

# 高質量的MLA-C01在線考題，覆蓋大量的Amazon認證MLA-C01考試知識點



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## Amazon MLA-C01 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>

## 最新的MLA-C01認證考試的學習資料

現在有許多IT培訓機構都能為你提供Amazon MLA-C01 認證考試相關的培訓資料，但通常考生通過這些網站得不到詳細的資料。因為他們提供的關於Amazon MLA-C01 認證考試資料都比較寬泛，不具有針對性，所以吸引不了考生的注意力。

## 最新的 AWS Certified Associate MLA-C01 免費考試真題 (Q41-Q46):

### 問題 #41

A company needs to create a central catalog for all the company's ML models. The models are in AWS accounts where the company developed the models initially. The models are hosted in Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR) repositories. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the Amazon SageMaker Model Registry to create a model group for models hosted in Amazon ECR. Create a new AWS account. In the new account, use the SageMaker Model Registry as the central catalog. Attach a cross-account resource policy to each model group in the initial AWS accounts.
- B. Use an AWS Glue Data Catalog to store the models. Run an AWS Glue crawler to migrate the models from the ECR repositories to the Data Catalog. Configure cross-account access to the Data Catalog.
- C. Create a new AWS account with a new ECR repository as the central catalog. Configure ECR cross-account replication between the initial ECR repositories and the central catalog.
- D. Configure ECR cross-account replication for each existing ECR repository. Ensure that each model is visible in each AWS account.

答案: A

### 問題 #42

An ML engineer needs to process thousands of existing CSV objects and new CSV objects that are uploaded. The CSV objects are stored in a central Amazon S3 bucket and have the same number of columns. One of the columns is a transaction date. The ML engineer must query the data based on the transaction date. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a new S3 bucket for processed data. Use AWS Glue for Apache Spark to create a job to query the CSV objects based on transaction date. Configure the job to store the results in the new S3 bucket. Query the objects from the new S3 bucket.
- B. Create a new S3 bucket for processed data. Use Amazon Data Firehose to transfer the data from the central S3 bucket to the new S3 bucket. Configure Firehose to run an AWS Lambda function to query the data based on transaction date.
- C. Use an Amazon Athena CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) statement to create a table based on the transaction date from data in the central S3 bucket. Query the objects from the table.
- D. Create a new S3 bucket for processed data. Set up S3 replication from the central S3 bucket to the new S3 bucket. Use S3 Object Lambda to query the objects based on transaction date.

答案: C

解題說明:

Scenario: The ML engineer needs a low-overhead solution to query thousands of existing and new CSV objects stored in Amazon S3 based on a transaction date.

Why Athena?

\* Serverless: Amazon Athena is a serverless query service that allows direct querying of data stored in S3 using standard SQL, reducing operational overhead.

\* Ease of Use: By using the CTAS statement, the engineer can create a table with optimized partitions based on the transaction date. Partitioning improves query performance and minimizes costs by scanning only relevant data.

\* Low Operational Overhead: No need to manage or provision additional infrastructure. Athena integrates seamlessly with S3, and CTAS simplifies table creation and optimization.

Steps to Implement:

\* Organize Data in S3: Store CSV files in a bucket in a consistent format and directory structure if possible.

\* Configure Athena: Use the AWS Management Console or Athena CLI to set up Athena to point to the S3 bucket.

\* Run CTAS Statement:

```

CREATE TABLE processed_data
WITH (
format = 'PARQUET',
external_location = 's3://processed-bucket/',
partitioned_by = ARRAY['transaction_date']
) AS
SELECT *
FROM input_data;

```

This creates a new table with data partitioned by transaction date.

\* Query the Data: Use standard SQL queries to fetch data based on the transaction date.

References:

- \* Amazon Athena CTAS Documentation
- \* Partitioning Data in Athena

#### 問題 #43

An IoT company uses Amazon SageMaker to train and test an XGBoost model for object detection. ML engineers need to monitor performance metrics when they train the model with variants in hyperparameters. The ML engineers also need to send Short Message Service (SMS) text messages after training is complete.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor performance metrics. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) for message delivery.
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor performance metrics. Use Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) for message delivery.
- C. Use AWS CloudTrail to monitor performance metrics. Use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) for message delivery.
- D. Use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor performance metrics. Use Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) for message delivery.

答案: B

#### 問題 #44

A company has developed a new ML model. The company requires online model validation on 10% of the traffic before the company fully releases the model in production. The company uses an Amazon SageMaker endpoint behind an Application Load Balancer (ALB) to serve the model.

Which solution will set up the required online validation with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Configure the ALB to route 10% of the traffic to the new model at the existing SageMaker endpoint. Monitor the number of invocations by using AWS CloudTrail.
- B. Use production variants to add the new model to the existing SageMaker endpoint. Set the variant weight to 1 for the new model. Monitor the number of invocations by using Amazon CloudWatch.
- C. Create a new SageMaker endpoint. Use production variants to add the new model to the new endpoint. Monitor the number of invocations by using Amazon CloudWatch.
- D. Use production variants to add the new model to the existing SageMaker endpoint. Set the variant weight to 0.1 for the new model. Monitor the number of invocations by using Amazon CloudWatch.

答案: D

#### 問題 #45

An insurance company needs to automate claim compliance reviews because human reviews are expensive and error-prone. The company has a large set of claims and a compliance label for each. Each claim consists of a few sentences in English, many of which contain complex related information. Management would like to use Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithms to design a machine learning supervised model that can be trained to read each claim and predict if the claim is compliant or not.

Which approach should be used to extract features from the claims to be used as inputs for the downstream supervised task?

- A. Derive a dictionary of tokens from claims in the entire dataset. Apply one-hot encoding to tokens found in each claim of the training set. Send the derived features space as inputs to an Amazon SageMaker built-in supervised learning algorithm.

- B. Apply Amazon SageMaker Object2Vec to claims in the training set. Send the derived features space as inputs for the downstream supervised task.
- C. Apply Amazon SageMaker BlazingText in Word2Vec mode to claims in the training set. Send the derived features space as inputs for the downstream supervised task.
- D. Apply Amazon SageMaker BlazingText in classification mode to labeled claims in the training set to derive features for the claims that correspond to the compliant and non-compliant labels, respectively.

答案： B

### 解題說明：

Amazon SageMaker Object2Vec generalizes the Word2Vec embedding technique for words to more complex objects, such as sentences and paragraphs. Since the supervised learning task is at the level of whole claims, for which there are labels, and no labels are available at the word level, Object2Vec needs be used instead of Word2Vec.

## 問題 #46

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