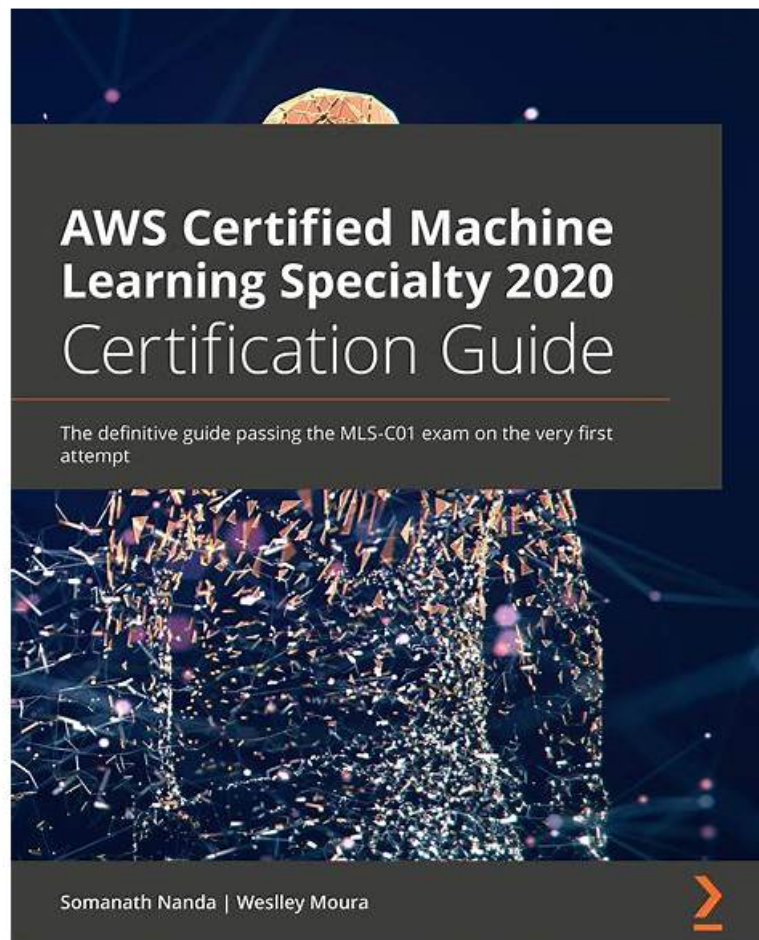


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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q187-Q192):

NEW QUESTION # 187

A Machine Learning Specialist built an image classification deep learning model. However the Specialist ran into an overfitting problem in which the training and testing accuracies were 99% and 75% respectively.

How should the Specialist address this issue and what is the reason behind it?

- A. The epoch number should be increased because the optimization process was terminated before it reached the global minimum.
- B. The learning rate should be increased because the optimization process was trapped at a local minimum.
- **C. The dropout rate at the flatten layer should be increased because the model is not generalized enough.**
- D. The dimensionality of dense layer next to the flatten layer should be increased because the model is not complex enough.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best way to address the overfitting problem in image classification is to increase the dropout rate at the flatten layer because the model is not generalized enough. Dropout is a regularization technique that randomly drops out some units from the neural network during training, reducing the co-adaptation of features and preventing overfitting. The flatten layer is the layer that converts the output of the convolutional layers into a one-dimensional vector that can be fed into the dense layers. Increasing the dropout rate at the flatten layer means that more features from the convolutional layers will be ignored, forcing the model to learn more robust and generalizable representations from the remaining features.

The other options are not correct for this scenario because:

* Increasing the learning rate would not help with the overfitting problem, as it would make the optimization process more unstable and prone to overshooting the global minimum. A high learning rate can also cause the model to diverge or oscillate around the optimal solution, resulting in poor performance and accuracy.

* Increasing the dimensionality of the dense layer next to the flatten layer would not help with the overfitting problem, as it would make the model more complex and increase the number of parameters to be learned. A more complex model can fit the training data better, but it can also memorize the noise and irrelevant details in the data, leading to overfitting and poor generalization.

* Increasing the epoch number would not help with the overfitting problem, as it would make the model train longer and more likely to overfit the training data. A high epoch number can cause the model to converge to the global minimum, but it can also cause the model to over-optimize the training data and lose the ability to generalize to new data.

References:

- * Dropout: A Simple Way to Prevent Neural Networks from Overfitting
- * How to Reduce Overfitting With Dropout Regularization in Keras
- * How to Control the Stability of Training Neural Networks With the Learning Rate
- * How to Choose the Number of Hidden Layers and Nodes in a Feedforward Neural Network?
- * How to decide the optimal number of epochs to train a neural network?

NEW QUESTION # 188

A technology startup is using complex deep neural networks and GPU compute to recommend the company's products to its existing customers based upon each customer's habits and interactions. The solution currently pulls each dataset from an Amazon S3 bucket before loading the data into a TensorFlow model pulled from the company's Git repository that runs locally. This job then runs for several hours while continually outputting its progress to the same S3 bucket. The job can be paused, restarted, and continued at any time in the event of a failure, and is run from a central queue.

Senior managers are concerned about the complexity of the solution's resource management and the costs involved in repeating the process regularly. They ask for the workload to be automated so it runs once a week, starting Monday and completing by the close of business Friday.

Which architecture should be used to scale the solution at the lowest cost?

- **A. Implement the solution using AWS Deep Learning Containers and run the container as a job using AWS Batch on a GPU-compatible Spot Instance**
- B. Implement the solution using AWS Deep Learning Containers, run the workload using AWS Fargate running on Spot Instances, and then schedule the task using the built-in task scheduler
- C. Implement the solution using a low-cost GPU-compatible Amazon EC2 instance and use the AWS Instance Scheduler to schedule the task
- D. Implement the solution using Amazon ECS running on Spot Instances and schedule the task using the ECS service scheduler

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best architecture to scale the solution at the lowest cost is to implement the solution using AWS Deep Learning Containers and run the container as a job using AWS Batch on a GPU-compatible Spot Instance.

This option has the following advantages:

* AWS Deep Learning Containers: These are Docker images that are pre-installed and optimized with popular deep learning frameworks such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, and MXNet. They can be easily deployed on Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, Amazon EKS, and AWS Fargate. They can also be integrated with AWS Batch to run containerized batch jobs. Using AWS Deep Learning Containers can simplify the setup and configuration of the deep learning environment and reduce the complexity of the resource management.

* AWS Batch: This is a fully managed service that enables you to run batch computing workloads on AWS. You can define compute environments, job queues, and job definitions to run your batch jobs.

You can also use AWS Batch to automatically provision compute resources based on the requirements of the batch jobs. You can specify the type and quantity of the compute resources, such as GPU instances, and the maximum price you are willing to pay for them. You can also use AWS Batch to monitor the status and progress of your batch jobs and handle any failures or interruptions.

* GPU-compatible Spot Instance: This is an Amazon EC2 instance that uses a spare compute capacity that is available at a lower price than the On-Demand price. You can use Spot Instances to run your deep learning training jobs at a lower cost, as long as you are flexible about when your instances run and how long they run. You can also use Spot Instances with AWS Batch to automatically launch and terminate instances based on the availability and price of the Spot capacity. You can also use Spot Instances with Amazon EBS volumes to store your datasets, checkpoints, and logs, and attach them to your instances when they are launched. This way, you can preserve your data and resume your training even if your instances are interrupted.

References:

* AWS Deep Learning Containers

* AWS Batch

* Amazon EC2 Spot Instances

* Using Amazon EBS Volumes with Amazon EC2 Spot Instances

NEW QUESTION # 189

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 scatter plot showing the correlation between maximum tree depth and the objective metric.
- C. A scatter plot showing the performance of the objective metric over each training iteration.
- D. A histogram showing whether the most important input feature is Gaussian.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 190

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 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.
- B. 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.
- C. Create a line chart with the weekly mean absolute error (MAE) of the model.
- D. 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.

Answer: B

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 # 191

A Machine Learning Specialist observes several performance problems with the training portion of a machine learning solution on Amazon SageMaker. The solution uses a large training dataset 2 TB in size and is using the SageMaker k-means algorithm. The observed issues include the unacceptable length of time it takes before the training job launches and poor I/O throughput while training the model. What should the Specialist do to address the performance issues with the current solution?

- A. Copy the training dataset to an Amazon EFS volume mounted on the SageMaker instance.
- **B. Ensure that the input mode for the training job is set to Pipe.**
- C. Use the SageMaker batch transform feature.
- D. Compress the training data into Apache Parquet format.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The input mode for the training job determines how the training data is transferred from Amazon S3 to the SageMaker instance. There are two input modes: File and Pipe. File mode copies the entire training dataset from S3 to the local file system of the instance before starting the training job. This can cause a long delay before the training job launches, especially if the dataset is large. Pipe mode streams the data from S3 to the instance as the training job runs. This can reduce the startup time and improve the I/O throughput, as the data is read in smaller batches. Therefore, to address the performance issues with the current solution, the Specialist should ensure that the input mode for the training job is set to Pipe. This can be done by using the SageMaker Python SDK and setting the `input_mode` parameter to Pipe when creating the estimator or the `fit` method¹². Alternatively, this can be done by using the AWS CLI and setting the `InputMode` parameter to Pipe when creating the training job³.

References:

Access Training Data - Amazon SageMaker

Choosing Data Input Mode Using the SageMaker Python SDK - Amazon SageMaker `CreateTrainingJob` - Amazon SageMaker Service

NEW QUESTION # 192

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