata tables in the AWS Glue Data Catalog. A crawler does not perform any data cleansing or record matching tasks.
Option D is incorrect because searching for duplicate accounts in the AWS Glue Data Catalog is not a feasible strategy. The AWS Glue Data Catalog is a central repository to store structural and operational metadata for your data assets. The Data Catalog does not store the actual data, but rather the metadata that describes where the data is located, how it is formatted, and what it contains. Therefore, you cannot search for duplicate records in the Data Catalog.
References:
Record matching with AWS Lake Formation FindMatches - AWS Glue
Amazon Athena - Interactive SQL Queries for Data in Amazon S3
AWS Glue Crawlers - AWS Glue
AWS Glue Data Catalog - AWS Glue

NEW QUESTION # 270
An agricultural company is interested in using machine learning to detect specific types of weeds in a 100- acre grassland field. Currently, the company uses tractor-mounted cameras to capture multiple images of the field as 10 × 10 grids. The company also

has a large training dataset that consists of annotated images of popular weed classes like broadleaf and non-broadleaf docks.
The company wants to build a weed detection model that will detect specific types of weeds and the location of each type within the field. Once the model is ready, it will be hosted on Amazon SageMaker endpoints.
The model will perform real-time inferencing using the images captured by the cameras.
Which approach should a Machine Learning Specialist take to obtain accurate predictions?

- A. Prepare the images in Apache Parquet format and upload them to Amazon S3. Use Amazon SageMaker to train, test, and validate the model using an object-detection single-shot multibox detector (SSD) algorithm.
- B. Prepare the images in Apache Parquet format and upload them to Amazon S3. Use Amazon SageMaker to train, test, and validate the model using an image classification algorithm to categorize images into various weed classes.
- C. Prepare the images in RecordIO format and upload them to Amazon S3. Use Amazon SageMaker to train, test, and validate the model using an image classification algorithm to categorize images into various weed classes.
- D. Prepare the images in RecordIO format and upload them to Amazon S3. Use Amazon SageMaker to train, test, and validate the model using an object-detection single-shot multibox detector (SSD) algorithm.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The problem of detecting specific types of weeds and their location within the field is an example of object detection, which is a type of machine learning model that identifies and localizes objects in an image.
Amazon SageMaker provides a built-in object detection algorithm that uses a single-shot multibox detector (SSD) to perform real-time inference on streaming images. The SSD algorithm can handle multiple objects of varying sizes and scales in an image, and generate bounding boxes and scores for each object category.
Therefore, option C is the best approach to obtain accurate predictions.
Option A is incorrect because image classification is a type of machine learning model that assigns a label to an image based on predefined categories. Image classification is not suitable for localizing objects within an image, as it does not provide bounding boxes or scores for each object. Option B is incorrect because Apache Parquet is a columnar storage format that is optimized for analytical queries. Apache Parquet is not suitable for storing images, as it does not preserve the spatial information of the pixels.
Option D is incorrect because it combines the wrong format (Apache Parquet) and the wrong algorithm (image classification) for the given problem, as explained in options A and B.
References:
* Object Detection algorithm now available in Amazon SageMaker
* Image classification and object detection using Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels and Amazon SageMaker JumpStart
* Object Detection with Amazon SageMaker - W3Schools
* aws-samples/amazon-sagemaker-tensorflow-object-detection-api

NEW QUESTION # 271
A data scientist wants to improve the fit of a machine learning (ML) model that predicts house prices. The data scientist makes a first attempt to fit the model, but the fitted model has poor accuracy on both the training dataset and the test dataset.
Which steps must the data scientist take to improve model accuracy? (Select THREE.)

- A. Decrease the number of model features that the model uses.
- B. Increase the number of training examples that that model uses.
- C. Increase the amount of regularization that the model uses.
- D. Increase the number of model features that the model uses.
- E. Decrease the amount of regularization that the model uses.
- F. Increase the number of test examples that the model uses.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
When a model shows poor accuracy on both the training and test datasets, it often indicates underfitting. To improve the model's accuracy, the data scientist can:
* Decrease regularization: Excessive regularization can lead to underfitting by constraining the model too much. Reducing it allows the model to capture more complexity.
* Increase the number of training examples: Adding more data can help the model learn better and generalize well, especially if the dataset was previously insufficient.
* Increase the number of model features: Adding relevant features can help the model capture more predictive information, thus potentially improving accuracy.
Options A, D, and F would either reduce the complexity or impact the generalization capability, which is not desirable in the case of

underfitting.

NEW QUESTION # 272
A retail company uses a machine learning (ML) model for daily sales forecasting. The company's brand manager reports that the model has provided inaccurate results for the past 3 weeks.
At the end of each day, an AWS Glue job consolidates the input data that is used for the forecasting with the actual daily sales data and the predictions of the model. The AWS Glue job stores the data in Amazon S3. The company's ML team is using an Amazon SageMaker Studio notebook to gain an understanding about the source of the model's inaccuracies.
What should the ML team do on the SageMaker Studio notebook to visualize the model's degradation MOST accurately?

- A. Create a line chart with the weekly mean absolute error (MAE) of the model.
- B. Create a scatter plot of daily sales versus model error for the last 3 weeks. In addition, create a scatter plot of daily sales versus model error from before that period.
- C. Create a histogram of the daily sales over the last 3 weeks. In addition, create a histogram of the daily sales from before that period.
- D. Create a histogram of the model errors over the last 3 weeks. In addition, create a histogram of the model errors from before that period.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
The best way to visualize the model's degradation is to create a histogram of the model errors over the last 3 weeks and compare it with a histogram of the model errors from before that period. A histogram is a graphical representation of the distribution of numerical data. It shows how often each value or range of values occurs in the data. A model error is the difference between the actual value and the predicted value. A high model error indicates a poor fit of the model to the data. By comparing the histograms of the model errors, the ML team can see if there is a significant change in the shape, spread, or center of the distribution. This can indicate if the model is underfitting, overfitting, or drifting from the data. A line chart or a scatter plot would not be as effective as a histogram for this purpose, because they do not show the distribution of the errors. A line chart would only show the trend of the errors over time, which may not capture the variability or outliers. A scatter plot would only show the relationship between the errors and another variable, such as daily sales, which may not be relevant or informative for the model's performance. References:
Histogram - Wikipedia
Model error - Wikipedia
SageMaker Model Monitor - visualizing monitoring results

NEW QUESTION # 273
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