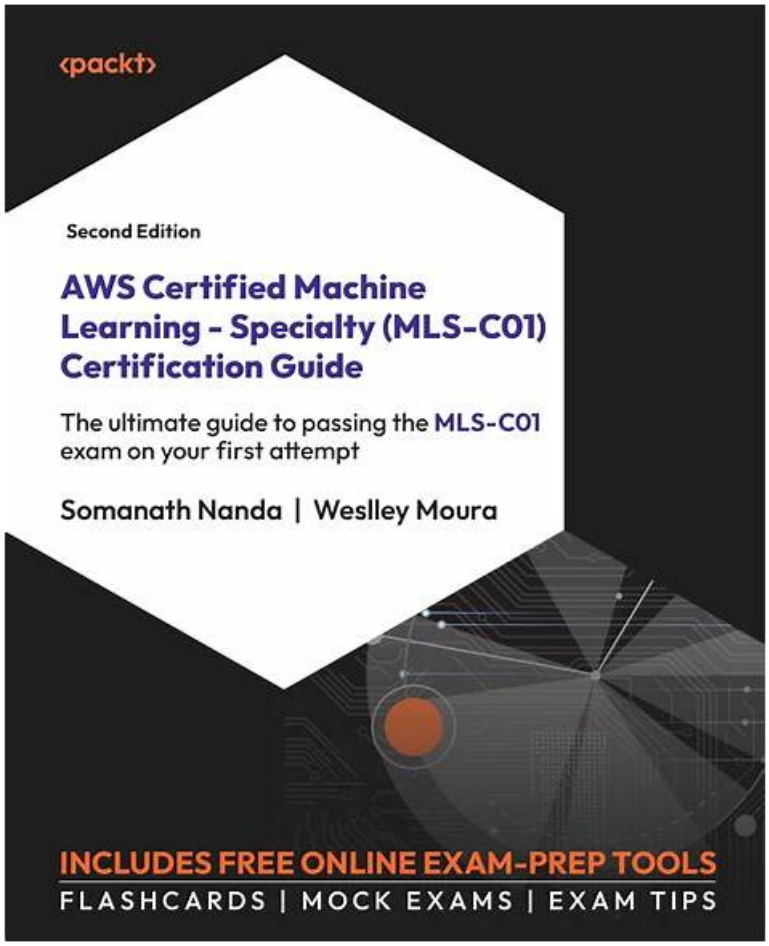
MLS-C01시험내용최신덤프문제보기



그리고 Fast2test MLS-C01 시험 문제집의 전체 버전을 클라우드 저장소에서 다운로드할 수 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1xiS5w3R54us6Wx4V7jCwmQC0RwI602KG

Amazon MLS-C01 시험을 보시는 분이 점점 많아지고 있는데 하루빨리 다른 분들보다 Amazon MLS-C01시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하는 편이 좋지 않을가요? 자격증이 보편화되면 자격증의 가치도 그만큼 떨어지니깐요. Amazon MLS-C01덤프는 이미 많은분들의 시험패스로 검증된 믿을만한 최고의 시험자료입니다.

이 시험은 기계 학습 알고리즘 및 프레임 워크를 깊이 이해하는 사람들뿐만 아니라 Amazon Sagemaker, Amazon S3, Amazon EC2 및 Amazon EMR과 같은 AWS 서비스에 대한 경험을 제공하는 사람들을위한 것입니다. 응시자는 또한 Python 및 R과 같은 프로그래밍 언어에 대한 경험과 데이터 전처리, 기능 엔지니어링 및 모델 평가 경험이 있어야합니다.

AWS-Certified-Machine-Learning-Specialty 시험은 데이터 엔지니어링, 데이터 분석, 모델링, 기계 학습 구현 및 운영, 윤리 및 법률적 고려사항 등 다양한 주제를 다룹니다. 시험 응시자는 이러한 주제에 능통하며, Amazon SageMaker, Amazon S3, Amazon EC2, Amazon Comprehend 등 AWS 서비스를 사용해 실제 경험을 갖추고 있어야 합니다.

>> MLS-C01시험내용 <<

MLS-C01최신 업데이트버전 덤프문제공부, MLS-C01시험덤프문제

IT업계에 종사하고 계시나요? 최근 유행하는Amazon인증 MLS-C01 IT인증시험에 도전해볼 생각은 없으신지요? IT인증자격증 취득 의향이 있으시면 저희. Fast2test의 Amazon인증 MLS-C01덤프로 시험을 준비하시면 100%시험통과 가능합니다. Fast2test의 Amazon인증 MLS-C01덤프는 착한 가격에 고품질을 지닌 최고,최신의 버전입니다. Fast2test 덤프로 가볼가요?

아마존 MLS-C01 시험 준비를 위해서는, 후보자는 머신 러닝 개념과 기술에 강한 기초 지식과 AWS 서비스 및 도구

를 사용하는 경험이 있어야 합니다. 또한, 전문적이거나 개인적인 용도로 머신 러닝 프로젝트를 수행한 경험이 있어야 합니다. 이외에도, 후보자는 파이썬과 같은 프로그래밍 언어를 이해하는 것과 통계, 수학, 데이터 분석에 대한 지식을 가져야 합니다.

최신 AWS Certified Specialty MLS-C01 무료샘플문제 (Q295-Q300):

질문 # 295
A Data Scientist is developing a machine learning model to classify whether a financial transaction is fraudulent. The labeled data available for training consists of 100,000 non-fraudulent observations and 1,000 fraudulent observations.
The Data Scientist applies the XGBoost algorithm to the data, resulting in the following confusion matrix when the trained model is applied to a previously unseen validation dataset. The accuracy of the model is
99.1%, but the Data Scientist needs to reduce the number of false negatives.

Which combination of steps should the Data Scientist take to reduce the number of false negative predictions by the model? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the XGBoost scale_pos_weight parameter to adjust the balance of positive and negative weights.
- B. Change the XGBoost eval_metric parameter to optimize based on Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC).
- C. Change the XGBoost eval_metric parameter to optimize based on Root Mean Square Error (RMSE).
- D. Increase the XGBoost max_depth parameter because the model is currently underfitting the data.
- E. Decrease the XGBoost max_depth parameter because the model is currently overfitting the data.

정답： A,B

설명:
Explanation
The Data Scientist should increase the XGBoost scale_pos_weight parameter to adjust the balance of positive and negative weights and change the XGBoost eval_metric parameter to optimize based on Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC). This will help reduce the number of false negative predictions by the model.
The scale_pos_weight parameter controls the balance of positive and negative weights in the XGBoost algorithm. It is useful for imbalanced classification problems, such as fraud detection, where the number of positive examples (fraudulent transactions) is much smaller than the number of negative examples (non-fraudulent transactions). By increasing the scale_pos_weight parameter, the Data Scientist can assign more weight to the positive class and make the model more sensitive to detecting fraudulent transactions.
The eval_metric parameter specifies the metric that is used to measure the performance of the model during training and validation. The default metric for binary classification problems is the error rate, which is the fraction of incorrect predictions. However, the error rate is not a good metric for imbalanced classification problems, because it does not take into account the cost of different types of errors. For example, in fraud detection, a false negative (failing to detect a fraudulent transaction) is more costly than a false positive (flagging a non-fraudulent transaction as fraudulent). Therefore, the Data Scientist should use a metric that reflects the trade-off between the true positive rate (TPR) and the false positive rate (FPR), such as the Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC). The AUC is a measure of how well the model can distinguish between the positive and negative classes, regardless of the classification threshold. A higher AUC means that the model can achieve a higher TPR with a lower FPR, which is desirable for fraud detection.
References:
XGBoost Parameters - Amazon Machine Learning
Using XGBoost with Amazon SageMaker - AWS Machine Learning Blog

질문 # 296
A retail company wants to combine its customer orders with the product description data from its product catalog. The structure and format of the records in each dataset is different. A data analyst tried to use a spreadsheet to combine the datasets, but the effort resulted in duplicate records and records that were not properly combined. The company needs a solution that it can use to combine similar records from the two datasets and remove any duplicates.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Lake Formation custom transform. Run a transformation for matching products from the Lake Formation console to cleanse the data automatically.
- B. Use an AWS Lambda function to process the data. Use two arrays to compare equal strings in the fields from the two datasets and remove any duplicates.
- C. Create AWS Glue crawlers for reading and populating the AWS Glue Data Catalog. Use the FindMatches transform to cleanse the data.

- D. Create AWS Glue crawlers for reading and populating the AWS Glue Data Catalog. Call the AWS Glue SearchTables API operation to perform a fuzzy-matching search on the two datasets, and cleanse the data accordingly.

정답：C

설명：
Explanation
The FindMatches transform is a machine learning transform that can identify and match similar records from different datasets, even when the records do not have a common unique identifier or exact field values. The FindMatches transform can also remove duplicate records from a single dataset. The FindMatches transform can be used with AWS Glue crawlers and jobs to process the data from various sources and store it in a data lake. The FindMatches transform can be created and managed using the AWS Glue console, API, or AWS Glue Studio.
The other options are not suitable for this use case because:
Option A: Using an AWS Lambda function to process the data and compare equal strings in the fields from the two datasets is not an efficient or scalable solution. It would require writing custom code and handling the data loading and cleansing logic. It would also not account for variations or inconsistencies in the field values, such as spelling errors, abbreviations, or missing data.
Option B: The AWS Glue SearchTables API operation is used to search for tables in the AWS Glue Data Catalog based on a set of criteria. It is not a machine learning transform that can match records across different datasets or remove duplicates. It would also require writing custom code to invoke the API and process the results.
Option D: AWS Lake Formation does not provide a custom transform feature. It provides predefined blueprints for common data ingestion scenarios, such as database snapshot, incremental database, and log file. These blueprints do not support matching records across different datasets or removing duplicates.

질문 # 297
When submitting Amazon SageMaker training jobs using one of the built-in algorithms, which common parameters MUST be specified? (Choose three.)

- A. The training channel identifying the location of training data on an Amazon S3 bucket.
- B. The IAM role that Amazon SageMaker can assume to perform tasks on behalf of the users.
- C. The Amazon EC2 instance class specifying whether training will be run using CPU or GPU.
- D. The validation channel identifying the location of validation data on an Amazon S3 bucket.
- E. The output path specifying where on an Amazon S3 bucket the trained model will persist.
- F. Hyperparameters in a JSON array as documented for the algorithm used.

정답：A,C,E

질문 # 298
A Machine Learning Specialist is packaging a custom ResNet model into a Docker container so the company can leverage Amazon SageMaker for training The Specialist is using Amazon EC2 P3 instances to train the model and needs to properly configure the Docker container to leverage the NVIDIA GPUs What does the Specialist need to do1?

- A. Set the GPU flag in the Amazon SageMaker Create TrainingJob request body
- B. Bundle the NVIDIA drivers with the Docker image
- C. Build the Docker container to be NVIDIA-Docker compatible
- D. Organize the Docker container's file structure to execute on GPU instances.

정답：B

질문 # 299
A data scientist is training a text classification model by using the Amazon SageMaker built-in BlazingText algorithm. There are 5 classes in the dataset, with 300 samples for category A, 292 samples for category B,
240 samples for category C, 258 samples for category D, and 310 samples for category E.
The data scientist shuffles the data and splits off 10% for testing. After training the model, the data scientist generates confusion matrices for the training and test sets.
What could the data scientist conclude form these results?

- A. The data distribution is skewed.

- B. Classes C and D are too similar.
- C. The dataset is too small for holdout cross-validation.
- D. The model is overfitting for classes B and E.

정답：D

설명：
A confusion matrix is a matrix that summarizes the performance of a machine learning model on a set of test data. It displays the number of true positives (TP), true negatives (TN), false positives (FP), and false negatives (FN) produced by the model on the test data1. For multi-class classification, the matrix shape will be equal to the number of classes i.e for n classes it will be nXn1. The diagonal values represent the number of correct predictions for each class, and the off-diagonal values represent the number of incorrect predictions for each class1.
The BlazingText algorithm is a proprietary machine learning algorithm for forecasting time series using causal convolutional neural networks (CNNs). BlazingText works best with large datasets containing hundreds of time series. It accepts item metadata, and is the only Forecast algorithm that accepts related time series data without future values2.
From the confusion matrices for the training and test sets, we can observe the following:
* The model has a high accuracy on the training set, as most of the diagonal values are high and the off- diagonal values are low. This means that the model is able to learn the patterns and features of the training data well.
* However, the model has a lower accuracy on the test set, as some of the diagonal values are lower and some of the off-diagonal values are higher. This means that the model is not able to generalize well to the unseen data and makes more errors.
* The model has a particularly high error rate for classes B and E on the test set, as the values of M_22 and M_55 are much lower than the values of M_12, M_21, M_15, M_25, M_51, and M_52. This means that the model is confusing classes B and E with other classes more often than it should.
* The model has a relatively low error rate for classes A, C, and D on the test set, as the values of M_11, M_33, and M_44 are high and the values of M_13, M_14, M_23, M_24, M_31, M_32, M_34, M_41, M_42, and M_43 are low. This means that the model is able to distinguish classes A, C, and D from other classes well.
These results indicate that the model is overfitting for classes B and E, meaning that it is memorizing the specific features of these classes in the training data, but failing to capture the general features that are applicable to the test data. Overfitting is a common problem in machine learning, where the model performs well on the training data, but poorly on the test data3. Some possible causes of overfitting are:
* The model is too complex or has too many parameters for the given data. This makes the model flexible enough to fit the noise and outliers in the training data, but reduces its ability to generalize to new data.
* The data is too small or not representative of the population. This makes the model learn from a limited or biased sample of data, but fails to capture the variability and diversity of the population.
* The data is imbalanced or skewed. This makes the model learn from a disproportionate or uneven distribution of data, but fails to account for the minority or rare classes.
Some possible solutions to prevent or reduce overfitting are:
* Simplify the model or use regularization techniques. This reduces the complexity or the number of parameters of the model, and prevents it from fitting the noise and outliers in the data. Regularization techniques, such as L1 or L2 regularization, add a penalty term to the loss function of the model, which shrinks the weights of the model and reduces overfitting3.
* Increase the size or diversity of the data. This provides more information and examples for the model to learn from, and increases its ability to generalize to new data. Data augmentation techniques, such as rotation, flipping, cropping, or noise addition, can generate new data from the existing data by applying some transformations3.
* Balance or resample the data. This adjusts the distribution or the frequency of the data, and ensures that the model learns from all classes equally. Resampling techniques, such as oversampling or undersampling, can create a balanced dataset by increasing or decreasing the number of samples for each class3.
Confusion Matrix in Machine Learning - GeeksforGeeks
BlazingText algorithm - Amazon SageMaker
Overfitting and Underfitting in Machine Learning - GeeksforGeeks

질문 # 300
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MLS-C01최신 업데이트버전 덤프문제공부: https://kr.fast2test.com/MLS-C01-premium-file.html

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그 외, Fast2test MLS-C01 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1xiS5w3R54us6Wx4V7jCwmQC0RwI602KG