

MLA-C01學習筆記， MLA-C01考古題推薦

【MLA-C01】 AWS Machine Learning Engineer Associateとは？勉強方法と教材紹介



順便提一下，可以從雲存儲中下載VCESoft MLA-C01考試題庫的完整版：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QUG4kDMOqFOgz2zDCIq3yybKbvlvZiv>

Amazon的MLA-C01考試認證肯定會導致你有更好的職業前景，通過Amazon的MLA-C01考試認證不僅驗證你的技能，也證明你的證書和專業知識，VCESoft Amazon的MLA-C01考試培訓資料是實踐檢驗的軟體，有了它你會得到的理解理論比以前任何時候都要好，將是和你最配備知識。在你決定購買之前，你可以嘗試一個免費的使用版本，這樣一來你就知道VCESoft Amazon的MLA-C01考試培訓資料的品質，也是你最佳的選擇。

Amazon MLA-C01 考試大綱：

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

>> MLA-C01學習筆記 <<

MLA-C01考古題推薦 - MLA-C01熱門考古題

如果你想購買Amazon的MLA-C01學習指南線上服務，那麼我們VCESoft是領先用於此目的的網站之一，本站提供最好的品質和最新的培訓資料，我們網站所提供成的所有的學習資料及其它的培訓資料都是符合成本效益的，可以在網站上享受一年的免費更新設施，所以這些培訓產品如果沒有幫助你通過考試，我們將保證退還全部購買費用。

最新的 AWS Certified Associate MLA-C01 免費考試真題 (Q151-Q156):

問題 #151

An ML engineer needs to use Amazon SageMaker to fine-tune a large language model (LLM) for text summarization. The ML engineer must follow a low-code no-code (LCNC) approach. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use SageMaker Autopilot to fine-tune an LLM that is deployed on Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Use SageMaker Autopilot to fine-tune an LLM that is deployed by a custom API endpoint.
- **C. Use SageMaker Autopilot to fine-tune an LLM that is deployed by SageMaker JumpStart.**
- D. Use SageMaker Studio to fine-tune an LLM that is deployed on Amazon EC2 instances.

答案: C

解題說明:

SageMaker JumpStart provides access to pre-trained models, including large language models (LLMs), which can be easily deployed and fine-tuned with a low-code/no-code (LCNC) approach. Using SageMaker Autopilot with JumpStart simplifies the fine-tuning process by automating model optimization and reducing the need for extensive coding, making it the ideal solution for this requirement.

問題 #152

An ML engineering team is spread across multiple locations. When the lead ML engineer opens an Amazon SageMaker AI notebook, the ML engineer does not see the latest merged notebook made by other team members from a Git repository. The lead ML engineer must see the latest SageMaker AI notebook updates. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Run the `!git branch` command.
- B. Run the `!git commit` command.
- **C. Run the `!git pull origin master` command.**
- D. Run the `!git push origin master` command.

答案: C

問題 #153

A company runs an ML model on Amazon SageMaker AI. The company uses an automatic process that makes API calls to create training jobs for the model. The company has new compliance rules that prohibit the collection of aggregated metadata from training jobs.

Which solution will prevent SageMaker AI from collecting metadata from the training jobs?

- A. Ensure that training jobs are running in a private subnet in a custom VPC.
- B. Encrypt the training data with an AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer managed key.
- **C. Opt out of metadata tracking for any training job that is submitted.**
- D. Reconfigure the training jobs to use only AWS Nitro instances.

答案: C

解題說明:

Amazon SageMaker AI automatically collects aggregated metadata from training jobs to improve service reliability, performance, and operational insights. This metadata can include information such as algorithm usage, instance types, resource utilization, and job configuration details. However, AWS documentation clearly states that customers can opt out of SageMaker metadata collection to meet regulatory or compliance requirements.

SageMaker provides a supported mechanism to disable metadata tracking at the training job level. By explicitly opting out of metadata tracking when submitting training jobs-either through the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or SDK-the service will stop collecting aggregated metadata for those jobs. This option is specifically designed for customers with strict compliance, data

residency, or regulatory constraints.

Option B is incorrect because running training jobs in a private subnet within a custom VPC controls network isolation, not service-level telemetry or metadata collection. Metadata collection occurs at the SageMaker service layer and is independent of VPC configuration.

Option C is also incorrect because encrypting training data with a customer-managed AWS KMS key protects data at rest and in transit but does not prevent SageMaker from collecting operational metadata about training jobs.

Option D is incorrect because AWS Nitro instances provide enhanced security and performance isolation at the infrastructure level but have no impact on SageMaker's metadata collection mechanisms.

Therefore, opting out of metadata tracking for training jobs is the only solution that directly addresses the compliance requirement and is explicitly supported by AWS documentation.

問題 #154

A company uses Amazon SageMaker for its ML workloads. The company's ML engineer receives a 50 MB Apache Parquet data file to build a fraud detection model. The file includes several correlated columns that are not required.

What should the ML engineer do to drop the unnecessary columns in the file with the LEAST effort?

- A. Create a SageMaker processing job by calling the SageMaker Python SDK.
- B. Create an Apache Spark job that uses a custom processing script on Amazon EMR.
- C. Download the file to a local workstation. Perform one-hot encoding by using a custom Python script.
- **D. Create a data flow in SageMaker Data Wrangler. Configure a transform step.**

答案： D

解題說明：

SageMaker Data Wrangler provides a no-code/low-code interface for preparing and transforming data, including dropping unnecessary columns. By creating a data flow and configuring a transform step, the ML engineer can easily remove correlated or unneeded columns from the Parquet file with minimal effort. This approach avoids the need for custom coding or managing additional infrastructure.

問題 #155

A company is developing an ML model to forecast future values based on time series data. The dataset includes historical measurements collected at regular intervals and categorical features. The model needs to predict future values based on past patterns and trends.

Which algorithm and hyperparameters should the company use to develop the model?

- A. Use the Amazon SageMaker AI Random Cut Forest (RCF) algorithm with contamination to set the expected proportion of anomalies.
- **B. Use the Amazon SageMaker AI DeepAR algorithm with matching context length and prediction length hyperparameters.**
- C. Use k-means clustering with k to specify the number of clusters.
- D. Use the Amazon SageMaker AI XGBoost algorithm. Set the scale_pos_weight hyperparameter to adjust for class imbalance.

答案： B

解題說明：

The problem is a time series forecasting task with historical data and categorical features. Amazon SageMaker DeepAR is purpose-built for this use case. DeepAR uses recurrent neural networks to learn temporal patterns across multiple related time series and supports categorical covariates.

The context length hyperparameter controls how much historical data the model uses as input, while the prediction length specifies how far into the future the model forecasts. Correctly setting these hyperparameters is critical for capturing trends and seasonality. XGBoost is a general-purpose tabular algorithm and does not model temporal dependencies natively. k-means is a clustering algorithm. Random Cut Forest is used for anomaly detection, not forecasting.

Therefore, DeepAR with appropriate context and prediction lengths is the correct and AWS-recommended solution.

問題 #156

.....

