

AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験問題集 & AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験関連 赤本

MachineLearning
Specialty
MLS-C01 対応

AWS認定 機械学習の 教科書 (Specialty)

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無料でクラウドストレージから最新のJPNTTest AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty PDFダンプをダウンロードする: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ibpBLolbX_ay4fvfqRDeb9_CyHJbDzgJ

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Amazon MLS-C01 認定試験は、機械学習のコンセプトとベストプラクティスを包括的に理解することが必要な、難易度の高い試験です。試験は、教師あり学習、教師なし学習、ディープラーニング、強化学習、自然言語処理、コンピュータビジョンなど、広範囲なトピックをカバーしています。また、候補者は、Amazon SageMaker、Amazon Rekognition、Amazon Comprehendなど、機械学習モデルを構築および展開するために使用され

るAWSサービスとツールについても、堅固な理解を持っていることが期待されています。

AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Certification Examは、機械学習の分野でキャリアを進めたい専門家にとって貴重な資格です。これは、AWSプラットフォーム上で機械学習ソリューションを設計・実装する能力を示し、世界的に認められています。この認定は、競争が激しい就職市場で専門家を目立たせ、機械学習の分野で新しいキャリアの機会を提供することができます。

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

AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty試験関連赤本、AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty日本語版復習指南

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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty 認定 AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 試験問題 (Q53-Q58):

質問 # 53

A medical imaging company wants to train a computer vision model to detect areas of concern on patients' CT scans. The company has a large collection of unlabeled CT scans that are linked to each patient and stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. The scans must be accessible to authorized users only. A machine learning engineer needs to build a labeling pipeline. Which set of steps should the engineer take to build the labeling pipeline with the LEAST effort?

- A. Create a workforce with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). Build a labeling tool on Amazon EC2 Queue images for labeling by using Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS). Write the labeling instructions.
- **B. Create a private workforce and manifest file. Create a labeling job by using the built-in bounding box task type in Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth. Write the labeling instructions.**
- C. Create a workforce with Amazon Cognito. Build a labeling web application with AWS Amplify. Build a labeling workflow backend using AWS Lambda. Write the labeling instructions.
- D. Create an Amazon Mechanical Turk workforce and manifest file. Create a labeling job by using the built-in image classification task type in Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth. Write the labeling instructions.

正解: B

解説:

The engineer should create a private workforce and manifest file, and then create a labeling job by using the built-in bounding box task type in Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth. This will allow the engineer to build the labeling pipeline with the least effort.

A private workforce is a group of workers that you manage and who have access to your labeling tasks. You can use a private workforce to label sensitive data that requires confidentiality, such as medical images. You can create a private workforce by using Amazon Cognito and inviting workers by email. You can also use AWS Single Sign-On or your own authentication system to manage your private workforce.

A manifest file is a JSON file that lists the Amazon S3 locations of your input data. You can use a manifest file to specify the data objects that you want to label in your labeling job. You can create a manifest file by using the AWS CLI, the AWS SDK, or the Amazon SageMaker console.

A labeling job is a process that sends your input data to workers for labeling. You can use the Amazon SageMaker console to create a labeling job and choose from several built-in task types, such as image classification, text classification, semantic segmentation, and bounding box. A bounding box task type allows workers to draw boxes around objects in an image and assign labels to them. This is suitable for object detection tasks, such as identifying areas of concern on CT scans.

References:

Create and Manage Workforces - Amazon SageMaker

Use Input and Output Data - Amazon SageMaker

Create a Labeling Job - Amazon SageMaker

Bounding Box Task Type - Amazon SageMaker

質問 # 54

A company uses camera images of the tops of items displayed on store shelves to determine which items were removed and which

ones still remain. After several hours of data labeling, the company has a total of 1,000 hand-labeled images covering 10 distinct items. The training results were poor. Which machine learning approach fulfills the company's long-term needs?

- A. Reduce the number of distinct items from 10 to 2, build the model, and iterate
- B. Attach different colored labels to each item, take the images again, and build the model
- **C. Augment training data for each item using image variants like inversions and translations, build the model, and iterate.**
- D. Convert the images to grayscale and retrain the model

正解: C

解説:

Data augmentation is a technique that can increase the size and diversity of the training data by applying various transformations to the original images, such as inversions, translations, rotations, scaling, cropping, flipping, and color variations. Data augmentation can help improve the performance and generalization of image classification models by reducing overfitting and introducing more variability to the data. Data augmentation is especially useful when the original data is limited or imbalanced, as in the case of the company's problem. By augmenting the training data for each item using image variants, the company can build a more robust and accurate model that can recognize the items on the store shelves from different angles, positions, and lighting conditions. The company can also iterate on the model by adding more data or fine-tuning the hyperparameters to achieve better results.

References:

Build high performing image classification models using Amazon SageMaker JumpStart The Effectiveness of Data Augmentation in Image Classification using Deep Learning Data augmentation for improving deep learning in image classification problem Class-Adaptive Data Augmentation for Image Classification

質問 # 55

A company is using Amazon Textract to extract textual data from thousands of scanned text-heavy legal documents daily. The company uses this information to process loan applications automatically. Some of the documents fail business validation and are returned to human reviewers, who investigate the errors. This activity increases the time to process the loan applications. What should the company do to reduce the processing time of loan applications?

- A. Configure Amazon Textract to route low-confidence predictions to Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth. Perform a manual review on those words before performing a business validation.
- B. Use Amazon Rekognition's feature to detect text in an image to extract the data from scanned images. Use this information to process the loan applications.
- **C. Configure Amazon Textract to route low-confidence predictions to Amazon Augmented AI (Amazon A2I). Perform a manual review on those words before performing a business validation.**
- D. Use an Amazon Textract synchronous operation instead of an asynchronous operation.

正解: C

解説:

The company should configure Amazon Textract to route low-confidence predictions to Amazon Augmented AI (Amazon A2I). Amazon A2I is a service that allows you to implement human review of machine learning (ML) predictions. It also comes integrated with some of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) services such as Amazon Textract. By using Amazon A2I, the company can perform a manual review on those words that have low confidence scores before performing a business validation. This will help reduce the processing time of loan applications by avoiding errors and rework.

Option A is incorrect because Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth is not a suitable service for human review of Amazon Textract predictions. Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth is a service that helps you build highly accurate training datasets for machine learning. It allows you to label your own data or use a workforce of human labelers. However, it does not provide an easy way to integrate with Amazon Textract and route low- confidence predictions for human review.

Option B is incorrect because using an Amazon Textract synchronous operation instead of an asynchronous operation will not reduce the processing time of loan applications. A synchronous operation is a request- response operation that returns the results immediately. An asynchronous operation is a start-and-check operation that returns a job identifier that you can use to check the status and results later. The choice of operation depends on the size and complexity of the document, not on the confidence of the predictions.

Option D is incorrect because using Amazon Rekognition's feature to detect text in an image to extract the data from scanned images is not a better alternative than using Amazon Textract. Amazon Rekognition is a service that provides computer vision capabilities, such as face recognition, object detection, and scene analysis. It can also detect text in an image, but it does not provide the same level of accuracy and functionality as Amazon Textract. Amazon Textract can not only detect text, but also extract data from tables and forms, and understand the layout and structure of the document.

References:

- * Amazon Augmented AI
- * Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth
- * Amazon Textract Operations
- * Amazon Rekognition

質問 # 56

A Machine Learning Specialist is working with a large cybersecurity company that manages security events in real time for companies around the world. The cybersecurity company wants to design a solution that will allow it to use machine learning to score malicious events as anomalies on the data as it is being ingested. The company also wants to be able to save the results in its data lake for later processing and analysis. What is the MOST efficient way to accomplish these tasks?

- **A. Ingest the data using Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose, and use Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics Random Cut Forest (RCF) for anomaly detection. Then use Kinesis Data Firehose to stream the results to Amazon S3.**
- B. Ingest the data and store it in Amazon S3. Use AWS Batch along with the AWS Deep Learning AMIs to train a k-means model using TensorFlow on the data in Amazon S3.
- C. Ingest the data into Apache Spark Streaming using Amazon EMR, and use Spark MLlib with k-means to perform anomaly detection. Then store the results in an Apache Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) using Amazon EMR with a replication factor of three as the data lake.
- D. Ingest the data and store it in Amazon S3. Have an AWS Glue job that is triggered on demand transform the new data. Then use the built-in Random Cut Forest (RCF) model within Amazon SageMaker to detect anomalies in the data.

正解: A

解説:

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a fully managed service that can capture, transform, and load streaming data into AWS data stores, such as Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Amazon Elasticsearch Service, and Splunk. It can also invoke AWS Lambda functions to perform custom transformations on the data. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics is a service that can analyze streaming data in real time using SQL or Apache Flink applications. It can also use machine learning algorithms, such as Random Cut Forest (RCF), to perform anomaly detection on streaming data. RCF is an unsupervised learning algorithm that assigns an anomaly score to each data point based on how different it is from the rest of the data. By using Kinesis Data Firehose and Kinesis Data Analytics, the cybersecurity company can ingest the data in real time, score the malicious events as anomalies, and stream the results to Amazon S3, which can serve as a data lake for later processing and analysis. This is the most efficient way to accomplish these tasks, as it does not require any additional infrastructure, coding, or training.

Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose - Amazon Web Services

Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics - Amazon Web Services

Anomaly Detection with Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics - Amazon Web Services

[AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty Sample Questions]

質問 # 57

A company's Machine Learning Specialist needs to improve the training speed of a time-series forecasting model using TensorFlow. The training is currently implemented on a single-GPU machine and takes approximately 23 hours to complete. The training needs to be run daily.

The model accuracy is acceptable, but the company anticipates a continuous increase in the size of the training data and a need to update the model on an hourly, rather than a daily, basis. The company also wants to minimize coding effort and infrastructure changes. What should the Machine Learning Specialist do to the training solution to allow it to scale for future demand?

- A. Move the training to Amazon EMR and distribute the workload to as many machines as needed to achieve the business goals.
- B. Do not change the TensorFlow code. Change the machine to one with a more powerful GPU to speed up the training.
- **C. Change the TensorFlow code to implement a Horovod distributed framework supported by Amazon SageMaker. Parallelize the training to as many machines as needed to achieve the business goals.**
- D. Switch to using a built-in AWS SageMaker DeepAR model. Parallelize the training to as many machines as needed to achieve the business goals.

正解: C

解説:

To improve the training speed of a time-series forecasting model using TensorFlow, the Machine Learning Specialist should change

the TensorFlow code to implement a Horovod distributed framework supported by Amazon SageMaker. Horovod is a free and open-source software framework for distributed deep learning training using TensorFlow, Keras, PyTorch, and Apache MXNet¹. Horovod can scale up to hundreds of GPUs with upwards of 90% scaling efficiency². Horovod is easy to use, as it requires only a few lines of Python code to modify an existing training script². Horovod is also portable, as it runs the same for TensorFlow, Keras, PyTorch, and MXNet; on premise, in the cloud, and on Apache Spark².

Amazon SageMaker is a fully managed service that provides every developer and data scientist with the ability to build, train, and deploy machine learning models quickly³. Amazon SageMaker supports Horovod as a built-in distributed training framework, which means that the Machine Learning Specialist does not need to install or configure Horovod separately⁴. Amazon SageMaker also provides a number of features and tools to simplify and optimize the distributed training process, such as automatic scaling, debugging, profiling, and monitoring⁴. By using Amazon SageMaker, the Machine Learning Specialist can parallelize the training to as many machines as needed to achieve the business goals, while minimizing coding effort and infrastructure changes.

References:

1: Horovod (machine learning) - Wikipedia

2: Home - Horovod

3: Amazon SageMaker - Machine Learning Service - AWS

4: Use Horovod with Amazon SageMaker - Amazon SageMaker

質問 # 58

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