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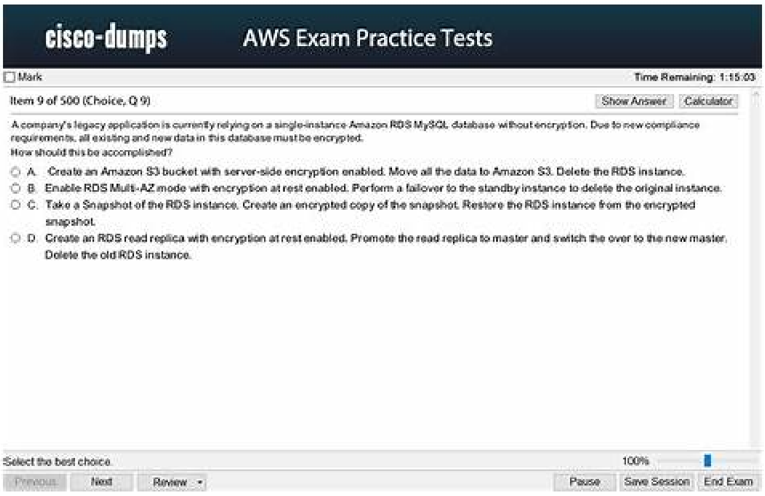

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Amazon AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty (AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty) certification exam is designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in machine learning on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification is intended for individuals with a strong background in data and machine learning, and it validates their ability to design, implement, and deploy machine learning models on AWS.

Amazon AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty (AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty) Exam is a certification exam designed for individuals who want to demonstrate their proficiency in building, deploying, and maintaining machine learning solutions on the Amazon Web Services (AWS) platform. AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty exam is intended for candidates who have experience in developing, implementing, and maintaining cloud-based machine learning solutions using AWS services.

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AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty Test Collection - Latest AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty Exam Pattern

With the advent of the era of knowledge-based economy, a man without a sound academic background can hardly accomplish anything. But it is not an uncommon phenomenon that many people become successful without a good education. People can achieve great success without an outstanding education and that the AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty qualifications a successful person needs can be acquired through the study to get some professional certifications. So it cannot be denied that suitable AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty study materials do help you a lot; thus we strongly recommend our AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty study materials for several following reasons.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
A manufacturing company uses machine learning (ML) models to detect quality issues. The models use images that are taken of the company's product at the end of each production step. The company has thousands of machines at the production site that generate one image per second on average.

The company ran a successful pilot with a single manufacturing machine. For the pilot, ML specialists used an industrial PC that ran AWS IoT Greengrass with a long-running AWS Lambda function that uploaded the images to Amazon S3. The uploaded images invoked a Lambda function that was written in Python to perform inference by using an Amazon SageMaker endpoint that ran a custom model. The inference results were forwarded back to a web service that was hosted at the production site to prevent faulty products from being shipped.
The company scaled the solution out to all manufacturing machines by installing similarly configured industrial PCs on each production machine. However, latency for predictions increased beyond acceptable limits. Analysis shows that the internet connection is at its capacity limit.
How can the company resolve this issue MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Deploy the Lambda function and the ML models onto the AWS IoT Greengrass core that is running on the industrial PCs that are installed on each machine. Extend the long-running Lambda function that runs on AWS IoT Greengrass to invoke the Lambda function with the captured images and run the inference on the edge component that forwards the results directly to the web service.
- B. Use auto scaling for SageMaker. Set up an AWS Direct Connect connection between the production site and the nearest AWS Region. Use the Direct Connect connection to upload the images.
- C. Set up a 10 Gbps AWS Direct Connect connection between the production site and the nearest AWS Region. Use the Direct Connect connection to upload the images. Increase the size of the instances and the number of instances that are used by the SageMaker endpoint.
- D. Extend the long-running Lambda function that runs on AWS IoT Greengrass to compress the images and upload the compressed files to Amazon S3. Decompress the files by using a separate Lambda function that invokes the existing Lambda function to run the inference pipeline.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 58
A technology startup is using complex deep neural networks and GPU compute to recommend the company's products to its existing customers based upon each customer's habits and interactions. The solution currently pulls each dataset from an Amazon S3 bucket before loading the data into a TensorFlow model pulled from the company's Git repository that runs locally. This job then runs for several hours while continually outputting its progress to the same S3 bucket. The job can be paused, restarted, and continued at any time in the event of a failure, and is run from a central queue.
Senior managers are concerned about the complexity of the solution's resource management and the costs involved in repeating the process regularly. They ask for the workload to be automated so it runs once a week, starting Monday and completing by the close of business Friday.
Which architecture should be used to scale the solution at the lowest cost?

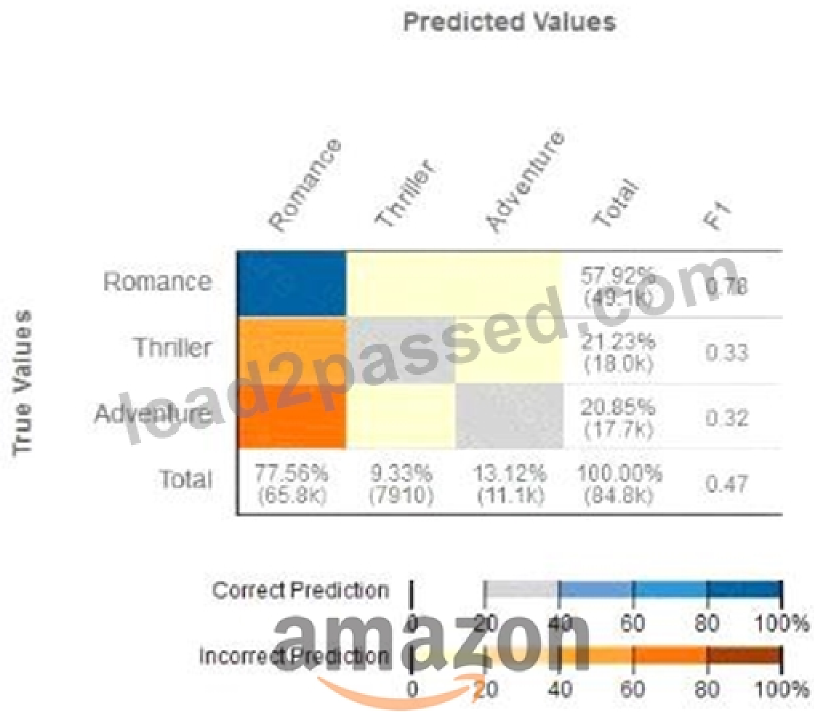
- A. Implement the solution using Amazon ECS running on Spot Instances and schedule the task using the ECS service scheduler
- B. Implement the solution using a low-cost GPU-compatible Amazon EC2 instance and use the AWS Instance Scheduler to schedule the task
- C. Implement the solution using AWS Deep Learning Containers and run the container as a job using AWS Batch on a GPU-compatible Spot Instance
- D. Implement the solution using AWS Deep Learning Containers, run the workload using AWS Fargate running on Spot Instances, and then schedule the task using the built-in task scheduler

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best architecture to scale the solution at the lowest cost is to implement the solution using AWS Deep Learning Containers and run the container as a job using AWS Batch on a GPU-compatible Spot Instance.
This option has the following advantages:
* AWS Deep Learning Containers: These are Docker images that are pre-installed and optimized with popular deep learning frameworks such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, and MXNet. They can be easily deployed on Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, Amazon EKS, and AWS Fargate. They can also be integrated with AWS Batch to run containerized batch jobs. Using AWS Deep Learning Containers can simplify the setup and configuration of the deep learning environment and reduce the complexity of the resource management.
* AWS Batch: This is a fully managed service that enables you to run batch computing workloads on AWS. You can define compute environments, job queues, and job definitions to run your batch jobs.
You can also use AWS Batch to automatically provision compute resources based on the requirements of the batch jobs. You can specify the type and quantity of the compute resources, such as GPU instances, and the maximum price you are willing to pay for

them. You can also use AWS Batch to monitor the status and progress of your batch jobs and handle any failures or interruptions.
* GPU-compatible Spot Instance: This is an Amazon EC2 instance that uses a spare compute capacity that is available at a lower price than the On-Demand price. You can use Spot Instances to run your deep learning training jobs at a lower cost, as long as you are flexible about when your instances run and how long they run. You can also use Spot Instances with AWS Batch to automatically launch and terminate instances based on the availability and price of the Spot capacity. You can also use Spot Instances with Amazon EBS volumes to store your datasets, checkpoints, and logs, and attach them to your instances when they are launched. This way, you can preserve your data and resume your training even if your instances are interrupted.
References:
* AWS Deep Learning Containers
* AWS Batch
* Amazon EC2 Spot Instances
* Using Amazon EBS Volumes with Amazon EC2 Spot Instances

NEW QUESTION # 59
Given the following confusion matrix for a movie classification model, what is the true class frequency for Romance and the predicted class frequency for Adventure?



- A. The true class frequency for Romance is 57.92% and the predicted class frequency for Adventure is 1312%
- B. The true class frequency for Romance is 77.56% * 0.78 and the predicted class frequency for Adventure is 20 85% ' 0.32
- C. The true class frequency for Romance is 77.56% and the predicted class frequency for Adventure is 20 85%
- D. The true class frequency for Romance is 0 78 and the predicted class frequency for Adventure is (0 47 - 0.32).

Answer: A

Explanation:
The true class frequency for Romance is the percentage of movies that are actually Romance out of all the movies. This can be calculated by dividing the sum of the true values for Romance by the total number of movies. The predicted class frequency for Adventure is the percentage of movies that are predicted to be Adventure out of all the movies. This can be calculated by dividing the sum of the predicted values for Adventure by the total number of movies. Based on the confusion matrix, the true class frequency for Romance is 57.92% and the predicted class frequency for Adventure is 13.12%. References: Confusion Matrix, Classification Metrics

NEW QUESTION # 60
A company has set up and deployed its machine learning (ML) model into production with an endpoint using Amazon SageMaker hosting services. The ML team has configured automatic scaling for its SageMaker instances to support workload changes. During testing, the team notices that additional instances are being launched before the new instances are ready. This behavior needs to change as soon as possible.
How can the ML team solve this issue?

- A. Increase the cooldown period for the scale-out activity.
- B. Set up Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda to trigger the SageMaker inference endpoint.
- C. Replace the current endpoint with a multi-model endpoint using SageMaker.
- D. Decrease the cooldown period for the scale-in activity. Increase the configured maximum capacity of instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct solution for changing the scaling behavior of the SageMaker instances is to increase the cooldown period for the scale-out activity. The cooldown period is the amount of time, in seconds, after a scaling activity completes before another scaling activity can start. By increasing the cooldown period for the scale-out activity, the ML team can ensure that the new instances are ready before launching additional instances. This will prevent over-scaling and reduce costs1 The other options are incorrect because they either do not solve the issue or require unnecessary steps. For example:
Option A decreases the cooldown period for the scale-in activity and increases the configured maximum capacity of instances. This option does not address the issue of launching additional instances before the new instances are ready. It may also cause under-scaling and performance degradation.
Option B replaces the current endpoint with a multi-model endpoint using SageMaker. A multi-model endpoint is an endpoint that can host multiple models using a single endpoint. It does not affect the scaling behavior of the SageMaker instances. It also requires creating a new endpoint and updating the application code to use it2 Option C sets up Amazon API Gateway and AWS Lambda to trigger the SageMaker inference endpoint.
Amazon API Gateway is a service that allows users to create, publish, maintain, monitor, and secure APIs. AWS Lambda is a service that lets users run code without provisioning or managing servers.
These services do not affect the scaling behavior of the SageMaker instances. They also require creating and configuring additional resources and services34 References:
1: Automatic Scaling - Amazon SageMaker
2: Create a Multi-Model Endpoint - Amazon SageMaker
3: Amazon API Gateway - Amazon Web Services
4: AWS Lambda - Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION # 61
An online delivery company wants to choose the fastest courier for each delivery at the moment an order is placed. The company wants to implement this feature for existing users and new users of its application. Data scientists have trained separate models with XGBoost for this purpose, and the models are stored in Amazon S3. There is one model fof each city where the company operates.
The engineers are hosting these models in Amazon EC2 for responding to the web client requests, with one instance for each model, but the instances have only a 5% utilization in CPU and memory, ...operation engineers want to avoid managing unnecessary resources.
Which solution will enable the company to achieve its goal with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Prepare a Docker container based on the prebuilt images in Amazon SageMaker. Replace the existing instances with separate SageMaker endpoints. one for each city where the company operates. Invoke the endpoints from the web client, specifying the URL and EndpomtName parameter according to the city of each request.
- B. Create an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance for pulling all the models from Amazon S3 using the boto3 library. Remove the existing instances and use the notebook to perform a SageMaker batch transform for performing inferences offline for all the possible users in all the cities. Store the results in different files in Amazon S3. Point the web client to the files.
- C. Keep only a single EC2 instance for hosting all the models. Install a model server in the instance and load each model by pulling it from Amazon S3. Integrate the instance with the web client using Amazon API Gateway for responding to the requests in real time, specifying the target resource according to the city of each request.
- D. Prepare an Amazon SageMaker Docker container based on the open-source multi-model server. Remove the existing instances and create a multi-model endpoint in SageMaker instead, pointing to the S3 bucket containing all the models Invoke the endpoint from the web client at runtime, specifying the TargetModel parameter according to the city of each request.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best solution for this scenario is to use a multi-model endpoint in Amazon SageMaker, which allows hosting multiple models on the same endpoint and invoking them dynamically at runtime. This way, the company can reduce the operational overhead of managing multiple EC2 instances and model servers, and leverage the scalability, security, and performance of SageMaker hosting services. By using a multi-model endpoint, the company can also save on hosting costs by improving endpoint utilization and paying only for the models that are loaded in memory and the API calls that are made. To use a multi-model endpoint, the company needs to prepare a Docker container based on the open-source multi-model server, which is a framework-agnostic library that supports loading and serving multiple models from Amazon S3. The company can then create a multi-model endpoint in SageMaker, pointing to the S3 bucket containing all the models, and invoke the endpoint from the web client at runtime, specifying the TargetModel parameter according to the city of each request. This solution also enables the company to add or remove models from the S3 bucket without redeploying the endpoint, and to use different versions of the same model for different cities if needed. References:
Use Docker containers to build models
Host multiple models in one container behind one endpoint
Multi-model endpoints using Scikit Learn
Multi-model endpoints using XGBoost

NEW QUESTION # 62
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The AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty certification is a valuable credential earned by individuals to validate their skills and competence to perform certain job tasks. Your AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty certification is usually displayed as proof that you've been trained, educated, and prepared to meet the specific requirement for your professional role. The AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty Certification enables you to move ahead in your career later.

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