

Amazon MLA-C01 Prüfungsaufgaben - MLA-C01 Testengine



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>> Amazon MLA-C01 Prüfungsaufgaben <<

MLA-C01 Prüfungsfragen Prüfungsvorbereitungen, MLA-C01 Fragen und Antworten, AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate

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Amazon MLA-C01 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.

Thema 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 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.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate MLA-C01 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q47-Q52):

47. Frage

A company wants to predict the success of advertising campaigns by considering the color scheme of each advertisement. An ML engineer is preparing data for a neural network model.

The dataset includes color information as categorical data.

Which technique for feature engineering should the ML engineer use for the model?

- A. Implement padding to ensure that all color feature vectors have the same length.
- B. Apply label encoding to the color categories. Automatically assign each color a unique integer.
- **C. One-hot encode the color categories to transform the color scheme feature into a binary matrix.**
- D. Perform dimensionality reduction on the color categories.

Antwort: C

48. Frage

A company has several teams that have developed separate prediction models on their own laptops. The teams developed the models by using Python with scikit-learn and TensorFlow frameworks.

The company must rebuild the models and must integrate the models into an ML infrastructure that the company manages by using Amazon SageMaker. The company also must incorporate the models into a model registry.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use code from the laptops to create containers for the models. Use the bring your own container (BYOC) functionality of SageMaker to import and use the models. Register the models in the SageMaker Model Registry.
- B. Export the models from the laptops to an Amazon S3 bucket. Use an Amazon API Gateway REST API and AWS Lambda functions with SageMaker endpoints to access the models. Register the models in the SageMaker Model Registry.
- C. Import the models into the SageMaker Model Registry. Use SageMaker to run the imported models.
- **D. Import the Python-based models into SageMaker. Rebuild the scikit-learn and TensorFlow models in SageMaker. Register all the models in the SageMaker Model Registry.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The least operational overhead comes from directly importing the scikit-learn and TensorFlow models into SageMaker, rebuilding them using the respective prebuilt SageMaker frameworks, and then registering them in the SageMaker Model Registry. This leverages managed framework containers provided by SageMaker, avoids custom container management, and integrates seamlessly with the registry.

49. Frage

Case study

An ML engineer is developing a fraud detection model on AWS. The training dataset includes transaction logs, customer profiles, and tables from an on-premises MySQL database. The transaction logs and customer profiles are stored in Amazon S3.

The dataset has a class imbalance that affects the learning of the model's algorithm. Additionally, many of the features have interdependencies. The algorithm is not capturing all the desired underlying patterns in the data.

The training dataset includes categorical data and numerical data. The ML engineer must prepare the training dataset to maximize the accuracy of the model.

Which action will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Glue to transform the numerical data into categorical data.
- B. Use AWS Glue to transform the categorical data into numerical data.
- **C. Use Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler to transform the categorical data into numerical data.**
- D. Use Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler to transform the numerical data into categorical data.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Preparing a training dataset that includes both categorical and numerical data is essential for maximizing the accuracy of a machine learning model. Transforming categorical data into numerical format is a critical step, as most ML algorithms require numerical input.

Why Transform Categorical Data into Numerical Data?

- * **Model Compatibility:** Many ML algorithms cannot process categorical data directly and require numerical representations.
- * **Improved Performance:** Proper encoding of categorical variables can enhance model accuracy and convergence speed.

Why Use Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler?

Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler offers a visual interface with over 300 built-in data transformations, including tools for encoding categorical variables.

Implementation Steps:

- * **Import Data:**
 - * Load the dataset into SageMaker Data Wrangler from sources like Amazon S3 or on-premises databases.
- * **Identify Categorical Features:**
 - * Use Data Wrangler's data type inference to detect categorical columns.
- * **Apply Categorical Encoding:**
 - * Choose appropriate encoding techniques (e.g., one-hot encoding or ordinal encoding) from Data Wrangler's transformation options.
 - * Apply the selected transformation to convert categorical features into numerical format.
- * **Validate Transformations:**
 - * Review the transformed dataset to ensure accuracy and completeness.

Advantages of Using SageMaker Data Wrangler:

- * **Ease of Use:** Provides a user-friendly interface for data transformation without extensive coding.
- * **Operational Efficiency:** Integrates data preparation steps, reducing the need for multiple tools and minimizing operational overhead.
- * **Flexibility:** Supports various data sources and transformation techniques, accommodating diverse datasets.

By utilizing SageMaker Data Wrangler to transform categorical data into numerical format, the ML engineer can efficiently prepare the dataset, thereby enhancing the model's accuracy with minimal operational overhead.

References:

- * Transform Data - Amazon SageMaker
- * Prepare ML Data with Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler

50. Frage

A company is developing ML models by using PyTorch and TensorFlow estimators with Amazon SageMaker AI. An ML engineer configures the SageMaker AI estimator and now needs to initiate a training job that uses a training dataset.

Which SageMaker AI SDK method can initiate the training job?

- A. create_model method
- B. deploy method
- C. predict method
- **D. fit method**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

In the Amazon SageMaker Python SDK, the `fit()` method is used to start a training job after an estimator has been configured. AWS documentation explicitly states that once an estimator (such as PyTorch or TensorFlow) is defined with parameters like instance type, framework version, and hyperparameters, the `fit()` method is responsible for launching the training process.

The `fit()` method accepts the training data location (commonly an Amazon S3 URI) and initiates the managed training job on SageMaker infrastructure. SageMaker then provisions the required compute resources, stages the data, executes the training script, and stores model artifacts in Amazon S3.

The `create_model()` method is used after training to create a SageMaker model object from trained artifacts.

The `deploy()` method deploys a trained model to an endpoint for inference. The `predict()` method is used only after deployment to request predictions from an endpoint.

AWS documentation clearly separates these lifecycle steps and identifies `fit()` as the correct method to initiate training.

Therefore, Option A is the correct and AWS-verified answer.

51. Frage

A company regularly receives new training data from a vendor of an ML model. The vendor delivers cleaned and prepared data to the company's Amazon S3 bucket every 3-4 days.

The company has an Amazon SageMaker AI pipeline to retrain the model. An ML engineer needs to run the pipeline automatically when new data is uploaded to the S3 bucket.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Create an S3 lifecycle rule to transfer the data to the SageMaker AI training instance and initiate training.
- B. Use Amazon Managed Workflows for Apache Airflow (MWAA) to orchestrate the pipeline when new data is uploaded.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function that scans the S3 bucket and initiates the pipeline when new data is uploaded.
- **D. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that matches S3 upload events and configures the SageMaker pipeline as the target.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

AWS best practices recommend event-driven architectures to automate ML workflows with minimal operational overhead. Amazon EventBridge natively integrates with Amazon S3 and Amazon SageMaker Pipelines, making it the most efficient solution for triggering retraining when new data arrives.

Amazon S3 automatically emits object creation events. By creating an EventBridge rule that listens for these events and targets a SageMaker Pipeline execution, the pipeline can start immediately when new training data is uploaded. This solution requires no custom code, no polling, and no infrastructure management.

Option A is incorrect because S3 lifecycle rules manage storage transitions, not workflow execution. Option B introduces custom code and periodic scanning, which increases operational complexity and cost. Option D (MWAA) is powerful but requires maintaining an Airflow environment and is unnecessary for a simple event-based trigger.

AWS documentation explicitly highlights EventBridge + SageMaker Pipelines as the recommended pattern for automated retraining workflows triggered by data arrival.

Therefore, Option C is the correct and AWS-verified answer.

52. Frage

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