

無料PDF Amazon MLS-C01: AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty 受験対策書 - 最高のJpshiken MLS-C01日本語版問題集



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>> MLS-C01受験対策書 <<

認定するMLS-C01受験対策書 & 合格スムーズMLS-C01日本語版問題集 | 高品質なMLS-C01的中問題集 AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty

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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty 認定 MLS-C01 試験問題 (Q73-Q78):

質問 # 73

A health care company is planning to use neural networks to classify their X-ray images into normal and abnormal classes. The labeled data is divided into a training set of 1,000 images and a test set of 200 images.

The initial training of a neural network model with 50 hidden layers yielded 99% accuracy on the training set, but only 55% accuracy on the test set.

What changes should the Specialist consider to solve this issue? (Choose three.)

- A. Enable dropout
- B. Choose a lower number of layers
- C. Choose a smaller learning rate
- D. Include all the images from the test set in the training set
- E. Enable early stopping
- F. Choose a higher number of layers

正解: A、B、E

解説:

The problem described in the question is a case of overfitting, where the neural network model performs well on the training data but poorly on the test data. This means that the model has learned the noise and specific patterns of the training data, but cannot generalize to new and unseen data. To solve this issue, the Specialist should consider the following changes:

* Choose a lower number of layers: Reducing the number of layers can reduce the complexity and capacity of the neural network model, making it less prone to overfitting. A model with 50 hidden layers is likely too deep for the given data size and task. A simpler model with fewer layers can learn the essential features of the data without memorizing the noise.

* Enable dropout: Dropout is a regularization technique that randomly drops out some units in the neural network during training. This prevents the units from co-adapting too much and forces the model to learn more robust features. Dropout can improve the generalization and test performance of the model by reducing overfitting.

* Enable early stopping: Early stopping is another regularization technique that monitors the validation error during training and stops the training process when the validation error stops decreasing or starts increasing. This prevents the model from overtraining on the training data and reduces overfitting.

References:

- * Deep Learning - Machine Learning Lens
- * How to Avoid Overfitting in Deep Learning Neural Networks
- * How to Identify Overfitting Machine Learning Models in Scikit-Learn

質問 # 74

A machine learning (ML) specialist must develop a classification model for a financial services company. A domain expert provides the dataset, which is tabular with 10,000 rows and 1,020 features. During exploratory data analysis, the specialist finds no missing values and a small percentage of duplicate rows. There are correlation scores of > 0.9 for 200 feature pairs. The mean value of each feature is similar to its 50th percentile.

Which feature engineering strategy should the ML specialist use with Amazon SageMaker?

- A. Apply anomaly detection by using the Random Cut Forest (RCF) algorithm.
- B. Drop the features with low correlation scores by using a Jupyter notebook.
- C. Concatenate the features with high correlation scores by using a Jupyter notebook.
- D. Apply dimensionality reduction by using the principal component analysis (PCA) algorithm.

正解: D

解説:

Explanation

The best feature engineering strategy for this scenario is to apply dimensionality reduction by using the principal component analysis (PCA) algorithm. PCA is a technique that transforms a large set of correlated features into a smaller set of uncorrelated features called principal components. This can help reduce the complexity and noise in the data, improve the performance and interpretability of the model, and avoid overfitting. Amazon SageMaker provides a built-in PCA algorithm that can be used to perform dimensionality reduction on tabular data. The ML specialist can use Amazon SageMaker to train and deploy the PCA model, and then use the output of the PCA model as the input for the classification model.

References:

- Dimensionality Reduction with Amazon SageMaker
- Amazon SageMaker PCA Algorithm

質問 # 75

A company will use Amazon SageMaker to train and host a machine learning (ML) model for a marketing campaign. The majority of data is sensitive customer data. The data must be encrypted at rest. The company wants AWS to maintain the root of trust for the master keys and wants encryption key usage to be logged.

Which implementation will meet these requirements?

- A. Use SageMaker built-in transient keys to encrypt the ML data volumes. Enable default encryption for new Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes.
- B. Use encryption keys that are stored in AWS Cloud HSM to encrypt the ML data volumes, and to encrypt the model artifacts and data in Amazon S3.
- **C. Use customer managed keys in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to encrypt the ML data volumes, and to encrypt the model artifacts and data in Amazon S3.**
- D. Use AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) to create temporary tokens to encrypt the ML storage volumes, and to encrypt the model artifacts and data in Amazon S3.

正解: C

解説:

Amazon SageMaker supports encryption at rest for the ML storage volumes, the model artifacts, and the data in Amazon S3 using AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). AWS KMS is a service that allows customers to create and manage encryption keys that can be used to encrypt data. AWS KMS also provides an audit trail of key usage by logging key events to AWS CloudTrail. Customers can use either AWS managed keys or customer managed keys to encrypt their data. AWS managed keys are created and managed by AWS on behalf of the customer, while customer managed keys are created and managed by the customer. Customer managed keys offer more control and flexibility over the key policies, permissions, and rotation. Therefore, to meet the requirements of the company, the best option is to use customer managed keys in AWS KMS to encrypt the ML data volumes, and to encrypt the model artifacts and data in Amazon S3.

The other options are not correct because:

* Option A: AWS Cloud HSM is a service that provides hardware security modules (HSMs) to store and use encryption keys. AWS Cloud HSM is not integrated with Amazon SageMaker, and cannot be used to encrypt the ML data volumes, the model artifacts, or the data in Amazon S3. AWS Cloud HSM is more suitable for customers who need to meet strict compliance requirements or who need direct control over the HSMs.

* Option B: SageMaker built-in transient keys are temporary keys that are used to encrypt the ML data volumes and are discarded immediately after encryption. These keys do not provide persistent encryption or logging of key usage. Enabling default encryption for new Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes does not affect the ML data volumes, which are encrypted separately by SageMaker. Moreover, this option does not address the encryption of the model artifacts and data in Amazon S3.

* Option D: AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) is a service that provides temporary credentials to access AWS resources. AWS STS does not provide encryption keys or encryption services. AWS STS cannot be used to encrypt the ML storage volumes, the model artifacts, or the data in Amazon S3.

Protect Data at Rest Using Encryption - Amazon SageMaker

What is AWS Key Management Service? - AWS Key Management Service

What is AWS CloudHSM? - AWS CloudHSM

What is AWS Security Token Service? - AWS Security Token Service

質問 # 76

A Machine Learning Specialist trained a regression model, but the first iteration needs optimizing. The Specialist needs to understand whether the model is more frequently overestimating or underestimating the target.

What option can the Specialist use to determine whether it is overestimating or underestimating the target value?

- **A. Area under the curve**
- B. Residual plots
- C. Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)
- D. Confusion matrix

正解: A

質問 # 77

An e-commerce company needs a customized training model to classify images of its shirts and pants products. The company needs a proof of concept in 2 to 3 days with good accuracy. Which compute choice should the Machine Learning Specialist select to train

and achieve good accuracy on the model quickly?

- A. r5.2xlarge (memory optimized)
- B. p3 8xlarge (GPU accelerated computing)
- C. m5 4xlarge (general purpose)
- **D. p3.2xlarge (GPU accelerated computing)**

正解: D

解説:

Image classification is a machine learning task that involves assigning labels to images based on their content. Image classification can be performed using various algorithms, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which are a type of deep learning model that can learn to extract high-level features from images. To train a customized image classification model, the e-commerce company needs a compute choice that can support the high computational demands of deep learning and provide good accuracy on the model quickly. A GPU accelerated computing instance, such as p3.2xlarge, is a suitable choice for this task, as it can leverage the parallel processing power of GPUs to speed up the training process and reduce the training time. A p3.2xlarge instance has one NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPU, which can provide up to 125 teraflops of mixed-precision performance and 16 GB of GPU memory. A p3.2xlarge instance can also use various deep learning frameworks, such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, MXNet, etc., to build and train the image classification model. A p3.2xlarge instance is also more cost-effective than a p3.8xlarge instance, which has four NVIDIA Tesla V100 GPUs, as the latter may not be necessary for a proof of concept with a small dataset. Therefore, the Machine Learning Specialist should select p3.2xlarge as the compute choice to train and achieve good accuracy on the model quickly.

References:

Amazon EC2 P3 Instances - Amazon Web Services
Image Classification - Amazon SageMaker
Convolutional Neural Networks - Amazon SageMaker
Deep Learning AMIs - Amazon Web Services

質問 # 78

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テストプラットフォームでは、MLS-C01試験問題の3つの異なるバージョン（PDF、ソフトウェア、APPバージョン）を提供します。3つの異なるバージョンは同じ質問と回答を提供しますが、機能は異なります。MLS-C01ガイドトレントのいずれかのバージョンを選択できます。たとえば、製品をオフライン状態で使用する必要がある場合は、オンラインバージョンを選択できます。実際の試験をシミュレートする場合は、ソフトウェアを選択できます。つまり、MLS-C01テストトレントの3つの異なるバージョンは、MLS-C01試験に合格するのに役立ちます。

MLS-C01日本語版問題集: https://www.jpshiken.com/MLS-C01_shiken.html

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