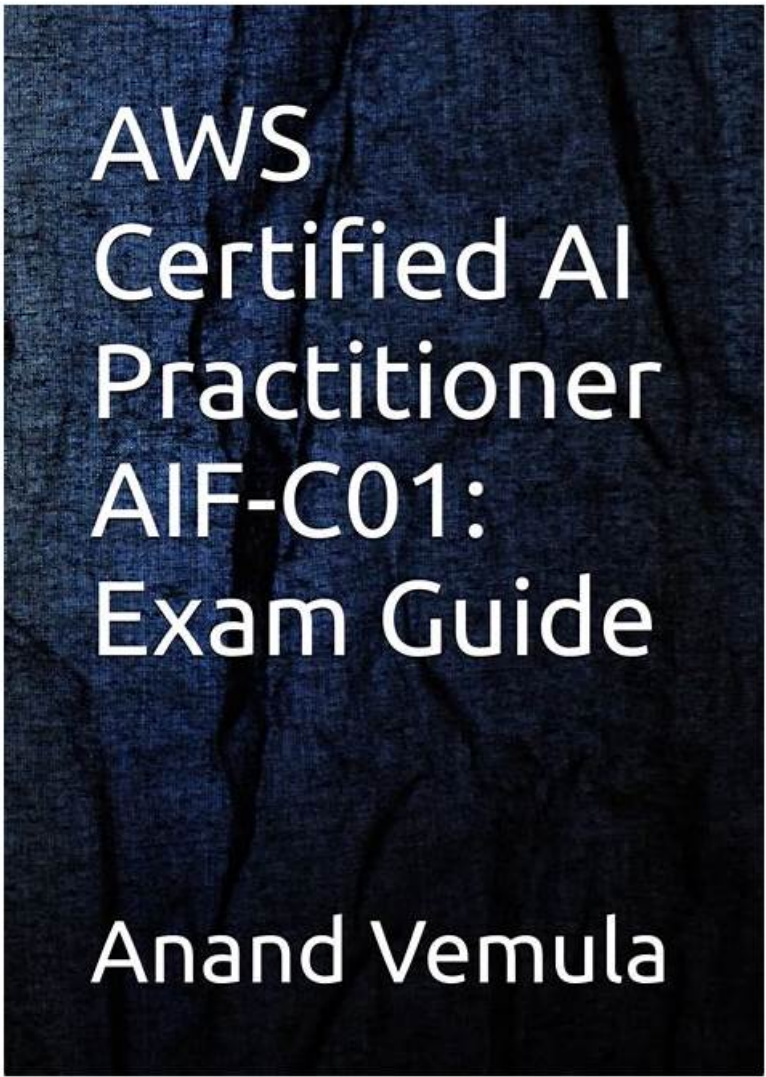


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Amazon AIF-C01 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Fundamentals of Generative AI: This domain explores the basics of generative AI, focusing on techniques for creating new content from learned patterns, including text and image generation. It targets professionals interested in understanding generative models, such as developers and researchers in AI.
主題 2	• Applications of Foundation Models: This domain examines how foundation models, like large language models, are used in practical applications. It is designed for those who need to understand the real-world implementation of these models, including solution architects and data engineers who work with AI technologies to solve complex problems.

主題 3	• Fundamentals of AI and ML: This domain covers the fundamental concepts of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), including core algorithms and principles. It is aimed at individuals new to AI and ML, such as entry-level data scientists and IT professionals.
主題 4	• Security, Compliance, and Governance for AI Solutions: This domain covers the security measures, compliance requirements, and governance practices essential for managing AI solutions. It targets security professionals, compliance officers, and IT managers responsible for safeguarding AI systems, ensuring regulatory compliance, and implementing effective governance frameworks.
主題 5	• Guidelines for Responsible AI: This domain highlights the ethical considerations and best practices for deploying AI solutions responsibly, including ensuring fairness and transparency. It is aimed at AI practitioners, including data scientists and compliance officers, who are involved in the development and deployment of AI systems and need to adhere to ethical standards.

>> AIF-C01認證考試 <<

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最新的 AWS Certified AI AIF-C01 免費考試真題 (Q38-Q43):

問題 #38

A company wants to develop ML applications to improve business operations and efficiency.

Select the correct ML paradigm from the following list for each use case. Each ML paradigm should be selected one or more times. (Select FOUR.)

* Supervised learning

* Unsupervised learning

Binary classification

Multi-class classification

K-means clustering

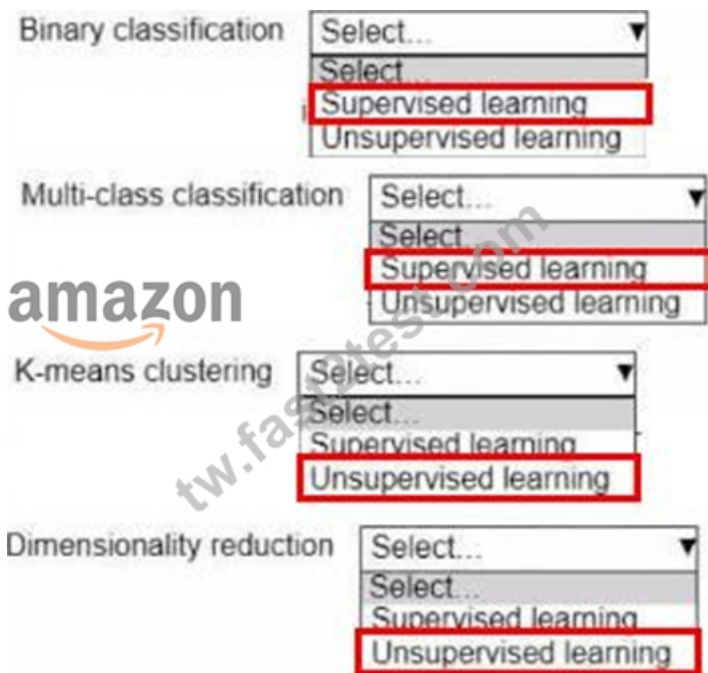
Dimensionality reduction

amazon

tw.fasttest

答案：

解題說明：



Reference:

AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path: Module on Machine Learning Strategies Amazon SageMaker Developer Guide: Supervised and Unsupervised Learning (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/algo.html>) AWS Documentation: Introduction to Machine Learning Paradigms (<https://aws.amazon.com/machine-learning/>)

問題 #39

A company wants to keep its foundation model (FM) relevant by using the most recent data. The company wants to implement a model training strategy that includes regular updates to the FM.

Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Latent training
- B. Batch learning
- C. Continuous pre-training
- D. Static training

答案: C

解題說明:

To keep a foundation model (FM) relevant with the most recent data, the company needs a training strategy that supports regular updates. Continuous pre-training involves periodically updating a pre-trained model with new data to improve its performance and relevance over time, making it the best fit for this requirement.

Exact Extract from AWS AI Documents:

From the AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path:

"Continuous pre-training is a strategy where a pre-trained model is periodically updated with new data to keep it relevant and improve its performance. This approach is commonly used for foundation models to ensure they adapt to new trends and information." (Source: AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path, Module on Model Training Strategies) Detailed Option A: Batch learning Batch learning involves training a model on a fixed dataset in batches, but it does not inherently support regular updates with new data to keep the model relevant over time.

Option B: Continuous pre-training This is the correct answer. Continuous pre-training updates the FM with recent data, ensuring it stays relevant by adapting to new trends and information.

Option C: Static training Static training implies training a model once on a fixed dataset without updates, which does not meet the requirement for regular updates.

Option D: Latent training Latent training is not a standard term in AWS or ML contexts. It may refer to latent space in models like VAEs, but it is not a strategy for regular model updates.

Reference:

AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path: Module on Model Training Strategies

Amazon Bedrock User Guide: Model Customization and Updates (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/custom-models.html>) AWS Documentation: Machine Learning Training Strategies (<https://aws.amazon.com/machine-learning/>)

問題 #40

A company uses Amazon SageMaker for its ML pipeline in a production environment. The company has large input data sizes up to 1 GB and processing times up to 1 hour. The company needs near real-time latency. Which SageMaker inference option meets these requirements?

- **A. Real-time inference**
- B. Serverless inference
- C. Batch transform
- D. Asynchronous inference

答案： A

問題 #41

An AI practitioner is using a large language model (LLM) to create content for marketing campaigns. The generated content sounds plausible and factual but is incorrect. Which problem is the LLM having?

- A. Data leakage
- B. Overfitting
- **C. Hallucination**
- D. Underfitting

答案： C

解題說明：

In the context of AI, "hallucination" refers to the phenomenon where a model generates outputs that are plausible-sounding but are not grounded in reality or the training data. This problem often occurs with large language models (LLMs) when they create information that sounds correct but is actually incorrect or fabricated.

* Option B (Correct): "Hallucination": This is the correct answer because the problem described involves generating content that sounds factual but is incorrect, which is characteristic of hallucination in generative AI models.

* Option A: "Data leakage" is incorrect as it involves the model accidentally learning from data it shouldn't have access to, which does not match the problem of generating incorrect content.

* Option C: "Overfitting" is incorrect because overfitting refers to a model that has learned the training data too well, including noise, and performs poorly on new data.

* Option D: "Underfitting" is incorrect because underfitting occurs when a model is too simple to capture the underlying patterns in the data, which is not the issue here.

AWS AI Practitioner References:

* Large Language Models on AWS: AWS discusses the challenge of hallucination in large language models and emphasizes techniques to mitigate it, such as using guardrails and fine-tuning.

問題 #42

A company needs to apply numerical transformations to a set of images to transpose and rotate the images.

- A. Use AWS Glue Data Quality to make corrections to each image.
- **B. Create an AWS Lambda function to perform the transformations.**
- C. Use an Amazon Bedrock large language model (LLM) with a high temperature.
- D. Create a deep neural network by using the images as input.

答案： B

問題 #43

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