Detailed MLA-C01 Answers & Exam MLA-C01 Details

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Amazon MLA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Data Preparation for Machine Learning (ML): This section of the exam measures skills of Forensic Data Analysts and covers collecting, storing, and preparing data for machine learning. It focuses on understanding different data formats, ingestion methods, and AWS tools used to process and transform data. Candidates are expected to clean and engineer features, ensure data integrity, and address biases or compliance issues, which are crucial for preparing high-quality datasets in fraud analysis contexts.
Topic 2	• Deployment and Orchestration of ML Workflows: This section of the exam measures skills of Forensic Data Analysts and focuses on deploying machine learning models into production environments. It covers choosing the right infrastructure, managing containers, automating scaling, and orchestrating workflows through CI • CD pipelines. Candidates must be able to build and script environments that support consistent deployment and efficient retraining cycles in real-world fraud detection systems.

Topic 3	• ML Model Development: This section of the exam measures skills of Fraud Examiners and covers choosing and training machine learning models to solve business problems such as fraud detection. It includes selecting algorithms, using built-in or custom models, tuning parameters, and evaluating performance with standard metrics. The domain emphasizes refining models to avoid overfitting and maintaining version control to support ongoing investigations and audit trails.
Topic 4	• ML Solution Monitoring, Maintenance, and Security: This section of the exam measures skills of Fraud Examiners and assesses the ability to monitor machine learning models, manage infrastructure costs, and apply security best practices. It includes setting up model performance tracking, detecting drift, and using AWS tools for logging and alerts. Candidates are also tested on configuring access controls, auditing environments, and maintaining compliance in sensitive data environments like financial fraud detection.

Detailed MLA-C01 Answers and Amazon Exam MLA-C01 Details: AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate Exam Pass Once Try

No doubt the Amazon MLA-C01 certification is a valuable credential that helps you to put your career on the right track and assist you to achieve your professional career goals. To achieve this goal you need to pass the AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate (MLA-C01) exam. To pass the AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate (MLA-C01) exam you need to start this journey with valid, updated, and real Amazon MLA-C01 PDF QUESTIONS. The Exam4Tests MLA-C01 exam practice test questions are essential study material for quick Amazon MLA-C01 exam preparation.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q129-Q134):

NEW QUESTION # 129
An ML engineer needs to deploy four ML models in an Amazon SageMaker inference pipeline.
The models were built with different frameworks. The ML engineer also needs to give clients the ability to use the invoke_endpoint call to perform inference for each model. Which solution will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Run a SparkML job to generate multiple endpoints.
- B. Create a SageMaker multi-model endpoint.
- C. Create a SageMaker multi-container endpoint.
- D. Create multiple SageMaker single-model endpoints.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A SageMaker multi-container endpoint allows deployment of multiple models built with different frameworks in a single endpoint. Each container can host a model with its required framework, and clients can use the same invoke_endpoint call while specifying the target container. This meets the requirement for framework diversity and is more cost-effective than running separate single-model endpoints.

NEW QUESTION # 130
A company uses Amazon Athena to query a dataset in Amazon S3. The dataset has a target variable that the company wants to predict.
The company needs to use the dataset in a solution to determine if a model can predict the target variable.
Which solution will provide this information with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Implement custom scripts to perform data pre-processing, multiple linear regression, and performance evaluation. Run the scripts on Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Select a model from Amazon Bedrock. Tune the model with the data. Report the model's achieved performance.
- C. Create a new model by using Amazon SageMaker Autopilot. Report the model's achieved performance.
- D. Configure Amazon Macie to analyze the dataset and to create a model. Report the model's achieved performance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The requirement is to quickly determine whether the target variable is predictable, with minimal development effort. Amazon SageMaker Autopilot is specifically designed for this purpose.
SageMaker Autopilot automatically handles data preprocessing, feature engineering, algorithm selection, model training, and evaluation. It generates multiple candidate models and provides detailed performance metrics, allowing teams to quickly assess predictability without writing custom code.
Option B requires significant manual development. Option C is incorrect because Amazon Macie is a data security and classification service, not an ML modeling service. Option D is unsuitable because Amazon Bedrock models are not intended for structured tabular prediction tasks.
Therefore, SageMaker Autopilot provides the fastest and least effort solution.

NEW QUESTION # 131
An ML engineer has developed a binary classification model outside of Amazon SageMaker. The ML engineer needs to make the model accessible to a SageMaker Canvas user for additional tuning.
The model artifacts are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. The ML engineer and the Canvas user are part of the same SageMaker domain.
Which combination of requirements must be met so that the ML engineer can share the model with the Canvas user? (Choose two.)

- A. The ML engineer must host the model on AWS Marketplace.
- B. The ML engineer and the Canvas user must be in separate SageMaker domains.
- C. The model must be registered in the SageMaker Model Registry.
- D. The ML engineer must deploy the model to a SageMaker endpoint.
- E. The Canvas user must have permissions to access the S3 bucket where the model artifacts are stored.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
The SageMaker Canvas user needs permissions to access the Amazon S3 bucket where the model artifacts are stored to retrieve the model for use in Canvas.
Registering the model in the SageMaker Model Registry allows the model to be tracked and managed within the SageMaker ecosystem. This makes it accessible for tuning and deployment through SageMaker Canvas.
This combination ensures proper access control and integration within SageMaker, enabling the Canvas user to work with the model.

NEW QUESTION # 132
A company has AWS Glue data processing jobs that are orchestrated by an AWS Glue workflow.
The AWS Glue jobs can run on a schedule or can be launched manually.
The company is developing pipelines in Amazon SageMaker Pipelines for ML model development. The pipelines will use the output of the AWS Glue jobs during the data processing phase of model development. An ML engineer needs to implement a solution that integrates the AWS Glue jobs with the pipelines.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Callback steps in SageMaker Pipelines to start the AWS Glue workflow and to stop the pipelines until the AWS Glue jobs finish running.
- B. Use Amazon EventBridge to invoke the pipelines and the AWS Glue jobs in the desired order.
- C. Use processing steps in SageMaker Pipelines. Configure inputs that point to the Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) of the AWS Glue jobs.
- D. Use AWS Step Functions for orchestration of the pipelines and the AWS Glue jobs.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 133
An ML engineer wants to use, prepare, and load data from Amazon S3 for analytics. The ML engineer must run an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to discover the schema of the data and to store the metadata.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST manual effort?

- A. Create an Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler flow to run the ETL job. Use the job to discover the schema and to store the associated metadata in an S3 bucket.
- B. Use AWS Glue to run the ETL job. Use the job to discover the schema and to store the associated metadata in the AWS Glue Data Catalog.
- C. Create an ETL pipeline by using Amazon Athena integrated with AWS Step Functions. Use the pipeline to run the ETL job to discover the schema and to store the associated metadata in an S3 bucket.
- D. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance that includes the scikit-learn library to run the ETL job. Use the job to discover the schema and to store the associated metadata in Amazon Redshift.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A is correct because AWS Glue is the AWS-native managed ETL service built specifically to discover schema , run ETL jobs , and store metadata in the AWS Glue Data Catalog . AWS documentation states that Glue crawlers can automatically discover and catalog new or updated data sources , and that the Data Catalog automatically captures and manages schema metadata. This directly matches the requirement to run an ETL job on data in Amazon S3, discover the schema, and store the metadata with the least manual effort.
AWS Glue is also the lowest-effort answer because the service is managed and purpose-built for this workflow. The Glue Data Catalog serves as a persistent metadata repository, and AWS documents that crawlers infer schema information and integrate it into the catalog automatically. That means the ML engineer does not need to build custom schema inference logic or manually maintain metadata storage. This is exactly the kind of manual work the question is trying to avoid.
The other options are not as good. SageMaker Data Wrangler is primarily for visual data preparation and feature engineering, not for running a managed ETL-plus-catalog workflow with schema stored in a metadata catalog. Athena with Step Functions would require assembling more custom orchestration and still does not naturally replace the Glue Data Catalog workflow. Launching an EC2 instance introduces the highest operational overhead and does not align with the requirement for least manual effort. Therefore, the best verified AWS-docs answer is A , because AWS Glue combines ETL, schema discovery, and metadata cataloging in one managed service.

NEW QUESTION # 134
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