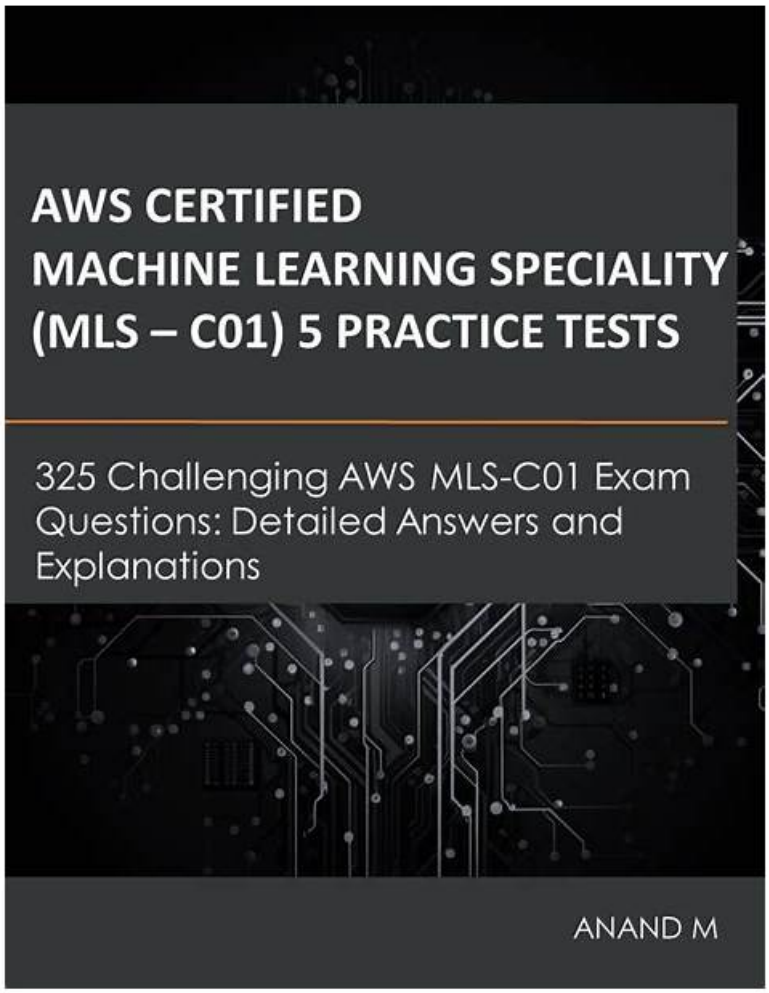
MLS-C01トレーニング資料、MLS-C01資格問題集



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>> MLS-C01トレーニング資料 <<

Amazon MLS-C01資格問題集 & MLS-C01コンポーネント

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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty 認定 MLS-C01 試験問題 (Q92-Q97):

質問 # 92
A Data Scientist is building a model to predict customer churn using a dataset of 100 continuous numerical features. The Marketing team has not provided any insight about which features are relevant for churn prediction. The Marketing team wants to interpret the model and see the direct impact of relevant features on the model outcome. While training a logistic regression model, the Data Scientist observes that there is a wide gap between the training and validation set accuracy.
Which methods can the Data Scientist use to improve the model performance and satisfy the Marketing team's needs? (Choose two.)

- A. Perform t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE)
- B. Add L1 regularization to the classifier
- C. Perform linear discriminant analysis
- D. Add features to the dataset
- E. Perform recursive feature elimination

正解：C、D

質問 # 93
A Machine Learning Specialist at a company sensitive to security is preparing a dataset for model training. The dataset is stored in Amazon S3 and contains Personally Identifiable Information (Pll). The dataset:
* Must be accessible from a VPC only.
* Must not traverse the public internet.
How can these requirements be satisfied?

- A. Create a VPC endpoint and use Network Access Control Lists (NACLs) to allow traffic between only the given VPC endpoint and an Amazon EC2 instance.
- B. Create a VPC endpoint and use security groups to restrict access to the given VPC endpoint and an Amazon EC2 instance.
- C. Create a VPC endpoint and apply a bucket access policy that restricts access to the given VPC endpoint and the VPC.
- D. Create a VPC endpoint and apply a bucket access policy that allows access from the given VPC endpoint and an Amazon EC2 instance.

正解：C

解説：
A VPC endpoint is a logical device that enables private connections between a VPC and supported AWS services. A VPC endpoint can be either a gateway endpoint or an interface endpoint. A gateway endpoint is a gateway that is a target for a specified route in the route table, used for traffic destined to a supported AWS service. An interface endpoint is an elastic network interface with a private IP address that serves as an entry point for traffic destined to a supported service1 In this case, the Machine Learning Specialist can create a gateway endpoint for Amazon S3, which is a supported service for gateway endpoints. A gateway endpoint for Amazon S3 enables the VPC to access Amazon S3 privately, without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. The traffic between the VPC and Amazon S3 does not leave the Amazon network2 To restrict access to the dataset stored in Amazon S3, the Machine Learning Specialist can apply a bucket access policy that allows access only from the given VPC endpoint and the VPC. A bucket access policy is a resource-based policy that defines who can access a bucket and what actions they can perform. A bucket access policy can use various conditions to control access, such as the source IP address, the source VPC, the source VPC endpoint, etc. In this case, the Machine Learning Specialist can use the aws:sourceVpce condition to specify the ID of the VPC endpoint, and the aws:sourceVpc condition to specify the ID of the VPC. This way, only the requests that originate from the VPC endpoint or the VPC can access the bucket that contains the dataset34 The other options are not valid or secure ways to satisfy the requirements. Creating a VPC endpoint and applying a bucket access policy that allows access from the given VPC endpoint and an Amazon EC2 instance is not a good option, as it does not restrict access to the VPC. An Amazon EC2 instance is a virtual server that runs in the AWS cloud. An Amazon EC2 instance can have a public IP address or a private IP address, depending on the network configuration. Allowing access from an Amazon EC2 instance does not guarantee that the instance is in the same VPC as the VPC endpoint, and may expose the dataset to

unauthorized access. Creating a VPC endpoint and using Network Access Control Lists (NACLs) to allow traffic between only the given VPC endpoint and an Amazon EC2 instance is not a good option, as it does not restrict access to the VPC. NACLs are stateless firewalls that can control inbound and outbound traffic at the subnet level. NACLs can use rules to allow or deny traffic based on the protocol, port, and source or destination IP address. However, NACLs do not support VPC endpoints as a source or destination, and cannot filter traffic based on the VPC endpoint ID or the VPC ID. Therefore, using NACLs does not guarantee that the traffic is from the VPC endpoint or the VPC, and may expose the dataset to unauthorized access. Creating a VPC endpoint and using security groups to restrict access to the given VPC endpoint and an Amazon EC2 instance is not a good option, as it does not restrict access to the VPC. Security groups are stateful firewalls that can control inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level. Security groups can use rules to allow or deny traffic based on the protocol, port, and source or destination. However, security groups do not support VPC endpoints as a source or destination, and cannot filter traffic based on the VPC endpoint ID or the VPC ID. Therefore, using security groups does not guarantee that the traffic is from the VPC endpoint or the VPC, and may expose the dataset to unauthorized access.

質問 # 94
A company that manufactures mobile devices wants to determine and calibrate the appropriate sales price for its devices. The company is collecting the relevant data and is determining data features that it can use to train machine learning (ML) models. There are more than 1,000 features, and the company wants to determine the primary features that contribute to the sales price.
Which techniques should the company use for feature selection? (Choose three.)

- A. Correlation plot with heat maps
- B. Data augmentation
- C. Data scaling with standardization and normalization
- D. Data binning
- E. Univariate selection
- F. Feature importance with a tree-based classifier

正解：A、E、F

解説：
Feature selection is the process of selecting a subset of extracted features that are relevant and contribute to minimizing the error rate of a trained model. Some techniques for feature selection are:
Correlation plot with heat maps: This technique visualizes the correlation between features using a color-coded matrix. Features that are highly correlated with each other or with the target variable can be identified and removed to reduce redundancy and noise.
Univariate selection: This technique evaluates each feature individually based on a statistical test, such as chi-square, ANOVA, or mutual information, and selects the features that have the highest scores or p-values. This technique is simple and fast, but it does not consider the interactions between features.
Feature importance with a tree-based classifier: This technique uses a tree-based classifier, such as random forest or gradient boosting, to rank the features based on their importance in splitting the nodes. Features that have low importance scores can be dropped from the model. This technique can capture the non-linear relationships and interactions between features.
The other options are not techniques for feature selection, but rather for feature engineering, which is the process of creating, transforming, or extracting features from the original data. Feature engineering can improve the performance and interpretability of the model, but it does not reduce the number of features.
Data scaling with standardization and normalization: This technique transforms the features to have a common scale, such as zero mean and unit variance, or a range between 0 and 1. This technique can help some algorithms, such as k-means or logistic regression, to converge faster and avoid numerical instability, but it does not change the number of features.
Data binning: This technique groups the continuous features into discrete bins or categories based on some criteria, such as equal width, equal frequency, or clustering. This technique can reduce the noise and outliers in the data, and also create ordinal or nominal features that can be used for some algorithms, such as decision trees or naive Bayes, but it does not reduce the number of features.
Data augmentation: This technique generates new data from the existing data by applying some transformations, such as rotation, flipping, cropping, or noise addition. This technique can increase the size and diversity of the data, and help prevent overfitting, but it does not reduce the number of features.
References:
Feature engineering - Machine Learning Lens
Amazon SageMaker Autopilot now provides feature selection and the ability to change data types while creating an AutoML experiment Feature Selection in Machine Learning | Baeldung on Computer Science Feature Selection in Machine Learning: An easy Introduction

質問 # 95

A company that promotes healthy sleep patterns by providing cloud-connected devices currently hosts a sleep tracking application on AWS. The application collects device usage information from device users. The company's Data Science team is building a machine learning model to predict if and when a user will stop utilizing the company's devices. Predictions from this model are used by a downstream application that determines the best approach for contacting users.
The Data Science team is building multiple versions of the machine learning model to evaluate each version against the company's business goals. To measure long-term effectiveness, the team wants to run multiple versions of the model in parallel for long periods of time, with the ability to control the portion of inferences served by the models.
Which solution satisfies these requirements with MINIMAL effort?

- A. Build and host multiple models in Amazon SageMaker. Create an Amazon SageMaker endpoint configuration with multiple production variants. Programmatically control the portion of the inferences served by the multiple models by updating the endpoint configuration.
- B. Build and host multiple models in Amazon SageMaker. Create multiple Amazon SageMaker endpoints, one for each model. Programmatically control invoking different models for inference at the application layer.
- C. Build and host multiple models in Amazon SageMaker. Create a single endpoint that accesses multiple models. Use Amazon SageMaker batch transform to control invoking the different models through the single endpoint.
- D. Build and host multiple models in Amazon SageMaker Neo to take into account different types of medical devices. Programmatically control which model is invoked for inference based on the medical device type.

正解：A

解説：
Explanation
Amazon SageMaker is a service that allows users to build, train, and deploy ML models on AWS. Amazon SageMaker endpoints are scalable and secure web services that can be used to perform real-time inference on ML models. An endpoint configuration defines the models that are deployed and the resources that are used by the endpoint. An endpoint configuration can have multiple production variants, each representing a different version or variant of a model. Users can specify the portion of the inferences served by each production variant using the initialVariantWeight parameter. Users can also programmatically update the endpoint configuration to change the portion of the inferences served by each production variant using the UpdateEndpointWeightsAndCapacities API. Therefore, option B is the best solution to satisfy the requirements with minimal effort.
Option A is incorrect because creating multiple endpoints for each model would incur more cost and complexity than using a single endpoint with multiple production variants. Moreover, controlling the invocation of different models at the application layer would require more custom logic and coordination than using the UpdateEndpointWeightsAndCapacities API. Option C is incorrect because Amazon SageMaker Neo is a service that allows users to optimize ML models for different hardware platforms, such as edge devices. It is not relevant to the problem of running multiple versions of a model in parallel for long periods of time.
Option D is incorrect because Amazon SageMaker batch transform is a service that allows users to perform asynchronous inference on large datasets. It is not suitable for the problem of performing real-time inference on streaming data from device users.
References:
Deploying models to Amazon SageMaker hosting services - Amazon SageMaker Update an Amazon SageMaker endpoint to accommodate new models - Amazon SageMaker UpdateEndpointWeightsAndCapacities - Amazon SageMaker

質問 # 96
A Machine Learning team uses Amazon SageMaker to train an Apache MXNet handwritten digit classifier model using a research dataset. The team wants to receive a notification when the model is overfitting.
Auditors want to view the Amazon SageMaker log activity report to ensure there are no unauthorized API calls.
What should the Machine Learning team do to address the requirements with the least amount of code and fewest steps?

- A. Use AWS CloudTrail to log Amazon SageMaker API calls to Amazon S3. Set up Amazon SNS to receive a notification when the model is overfitting.
- B. Implement an AWS Lambda function to log Amazon SageMaker API calls to AWS CloudTrail. Add code to push a custom metric to Amazon CloudWatch. Create an alarm in CloudWatch with Amazon SNS to receive a notification when the model is overfitting.
- C. Implement an AWS Lambda function to long Amazon SageMaker API calls to Amazon S3. Add code to push a custom metric to Amazon CloudWatch. Create an alarm in CloudWatch with Amazon SNS to receive a notification when the model is overfitting.
- D. Use AWS CloudTrail to log Amazon SageMaker API calls to Amazon S3. Add code to push a custom metric to Amazon CloudWatch. Create an alarm in CloudWatch with Amazon SNS to receive a notification when the model is overfitting.

正解：B

質問 # 97
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