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Amazon MLA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q170-Q175):

NEW QUESTION # 170
An ML engineer is analyzing potential biases in a customer dataset before training an ML model. The dataset contains customer age (numeric), product reviews (text), and purchase outcomes (categorical).
Which statistical metrics should the ML engineer use to identify potential biases in the dataset before model training?

- A. Calculate the class imbalance metric of purchase outcomes and the difference in proportions of labels (DPL) across customer age groups.
- B. Calculate the statistical mean and standard deviation of customer age distribution. Count word frequencies in product reviews.
- C. Calculate the class imbalance metric of purchase outcomes. Use product reviews to check sentiment distribution to capture bias.
- D. Calculate the correlation coefficient between customer age and purchase outcomes. Calculate unique word counts in product reviews.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Bias detection is a critical step in responsible machine learning and is emphasized in AWS documentation, particularly in Amazon SageMaker Clarify. When analyzing structured datasets that include sensitive or influential attributes such as age, AWS recommends evaluating label distribution fairness and group-based outcome differences before training a model.
The class imbalance metric helps identify whether certain outcomes (for example, purchase vs. no purchase) are overrepresented or underrepresented. Severe imbalance can cause models to favor majority classes, leading to biased predictions. AWS explicitly highlights class imbalance as a key issue to assess during data exploration.
The Difference in Proportions of Labels (DPL) is a fairness metric supported by SageMaker Clarify that measures whether outcome labels are disproportionately distributed across different groups, such as age ranges. DPL compares the proportion of favorable outcomes between groups, making it especially effective for identifying demographic bias in categorical labels.
Options A and D focus on descriptive statistics or correlations, which are useful for data understanding but do not directly measure bias or fairness. Option B partially addresses imbalance and sentiment but sentiment analysis of reviews alone does not quantify demographic bias tied to outcomes.
AWS documentation strongly recommends using group fairness metrics, including DPL, alongside class imbalance checks to identify bias before training. These metrics provide actionable insights into whether a dataset may lead to unfair or skewed model behavior. Therefore, Option C is the most appropriate and AWS-aligned choice.

NEW QUESTION # 171
An ML engineer is using Amazon SageMaker JumpStart to fine-tune a Llama 3.2 model for text generation.
The ML engineer is using an instruction-based fine-tuning method. The model uses 70 billion parameters.
Select the correct fine-tuning term from the following list to match each description. Select each term one time or not at all. (Select THREE.)
* Hyperparameter tuning
* Low-rank adaptation (LoRA)
* Fully Sharded Data Parallel (FSDP)

* Learning rate
* Int8 quantization

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:
* Int8 quantization
* Low-rank adaptation (LoRA)
* Fully Sharded Data Parallel (FSDP)

These three mappings align with AWS documentation for large-model training and optimization in SageMaker AI.
For 1 , the correct answer is Int8 quantization . AWS documentation explains that quantization reduces hardware and memory requirements by using a less precise data type for weights and activations , including INT8 formats. AWS Prescriptive Guidance also states that quantization reduces memory footprint by converting higher-precision weights to lower-precision formats such as FP16 to INT8 . That matches the description of reducing memory usage by representing model weights with lower precision.
For 2 , the correct answer is Low-rank adaptation (LoRA) . In practice, LoRA is a standard parameter- efficient fine-tuning (PEFT) method that updates only a small subset of trainable parameters instead of full- model fine-tuning. In SageMaker JumpStart workflows for large language models, LoRA is used specifically to make fine-tuning large models more efficient by training adapter-style low-rank updates rather than all original model weights. This matches the description of a PEFT technique that trains only a subset of model parameters.
For 3 , the correct answer is Fully Sharded Data Parallel (FSDP) . AWS documentation states that SageMaker model parallelism integrates with PyTorch FSDP , which shards model states across GPUs and supports large-scale distributed training. That directly matches the description of a distributed training technique used to share or shard model parameters across GPUs.

NEW QUESTION # 172
A company has deployed a model to predict the churn rate for its games by using Amazon SageMaker Studio.
After the model is deployed, the company must monitor the model performance for data drift and inspect the report. Select and order the correct steps from the following list to model monitor actions. Select each step one time. (Select and order THREE.) .
Check the analysis results on the SageMaker Studio console. .
Create a Shapley Additive Explanations (SHAP) baseline for the model by using Amazon SageMaker Clarify.
Schedule an hourly model explainability monitor.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:
Step 1:
Create a Shapley Additive Explanations (SHAP) baseline for the model by using Amazon SageMaker Clarify.
Step 2:
Schedule an hourly model explainability monitor.
Step 3:
Check the analysis results on the SageMaker Studio console.
When monitoring a deployed model for data drift and explainability, AWS prescribes a specific workflow using SageMaker Clarify and SageMaker Model Monitor:
* Create a SHAP baseline (Step 1)Before any monitoring can occur, SageMaker Clarify must establish a baseline explainability configuration. This baseline captures the reference SHAP values for feature importance using training or baseline data. Model Monitor uses this baseline to compare future inferences and detect drift in feature attributions.
* Schedule the model explainability monitor (Step 2)After the baseline is created, an explainability monitoring schedule must be configured (hourly in this case). The monitor periodically analyzes inference data, compares it against the SHAP baseline, and generates reports that highlight drift or anomalies in feature contributions.
* Inspect results in SageMaker Studio (Step 3)Once monitoring jobs run, SageMaker stores the analysis results in Amazon S3 and surfaces them in the SageMaker Studio console, where engineers can review metrics, violations, and visual reports.

This sequence is mandatory because:
* A monitor cannot run without a baseline
* Results cannot be reviewed until the monitor executes

NEW QUESTION # 173
An ML engineer has trained an ML model by using Amazon SageMaker AI. The ML engineer determines that the model is

overfitting and that the training data contains unnecessary features. The ML engineer must reduce the overfitting and the impact of the unnecessary features.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use SageMaker Debugger to apply L1 regularization to the running model.
- B. Increase the number of training iterations. Retrain the model.
- C. Apply L1 regularization to the training data. Retrain the model.
- D. Decrease the number of training iterations. Retrain the model.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A is correct because AWS documentation states that regularization helps prevent linear models from overfitting , and specifically that L1 regularization reduces the number of features used in the model by pushing small feature weights to zero . AWS further explains that L1 regularization produces sparse models and reduces noise. That is the exact combination needed in this scenario: the model is overfitting, and the data contains unnecessary features whose impact should be reduced.
AWS guidance on overfitting also says that to reduce model overfitting, you should reduce model flexibility by using feature selection and increasing the amount of regularization . L1 regularization is especially suitable here because it does both in practice: it acts as a regularizer and also effectively performs feature selection by shrinking unhelpful feature coefficients to zero. Even though the option wording says "apply L1 regularization to the training data," the only answer choice that aligns with AWS-documented techniques for both overfitting reduction and unnecessary-feature suppression is L1 regularization with retraining .
The other options do not meet both requirements. SageMaker Debugger monitors and helps analyze training jobs, but it is not the feature that "applies L1 regularization" to a running model. Increasing training iterations can make overfitting worse, not better. Decreasing training iterations may reduce overfitting in some cases, but it does not specifically address the presence of unnecessary features. Therefore, the AWS- aligned choice that best reduces overfitting and the impact of irrelevant features is A .

NEW QUESTION # 174
A company is interested in building a fraud detection model. Currently, the data scientist does not have a sufficient amount of information due to the low number of fraud cases.
Which method is MOST likely to detect the GREATEST number of valid fraud cases?

- A. Class weight adjustment
- B. Oversampling using SMOTE
- C. Oversampling using bootstrapping
- D. Undersampling

Answer: B

Explanation:
With datasets that are not fully populated, the Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique (SMOTE. adds new information by adding synthetic data points to the minority class. This technique would be the most effective in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 175
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