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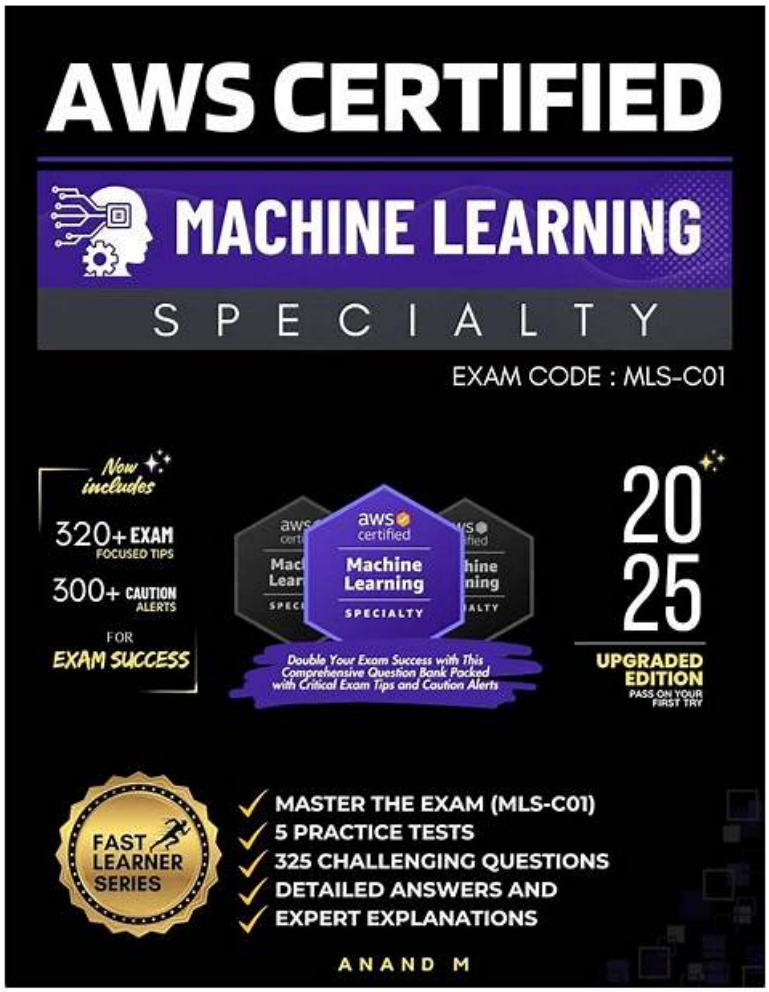

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Amazon MLS-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Exploratory Data Analysis: This topic covers sanitizing and preparing data for modeling and performing feature engineering. Additionally, it discusses analyzing and visualizing data for ML.
Topic 2	• Modeling: The topic of modeling deals with framing business problems as ML problems, choosing the suitable model(s) for a given ML problem, training ML models. It also discusses hyperparameter optimization and evaluation of ML models.
Topic 3	• Machine Learning Implementation and Operations: Building ML solutions for performance, availability, scalability, resiliency, and fault tolerance is discussed in this topic. It also focuses on suitable ML services and features for a given problem. Lastly, the topic delves into applying basic AWS security practices to ML solutions and deploying and operationalizing ML solutions.

Topic 4	• Data Engineering: It discusses creating data repositories for ML, identifying and implementing a data ingestion solution. Lastly, the topic delves into identifying and implementing a data transformation solution.

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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q116-Q121):

NEW QUESTION # 116
A Data Science team within a large company uses Amazon SageMaker notebooks to access data stored in Amazon S3 buckets. The IT Security team is concerned that internet-enabled notebook instances create a security vulnerability where malicious code running on the instances could compromise data privacy. The company mandates that all instances stay within a secured VPC with no internet access, and data communication traffic must stay within the AWS network.
How should the Data Science team configure the notebook instance placement to meet these requirements?

- A. Associate the Amazon SageMaker notebook with a private subnet in a VPC. Ensure the VPC has S3 VPC endpoints and Amazon SageMaker VPC endpoints attached to it.
- B. Associate the Amazon SageMaker notebook with a private subnet in a VPC. Place the Amazon SageMaker endpoint and S3 buckets within the same VPC.
- C. Associate the Amazon SageMaker notebook with a private subnet in a VPC. Ensure the VPC has a NAT gateway and an associated security group allowing only outbound connections to Amazon S3 and Amazon SageMaker.
- D. Associate the Amazon SageMaker notebook with a private subnet in a VPC. Use IAM policies to grant access to Amazon S3 and Amazon SageMaker.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 117
A Machine Learning Specialist is using Apache Spark for pre-processing training data As part of the Spark pipeline, the Specialist wants to use Amazon SageMaker for training a model and hosting it Which of the following would the Specialist do to integrate the Spark application with SageMaker? (Select THREE)

- A. Download the AWS SDK for the Spark environment
- B. Compress the training data into a ZIP file and upload it to a pre-defined Amazon S3 bucket.
- C. Install the SageMaker Spark library in the Spark environment.
- D. Use the sageMakerModel. transform method to get inferences from the model hosted in SageMaker
- E. Use the appropriate estimator from the SageMaker Spark Library to train a model.
- F. Convert the DataFrame object to a CSV file, and use the CSV file as input for obtaining inferences from SageMaker.

Answer: C,D,E

Explanation:
The SageMaker Spark library is a library that enables Apache Spark applications to integrate with Amazon SageMaker for training and hosting machine learning models. The library provides several features, such as:
Estimators: Classes that allow Spark users to train Amazon SageMaker models and host them on Amazon SageMaker endpoints using the Spark MLlib Pipelines API. The library supports various built-in algorithms, such as linear learner, XGBoost, K-means, etc., as well as custom algorithms using Docker containers.
Model classes: Classes that wrap Amazon SageMaker models in a Spark MLlib Model abstraction. This allows Spark users to use Amazon SageMaker endpoints for inference within Spark applications.
Data sources: Classes that allow Spark users to read data from Amazon S3 using the Spark Data Sources API.
The library supports various data formats, such as CSV, LibSVM, RecordIO, etc.

To integrate the Spark application with SageMaker, the Machine Learning Specialist should do the following:
Install the SageMaker Spark library in the Spark environment. This can be done by using Maven, pip, or downloading the JAR file from GitHub.
Use the appropriate estimator from the SageMaker Spark Library to train a model. For example, to train a linear learner model, the Specialist can use the following code:

```python
from sagemaker_pyspark import IAMRole, S3DataPath
from sagemaker_pyspark.algorithms import LinearLearnerSageMakerEstimator

# Create an IAM role for SageMaker
role = IAMRole("arn:aws:iam::account-id:role/role-name")

# Create an estimator for linear learner
linear_learner_estimator = LinearLearnerSageMakerEstimator(
    trainingInstanceType="ml.m4.xlarge",
    trainingInstanceCount=1,
    endpointInstanceType="ml.m4.xlarge",
    endpointInitialInstanceCount=1,
    sagemakerRole=role)

# Set the hyperparameters
linear_learner_estimator.setFeatureDim(10)
linear_learner_estimator.setMiniBatchSize(200)
linear_learner_estimator.setPredictorType("regressor")

# Train the model using a DataFrame
model = linear_learner_estimator.fit(trainingData)
```


Use the sageMakerModel. transform method to get inferences from the model hosted in SageMaker. For example, to get predictions for a test DataFrame, the Specialist can use the following code:
[SageMaker Spark]: A documentation page that introduces the SageMaker Spark library and its features.
[SageMaker Spark GitHub Repository]: A GitHub repository that contains the source code, examples, and installation instructions for the SageMaker Spark library.

NEW QUESTION # 118
A company wants to predict the classification of documents that are created from an application. New documents are saved to an Amazon S3 bucket every 3 seconds. The company has developed three versions of a machine learning (ML) model within Amazon SageMaker to classify document text. The company wants to deploy these three versions to predict the classification of each document.
Which approach will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Deploy all the models to a single SageMaker endpoint. Treat each model as a production variant.
  Configure an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created. Configure the Lambda function to call each production variant and return the results of each model.
- B. Configure an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created. Configure the Lambda function to create three SageMaker batch transform jobs, one batch transform job for each model for each document.
- C. Deploy each model to its own SageMaker endpoint. Create three AWS Lambda functions. Configure each Lambda function to call a different endpoint and return the results. Configure three S3 event notifications to invoke the Lambda functions when new documents are created.
- D. Deploy each model to its own SageMaker endpoint Configure an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created. Configure the Lambda function to call each endpoint and return the results of each model.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The approach that will meet the requirements with the least operational overhead is to deploy all the models to a single SageMaker endpoint, treat each model as a production variant, configure an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created, and configure the Lambda function to call each production variant and return the results of each model. This approach involves the following steps:
Deploy all the models to a single SageMaker endpoint. Amazon SageMaker is a service that can build, train, and deploy machine learning models. Amazon SageMaker can deploy multiple models to a single endpoint, which is a web service that can serve predictions from the models. Each model can be treated as a production variant, which is a version of the model that runs on one or more instances. Amazon SageMaker can distribute the traffic among the production variants according to the specified weights1.
Treat each model as a production variant. Amazon SageMaker can deploy multiple models to a single endpoint, which is a web service that can serve predictions from the models. Each model can be treated as a production variant, which is a version of the model that runs on one or more instances. Amazon SageMaker can distribute the traffic among the production variants according to the specified weights1.
Configure an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created. Amazon S3 is a service that can store and retrieve any amount of data. Amazon S3 can send event notifications when certain actions occur on the objects in a bucket, such as object creation, deletion, or modification. Amazon S3 can invoke an AWS Lambda function as a destination for the event notifications. AWS Lambda is a service that can run code without provisioning or managing servers2.
Configure the Lambda function to call each production variant and return the results of each model.
AWS Lambda can execute the code that can call the SageMaker endpoint and specify the production variant to invoke. AWS Lambda can use the AWS SDK or the SageMaker Runtime API to send requests to the endpoint and receive the predictions from the models. AWS Lambda can return the results of each model as a response to the event notification3.
The other options are not suitable because:
Option A: Configuring an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created, configuring the Lambda function to create three SageMaker batch transform jobs, one batch transform job for each model for each document, will incur more operational overhead than using a single SageMaker endpoint. Amazon SageMaker batch transform is a service that can process large datasets in batches and store the predictions in Amazon S3. Amazon SageMaker batch transform is not suitable for real-time inference, as it introduces a delay between the request and the response. Moreover, creating three batch transform jobs for each document will increase the complexity and cost of the solution4.
Option C: Deploying each model to its own SageMaker endpoint, configuring an S3 event notification that invokes an AWS Lambda function when new documents are created, configuring the Lambda function to call each endpoint and return the results of each model, will incur more operational overhead than using a single SageMaker endpoint. Deploying each model to its own endpoint will increase the number of resources and endpoints to manage and monitor. Moreover, calling each endpoint separately will increase the latency and network traffic of the solution5.
Option D: Deploying each model to its own SageMaker endpoint, creating three AWS Lambda functions, configuring each Lambda function to call a different endpoint and return the results, configuring three S3 event notifications to invoke the Lambda functions when new documents are created, will incur more operational overhead than using a single SageMaker endpoint and a single Lambda function. Deploying each model to its own endpoint will increase the number of resources and endpoints to manage and monitor. Creating three Lambda functions will increase the complexity and cost of the solution. Configuring three S3 event notifications will increase the number of triggers and destinations to manage and monitor6.
References:
1: Deploying Multiple Models to a Single Endpoint - Amazon SageMaker
2: Configuring Amazon S3 Event Notifications - Amazon Simple Storage Service
3: Invoke an Endpoint - Amazon SageMaker
4: Get Inferences for an Entire Dataset with Batch Transform - Amazon SageMaker
5: Deploy a Model - Amazon SageMaker
6: AWS Lambda

NEW QUESTION # 119
A Machine Learning Specialist is packaging a custom ResNet model into a Docker container so the company can leverage Amazon SageMaker for training. The Specialist is using Amazon EC2 P3 instances to train the model and needs to properly configure the Docker container to leverage the NVIDIA GPUs.
What does the Specialist need to do?

- A. Set the GPU flag in the Amazon SageMaker CreateTrainingJob request body
- B. Build the Docker container to be NVIDIA-Docker compatible.
- C. Bundle the NVIDIA drivers with the Docker image.
- D. Organize the Docker container's file structure to execute on GPU instances.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 120
An insurance company is developing a new device for vehicles that uses a camera to observe drivers' behavior and alert them when they appear distracted The company created approximately 10,000 training images in a controlled environment that a Machine Learning Specialist will use to train and evaluate machine learning models During the model evaluation the Specialist notices that the training error rate diminishes faster as the number of epochs increases and the model is not accurately inferring on the unseen test images Which of the following should be used to resolve this issue? (Select TWO)

- A. Use gradient checking in the model
- B. Add L2 regularization to the model
- C. Make the neural network architecture complex.
- D. Perform data augmentation on the training data
- E. Add vanishing gradient to the model

Answer: D,E

NEW QUESTION # 121
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