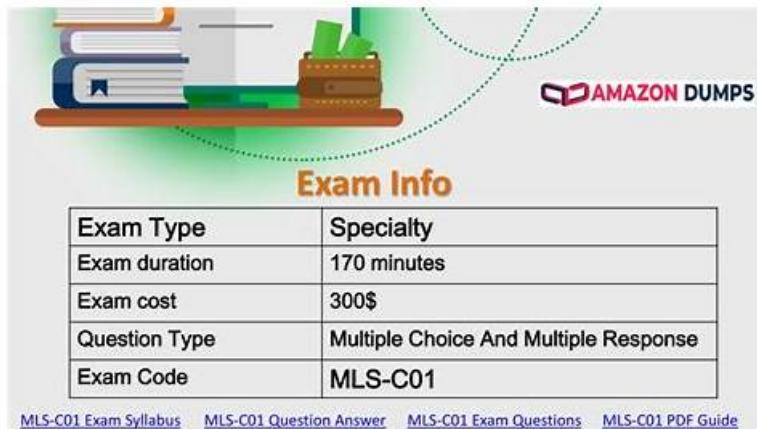


# Latest MLS-C01 Exam Tips, MLS-C01 Latest Braindumps Files



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Question Type	Multiple Choice And Multiple Response
Exam Code	MLS-C01

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Amazon MLS-C01 (AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty) Certification Exam is a highly sought-after certification that recognizes a person's skills and knowledge in the field of machine learning on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. MLS-C01 exam is intended for IT professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in designing, deploying and managing machine learning solutions on AWS.

The AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty exam is one of the most sought-after certifications in the field of machine learning. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification is offered by Amazon Web Services (AWS), which is one of the leading cloud computing providers in the world. The AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty certification is designed to validate the skills and knowledge of professionals who are interested in working with machine learning services on the AWS platform.

>> Latest MLS-C01 Exam Tips <<

## MLS-C01 Latest Braindumps Files | MLS-C01 Latest Dumps Pdf

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## What Is Audience for AWS Machine Learning Specialty Certification?

The AWS Certified Machine Learning Specialty certificate is intended for programmers, data scientists, and other candidates passionate about machine learning who want to learn how to use the benefits of artificial intelligence capabilities on the AWS platform. The training process necessary for obtaining this certification helps examinees develop the right skills to build, train, and deploy machine learning models using advanced AWS Cloud services. Candidates can achieve this certificate by obtaining the passing score in MLS-C01 Exam. Even though this test doesn't have any mandatory requirements, the vendor recommends that candidates should have previous knowledge of certain topics. A successful applicant is one who has between 1 to 2 years of practical experience in developing, running and architecting ML and deep learning workloads on the AWS Cloud. Also, it would be helpful if the candidate would have prior experience performing basic hyperparameter optimization and know how to follow model-

training and operational best practices.

## Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

### NEW QUESTION # 42

A machine learning (ML) specialist is developing a model for a company. The model will classify and predict sequences of objects that are displayed in a video. The ML specialist decides to use a hybrid architecture that consists of a convolutional neural network (CNN) followed by a classifier three-layer recurrent neural network (RNN).

The company developed a similar model previously but trained the model to classify a different set of objects.

The ML specialist wants to save time by using the previously trained model and adapting the model for the current use case and set of objects.

Which combination of steps will accomplish this goal with the LEAST amount of effort? (Select TWO.)

- A. Reinitialize the weights of the last fully connected layer of the CNN. Retrain the CNN on the classification task by using the new set of objects.
- B. Reinitialize the weights of the entire RNN. Retrain the entire model on the prediction task by using the new set of objects.
- C. Reinitialize the weights of the entire network. Retrain the entire network on the prediction task by using the new set of objects.
- D. Reinitialize the weights of the last layer of the RNN. Retrain the entire model on the prediction task by using the new set of objects.
- E. Reinitialize the weights of the entire CNN. Retrain the CNN on the classification task by using the new set of objects.

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

To adapt a previously trained model to a new but related task efficiently, the best practice is to leverage transfer learning. This involves retaining the learned features from the earlier model and only retraining the final layers to accommodate the new classification categories.

In the context of a hybrid architecture combining a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN):

\* CNN Component: The CNN is responsible for extracting spatial features from video frames. Since the early layers of a CNN capture generic features like edges and textures, they are often transferable across tasks. Therefore, only the last fully connected layer, which maps these features to specific object classes, needs to be reinitialized and retrained for the new set of objects.

\* RNN Component: The RNN handles the temporal dynamics of the sequence data. Similar to the CNN, the earlier layers of the RNN capture general sequence patterns. Thus, reinitializing and retraining only the last layer of the RNN allows the model to adapt to the new prediction task without the need to retrain the entire network.

This approach minimizes training time and computational resources while effectively adapting the model to new tasks.

### NEW QUESTION # 43

A company is using Amazon Polly to translate plaintext documents to speech for automated company announcements. However, company acronyms are being mispronounced in the current documents. How should a Machine Learning Specialist address this issue for future documents?

- A. Convert current documents to SSML with pronunciation tags
- B. Use Amazon Lex to preprocess the text files for pronunciation
- C. Create an appropriate pronunciation lexicon.
- D. Output speech marks to guide in pronunciation

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A pronunciation lexicon is a file that defines how words or phrases should be pronounced by Amazon Polly. A lexicon can help customize the speech output for words that are uncommon, foreign, or have multiple pronunciations. A lexicon must conform to the Pronunciation Lexicon Specification (PLS) standard and can be stored in an AWS region using the Amazon Polly API. To use a lexicon for synthesizing speech, the lexicon name must be specified in the <speak> SSML tag. For example, the following lexicon defines how to pronounce the acronym W3C:

```
<lexicon version="1.0" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2005/01/pronunciation-lexicon" alphabet="ipa" xml:lang="en-US"> <lexeme>
<grapheme>W3C</grapheme> <alias>World Wide Web Consortium</alias> </lexeme> </lexicon>
```

To use this lexicon, the text input must include the following SSML tag:

<speak version="1.1" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2001/10/synthesis" xml:lang="en-US"> <voice name="Joanna"> <lexicon name="w3c\_lexicon"/> The <say-as interpret-as="characters">W3C</say-as> is an international community that develops open standards to ensure the long-term growth of the Web. </voice> </speak> References:  
Customize pronunciation using lexicons in Amazon Polly: A blog post that explains how to use lexicons for creating custom pronunciations.  
Managing Lexicons: A documentation page that describes how to store and retrieve lexicons using the Amazon Polly API.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

A Machine Learning Engineer is preparing a data frame for a supervised learning task with the Amazon SageMaker Linear Learner algorithm. The ML Engineer notices the target label classes are highly imbalanced and multiple feature columns contain missing values. The proportion of missing values across the entire data frame is less than 5%.

What should the ML Engineer do to minimize bias due to missing values?

- A. Delete observations that contain missing values because these represent less than 5% of the data.
- B. For each feature, approximate the missing values using supervised learning based on other features.
- C. Replace each missing value by the mean or median across non-missing values in the same column.
- D. Replace each missing value by the mean or median across non-missing values in same row.

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

Use supervised learning to predict missing values based on the values of other features. Different supervised learning approaches might have different performances, but any properly implemented supervised learning approach should provide the same or better approximation than mean or median approximation, as proposed in responses A and C.  
Supervised learning applied to the imputation of missing values is an active field of research.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

A Machine Learning Specialist is building a prediction model for a large number of features using linear models, such as linear regression and logistic regression. During exploratory data analysis the Specialist observes that many features are highly correlated with each other. This may make the model unstable. What should be done to reduce the impact of having such a large number of features?

- A. Apply the Pearson correlation coefficient
- B. Use matrix multiplication on highly correlated features.
- C. Perform one-hot encoding on highly correlated features
- D. Create a new feature space using principal component analysis (PCA)

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

Principal component analysis (PCA) is an unsupervised machine learning algorithm that attempts to reduce the dimensionality (number of features) within a dataset while still retaining as much information as possible.

This is done by finding a new set of features called components, which are composites of the original features that are uncorrelated with one another. They are also constrained so that the first component accounts for the largest possible variability in the data, the second component the second most variability, and so on. By using PCA, the impact of having a large number of features that are highly correlated with each other can be reduced, as the new feature space will have fewer dimensions and less redundancy. This can make the linear models more stable and less prone to overfitting. References:

\* Principal Component Analysis (PCA) Algorithm - Amazon SageMaker

\* Perform a large-scale principal component analysis faster using Amazon SageMaker | AWS Machine Learning Blog

\* Machine Learning- Principal Component Analysis | i2tutorials

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

A manufacturing company has a large set of labeled historical sales data. The manufacturer would like to predict how many units of a particular part should be produced each quarter. Which machine learning approach should be used to solve this problem?

- A. Linear regression
- B. Random Cut Forest (RCF)

- C. Principal component analysis (PCA)
- D. Logistic regression

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

Linear regression is a machine learning approach that can be used to solve this problem. Linear regression is a supervised learning technique that can model the relationship between one or more input variables (features) and an output variable (target). In this case, the input variables could be the historical sales data of the part, such as the quarter, the demand, the price, the inventory, etc. The output variable could be the number of units to be produced for the part. Linear regression can learn the coefficients (weights) of the input variables that best fit the output variable, and then use them to make predictions for new data. Linear regression is suitable for problems that involve continuous and numeric output variables, such as predicting house prices, stock prices, or sales volumes.

## References:

AWS Machine Learning Specialty Exam Guide

## Linear Regression

## NEW QUESTION # 47

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