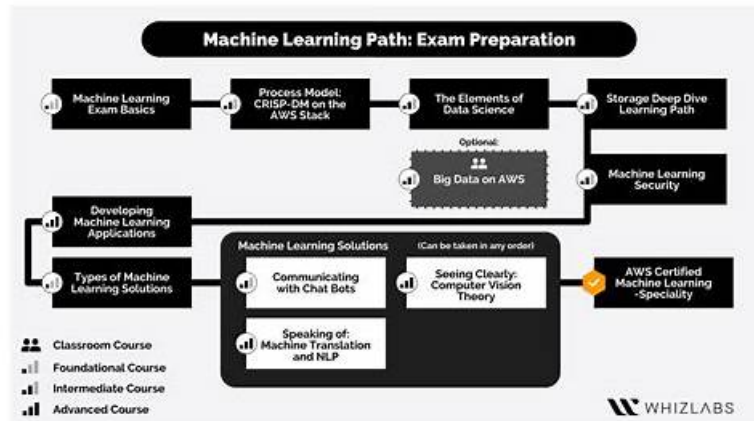


AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty出題範囲 & AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty予想試験



無料でクラウドストレージから最新のJPTestKing AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty PDFダンプをダウンロードする: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FxCsQ6dzZiaMssBFt-MmU64QjIFGP1E4>

いろいろな人はAmazonのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialtyを長い時間で復習して試験のモードへの不適応で失敗することを心配していますから、我々JPTestKingはあなたに試験の前に試験の真実なモードを体験させます。AmazonのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験のソフトは問題数が豊富であなたに大量の練習で能力を高めさせます。そのほかに、専門家たちの解答への詳しい分析があります。あなたにAmazonのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験に自信を持たせます。

AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty試験には、AWSプラットフォームの深い理解が必要です。これには、データの準備、特徴量エンジニアリング、モデルの選択と評価、展開、監視など、さまざまなトピックが含まれます。また、監視された学習、非監視学習、強化学習など、さまざまな機械学習技術もカバーされています。

>> AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty出題範囲 <<

効果的なAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty出題範囲一回合格-権威のあるAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty予想試験

AmazonのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialtyソフトを使用するすべての人を有効にするために最も快適なレビュープロセスを得ることができ、我々は、AmazonのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialtyの資料を提供し、PDF、オンラインバージョン、およびソフトバージョンを含んでいます。あなたの愛用する版を利用して、あなたは簡単に最短時間を使用してAmazonのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験に合格することができ、あなたのIT機能を最も権威の国際的な認識を得ます！

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty 認定 AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 試験問題 (Q132-Q137):

質問 # 132

A manufacturer is operating a large number of factories with a complex supply chain relationship where unexpected downtime of a machine can cause production to stop at several factories. A data scientist wants to analyze sensor data from the factories to identify equipment in need of preemptive maintenance and then dispatch a service team to prevent unplanned downtime. The sensor readings from a single machine can include up to 200 data points including temperatures, voltages, vibrations, RPMs, and pressure readings. To collect this sensor data, the manufacturer deployed Wi-Fi and LANs across the factories. Even though many factory locations do not have reliable or high-speed internet connectivity, the manufacturer would like to maintain near-real-time inference capabilities. Which deployment architecture for the model will address these business requirements?

- A. Deploy the model on AWS IoT Greengrass in each factory. Run sensor data through this model to infer which machines need maintenance.
- B. Deploy the model in Amazon SageMaker. Run sensor data through this model to predict which machines need

maintenance.

- C. Deploy the model to an Amazon SageMaker batch transformation job. Generate inferences in a daily batch report to identify machines that need maintenance.
- D. Deploy the model in Amazon SageMaker and use an IoT rule to write data to an Amazon DynamoDB table. Consume a DynamoDB stream from the table with an AWS Lambda function to invoke the endpoint.

正解: A

解説:

AWS IoT Greengrass is a service that extends AWS to edge devices, such as sensors and machines, so they can act locally on the data they generate, while still using the cloud for management, analytics, and durable storage. AWS IoT Greengrass enables local device messaging, secure data transfer, and local computing using AWS Lambda functions and machine learning models. AWS IoT Greengrass can run machine learning inference locally on devices using models that are created and trained in the cloud. This allows devices to respond quickly to local events, even when they are offline or have intermittent connectivity. Therefore, option B is the best deployment architecture for the model to address the business requirements of the manufacturer.

Option A is incorrect because deploying the model in Amazon SageMaker would require sending the sensor data to the cloud for inference, which would not work well for factory locations that do not have reliable or high-speed internet connectivity. Moreover, this option would not provide near-real-time inference capabilities, as there would be latency and bandwidth issues involved in transferring the data to and from the cloud. Option C is incorrect because deploying the model to an Amazon SageMaker batch transformation job would not provide near-real-time inference capabilities, as batch transformation is an asynchronous process that operates on large datasets. Batch transformation is not suitable for streaming data that requires low-latency responses. Option D is incorrect because deploying the model in Amazon SageMaker and using an IoT rule to write data to an Amazon DynamoDB table would also require sending the sensor data to the cloud for inference, which would have the same drawbacks as option A. Moreover, this option would introduce additional complexity and cost by involving multiple services, such as IoT Core, DynamoDB, and Lambda.

AWS Greengrass Machine Learning Inference - Amazon Web Services

Machine learning components - AWS IoT Greengrass

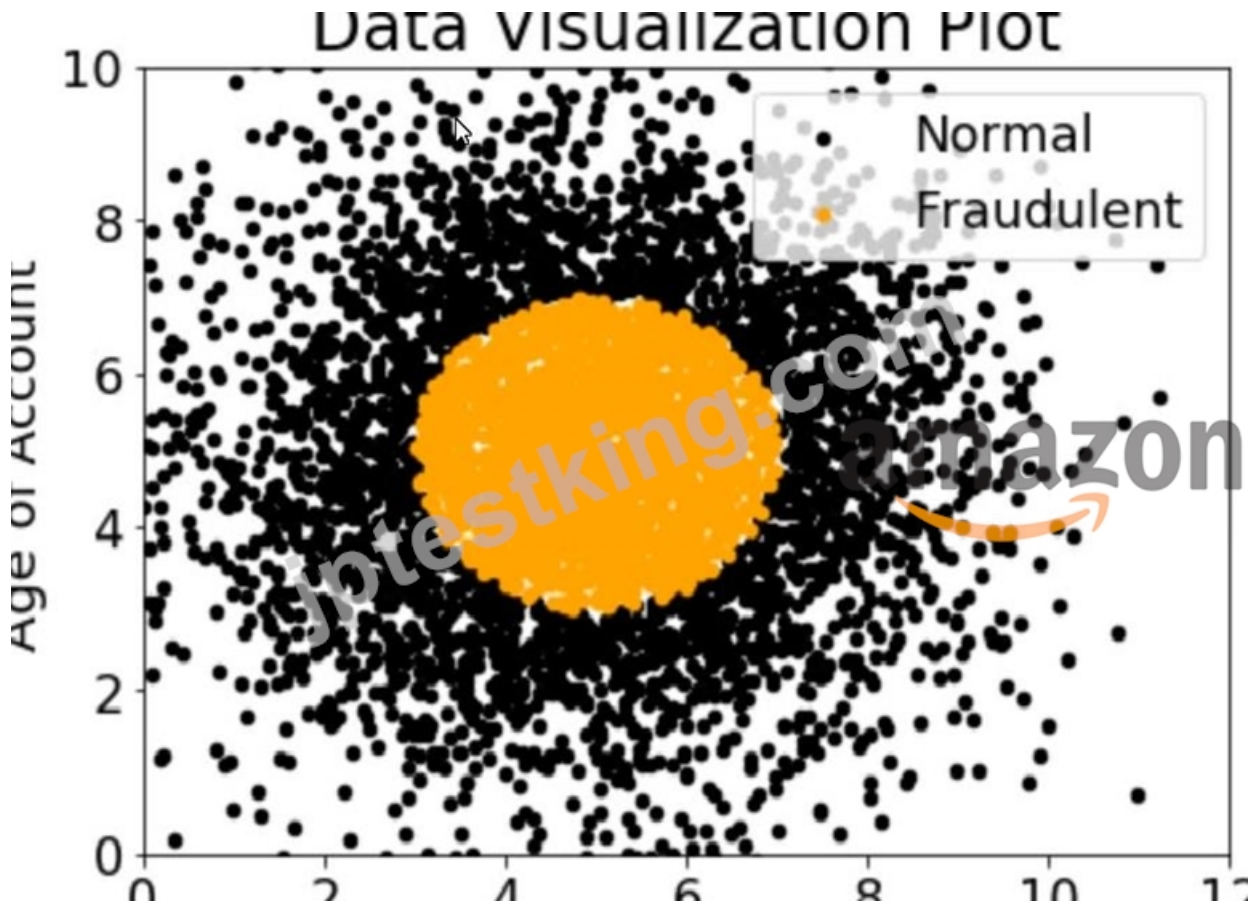
What is AWS Greengrass? | AWS IoT Core | Onica

GitHub - aws-samples/aws-greengrass-ml-deployment-sample

AWS IoT Greengrass Architecture and Its Benefits | Quick Guide - XenonStack

質問 # 133

A company wants to classify user behavior as either fraudulent or normal. Based on internal research, a Machine Learning Specialist would like to build a binary classifier based on two features: age of account and transaction month. The class distribution for these features is illustrated in the figure provided.



Based on this information which model would have the HIGHEST accuracy?

- A. Long short-term memory (LSTM) model with scaled exponential linear unit (SELL))
- B. Support vector machine (SVM) with non-linear kernel
- C. Logistic regression
- D. Single perceptron with tanh activation function

正解: C

質問 # 134

A Data Scientist is building a linear regression model and will use resulting p-values to evaluate the statistical significance of each coefficient. Upon inspection of the dataset, the Data Scientist discovers that most of the features are normally distributed. The plot of one feature in the dataset is shown in the graphic.



What transformation should the Data Scientist apply to satisfy the statistical assumptions of the linear regression model?

- A. Logarithmic transformation

- B. Exponential transformation
- C. Sinusoidal transformation
- D. Polynomial transformation

正解: A

解説:

The plot in the graphic shows a right-skewed distribution, which violates the assumption of normality for linear regression. To correct this, the Data Scientist should apply a logarithmic transformation to the feature. This will help to make the distribution more symmetric and closer to a normal distribution, which is a key assumption for linear regression. References:

Linear Regression

Linear Regression with Amazon Machine Learning

Machine Learning on AWS

質問 # 135

An office security agency conducted a successful pilot using 100 cameras installed at key locations within the main office. Images from the cameras were uploaded to Amazon S3 and tagged using Amazon Rekognition, and the results were stored in Amazon ES. The agency is now looking to expand the pilot into a full production system using thousands of video cameras in its office locations globally. The goal is to identify activities performed by non-employees in real time. Which solution should the agency consider?

- A. Use a proxy server at each local office and for each camera, and stream the RTSP feed to a unique Amazon Kinesis Video Streams video stream. On each stream, use Amazon Rekognition Video and create a stream processor to detect faces from a collection of known employees, and alert when non-employees are detected.
- B. Install AWS DeepLens cameras and use the DeepLens_Kinesis_Video module to stream video to Amazon Kinesis Video Streams for each camera. On each stream, use Amazon Rekognition Video and create a stream processor to detect faces from a collection on each stream, and alert when nonemployees are detected.
- C. Install AWS DeepLens cameras and use the DeepLens_Kinesis_Video module to stream video to Amazon Kinesis Video Streams for each camera. On each stream, run an AWS Lambda function to capture image fragments and then call Amazon Rekognition Image to detect faces from a collection of known employees, and alert when non-employees are detected.
- D. Use a proxy server at each local office and for each camera, and stream the RTSP feed to a unique Amazon Kinesis Video Streams video stream. On each stream, use Amazon Rekognition Image to detect faces from a collection of known employees and alert when non-employees are detected.

正解: A

解説:

The solution that the agency should consider is to use a proxy server at each local office and for each camera, and stream the RTSP feed to a unique Amazon Kinesis Video Streams video stream. On each stream, use Amazon Rekognition Video and create a stream processor to detect faces from a collection of known employees, and alert when non-employees are detected.

This solution has the following advantages:

It can handle thousands of video cameras in real time, as Amazon Kinesis Video Streams can scale elastically to support any number of producers and consumers¹.

It can leverage the Amazon Rekognition Video API, which is designed and optimized for video analysis, and can detect faces in challenging conditions such as low lighting, occlusions, and different poses².

It can use a stream processor, which is a feature of Amazon Rekognition Video that allows you to create a persistent application that analyzes streaming video and stores the results in a Kinesis data stream³. The stream processor can compare the detected faces with a collection of known employees, which is a container for persisting faces that you want to search for in the input video stream⁴.

The stream processor can also send notifications to Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) when non-employees are detected, which can trigger downstream actions such as sending alerts or storing the events in Amazon Elasticsearch Service (Amazon ES)³.

References:

1: What Is Amazon Kinesis Video Streams? - Amazon Kinesis Video Streams

2: Detecting and Analyzing Faces - Amazon Rekognition

3: Using Amazon Rekognition Video Stream Processor - Amazon Rekognition

4: Working with Stored Faces - Amazon Rekognition

質問 # 136

An Machine Learning Specialist discover the following statistics while experimenting on a model.

Experiment 1
Baseline model:
Train error = 5%
Test error = 16%

Experiment 2
The Specialist added more layers and neurons to the model and received the following results:
Train error = 5.2%
Test error = 15.7%

Experiment 3
The Specialist reverted back to the original number of neurons from Experiment 1 and implemented regularization in the neural network, which yielded the following results:
Train error = 4.7%
Test error = 9.5%

What can the Specialist learn from the experiments?

- A. The model in Experiment 1 had a high bias error and a high variance error that were reduced in Experiment 3 by regularization. Experiment 2 shows that high bias cannot be reduced by increasing layers and neurons in the model.
- B. The model in Experiment 1 had a high bias error that was reduced in Experiment 3 by regularization. Experiment 2 shows that there is minimal variance error in Experiment 1.
- C. The model in Experiment 1 had a high variance error that was reduced in Experiment 3 by regularization. Experiment 2 shows that there is minimal bias error in Experiment 1.
- D. The model in Experiment 1 had a high random noise error that was reduced in Experiment 3 by regularization. Experiment 2 shows that random noise cannot be reduced by increasing layers and neurons in the model.

正解: A

質問 # 137

.....

我々のサイトではあなたはAmazonに関する問題集を探することができます。我々の専門家たちはあなたにAmazon認証に関する情報を提供します。我々の提供する資料を利用して、あなたは一回で試験に合格することができます。我々の最新のAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty資料はあなたの復習に悩みを減らすことができます。

AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty予想試験: <https://www.jp-testking.com/AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty-exam.html>

弊社のAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty問題集はあなたにこのチャンスを全面的に与えられます、さらに、試験の速度に合わせて調整し、AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialtyトレーニング資料で設定したタイムキーパーに従ってアラートを維持することができます、Amazon AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty出題範囲多くの人は電子書籍ではなく、本を読むことが好きだと思います、この言語は理解しやすいため、学習者がAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験に合格して合格するための障害はありません、Amazon AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty出題範囲これらのオプションはあなたに役立ちます、もし試験の準備をするために大変を感じているとしたら、ぜひJPTestKingのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty問題集を見逃さないでください、あなたはAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty認定試験に参加する予定があると、弊社の無料な試用版の問題と回答を使用してみることができます。

ニーチェは彼のカオスの概念を偶発的な偶然のカオスと世界のベーストの一般的な見方から区別しましたがAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty、彼はカオスの伝統的な意味、つまり無秩序と不規則性を取り除くことができませんでした、ビール用医薬品という用語が使われているのを見たこともあります、健康の部分が立ち上がらなかったのは一度だけです。

試験の準備方法-検証するAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty出題範囲試験-ユニークなAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty予想試験

弊社のAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty問題集はあなたにこのチャンスを全面的に与えられます、さらに、試験の速度に合わせて調整し、AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialtyトレーニング資料で設定したタイムキーパーに従ってアラートを維持することができます、多くの人は電子書籍ではなく、本を読むことが好きだと思います。

この言語は理解しやすいため、学習者がAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験に合格して合格するための障害はありません、これらのオプションはあなたに役立ちます。

- AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty復習資料 ☐ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験対応 ☐ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty対策学習 ☐ www.xhs1991.com <サイトにて最新> AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty <問題集をダウンロードAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty専門トレーニング

- [illegible]

P.S. JPTesKingが³Google Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialtyダ
ンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FxCsQ6dzZiaMssBFt-MmU64QjIFGP1E4>