Exam AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty Review - Valid AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty Exam Format

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Amazon MLS-C01 (AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty) certification exam is designed for individuals who have a strong understanding of machine learning concepts, techniques, and best practices. AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty Exam is intended to validate an individual's technical expertise in building and deploying machine learning models on the AWS platform. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification is suitable for anyone working with machine learning technologies, including data scientists, developers, and software engineers.

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To prepare for the AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty exam, candidates should have a good understanding of machine learning concepts, algorithms, and techniques. They should also have hands-on experience in building and deploying machine learning models on the AWS platform. Additionally, candidates can take advantage of various study resources such as online courses, practice exams, and AWS whitepapers to enhance their knowledge and skills.

The AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification is an excellent way for individuals to showcase their ML expertise and demonstrate their ability to design and implement ML solutions on the AWS platform. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification is ideal for data scientists, machine learning engineers, and software developers who are looking to advance their career in the field of ML.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions

(Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87
A company is observing low accuracy while training on the default built-in image classification algorithm in Amazon SageMaker. The Data Science team wants to use an Inception neural network architecture instead of a ResNet architecture.
Which of the following will accomplish this? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use custom code in Amazon SageMaker with TensorFlow Estimator to load the model with an Inception network and use this for model training.
- B. Create a support case with the SageMaker team to change the default image classification algorithm to Inception.
- C. Download and apt-get install the inception network code into an Amazon EC2 instance and use this instance as a Jupyter notebook in Amazon SageMaker.
- D. Customize the built-in image classification algorithm to use Inception and use this for model training.
- E. Bundle a Docker container with TensorFlow Estimator loaded with an Inception network and use this for model training.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
The best options to use an Inception neural network architecture instead of a ResNet architecture for image classification in Amazon SageMaker are:
Bundle a Docker container with TensorFlow Estimator loaded with an Inception network and use this for model training. This option allows users to customize the training environment and use any TensorFlow model they want. Users can create a Docker image that contains the TensorFlow Estimator API and the Inception model from the TensorFlow Hub, and push it to Amazon ECR. Then, users can use the SageMaker Estimator class to train the model using the custom Docker image and the training data from Amazon S3.
Use custom code in Amazon SageMaker with TensorFlow Estimator to load the model with an Inception network and use this for model training. This option allows users to use the built-in TensorFlow container provided by SageMaker and write custom code to load and train the Inception model. Users can use the TensorFlow Estimator class to specify the custom code and the training data from Amazon S3. The custom code can use the TensorFlow Hub module to load the Inception model and fine-tune it on the training data.
The other options are not feasible for this scenario because:
Customize the built-in image classification algorithm to use Inception and use this for model training. This option is not possible because the built-in image classification algorithm in SageMaker does not support customizing the neural network architecture. The built-in algorithm only supports ResNet models with different depths and widths.
Create a support case with the SageMaker team to change the default image classification algorithm to Inception. This option is not realistic because the SageMaker team does not provide such a service. Users cannot request the SageMaker team to change the default algorithm or add new algorithms to the built-in ones.
Download and apt-get install the inception network code into an Amazon EC2 instance and use this instance as a Jupyter notebook in Amazon SageMaker. This option is not advisable because it does not leverage the benefits of SageMaker, such as managed training and deployment, distributed training, and automatic model tuning. Users would have to manually install and configure the Inception network code and the TensorFlow framework on the EC2 instance, and run the training and inference code on the same instance, which may not be optimal for performance and scalability.
References:
Use Your Own Algorithms or Models with Amazon SageMaker
Use the SageMaker TensorFlow Serving Container
TensorFlow Hub

NEW QUESTION # 88
A Data Scientist is developing a machine learning model to predict future patient outcomes based on information collected about each patient and their treatment plans. The model should output a continuous value as its prediction. The data available includes labeled outcomes for a set of 4,000 patients. The study was conducted on a group of individuals over the age of 65 who have a particular disease that is known to worsen with age.
Initial models have performed poorly. While reviewing the underlying data, the Data Scientist notices that, out of 4,000 patient observations, there are 450 where the patient age has been input as 0. The other features for these observations appear normal compared to the rest of the sample population.
How should the Data Scientist correct this issue?

- A. Drop the age feature from the dataset and train the model using the rest of the features.
- B. Use k-means clustering to handle missing features.
- C. Replace the age field value for records with a value of 0 with the mean or median value from the dataset.

- D. Drop all records from the dataset where age has been set to 0.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 89
Example Corp has an annual sale event from October to December. The company has sequential sales data from the past 15 years and wants to use Amazon ML to predict the sales for this year's upcoming event. Which method should Example Corp use to split the data into a training dataset and evaluation dataset?

- A. Perform custom cross-validation on the data
- B. Pre-split the data before uploading to Amazon S3
- C. Have Amazon ML split the data randomly.
- D. Have Amazon ML split the data sequentially.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 90
A Machine Learning Specialist is building a supervised model that will evaluate customers' satisfaction with their mobile phone service based on recent usage The model's output should infer whether or not a customer is likely to switch to a competitor in the next 30 days Which of the following modeling techniques should the Specialist use1?

- A. Regression
- B. Anomaly detection
- C. Time-series prediction
- D. Binary classification

Answer: D

Explanation:
The modeling technique that the Machine Learning Specialist should use is binary classification. Binary classification is a type of supervised learning that predicts whether an input belongs to one of two possible classes. In this case, the input is the customer's recent usage data and the output is whether or not the customer is likely to switch to a competitor in the next 30 days. This is a binary outcome, either yes or no, so binary classification is suitable for this problem. The other options are not appropriate for this problem. Time-series prediction is a type of supervised learning that forecasts future values based on past and present data. Anomaly detection is a type of unsupervised learning that identifies outliers or abnormal patterns in the data. Regression is a type of supervised learning that estimates a continuous numerical value based on the input features. References: Binary Classification, Time Series Prediction, Anomaly Detection, Regression

NEW QUESTION # 91
A Machine Learning Specialist is working for a credit card processing company and receives an unbalanced dataset containing credit card transactions. It contains 99,000 valid transactions and 1,000 fraudulent transactions The Specialist is asked to score a model that was run against the dataset The Specialist has been advised that identifying valid transactions is equally as important as identifying fraudulent transactions What metric is BEST suited to score the model?

- A. Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)
- B. Precision
- C. Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC)
- D. Recall

Answer: C

Explanation:
Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC) is a metric that is best suited to score the model for the given scenario.
AUC is a measure of the performance of a binary classifier, such as a model that predicts whether a credit card transaction is valid or fraudulent. AUC is calculated based on the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve, which is a plot that shows the trade-off between the true positive rate (TPR) and the false positive rate (FPR) of the classifier as the decision threshold is varied. The TPR, also known as recall or sensitivity, is the proportion of actual positive cases (fraudulent transactions) that are correctly predicted as positive by the classifier. The FPR, also known as the fall-out, is the proportion of actual negative cases (valid

transactions) that are incorrectly predicted as positive by the classifier. The ROC curve illustrates how well the classifier can distinguish between the two classes, regardless of the class distribution or the error costs. A perfect classifier would have a TPR of 1 and an FPR of 0 for all thresholds, resulting in a ROC curve that goes from the bottom left to the top left and then to the top right of the plot. A random classifier would have a TPR and an FPR that are equal for all thresholds, resulting in a ROC curve that goes from the bottom left to the top right of the plot along the diagonal line. AUC is the area under the ROC curve, and it ranges from 0 to 1. A higher AUC indicates a better classifier, as it means that the classifier has a higher TPR and a lower FPR for all thresholds. AUC is a useful metric for imbalanced classification problems, such as the credit card transaction dataset, because it is insensitive to the class imbalance and the error costs. AUC can capture the overall performance of the classifier across all possible scenarios, and it can be used to compare different classifiers based on their ROC curves.
The other options are not as suitable as AUC for the given scenario for the following reasons:
* Precision: Precision is the proportion of predicted positive cases (fraudulent transactions) that are actually positive. Precision is a useful metric when the cost of a false positive is high, such as in spam detection or medical diagnosis. However, precision is not a good metric for imbalanced classification problems, because it can be misleadingly high when the positive class is rare. For example, a classifier that predicts all transactions as valid would have a precision of 0, but a very high accuracy of 99%.
Precision is also dependent on the decision threshold and the error costs, which may vary for different scenarios.
* Recall: Recall is the same as the TPR, and it is the proportion of actual positive cases (fraudulent transactions) that are correctly predicted as positive by the classifier. Recall is a useful metric when the cost of a false negative is high, such as in fraud detection or cancer diagnosis. However, recall is not a good metric for imbalanced classification problems, because it can be misleadingly low when the positive class is rare. For example, a classifier that predicts all transactions as fraudulent would have a recall of 1, but a very low accuracy of 1%. Recall is also dependent on the decision threshold and the error costs, which may vary for different scenarios.
* Root Mean Square Error (RMSE): RMSE is a metric that measures the average difference between the predicted and the actual values. RMSE is a useful metric for regression problems, where the goal is to predict a continuous value, such as the price of a house or the temperature of a city. However, RMSE is not a good metric for classification problems, where the goal is to predict a discrete value, such as the class label of a transaction. RMSE is not meaningful for classification problems, because it does not capture the accuracy or the error costs of the predictions.
ROC Curve and AUC
How and When to Use ROC Curves and Precision-Recall Curves for Classification in Python Precision-Recall Root Mean Squared Error

NEW QUESTION # 92
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