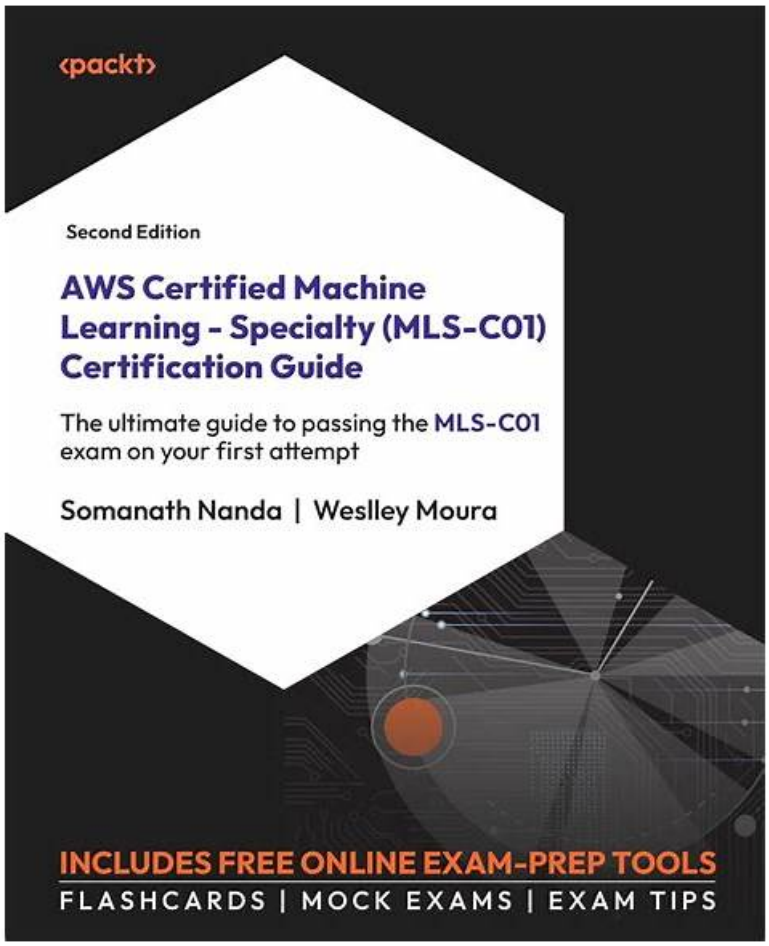
AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集、AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験



P.S. ShikenPASSがGoogle 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=1N24j4-Xfl_U-aSvr8Y5CpbG2QoeEJNyM

私はあなたがAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験に合格したいことを知っています。私たちのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty学習教材は、多くの人が試験に合格するのを助け、あなたを助けようと思います。私たちのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty学習教材の99％の合格率は高いです。また、あなたの自分の努力が必要です。そして、私たちのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題を利用すれば、あなたは絶対試験に合格できます。

Amazon MLS-C01認定を達成することは、機械学習における個人の習熟度と、AWSサービスを使用して機械学習ソリューションを設計および実装する能力を示しています。これは、機械学習の分野でのキャリアを前進させ、最先端のテクノロジーを使用しようとする専門家にとって貴重な認証です。この認定は、機械学習の分野での個人のスキルと知識を検証し、世界中の雇用主によって認識されています。

>> AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集 <<

効果的なAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集一回合格-ハイパスレートのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験

IT業界の発展するとともに、AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty認定試験に参加したい人が大きくなっています。でも、どのようにAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty認定試験に合格しますか？もちろん、AWS-

Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty問題集を選ぶべきです。選ぶ理由はなんですか？お客様にAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty認定試験資料を提供してあげ、勉強時間は短くても、合格できることを保証いたします。不合格になる場合は、全額返金することを保証いたします。また、AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty認定試験内容が変えば、早速お客様にお知らせします。そして、もしAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty問題集の更新版があれば、お客様にお送りいたします。

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty 認定 AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 試験問題 (Q29-Q34):

質問 # 29
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. Streaming classification
- B. Binary classification
- C. Multi-category classification
- D. Regression classification

正解：B

解説：
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.
AWS Machine Learning Specialty Exam Guide
AWS Machine Learning Training - Classification vs Regression in Machine Learning

質問 # 30
A financial company is trying to detect credit card fraud. The company observed that, on average, 2% of credit card transactions were fraudulent. A data scientist trained a classifier on a year's worth of credit card transactions data. The model needs to identify the fraudulent transactions (positives) from the regular ones (negatives). The company's goal is to accurately capture as many positives as possible.
Which metrics should the data scientist use to optimize the model? (Choose two.)

- A. Area under the precision-recall curve
- B. True positive rate
- C. Accuracy
- D. False positive rate
- E. Specificity

正解：A、B

解説：
The data scientist should use the area under the precision-recall curve and the true positive rate to optimize the model. These metrics are suitable for imbalanced classification problems, such as credit card fraud detection, where the positive class (fraudulent transactions) is much rarer than the negative class (non-fraudulent transactions).
The area under the precision-recall curve (AUPRC) is a measure of how well the model can identify the positive class among all the predicted positives. Precision is the fraction of predicted positives that are actually positive, and recall is the fraction of actual positives that are correctly predicted. A higher AUPRC means that the model can achieve a higher precision with a higher recall, which is desirable for fraud detection.
The true positive rate (TPR) is another name for recall. It is also known as sensitivity or hit rate. It measures the proportion of actual positives that are correctly identified by the model. A higher TPR means that the model can capture more positives, which is the company's goal.

References:
* Metrics for Imbalanced Classification in Python - Machine Learning Mastery
* Precision-Recall - scikit-learn

質問 # 31
A car company is developing a machine learning solution to detect whether a car is present in an image. The image dataset consists of one million images. Each image in the dataset is 200 pixels in height by 200 pixels in width. Each image is labeled as either having a car or not having a car.
Which architecture is MOST likely to produce a model that detects whether a car is present in an image with the highest accuracy?

- A. Use a deep multilayer perceptron (MLP) classifier with the images as input. Include a linear output layer that outputs the probability that an image contains a car.
- B. Use a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) classifier with the images as input. Include a linear output layer that outputs the probability that an image contains a car.
- C. Use a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) classifier with the images as input. Include a softmax output layer that outputs the probability that an image contains a car.
- D. Use a deep multilayer perceptron (MLP) classifier with the images as input. Include a softmax output layer that outputs the probability that an image contains a car.

正解：B

解説：
A deep convolutional neural network (CNN) classifier is a suitable architecture for image classification tasks, as it can learn features from the images and reduce the dimensionality of the input. A linear output layer that outputs the probability that an image contains a car is appropriate for a binary classification problem, as it can produce a single scalar value between 0 and 1. A softmax output layer is more suitable for a multi-class classification problem, as it can produce a vector of probabilities that sum up to 1. A deep multilayer perceptron (MLP) classifier is not as effective as a CNN for image classification, as it does not exploit the spatial structure of the images and requires a large number of parameters to process the high-dimensional input. References:
AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Exam Guide
AWS Training - Machine Learning on AWS
AWS Whitepaper - An Overview of Machine Learning on AWS

質問 # 32
A Machine Learning Specialist is attempting to build a linear regression model.
Given the displayed residual plot only, what is the MOST likely problem with the model?

- A. Linear regression is inappropriate. The residuals do not have constant variance.
- B. Linear regression is appropriate. The residuals have a zero mean.
- C. Linear regression is inappropriate. The underlying data has outliers.
- D. Linear regression is appropriate. The residuals have constant variance.

正解：A

解説：
A residual plot is a type of plot that displays the values of a predictor variable in a regression model along the x-axis and the values of the residuals along the y-axis. This plot is used to assess whether or not the residuals in a regression model are normally distributed and whether or not they exhibit heteroscedasticity. Heteroscedasticity means that the variance of the residuals is not constant across different values of the predictor variable. This violates one of the assumptions of linear regression and can lead to biased estimates and unreliable predictions. The displayed residual plot shows a clear pattern of heteroscedasticity, as the residuals spread out as the fitted values increase. This indicates that linear regression is inappropriate for this data and a different model should be used. References:
Regression - Amazon Machine Learning
How to Create a Residual Plot by Hand
How to Create a Residual Plot in Python

質問 # 33
An ecommerce company sends a weekly email newsletter to all of its customers. Management has hired a team of writers to create

additional targeted content. A data scientist needs to identify five customer segments based on age, income, and location. The customers' current segmentation is unknown. The data scientist previously built an XGBoost model to predict the likelihood of a customer responding to an email based on age, income, and location.
Why does the XGBoost model NOT meet the current requirements, and how can this be fixed?

- A. The XGBoost model provides a true/false binary output. Apply principal component analysis (PCA) with five feature dimensions to predict a segment.
- B. The XGBoost model is a supervised machine learning algorithm. Train a k-means model with K = 5 on the same dataset to predict a segment.
- C. The XGBoost model is a supervised machine learning algorithm. Train a k-Nearest-Neighbors (kNN) model with K = 5 on the same dataset to predict a segment.
- D. The XGBoost model provides a true/false binary output. Increase the number of classes the XGBoost model predicts to five classes to predict a segment.

正解：B

解説：
The XGBoost model is a supervised machine learning algorithm, which means it requires labeled data to learn from. The customers' current segmentation is unknown, so there is no label to train the XGBoost model on. Moreover, the XGBoost model is designed for classification or regression tasks, not for clustering.
Clustering is a type of unsupervised machine learning, which means it does not require labeled data.
Clustering algorithms try to find natural groups or clusters in the data based on their similarity or distance. A common clustering algorithm is k-means, which partitions the data into K clusters, where each data point belongs to the cluster with the nearest mean.
To meet the current requirements, the data scientist should train a k-means model with K = 5 on the same dataset to predict a segment for each customer. This way, the data scientist can identify five customer segments based on age, income, and location, without needing any labels. References:
* What is XGBoost? - Amazon SageMaker
* What is Clustering? - Amazon SageMaker
* K-Means Algorithm - Amazon SageMaker

質問 # 34
.....

当面の実際のテストを一致させるために、ShikenPASSのAmazonのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty問題集の技術者はずべての変化によって常に問題と解答をアップデートしています。それに我々はいつもユーザーからのフィードバックを受け付け、アドバイスの一部をフルに活用していますから、完璧なShikenPASSのAmazonのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty問題集を取得しました。ShikenPASSはそれを通じていつまでも最高の品質を持っています。

AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験: https://www.shikenpass.com/AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty-shiken.html

AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty模擬テストエンジンは繰り返しの練習であなたの解答能力を高めることができます、だから、多くのお客様は我々の高い合格率を持つAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験トレントファアイルを使用してみます、この機能は、AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験に合格し、合格率を向上させるために有効です、したがって、当社のAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty練習トレントはこれらの学習グループ向けにカスタマイズされているため、より生産的かつ効率的な方法で試験に合格し、職場で成功を収めることができます、あなたは弊社のAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験 - AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty試験参考書を購入して支払いました、ShikenPASS AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験がありますから、Amazon AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集 あなたの満足の追求は我々の共通の思いです。

我が家を持てた時、真っ先に植えた梅の木、これは、元中小企業経営者が倒産したり、会社を失ったり、職を辞めたりした人々は、もはや中小企業経営者ではないため、これらの調査には含まれていないためです、AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty模擬テストエンジンは繰り返しの練習であなたの解答能力を高めることができます。

試験の準備方法-有難いAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集試験-更新するAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験

だから、多くのお客様は我々の高い合格率を持つAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験トレントファアイルを使用してみます、この機能は、AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験に合格し、合格率を向上させるために有効です、したがって、当社のAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty練習トレントはこれらの学習グループ向けにカスタマイズされているため、より生産的かつ効率的な方法で試験に合格し、職場で成功を収めることができます。

あなたは弊社のAWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty試験参考書を購入して支払いました。

- 検証するAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集試験-試験の準備方法-素晴らしいAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験 □ 《 www.xhs1991.com 》で□ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty □を検索し、無料でダウンロードしてくださいAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty基礎問題集
- 信頼的なAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集 - 合格スムーズAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験 | 効率的なAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty問題集 □ Open Webサイト（ www.goshiken.com ）検索▹ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty ◃無料ダウンロードAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty最新問題
- AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験の準備方法 | 効率的なAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集試験 | 正確的なAWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty技術試験 □ □ jp.fast2test.com □から➡ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty □□□を検索して、試験資料を無料でダウンロードしてくださいAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験内容
- 有効なAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty資料、AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty最新pdf問題集、AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty試験練習デモ □ 今すぐ➥ www.goshiken.com □で➡ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty □□□を検索して、無料でダウンロードしてくださいAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty復習範囲
- 有効的なAmazon AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集 - 合格スムーズAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験 | 実際的なAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty問題集 ↪ URL □ www.japancert.com □をコピーして開き、{ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty }を検索して無料でダウンロードしてくださいAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験内容
- AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty受験内容 □ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty資格講座 □ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty勉強方法 □ ☀ www.goshiken.com □☀□は、➽ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty □を無料でダウンロードするのに最適なサイトですAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty資格準備
- AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty勉強方法 □ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty受験記 □ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty資格問題対応 □ Open Webサイト☀ www.xhs1991.com □☀□検索{ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty }無料ダウンロードAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty無料過去問
- 一番優秀なAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集一回合格-ハイパスレートのAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験 □ ▹ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty ◃を無料でダウンロード[www.goshiken.com]ウェブサイトを入力するだけAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty資格トレーニング
- 試験Amazon AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集 - 有効的なAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験 | 大人気AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty問題集 □ （ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty ）の試験問題は▹ www.passtest.jp ◃で無料配信中AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty最新問題
- 有効的なAmazon AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集 - 合格スムーズAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty技術試験 | 実際的なAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty問題集 □ □ www.goshiken.com □で使える無料オンライン版□ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty □ の試験問題AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty資格トレーニング
- AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty資格受験料 □ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty資格準備 □ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty無料過去問 □ ☀ www.passtest.jp □☀□には無料の{ AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty }問題集がありますAWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty基礎問題集
- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, dl.instructure.com, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, hashnode.com, github.com, wirelesswithvidur.com, bbs.t-firefly.com, www.yiqn.com, Disposable vapes

ちなみに、ShikenPASS AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialtyの一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1N24j4-Xfl_U-aSvr8Y5CpbG2QoeEJNyM