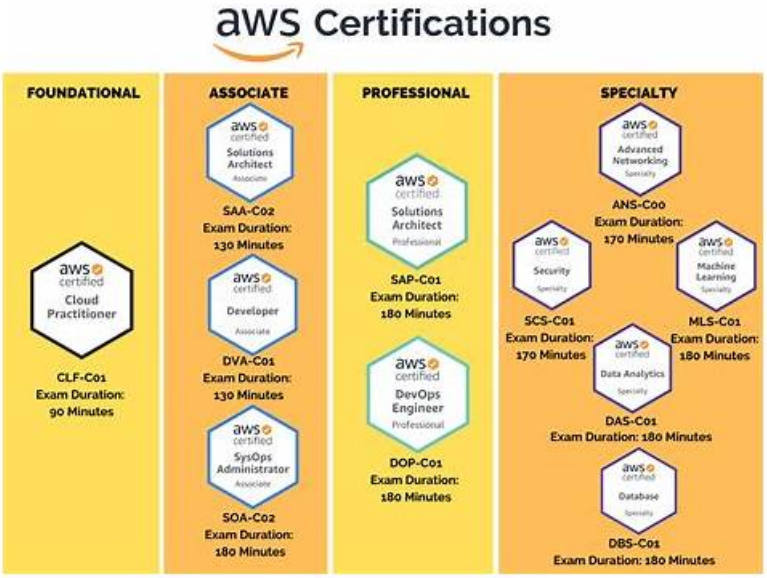
최신버전AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty최신버전덤프자료완벽한시험대비덤프자료



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>> AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty최신버전 덤프자료 <<

AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty덤프최신버전 - AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty최신버전 덤프샘플 다운

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인증 시험은 데이터 준비, 모델 교육, 모델 배포 및 기계 학습 알고리즘을 포함한 광범위한 주제를 다룹니다. 이 시험은 후보자의 AWS 서비스에 대한 지식과 실제 문제에 머신 러닝 기술을 적용하는 능력을 테스트하도록 설계되었습니다. 이 시험은 객관식 및 다중 응답 질문으로 구성되며 후보자는 170 분이 걸렸습니다.

최신 AWS Certified Machine Learning AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 무료샘플문제 (Q88-Q93):

질문 # 88
A retail company wants to update its customer support system. The company wants to implement automatic routing of customer claims to different queues to prioritize the claims by category.
Currently, an operator manually performs the category assignment and routing. After the operator classifies and routes the claim, the company stores the claim's record in a central database. The claim's record includes the claim's category.
The company has no data science team or experience in the field of machine learning (ML). The company's small development team

needs a solution that requires no ML expertise.
Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Export the database to a .csv file with two columns: claim_label and claim_text. Use the Amazon SageMaker Object2Vec algorithm and the .csv file to train a model. Use SageMaker to deploy the model to an inference endpoint. Develop a service in the application to use the inference endpoint to process incoming claims, predict the labels, and route the claims to the appropriate queue.
- B. Export the database to a .csv file with one column: claim_text. Use the Amazon SageMaker Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) algorithm and the .csv file to train a model. Use the LDA algorithm to detect labels automatically. Use SageMaker to deploy the model to an inference endpoint. Develop a service in the application to use the inference endpoint to process incoming claims, predict the labels, and route the claims to the appropriate queue.
- C. Export the database to a .csv file with two columns: claim_label and claim_text. Use Amazon Comprehend custom classification and the .csv file to train the custom classifier. Develop a service in the application to use the Amazon Comprehend API to process incoming claims, predict the labels, and route the claims to the appropriate queue.
- D. Use Amazon Textract to process the database and automatically detect two columns: claim_label and claim_text. Use Amazon Comprehend custom classification and the extracted information to train the custom classifier. Develop a service in the application to use the Amazon Comprehend API to process incoming claims, predict the labels, and route the claims to the appropriate queue.

정답：C

설명:
Amazon Comprehend is a natural language processing (NLP) service that can analyze text and extract insights such as sentiment, entities, topics, and language. Amazon Comprehend also provides custom classification and custom entity recognition features that allow users to train their own models using their own data and labels. For the scenario of routing customer claims to different queues based on categories, Amazon Comprehend custom classification is a suitable solution. The custom classifier can be trained using a .csv file that contains the claim text and the claim label as columns. The custom classifier can then be used to process incoming claims and predict the labels using the Amazon Comprehend API. The predicted labels can be used to route the claims to the appropriate queue. This solution does not require any machine learning expertise or model deployment, and it can be easily integrated with the existing application.
The other options are not suitable because:
Option A: Amazon SageMaker Object2Vec is an algorithm that can learn embeddings of objects such as words, sentences, or documents. It can be used for tasks such as text classification, sentiment analysis, or recommendation systems. However, using this algorithm requires machine learning expertise and model deployment using SageMaker, which are not available for the company.
Option B: Amazon SageMaker Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) is an algorithm that can discover the topics or themes in a collection of documents. It can be used for tasks such as topic modeling, document clustering, or text summarization. However, using this algorithm requires machine learning expertise and model deployment using SageMaker, which are not available for the company. Moreover, LDA does not provide labels for the topics, but rather a distribution of words for each topic, which may not match the existing categories of the claims.
Option C: Amazon Textract is a service that can extract text and data from scanned documents or images. It can be used for tasks such as document analysis, data extraction, or form processing. However, using this service is unnecessary and inefficient for the scenario, since the company already has the claim text and label in a database. Moreover, Amazon Textract does not provide custom classification features, so it cannot be used to train a custom classifier using the existing data and labels.
Amazon Comprehend Custom Classification
Amazon SageMaker Object2Vec
Amazon SageMaker Latent Dirichlet Allocation
Amazon Textract

질문 # 89
A large JSON dataset for a project has been uploaded to a private Amazon S3 bucket The Machine Learning Specialist wants to securely access and explore the data from an Amazon SageMaker notebook instance A new VPC was created and assigned to the Specialist How can the privacy and integrity of the data stored in Amazon S3 be maintained while granting access to the Specialist for analysis?

- A. Launch the SageMaker notebook instance within the VPC and create an S3 VPC endpoint for the notebook to access the data Define a custom S3 bucket policy to only allow requests from your VPC to access the S3 bucket
- B. Launch the SageMaker notebook instance within the VPC with SageMaker-provided internet access enabled Use an S3 ACL to open read privileges to the everyone group
- C. Launch the SageMaker notebook instance within the VPC and create an S3 VPC endpoint for the notebook to access the data Copy the JSON dataset from Amazon S3 into the ML storage volume on the SageMaker notebook instance and work

against the local dataset
- D. Launch the SageMaker notebook instance within the VPC with SageMaker-provided internet access enabled. Generate an S3 pre-signed URL for access to data in the bucket

정답：A

설명：
The best way to maintain the privacy and integrity of the data stored in Amazon S3 is to use a combination of VPC endpoints and S3 bucket policies. A VPC endpoint allows the SageMaker notebook instance to access the S3 bucket without going through the public internet. A bucket policy allows the S3 bucket owner to specify which VPCs or VPC endpoints can access the bucket. This way, the data is protected from unauthorized access and tampering. The other options are either insecure (A and D) or inefficient (B).
References: Using Amazon S3 VPC Endpoints, Using Bucket Policies and User Policies

질문 # 90
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 0 78 and the predicted class frequency for Adventure is (0 47 - 0.32).
- B. The true class frequency for Romance is 77.56% and the predicted class frequency for Adventure is 20 85%
- C. The true class frequency for Romance is 77.56% * 0.78 and the predicted class frequency for Adventure is 20 85% ' 0.32
- D. The true class frequency for Romance is 57.92% and the predicted class frequency for Adventure is 1312%

정답：D

설명：
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

질문 # 91
A Machine Learning Specialist needs to move and transform data in preparation for training Some of the data needs to be processed in near-real time and other data can be moved hourly There are existing Amazon EMR MapReduce jobs to clean and feature engineering to perform on the data Which of the following services can feed data to the MapReduce jobs? (Select TWO)

- A. Amazon Athena
- B. Amazon Kinesis
- C. AWS Data Pipeline
- D. AWSDMS
- E. Amazon ES

정답：B,C

설명：
Amazon Kinesis and AWS Data Pipeline are two services that can feed data to the Amazon EMR MapReduce jobs. Amazon Kinesis is a service that can ingest, process, and analyze streaming data in real time. Amazon Kinesis can be integrated with Amazon EMR to run MapReduce jobs on streaming data sources, such as web logs, social media, IoT devices, and clickstreams. Amazon Kinesis can handle data that needs to be processed in near-real time, such as for anomaly detection, fraud detection, or dashboarding. AWS Data Pipeline is a service that can orchestrate and automate data movement and transformation across various AWS services and on-premises data sources. AWS Data Pipeline can be integrated with Amazon EMR to run MapReduce jobs on batch data sources, such as Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon Redshift. AWS Data Pipeline can handle data that can be moved hourly, such as for data warehousing, reporting, or machine learning.
AWSDMS is not a valid service name. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a service that can migrate data from

various sources to various targets, but it does not support streaming data or MapReduce jobs.
Amazon Athena is a service that can query data stored in Amazon S3 using standard SQL, but it does not feed data to Amazon EMR or run MapReduce jobs.
Amazon ES is a service that provides a fully managed Elasticsearch cluster, which can be used for search, analytics, and visualization, but it does not feed data to Amazon EMR or run MapReduce jobs. References:
Using Amazon Kinesis with Amazon EMR - Amazon EMR
AWS Data Pipeline - Amazon Web Services
Using AWS Data Pipeline to Run Amazon EMR Jobs - AWS Data Pipeline

질문 # 92
A Machine Learning Specialist works for a credit card processing company and needs to predict which transactions may be fraudulent in near-real time. Specifically, the Specialist must train a model that returns the probability that a given transaction may fraudulent.
How should the Specialist frame this business problem?

- A. Multi-category classification
- B. Streaming classification
- C. Regression classification
- D. Binary classification

정답：D

설명:
The business problem of predicting whether a new credit card applicant will default on a credit card payment can be framed as a binary classification problem. Binary classification is the task of predicting a discrete class label output for an example, where the class label can only take one of two possible values. In this case, the class label can be either "default" or "no default", indicating whether the applicant will or will not default on a credit card payment. A binary classification model can return the probability that a given applicant belongs to each class, and then assign the applicant to the class with the highest probability. For example, if the model predicts that an applicant has a 0.8 probability of defaulting and a 0.2 probability of not defaulting, then the model will classify the applicant as "default". Binary classification is suitable for this problem because the outcome of interest is categorical and binary, and the model needs to return the probability of each outcome.
References:
AWS Machine Learning Specialty Exam Guide
AWS Machine Learning Training - Classification vs Regression in Machine Learning

질문 # 93
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