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The AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty certification exam is a valuable credential for professionals looking to showcase their skills and expertise in developing and deploying machine learning models on the AWS platform. It is a challenging and rigorous exam that requires a strong background in data science, statistics, and programming, as well as a deep understanding of AWS services and machine learning algorithms. By earning this certification, individuals can demonstrate their commitment to their profession and position themselves as leaders in the field of machine learning and artificial intelligence.

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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions (Q225-Q230):

NEW QUESTION # 225

A data scientist has been running an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance for a few weeks. During this time, a new version of Jupyter Notebook was released along with additional software updates. The security team mandates that all running SageMaker notebook instances use the latest security and software updates provided by SageMaker.

How can the data scientist meet these requirements?

- A. Stop and then restart the SageMaker notebook instance
- B. Call the CreateNotebookInstanceLifecycleConfig API operation
- C. Call the UpdateNotebookInstanceLifecycleConfig API operation
- D. Create a new SageMaker notebook instance and mount the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume from the original instance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct solution for updating the software on a SageMaker notebook instance is to stop and then restart the notebook instance. This will automatically apply the latest security and software updates provided by SageMaker¹. The other options are incorrect because they either do not update the software or require unnecessary steps.

For example:

Option A calls the `CreateNotebookInstanceLifecycleConfig` API operation. This operation creates a lifecycle configuration, which is a set of shell scripts that run when a notebook instance is created or started. A lifecycle configuration can be used to customize the notebook instance, such as installing additional libraries or packages. However, it does not update the software on the notebook instance². Option B creates a new SageMaker notebook instance and mounts the Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume from the original instance. This option will create a new notebook instance with the latest software, but it will also incur additional costs and require manual steps to transfer the data and settings from the original instance³. Option D calls the `UpdateNotebookInstanceLifecycleConfig` API operation. This operation updates an existing lifecycle configuration. As explained in option A, a lifecycle configuration does not update the software on the notebook instance⁴. References:

1: Amazon SageMaker Notebook Instances - Amazon SageMaker

2: `CreateNotebookInstanceLifecycleConfig` - Amazon SageMaker

3: Create a Notebook Instance - Amazon SageMaker

4: `UpdateNotebookInstanceLifecycleConfig` - Amazon SageMaker

NEW QUESTION # 226

A Data Science team within a large company uses Amazon SageMaker notebooks to access data stored in Amazon S3 buckets. The IT Security team is concerned that internet-enabled notebook instances create a security vulnerability where malicious code running on the instances could compromise data privacy. The company mandates that all instances stay within a secured VPC with no internet access, and data communication traffic must stay within the AWS network.

How should the Data Science team configure the notebook instance placement to meet these requirements?

- A. Associate the Amazon SageMaker notebook with a private subnet in a VPC. Place the Amazon SageMaker endpoint and S3 buckets within the same VPC.
- B. Associate the Amazon SageMaker notebook with a private subnet in a VPC. Ensure the VPC has a NAT gateway and an associated security group allowing only outbound connections to Amazon S3 and Amazon SageMaker.
- **C. Associate the Amazon SageMaker notebook with a private subnet in a VPC. Ensure the VPC has S3 VPC endpoints and Amazon SageMaker VPC endpoints attached to it.**
- D. Associate the Amazon SageMaker notebook with a private subnet in a VPC. Use IAM policies to grant access to Amazon S3 and Amazon SageMaker.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 227

An online reseller has a large, multi-column dataset with one column missing 30% of its data. A Machine Learning Specialist believes that certain columns in the dataset could be used to reconstruct the missing data. Which reconstruction approach should the Specialist use to preserve the integrity of the dataset¹?

- **A. Listwise deletion**
- B. Mean substitution
- C. Last observation carried forward
- D. Multiple imputation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 228

A data scientist stores financial datasets in Amazon S3. The data scientist uses Amazon Athena to query the datasets by using SQL. The data scientist uses Amazon SageMaker to deploy a machine learning (ML) model. The data scientist wants to obtain inferences from the model at the SageMaker endpoint. However, when the data scientist attempts to invoke the SageMaker endpoint, the data scientist receives SQL statement failures. The data scientist's IAM user is currently unable to invoke the SageMaker endpoint. Which combination of actions will give the data scientist's IAM user the ability to invoke the SageMaker endpoint? (Select THREE.)

- A. Include a policy statement for the data scientist's IAM user that allows the IAM user to perform the

sagemakerGetRecord action.

- B. Perform a user remapping in SageMaker to map the IAM user to another IAM user that is on the hosted endpoint.
- **C. Include an inline policy for the data scientist's IAM user that allows SageMaker to read S3 objects**
- D. Attach the AmazonAthenaFullAccess AWS managed policy to the user identity.
- **E. Include a policy statement for the data scientist's IAM user that allows the IAM user to perform the sagemaker: InvokeEndpoint action,**
- **F. Include the SQL statement "USING EXTERNAL FUNCTION ml_function_name" in the Athena SQL query.**

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:

The correct combination of actions to enable the data scientist's IAM user to invoke the SageMaker endpoint is B, C, and E, because they ensure that the IAM user has the necessary permissions, access, and syntax to query the ML model from Athena.

These actions have the following benefits:

* B: Including a policy statement for the IAM user that allows the sagemaker:InvokeEndpoint action grants the IAM user the permission to call the SageMaker Runtime InvokeEndpoint API, which is used to get inferences from the model hosted at the endpoint1.

* C: Including an inline policy for the IAM user that allows SageMaker to read S3 objects enables the IAM user to access the data stored in S3, which is the source of the Athena queries2.

* E: Including the SQL statement "USING EXTERNAL FUNCTION ml_function_name" in the Athena SQL query allows the IAM user to invoke the ML model as an external function from Athena, which is a feature that enables querying ML models from SQL statements3.

The other options are not correct or necessary, because they have the following drawbacks:

* A: Attaching the AmazonAthenaFullAccess AWS managed policy to the user identity is not sufficient, because it does not grant the IAM user the permission to invoke the SageMaker endpoint, which is required to query the ML model4.

* D: Including a policy statement for the IAM user that allows the IAM user to perform the sagemaker:

GetRecord action is not relevant, because this action is used to retrieve a single record from a feature group, which is not the case in this scenario5.

* F: Performing a user remapping in SageMaker to map the IAM user to another IAM user that is on the hosted endpoint is not applicable, because this feature is only available for multi-model endpoints, which are not used in this scenario.

References:

* 1: InvokeEndpoint - Amazon SageMaker

* 2: Querying Data in Amazon S3 from Amazon Athena - Amazon Athena

* 3: Querying machine learning models from Amazon Athena using Amazon SageMaker | AWS Machine Learning Blog

* 4: AmazonAthenaFullAccess - AWS Identity and Access Management

* 5: GetRecord - Amazon SageMaker Feature Store Runtime

* : [Invoke a Multi-Model Endpoint - Amazon SageMaker]

NEW QUESTION # 229

A Machine Learning Specialist is building a convolutional neural network (CNN) that will classify 10 types of animals. The Specialist has built a series of layers in a neural network that will take an input image of an animal, pass it through a series of convolutional and pooling layers, and then finally pass it through a dense and fully connected layer with 10 nodes. The Specialist would like to get an output from the neural network that is a probability distribution of how likely it is that the input image belongs to each of the 10 classes.

Which function will produce the desired output?

- A. Smooth L1 loss
- B. Rectified linear units (ReLU)
- **C. Softmax**
- D. Dropout

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://medium.com/data-science-bootcamp/understand-the-softmax-function-in-minutes-f3a59641e86d>

NEW QUESTION # 230

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