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## Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

### NEW QUESTION # 68

A retail company intends to use machine learning to categorize new products A labeled dataset of current products was provided to the Data Science team The dataset includes 1 200 products The labeled dataset has 15 features for each product such as title dimensions, weight, and price Each product is labeled as belonging to one of six categories such as books, games, electronics, and movies.

Which model should be used for categorizing new products using the provided dataset for training?

- A. A regression forest where the number of trees is set equal to the number of product categories
- B. A DeepAR forecasting model based on a recurrent neural network (RNN)
- C. An XGBoost model where the objective parameter is set to multi: softmax
- D. A deep convolutional neural network (CNN) with a softmax activation function for the last layer

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 69

A credit card company wants to identify fraudulent transactions in real time. A data scientist builds a machine learning model for this purpose. The transactional data is captured and stored in Amazon S3. The historic data is already labeled with two classes: fraud (positive) and fair transactions (negative). The data scientist removes all the missing data and builds a classifier by using the XGBoost algorithm in Amazon SageMaker. The model produces the following results:

- \* True positive rate (TPR): 0.700
- \* False negative rate (FNR): 0.300
- \* True negative rate (TNR): 0.977
- \* False positive rate (FPR): 0.023
- \* Overall accuracy: 0.949

Which solution should the data scientist use to improve the performance of the model?

- A. Apply the Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) on the majority class in the training dataset. Retrain the model with the updated training data.
- B. Undersample the minority class.
- C. Oversample the majority class.
- **D. Apply the Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) on the minority class in the training dataset. Retrain the model with the updated training data.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The solution that the data scientist should use to improve the performance of the model is to apply the Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) on the minority class in the training dataset, and retrain the model with the updated training data. This solution can address the problem of class imbalance in the dataset, which can affect the model's ability to learn from the rare but important positive class (fraud).

Class imbalance is a common issue in machine learning, especially for classification tasks. It occurs when one class (usually the positive or target class) is significantly underrepresented in the dataset compared to the other class (usually the negative or non-target class). For example, in the credit card fraud detection problem, the positive class (fraud) is much less frequent than the negative class (fair transactions). This can cause the model to be biased towards the majority class, and fail to capture the characteristics and patterns of the minority class. As a result, the model may have a high overall accuracy, but a low recall or true positive rate for the minority class, which means it misses many fraudulent transactions.

SMOTE is a technique that can help mitigate the class imbalance problem by generating synthetic samples for the minority class. SMOTE works by finding the k-nearest neighbors of each minority class instance, and randomly creating new instances along the line segments connecting them. This way, SMOTE can increase the number and diversity of the minority class instances, without duplicating or losing any information. By applying SMOTE on the minority class in the training dataset, the data scientist can balance the classes and improve the model's performance on the positive class.

The other options are either ineffective or counterproductive. Applying SMOTE on the majority class would not balance the classes, but increase the imbalance and the size of the dataset. Undersampling the minority class would reduce the number of instances available for the model to learn from, and potentially lose some important information. Oversampling the majority class would also increase the imbalance and the size of the dataset, and introduce redundancy and overfitting.

References:

1: SMOTE for Imbalanced Classification with Python - Machine Learning Mastery

## NEW QUESTION # 70

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. Replace On-Demand Instances with Spot Instances
- E. Use a pre-trained version of the model. Run incremental training.

**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 CPUs<sup>12</sup>. The DeepAR algorithm supports GPU-based EC2 instances such as ml.p2 and ml.p3<sup>3</sup>.

\* 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 parallelism<sup>4</sup>. The DeepAR algorithm supports distributed training with multiple CPU-based or GPU-based EC2 instances<sup>3</sup>.

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 availability<sup>5</sup>. 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 terminated<sup>3</sup>.

\* 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 jobs<sup>6</sup>.

\* 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 learning<sup>3</sup>. The DeepAR algorithm requires a full retraining of the model whenever new data is added or the hyperparameters are changed<sup>7</sup>.

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 # 71

A Machine Learning Specialist needs to be able to ingest streaming data and store it in Apache Parquet files for exploration and analysis.

Which of the following services would both ingest and store this data in the correct format?

- A. AWS DMS
- **B. Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose**
- C. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics
- D. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION # 72

A Data Scientist received a set of insurance records, each consisting of a record ID, the final outcome among 200 categories, and the date of the final outcome. Some partial information on claim contents is also provided, but only for a few of the 200 categories. For each outcome category, there are hundreds of records distributed over the past 3 years. The Data Scientist wants to predict how many claims to expect in each category from month to month, a few months in advance.

What type of machine learning model should be used?

- A. Classification with supervised learning of the categories for which partial information on claim contents is provided, and forecasting using claim IDs and timestamps for all other categories.
- B. Reinforcement learning using claim IDs and timestamps where the agent will identify how many claims in each category to expect from month to month.
- C. Classification month-to-month using supervised learning of the 200 categories based on claim contents.
- **D. Forecasting using claim IDs and timestamps to identify how many claims in each category to expect from month to month.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

Forecasting is a type of machine learning model that predicts future values of a target variable based on historical data and other features. Forecasting is suitable for problems that involve time-series data, such as the number of claims in each category from month to month. Forecasting can handle multiple categories of the target variable, as well as missing or partial information on some features. Therefore, option C is the best choice for the given problem.

Option A is incorrect because classification is a type of machine learning model that assigns a label to an input based on predefined

categories. Classification is not suitable for predicting continuous or numerical values, such as the number of claims in each category from month to month. Moreover, classification requires sufficient and complete information on the features that are relevant to the target variable, which is not the case for the given problem. Option B is incorrect because reinforcement learning is a type of machine learning model that learns from its own actions and rewards in an interactive environment. Reinforcement learning is not suitable for problems that involve historical data and do not require an agent to take actions. Option D is incorrect because it combines two different types of machine learning models, which is unnecessary and inefficient. Moreover, classification is not suitable for predicting the number of claims in some categories, as explained in option A.

References:

Forecasting | AWS Solutions for Machine Learning (AI/ML) | AWS Solutions Library Time Series Forecasting Service - Amazon Forecast - Amazon Web Services Amazon Forecast: Guide to Predicting Future Outcomes - Onica Amazon Launches What-If Analyses for Machine Learning Forecasting ...

## NEW QUESTION # 73

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