# MLS-C01<sup>Q&As</sup>

AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty (MLS-C01)

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**QUESTION 1**

A Machine Learning Specialist needs to create a data repository to hold a large amount of time-based training data for a new model. In the source system, new files are added every hour Throughout a single 24-hour period, the volume of hourly updates will change significantly. The Specialist always wants to train on the last 24 hours of the data Which type of data repository is the MOST cost-effective solution?

A. An Amazon EBS-backed Amazon EC2 instance with hourly directories

B. An Amazon RDS database with hourly table partitions

C. An Amazon S3 data lake with hourly object prefixes

D. An Amazon EMR cluster with hourly hive partitions on Amazon EBS volumes

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 2**

A manufacturing company wants to use machine learning (ML) to automate quality control in its facilities. The facilities are in remote locations and have limited internet connectivity. The company has 20 ?? of training data that consists of labeled images of defective product parts. The training data is in the corporate on-premises data center.

The company will use this data to train a model for real-time defect detection in new parts as the parts move on a conveyor belt in the facilities. The company needs a solution that minimizes costs for compute infrastructure and that maximizes the scalability of resources for training. The solution also must facilitate the company\\'s use of an ML model in the low-connectivity environments.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

A. Move the training data to an Amazon S3 bucket. Train and evaluate the model by using Amazon SageMaker. Optimize the model by using SageMaker Neo. Deploy the model on a SageMaker hosting services endpoint.

B. Train and evaluate the model on premises. Upload the model to an Amazon S3 bucket. Deploy the model on an Amazon SageMaker hosting services endpoint.

C. Move the training data to an Amazon S3 bucket. Train and evaluate the model by using Amazon SageMaker. Optimize the model by using SageMaker Neo. Set up an edge device in the manufacturing facilities with AWS IoT Greengrass. Deploy the model on the edge device.

D. Train the model on premises. Upload the model to an Amazon S3 bucket. Set up an edge device in the manufacturing facilities with AWS IoT Greengrass. Deploy the model on the edge device.
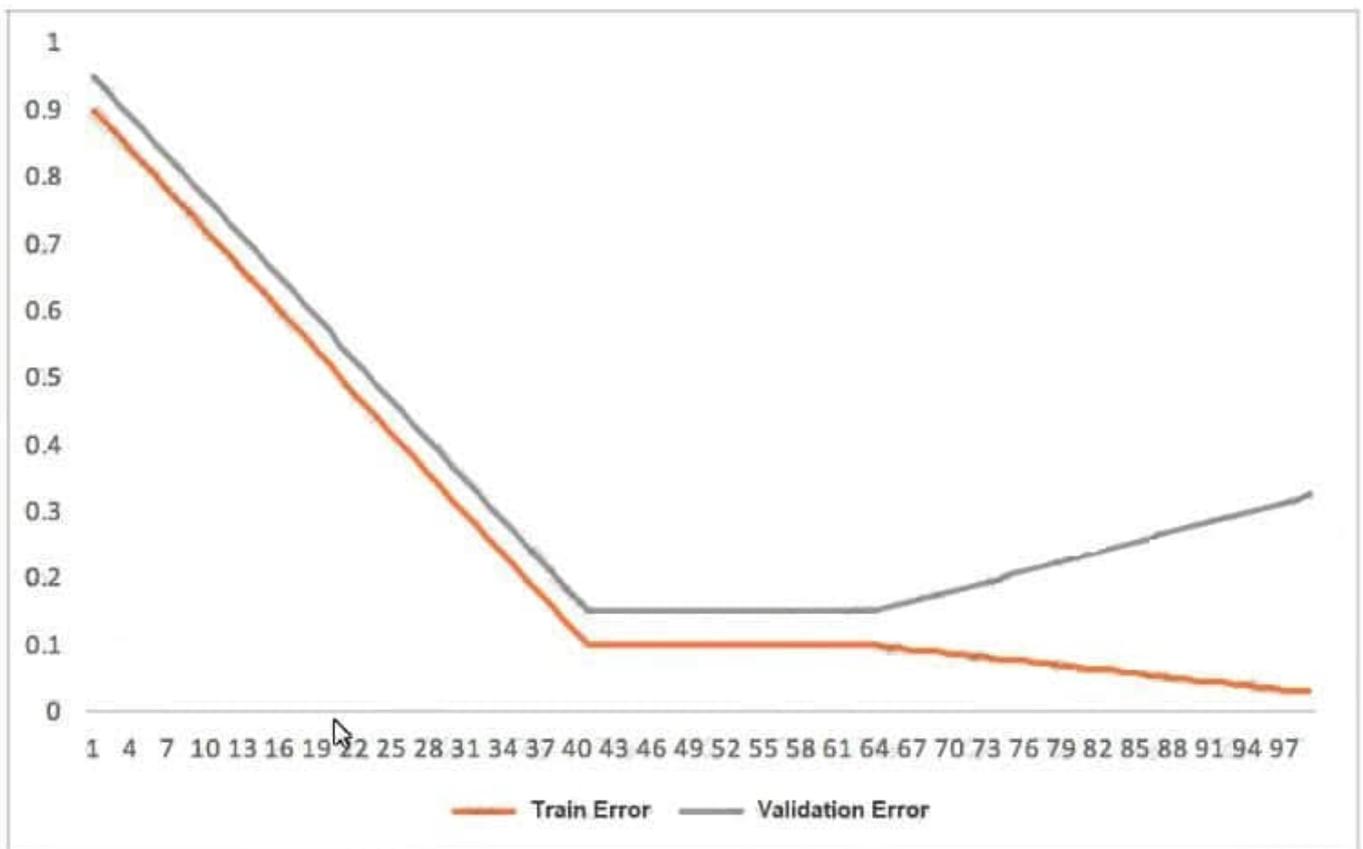
Correct Answer: C

Using S3 for scalable training and SageMaker Neo for compiling model for edge devices

**QUESTION 3**

This graph shows the training and validation loss against the epochs for a neural network

![Pass2Lead](https://Pass2Lead.com)
The network being trained is as follows

1.

 Two dense layers one output neuron

2.

 100 neurons in each layer

3.

 100 epochs

4.

 Random initialization of weights



Which technique can be used to improve model performance in terms of accuracy in the validation set?

A. Early stopping

B. Random initialization of weights with appropriate seed

C. Increasing the number of epochs

D. Adding another layer with the 100 neurons

Correct Answer: A

The answer is Early Stopping. Stopp the training before accuracy start do decrease.

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**QUESTION 4**

A Machine Learning Specialist is designing a scalable data storage solution for Amazon SageMaker. There is an existing TensorFlow-based model implemented as a train.py script that relies on static training data that is currently stored as TFRecords.

Which method of providing training data to Amazon SageMaker would meet the business requirements with the LEAST development overhead?

A. Use Amazon SageMaker script mode and use train.py unchanged. Point the Amazon SageMaker training invocation to the local path of the data without reformatting the training data.

B. Use Amazon SageMaker script mode and use train.py unchanged. Put the TFRecord data into an Amazon S3 bucket. Point the Amazon SageMaker training invocation to the S3 bucket without reformatting the training data.

C. Rewrite the train.py script to add a section that converts TFRecords to protobuf and ingests the protobuf data instead of TFRecords.

D. Prepare the data in the format accepted by Amazon SageMaker. Use AWS Glue or AWS Lambda to reformat and store the data in an Amazon S3 bucket.

Correct Answer: B

Amazon SageMaker script mode enables training a machine learning model using a script that you provide. By using the unchanged train.py script and putting the TFRecord data into an Amazon S3 bucket, you can easily point the Amazon

SageMaker training invocation to the S3 bucket without reformatting the training data.

Option B avoids rewriting the train.py script or preparing the data in a different format. It also leverages the scalability and cost-effectiveness of Amazon S3 for storing large amounts of data, which is important for training machine learning

models.

https://sagemaker.readthedocs.io/en/stable/frameworks/tensorflow/using_tf.html

https://github.com/aws-samples/amazon-sagemaker-script-mode/blob/master/tf-horovod-inference-pipeline/train.py

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**QUESTION 5**

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. Create an appropriate pronunciation lexicon.

C. Output speech marks to guide in pronunciation

D. Use Amazon Lex to preprocess the text files for pronunciation

Correct Answer: B

SSML is specific to that particular doument, like W3C an be pronounced as "World Wide Web Consortium" using $_{W3C}$ in that specific document and when you create a new document, you need to format again. But with LEXICONS, you can upload a lexicon file once and ALL the FUTURE documents can just have W3C and that will be pronounced as "World Wide Web Consortium".. so answer is B, because the question asks for "future" documents.

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