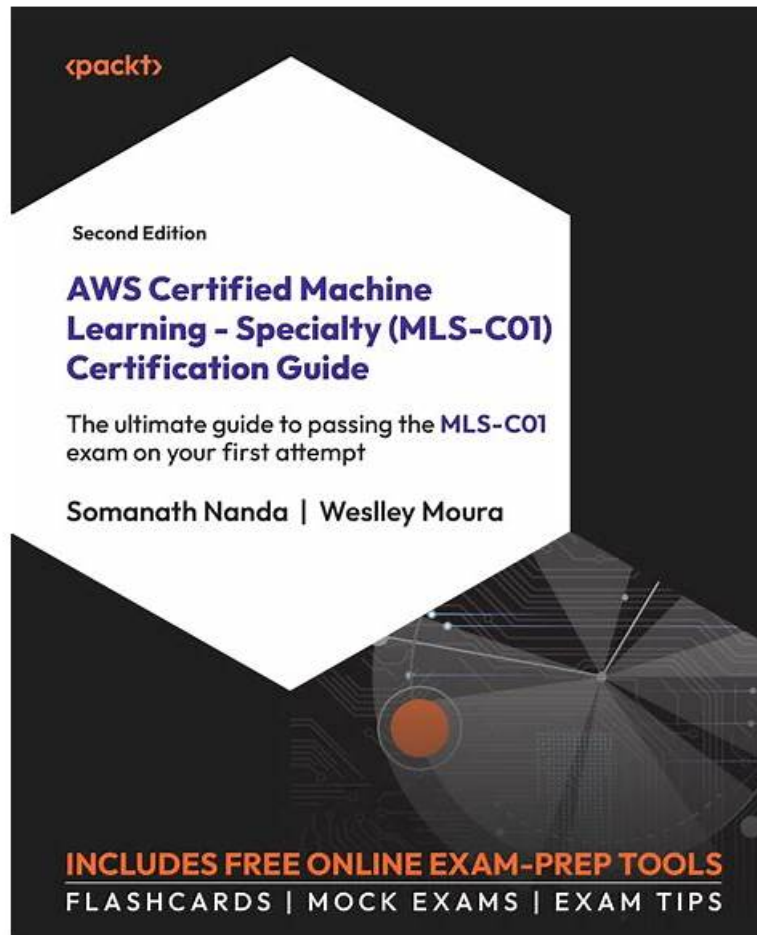


MLS-C01 Prüfungsfragen Prüfungsvorbereitungen 2026: AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty - Zertifizierungsprüfung Amazon MLS-C01 in Deutsch Englisch pdf downloaden



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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning - Specialty MLS-C01 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q228-Q233):

228. Frage

A financial services company wants to adopt Amazon SageMaker as its default data science environment. The company's data scientists run machine learning (ML) models on confidential financial data. The company is worried about data egress and wants an ML engineer to secure the environment.

Which mechanisms can the ML engineer use to control data egress from SageMaker? (Choose three.)

- A. Protect data with encryption at rest and in transit. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to manage encryption keys.
- B. Disable root access on the SageMaker notebook instances.
- C. Connect to SageMaker by using a VPC interface endpoint powered by AWS PrivateLink.
- D. Restrict notebook presigned URLs to specific IPs used by the company.
- E. Use SCPs to restrict access to SageMaker.
- F. Enable network isolation for training jobs and models.

Antwort: A,C,F

Begründung:

To control data egress from SageMaker, the ML engineer can use the following mechanisms:

Connect to SageMaker by using a VPC interface endpoint powered by AWS PrivateLink. This allows the ML engineer to access SageMaker services and resources without exposing the traffic to the public internet. This reduces the risk of data leakage and unauthorized access¹ Enable network isolation for training jobs and models. This prevents the training jobs and models from accessing the internet or other AWS services. This ensures that the data used for training and inference is not exposed to external sources² Protect data with encryption at rest and in transit. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to manage encryption keys. This enables the ML engineer to encrypt the data stored in Amazon S3 buckets, SageMaker notebook instances, and SageMaker endpoints. It also allows the ML engineer to encrypt the data in transit between SageMaker and other AWS services. This helps protect the data from unauthorized access and tampering³ The other options are not effective in controlling data egress from SageMaker:

Use SCPs to restrict access to SageMaker. SCPs are used to define the maximum permissions for an organization or organizational unit (OU) in AWS Organizations. They do not control the data egress from SageMaker, but rather the access to SageMaker itself⁴ Disable root access on the SageMaker notebook instances. This prevents the users from installing additional packages or libraries on the notebook instances. It does not prevent the data from being transferred out of the notebook instances.

Restrict notebook presigned URLs to specific IPs used by the company. This limits the access to the notebook instances from certain IP addresses. It does not prevent the data from being transferred out of the notebook instances.

1: Amazon SageMaker Interface VPC Endpoints (AWS PrivateLink) - Amazon SageMaker

2: Network Isolation - Amazon SageMaker

3: Encrypt Data at Rest and in Transit - Amazon SageMaker

4: Using Service Control Policies - AWS Organizations

Disable Root Access - Amazon SageMaker

Create a Presigned Notebook Instance URL - Amazon SageMaker

229. Frage

A retail company is using Amazon Personalize to provide personalized product recommendations for its customers during a marketing campaign. The company sees a significant increase in sales of recommended items to existing customers immediately after deploying a new solution version, but these sales decrease a short time after deployment. Only historical data from before the marketing campaign is available for training.

How should a data scientist adjust the solution?

- A. Use the event tracker in Amazon Personalize to include real-time user interactions.

- B. Add event type and event value fields to the interactions dataset in Amazon Personalize.
- C. Implement a new solution using the built-in factorization machines (FM) algorithm in Amazon SageMaker.
- D. Add user metadata and use the HRNN-Metadata recipe in Amazon Personalize.

Antwort: B

230. Frage

A company needs to quickly make sense of a large amount of data and gain insight from it. The data is in different formats, the schemas change frequently, and new data sources are added regularly. The company wants to use AWS services to explore multiple data sources, suggest schemas, and enrich and transform the data. The solution should require the least possible coding effort for the data flows and the least possible infrastructure management.

Which combination of AWS services will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for data ingestion
Amazon EMR for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation
Amazon Redshift for querying and analyzing the results in Amazon S3
- B. AWS Glue for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation
Amazon Athena for querying and analyzing the results in Amazon S3 using standard SQL Amazon QuickSight for reporting and getting insights
- C. Amazon EMR for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation
Amazon Athena for querying and analyzing the results in Amazon S3 using standard SQL Amazon QuickSight for reporting and getting insights
- D. AWS Data Pipeline for data transfer AWS Step Functions for orchestrating AWS Lambda jobs for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation Amazon Athena for querying and analyzing the results in Amazon S3 using standard SQL Amazon QuickSight for reporting and getting insights

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Explanation

The best combination of AWS services to meet the requirements of data discovery, enrichment, transformation, querying, analysis, and reporting with the least coding and infrastructure management is AWS Glue, Amazon Athena, and Amazon QuickSight. These services are:

AWS Glue for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation. AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that automatically crawls, catalogs, and prepares data from various sources and formats. It also provides a visual interface called AWS Glue DataBrew that allows users to apply over

250 transformations to clean, normalize, and enrich data without writing code¹ Amazon Athena for querying and analyzing the results in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Amazon Athena is a serverless interactive query service that allows users to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. It supports a variety of data formats, such as CSV, JSON, ORC, Parquet, and Avro. It also integrates with AWS Glue Data Catalog to provide a unified view of the data sources and schemas² Amazon QuickSight for reporting and getting insights. Amazon QuickSight is a serverless business intelligence service that allows users to create and share interactive dashboards and reports. It also provides ML-powered features, such as anomaly detection, forecasting, and natural language queries, to help users discover hidden insights from their data³ The other options are not suitable because they either require more coding effort, more infrastructure management, or do not support the desired use cases. For example:

Option A uses Amazon EMR for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation. Amazon EMR is a managed cluster platform that runs Apache Spark, Apache Hive, and other open-source frameworks for big data processing. It requires users to write code in languages such as Python, Scala, or SQL to perform data integration tasks. It also requires users to provision, configure, and scale the clusters according to their needs⁴ Option B uses Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics for data ingestion. Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics is a service that allows users to process streaming data in real time using SQL or Apache Flink. It is not suitable for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation, which are typically batch-oriented tasks. It also requires users to write code to define the data processing logic and the output destination⁵ Option D uses AWS Data Pipeline for data transfer and AWS Step Functions for orchestrating AWS Lambda jobs for data discovery, enrichment, and transformation. AWS Data Pipeline is a service that helps users move data between AWS services and on-premises data sources. AWS Step Functions is a service that helps users coordinate multiple AWS services into workflows. AWS Lambda is a service that lets users run code without provisioning or managing servers. These services require users to write code to define the data sources, destinations, transformations, and workflows. They also require users to manage the scalability, performance, and reliability of the data pipelines.

References:

1: AWS Glue - Data Integration Service - Amazon Web Services

2: Amazon Athena - Interactive SQL Query Service - AWS

3: Amazon QuickSight - Business Intelligence Service - AWS

- 4: Amazon EMR - Amazon Web Services
- 5: Amazon Kinesis Data Analytics - Amazon Web Services
- 6: AWS Data Pipeline - Amazon Web Services
- 7: AWS Step Functions - Amazon Web Services
- 8: AWS Lambda - Amazon Web Services

231. Frage

A Machine Learning Specialist needs to move and transform data in preparation for training. Some of the data needs to be processed in near-real time and other data can be moved hourly. There are existing Amazon EMR MapReduce jobs to clean and feature engineering to perform on the data. Which of the following services can feed data to the MapReduce jobs? (Select TWO)

- A. Amazon ES
- B. Amazon Kinesis
- C. AWS Data Pipeline
- D. AWS DMS
- E. Amazon Athena

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:

<https://aws.amazon.com/jp/emr/?whats-new-cards.sort-by=item.additionalFields.postDateTime&whats-new-cards.sort-order=desc>

232. Frage

A pharmaceutical company performs periodic audits of clinical trial sites to quickly resolve critical findings.

The company stores audit documents in text format. Auditors have requested help from a data science team to quickly analyze the documents. The auditors need to discover the 10 main topics within the documents to prioritize and distribute the review work among the auditing team members. Documents that describe adverse events must receive the highest priority.

A data scientist will use statistical modeling to discover abstract topics and to provide a list of the top words for each category to help the auditors assess the relevance of the topic.

Which algorithms are best suited to this scenario? (Choose two.)

- A. Linear regression
- B. Random Forest classifier
- C. Neural topic modeling (NTM)
- D. Linear support vector machine
- E. Latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA)

Antwort: C,E

Begründung:

The algorithms that are best suited to this scenario are latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA) and neural topic modeling (NTM), as they are both unsupervised learning methods that can discover abstract topics from a collection of text documents. LDA and NTM can provide a list of the top words for each topic, as well as the topic distribution for each document, which can help the auditors assess the relevance and priority of the topic¹².

The other options are not suitable because:

* Option B: A random forest classifier is a supervised learning method that can perform classification or regression tasks by using an ensemble of decision trees. A random forest classifier is not suitable for discovering abstract topics from text documents, as it requires labeled data and predefined classes³.

* Option D: A linear support vector machine is a supervised learning method that can perform classification or regression tasks by using a linear function that separates the data into different classes. A linear support vector machine is not suitable for discovering abstract topics from text documents, as it requires labeled data and predefined classes⁴.

* Option E: A linear regression is a supervised learning method that can perform regression tasks by using a linear function that models the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. A linear regression is not suitable for discovering abstract topics from text documents, as it requires labeled data and a continuous output variable⁵.

References:

- * 1: Latent Dirichlet Allocation
- * 2: Neural Topic Modeling
- * 3: Random Forest Classifier
- * 4: Linear Support Vector Machine

- [illegible]

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