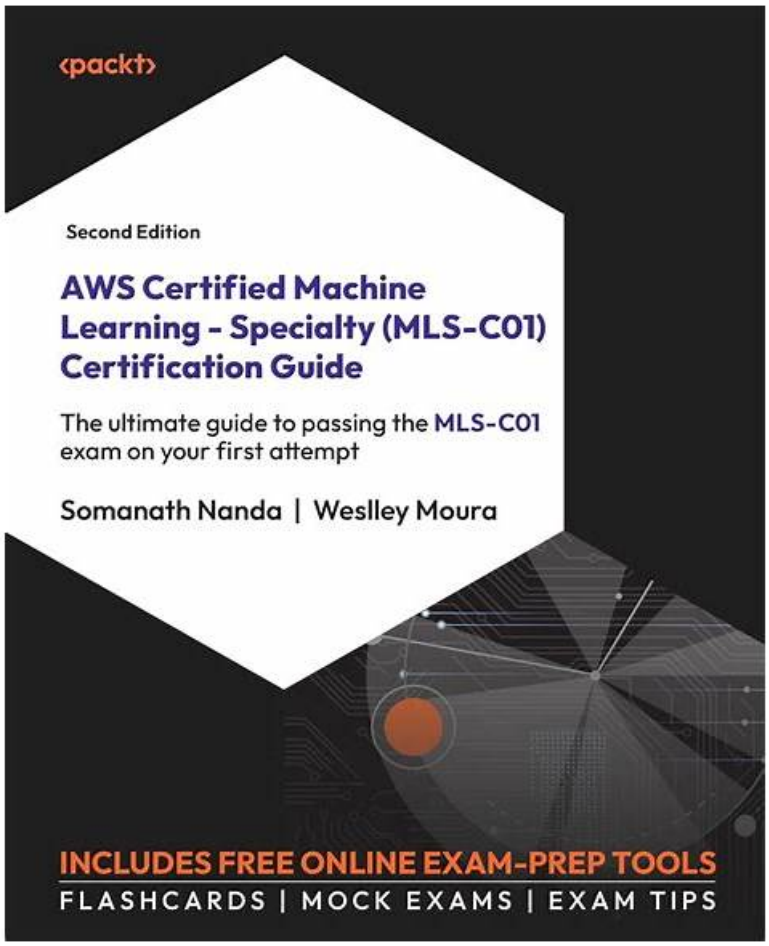
AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty題庫更新，AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty考試大綱



BONUS!!! 免費下載NewDumps AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty考試題庫的完整版：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Xv3wI55FZnXxFquT5K_kFlraTPAiSCqx

目前，考生報考 Amazon 認證最多的科目：AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty。選擇 AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 考古題準備考試只是一種方式，優點在于快速有效的幫助考生通過考試。缺點就是缺乏實踐，實踐是在平時的工作之余可以勤加練習。如果決定參加 AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 認證考試并通過考試，拿到屬于自己的 Amazon 的 AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 認證是當務之急。而 AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 考古題可以幫助你在準備考試時節省很多的時間，順利通過考試。

Amazon MLS-C01認證考試是IT專業人員驗證其機器學習技能並區分自己於同儕的一種優秀方式。通過獲得該認證，候選人可以向潛在雇主或客戶證明他們具備在AWS上設計、開發和部署機器學習解決方案所需的專業知識。此外，認證可以開啟新的職業機會並帶來更高的薪酬。

Amazon MLS-C01 認證考試包含65個多選和多個回答的問題，需要在180分鐘內完成。考試涵蓋了與AWS上機器學習相關的各個領域，如數據工程、探索性數據分析、建模、機器學習的實施和操作以及倫理問題。通過考試的候選人將獲得AWS認證的機器學習-Specialty認證，該認證有效期三年，可以通過重新認證考試或獲得更高級別的認證來更新。

>> AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty題庫更新 <<

AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty考試大綱 - AWS-Certified-

Machine-Learning-Specialty認證資料

我受不了現在的生活和工作了，想做別的工作。你現在有這樣的想法嗎？但是，怎樣才能做更好的工作呢？你喜歡IT嗎？想通過IT來證明自己的實力嗎？如果你想從事IT方面的工作，那麼參加IT認定考試，取得認證資格是非常有必要的。你現在要做的就是參加被普遍認可的、有價值的IT資格考試。從而打開你職業生涯的新的大門。關於Amazon的AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty考試，你一定不陌生吧。取得這個資格可以讓你在找工作的時候得到一份助力。什麼？沒有信心參加這個考試嗎？沒關係，你可以使用NewDumps的AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty考試資料。

AWS 認證機器學習 - 專業認證在行業中受到高度重視，被認為是機器學習領域專業知識的標桿。對個人而言，它是展示使用 AWS 服務構建和部署機器學習模型的能力的重要方式。該認證還可以幫助個人在競爭激烈的就業市場中脫穎而出，為在數據科學、人工智慧和機器學習等領域的職業發展開闢新的機會。

最新的 AWS Certified Machine Learning AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 免費考試真題 (Q208-Q213):

問題 #208
A Machine Learning team has several large CSV datasets in Amazon S3. Historically, models built with the Amazon SageMaker Linear Learner algorithm have taken hours to train on similar- sized datasets. The team's leaders need to accelerate the training process.
What can a Machine Learning Specialist do to address this concern?

- A. Use Amazon Machine Learning to train the models.
- B. Use AWS Glue to transform the CSV dataset to the JSON format.
- C. Use Amazon Kinesis to stream the data to Amazon SageMaker.
- D. Use Amazon SageMaker Pipe mode.

答案：D

解題說明：
Amazon SageMaker Pipe mode streams the data directly to the container, which improves the performance of training jobs. In Pipe mode, your training job streams data directly from Amazon S3. Streaming can provide faster start times for training jobs and better throughput. With Pipe mode, you also reduce the size of the Amazon EBS volumes for your training instances. B would not apply in this scenario. C is a streaming ingestion solution, but is not applicable in this scenario. D transforms the data structure

問題 #209
An aircraft engine manufacturing company is measuring 200 performance metrics in a time-series. Engineers want to detect critical manufacturing defects in near-real time during testing. All of the data needs to be stored for offline analysis.
What approach would be the MOST effective to perform near-real time defect detection?

- A. Use Amazon S3 for ingestion, storage, and further analysis. Use the Amazon SageMaker Random CutForest (RCF) algorithm to determine anomalies.
- B. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose for ingestion and Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics Random Cut Forest(RCF) to perform anomaly detection. Use Kinesis Data Firehose to store data in Amazon S3 for furtheranalysis.
- C. Use Amazon S3 for ingestion, storage, and further analysis. Use an Amazon EMR cluster to carry outApache Spark ML k-means clustering to determine anomalies.
- D. Use AWS IoT Analytics for ingestion, storage, and further analysis. Use Jupyter notebooks from withinAWS IoT Analytics to carry out analysis for anomalies.

答案：B

解題說明：
* The company wants to perform near-real time defect detection on a time-series of 200 performance metrics, and store all the data for offline analysis. The best approach for this scenario is to use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose for ingestion and Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics Random Cut Forest (RCF) to perform anomaly detection. Use Kinesis Data Firehose to store data in Amazon S3 for further analysis.
* Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a service that can capture, transform, and deliver streaming data to destinations such as Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Amazon OpenSearch Service, and Splunk. Kinesis Data Firehose can handle any amount and frequency of data, and automatically scale to match the throughput. Kinesis Data Firehose can also compress, encrypt, and batch the data before delivering it to the destination, reducing the storage cost and enhancing the security.

* Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics is a service that can analyze streaming data in real time using SQL or Apache Flink applications. Kinesis Data Analytics can use built-in functions and algorithms to perform various analytics tasks, such as aggregations, joins, filters, windows, and anomaly detection. One of the built-in algorithms that Kinesis Data Analytics supports is Random Cut Forest (RCF), which is a supervised learning algorithm for forecasting scalar time series using recurrent neural networks. RCF can detect anomalies in streaming data by assigning an anomaly score to each data point, based on how distant it is from the rest of the data. RCF can handle multiple related time series, such as the performance metrics of the aircraft engine, and learn a global model that captures the common patterns and trends across the time series.
* Therefore, the company can use the following architecture to build the near-real time defect detection solution:
* Use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose for ingestion: The company can use Kinesis Data Firehose to capture the streaming data from the aircraft engine testing, and deliver it to two destinations:
Amazon S3 and Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics. The company can configure the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to specify the source, the buffer size and interval, the compression and encryption options, the error handling and retry logic, and the destination details.
* Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics Random Cut Forest (RCF) to perform anomaly detection:
The company can use Kinesis Data Analytics to create a SQL application that can read the streaming data from the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream, and apply the RCF algorithm to detect anomalies. The company can use the RANDOM_CUT_FOREST or RANDOM_CUT_FOREST_WITH_EXPLANATION functions to compute the anomaly scores and attributions for each data point, and use the WHERE clause to filter out the normal data points. The company can also use the CURSOR function to specify the input stream, and the PUMP function to write the output stream to another destination, such as Amazon Kinesis Data Streams or AWS Lambda.
* Use Kinesis Data Firehose to store data in Amazon S3 for further analysis: The company can use Kinesis Data Firehose to store the raw and processed data in Amazon S3 for offline analysis. The company can use the S3 destination of the Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to store the raw data, and use another Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to store the output of the Kinesis Data Analytics application. The company can also use AWS Glue or Amazon Athena to catalog, query, and analyze the data in Amazon S3.
What Is Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose?
What Is Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for SQL Applications?
DeepAR Forecasting Algorithm - Amazon SageMaker

問題 #210
A Data Scientist needs to create a serverless ingestion and analytics solution for high-velocity, real-time streaming data.
The ingestion process must buffer and convert incoming records from JSON to a query-optimized, columnar format without data loss. The output datastore must be highly available, and Analysts must be able to run SQL queries against the data and connect to existing business intelligence dashboards.
Which solution should the Data Scientist build to satisfy the requirements?

- A. Write each JSON record to a staging location in Amazon S3. Use the S3 Put event to trigger an AWS Lambda function that transforms the data into Apache Parquet or ORC format and inserts it into an Amazon RDS PostgreSQL database. Have the Analysts query and run dashboards from the RDS database.
- B. Create a schema in the AWS Glue Data Catalog of the incoming data format. Use an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose delivery stream to stream the data and transform the data to Apache Parquet or ORC format using the AWS Glue Data Catalog before delivering to Amazon S3. Have the Analysts query the data directly from Amazon S3 using Amazon Athena, and connect to Bl tools using the Athena Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connector.
- C. Write each JSON record to a staging location in Amazon S3. Use the S3 Put event to trigger an AWS Lambda function that transforms the data into Apache Parquet or ORC format and writes the data to a processed data location in Amazon S3. Have the Analysts query the data directly from Amazon S3 using Amazon Athena, and connect to Bl tools using the Athena Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connector.
- D. Use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics to ingest the streaming data and perform real-time SQL queries to convert the records to Apache Parquet before delivering to Amazon S3. Have the Analysts query the data directly from Amazon S3 using Amazon Athena and connect to Bl tools using the Athena Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connector.

答案：B

解題說明：
To create a serverless ingestion and analytics solution for high-velocity, real-time streaming data, the Data Scientist should use the following AWS services:
* AWS Glue Data Catalog: This is a managed service that acts as a central metadata repository for data assets across AWS and on-premises data sources. The Data Scientist can use AWS Glue Data Catalog to create a schema of the incoming data format, which defines the structure, format, and data types of the JSON records. The schema can be used by other AWS services to understand and process the data1.

* Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose: This is a fully managed service that delivers real-time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Amazon Elasticsearch Service, and Splunk. The Data Scientist can use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to stream the data from the source and transform the data to a query-optimized, columnar format such as Apache Parquet or ORC using the AWS Glue Data Catalog before delivering to Amazon S3. This enables efficient compression, partitioning, and fast analytics on the data2.
* Amazon S3: This is an object storage service that offers high durability, availability, and scalability.
The Data Scientist can use Amazon S3 as the output datastore for the transformed data, which can be organized into buckets and prefixes according to the desired partitioning scheme. Amazon S3 also integrates with other AWS services such as Amazon Athena, Amazon EMR, and Amazon Redshift Spectrum for analytics3.
* Amazon Athena: This is a serverless interactive query service that allows users to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. The Data Scientist can use Amazon Athena to run SQL queries against the data in Amazon S3 and connect to existing business intelligence dashboards using the Athena Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) connector. Amazon Athena leverages the AWS Glue Data Catalog to access the schema information and supports formats such as Parquet and ORC for fast and cost-effective queries4.
1: What Is the AWS Glue Data Catalog? - AWS Glue
2: What Is Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose? - Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
3: What Is Amazon S3? - Amazon Simple Storage Service
4: What Is Amazon Athena? - Amazon Athena

問題 #211
A company has raw user and transaction data stored in AmazonS3 a MySQL database, and Amazon RedShift A Data Scientist needs to perform an analysis by joining the three datasets from Amazon S3, MySQL, and Amazon RedShift, and then calculating the average-of a few selected columns from the joined data Which AWS service should the Data Scientist use?

- A. Amazon QuickSight
- B. AWS Glue
- C. Amazon Redshift Spectrum
- D. Amazon Athena

答案：D

問題 #212
A Machine Learning Specialist receives customer data for an online shopping website. The data includes demographics, past visits, and locality information. The Specialist must develop a machine learning approach to identify the customer shopping patterns, preferences and trends to enhance the website for better service and smart recommendations.
Which solution should the Specialist recommend?

- A. A neural network with a minimum of three layers and random initial weights to identify patterns in the customer database
- B. Collaborative filtering based on user interactions and correlations to identify patterns in the customer database
- C. Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) for the given collection of discrete data to identify patterns in the customer database.
- D. Random Cut Forest (RCF) over random subsamples to identify patterns in the customer database

答案：B

問題 #213
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