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Achieving the Amazon MLS-C01 certification is an excellent way for professionals to demonstrate their expertise in machine learning and to advance their careers. It is also a valuable credential for organizations that are looking to hire skilled professionals in the field of machine learning. By becoming certified in Amazon MLS-C01, candidates can show their dedication to staying current with the latest trends and technologies in the rapidly evolving field of machine learning.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q314-Q319):

NEW QUESTION # 314

A company wants to enhance audits for its machine learning (ML) systems. The auditing system must be able to perform metadata analysis on the features that the ML models use. The audit solution must generate a report that analyzes the metadata. The solution also must be able to set the data sensitivity and authorship of features.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Use Amazon SageMaker Features Store to apply custom algorithms to analyze the feature-level metadata that the company requires. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table to store feature-level metadata. Use Amazon QuickSight to analyze the metadata.
- B. Use Amazon SageMaker Feature Store to set feature groups for the current features that the ML models use. Assign the required metadata for each feature. Use SageMaker Studio to analyze the metadata.
- C. Use Amazon SageMaker Feature Store to select the features. Create a data flow to perform feature-level metadata analysis. Create an Amazon DynamoDB table to store feature-level metadata. Use Amazon QuickSight to analyze the metadata.
- **D. Use Amazon SageMaker Feature Store to set feature groups for the current features that the ML models use. Assign the required metadata for each feature. Use Amazon QuickSight to analyze the metadata.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The solution that will meet the requirements with the least development effort is to use Amazon SageMaker Feature Store to set feature groups for the current features that the ML models use, assign the required metadata for each feature, and use Amazon QuickSight to analyze the metadata. This solution can leverage the existing AWS services and features to perform feature-level metadata analysis and reporting.

Amazon SageMaker Feature Store is a fully managed, purpose-built repository to store, update, search, and share machine learning (ML) features. The service provides feature management capabilities such as enabling easy feature reuse, low latency serving, time travel, and ensuring consistency between features used in training and inference workflows. A feature group is a logical grouping of ML features whose organization and structure is defined by a feature group schema. A feature group schema consists of a list of feature definitions, each of which specifies the name, type, and metadata of a feature. The metadata can include information such as data sensitivity, authorship, description, and parameters. The metadata can help make features discoverable, understandable, and traceable. Amazon SageMaker Feature Store allows users to set feature groups for the current features that the ML models use, and assign the required metadata for each feature using the AWS SDK for Python (Boto3), AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or Amazon SageMaker Studio1.

Amazon QuickSight is a fully managed, serverless business intelligence service that makes it easy to create and publish interactive dashboards that include ML insights. Amazon QuickSight can connect to various data sources, such as Amazon S3, Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon SageMaker Feature Store, and analyze the data using standard SQL or built-in ML-powered analytics. Amazon QuickSight can also create rich visualizations and reports that can be accessed from any device, and securely shared with anyone inside or outside an organization. Amazon QuickSight can be used to analyze the metadata of the features stored in Amazon SageMaker Feature Store, and generate a report that summarizes the metadata analysis2.

The other options are either more complex or less effective than the proposed solution. Using Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler to select the features and create a data flow to perform feature-level metadata analysis would require additional steps and resources, and may not capture all the metadata attributes that the company requires. Creating an Amazon DynamoDB table to store feature-level metadata would introduce redundancy and inconsistency, as the metadata is already stored in Amazon SageMaker Feature Store. Using SageMaker Studio to analyze the metadata would not generate a report that can be easily shared and accessed by the company.

References:

1: Amazon SageMaker Feature Store - Amazon Web Services

2: Amazon QuickSight - Business Intelligence Service - Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION # 315

A Machine Learning Specialist is developing a custom video recommendation model for an application. The dataset used to train this model is very large with millions of data points and is hosted in an Amazon S3 bucket. The Specialist wants to avoid loading all of this data onto an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance because it would take hours to move and will exceed the attached 5 GB Amazon EBS volume on the notebook instance.

Which approach allows the Specialist to use all the data to train the model?

- A. Load a smaller subset of the data into the SageMaker notebook and train locally. Confirm that the training code is executing and the model parameters seem reasonable. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance with an AWS Deep Learning AMI and attach the S3 bucket to train the full dataset.
- **B. Load a smaller subset of the data into the SageMaker notebook and train locally. Confirm that the training code is executing and the model parameters seem reasonable. Initiate a SageMaker training job using the full dataset from the S3 bucket using Pipe input mode.**
- C. Use AWS Glue to train a model using a small subset of the data to confirm that the data will be compatible with Amazon SageMaker. Initiate a SageMaker training job using the full dataset from the S3 bucket using Pipe input mode.
- D. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance with an AWS Deep Learning AMI and attach the S3 bucket to the instance. Train on a small amount of the data to verify the training code and hyperparameters. Go back to Amazon SageMaker and train using the full dataset.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pipe input mode is a feature of Amazon SageMaker that allows streaming large datasets from Amazon S3 directly to the training algorithm without downloading them to the local disk. This reduces the startup time, disk space, and cost of training jobs. Pipe input mode is supported by most of the built-in algorithms and can also be used with custom training algorithms. To use Pipe input mode, the data needs to be in a binary format such as protobuf recordIO or TFRecord. The training code needs to use the `PipeModeDataset` class to read the data from the named pipe provided by SageMaker. To verify that the training code and the model parameters are working as expected, it is recommended to train locally on a smaller subset of the data before launching a full-scale training job on SageMaker. This approach is faster and more efficient than the other options, which involve either downloading the full dataset to an EC2 instance or using AWS Glue, which is not designed for training machine learning models. References:

Using Pipe input mode for Amazon SageMaker algorithms

Using Pipe Mode with Your Own Algorithms

`PipeModeDataset` Class

NEW QUESTION # 316

A Data Scientist needs to analyze employment data. The dataset contains approximately 10 million observations on people across 10 different features. During the preliminary analysis, the Data Scientist notices that income and age distributions are not normal. While income levels show a right skew as expected, with fewer individuals having a higher income, the age distribution also shows a right skew, with fewer older individuals participating in the workforce.

Which feature transformations can the Data Scientist apply to fix the incorrectly skewed data? (Choose two.)

- A. Logarithmic transformation
- **B. Numerical value binning**
- C. High-degree polynomial transformation
- D. One hot encoding
- **E. Cross-validation**

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 317

A company is using Amazon SageMaker to build a machine learning (ML) model to predict customer churn based on customer call transcripts. Audio files from customer calls are located in an on-premises VoIP system that has petabytes of recorded calls. The on-premises infrastructure has high-velocity networking and connects to the company's AWS infrastructure through a VPN connection over a 100 Mbps connection.

The company has an algorithm for transcribing customer calls that requires GPUs for inference. The company wants to store these transcriptions in an Amazon S3 bucket in the AWS Cloud for model development.

Which solution should an ML specialist use to deliver the transcriptions to the S3 bucket as quickly as possible?

- A. Order and use an AWS Snowball Edge Compute Optimized device with an NVIDIA Tesla module to run the transcription algorithm. Use AWS DataSync to send the resulting transcriptions to the transcription S3 bucket.
- B. Order and use AWS Outposts to run the transcription algorithm on GPU-based Amazon EC2 instances. Store the resulting transcriptions in the transcription S3 bucket.
- C. Order and use an AWS Snowcone device with Amazon EC2 Inf1 instances to run the transcription algorithm. Use AWS DataSync to send the resulting transcriptions to the transcription S3 bucket.
- D. Use AWS DataSync to ingest the audio files to Amazon S3. Create an AWS Lambda function to run the transcription algorithm on the audio files when they are uploaded to Amazon S3. Configure the function to write the resulting transcriptions to the transcription S3 bucket.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 318

A machine learning (ML) specialist is using the Amazon SageMaker DeepAR forecasting algorithm to train a model on CPU-based Amazon EC2 On-Demand instances. The model currently takes multiple hours to train. The ML specialist wants to decrease the training time of the model.

Which approaches will meet this requirement? (SELECT TWO)

- A. Configure model auto scaling dynamically to adjust the number of instances automatically.
- B. Replace CPU-based EC2 instances with GPU-based EC2 instances.
- C. Use multiple training instances.
- D. Use a pre-trained version of the model. Run incremental training.
- E. Replace On-Demand Instances with Spot Instances

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

The best approaches to decrease the training time of the model are C and D, because they can improve the computational efficiency and parallelization of the training process. These approaches have the following benefits:

C: Replacing CPU-based EC2 instances with GPU-based EC2 instances can speed up the training of the DeepAR algorithm, as it can leverage the parallel processing power of GPUs to perform matrix operations and gradient computations faster than CPUs¹².

The DeepAR algorithm supports GPU-based EC2 instances such as ml.p2 and ml.p3³.

D: Using multiple training instances can also reduce the training time of the DeepAR algorithm, as it can distribute the workload across multiple nodes and perform data parallelism⁴. The DeepAR algorithm supports distributed training with multiple CPU-based or GPU-based EC2 instances³.

The other options are not effective or relevant, because they have the following drawbacks:

A: Replacing On-Demand Instances with Spot Instances can reduce the cost of the training, but not necessarily the time, as Spot Instances are subject to interruption and availability⁵. Moreover, the DeepAR algorithm does not support checkpointing, which means that the training cannot resume from the last saved state if the Spot Instance is terminated³.

B: Configuring model auto scaling dynamically to adjust the number of instances automatically is not applicable, as this feature is only available for inference endpoints, not for training jobs⁶.

E: Using a pre-trained version of the model and running incremental training is not possible, as the DeepAR algorithm does not support incremental training or transfer learning³. The DeepAR algorithm requires a full retraining of the model whenever new data is added or the hyperparameters are changed⁷.

References:

1: GPU vs CPU: What Matters Most for Machine Learning? | by Louis (What's AI) Bouchard | Towards Data Science

2: How GPUs Accelerate Machine Learning Training | NVIDIA Developer Blog

3: DeepAR Forecasting Algorithm - Amazon SageMaker

4: Distributed Training - Amazon SageMaker

5: Managed Spot Training - Amazon SageMaker

6: Automatic Scaling - Amazon SageMaker

7: How the DeepAR Algorithm Works - Amazon SageMaker

NEW QUESTION # 319

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