

# Amazon MLA-C01練習問題、MLA-C01模擬練習



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Amazon学習教材には、TopexamPDFバージョン、ソフトバージョン、APPバージョンのさまざまなバージョンがあります。コンピューターで勉強するのが好きでも、紙の資料を読むのが好きでも、MLA-C01学習資料はAmazonあなたのニーズを満たすことができます。ほとんどの時間、紙の学習資料を読むことに慣れている場合は、心配を解消できます。MLA-C01試験クイズでは、この分野の顧客のニーズを完全に考慮します。MLA-C01学習教材のバージョンは、お客様がAWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate学習できるようになっているため、自由時間が十分に活用され、知識を統合できることがよくあります。

このラインで優秀なエリートになりたい場合は、MLA-C01認定を取得する必要があります。したがって、資格試験の重要性を通してそれを確認できます。資格試験を通じてのみ、対応する資格証明書を取得しているため、関連作業に従事することができます。そのため、MLA-C01テストの急流は、比較的短期間で人々が資格試験に合格するための非常に重要なツールです。MLA-C01学習ツールを選択すると、ユーザーが困難な点をすばやく分析し、MLA-C01試験に合格するのに役立ちます。

>> Amazon MLA-C01練習問題 <<

## MLA-C01模擬練習、MLA-C01試験概要

ユーザーのオフライン読書を促進するために、MLA-C01スタディブレインドラップは、特にユーザー向けのPDFモードを開発するために、破片の時間をより有効に活用して学習できます。このモードでは、ユーザーは学習教材内のMLA-C01準備ガイドをダウンロードして印刷することができ、紙にメモを取るのが簡単で、記憶の弱いリンクがあり、すべてのユーザーが無制限の数の学習をダウンロードして大幅に改善できます。MLA-C01試験問題を使用したユーザーの効率。MLA-C01準備ガイドは、この点でユーザーの需要を満たすのに非常に役立ち、ユーザーが学習した内容を継続的に統合して良い環境で読み書きできるようにします。

## Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate 認定 MLA-C01 試験問題 (Q107-Q112):

### 質問 # 107

An ML engineer needs to implement a solution to host a trained ML model. The rate of requests to the model will be inconsistent throughout the day.

The ML engineer needs a scalable solution that minimizes costs when the model is not in use.

The solution also must maintain the model's capacity to respond to requests during times of peak usage.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy the model on an Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) cluster that uses AWS Fargate. Set a static number of tasks to handle requests during times of peak usage.
- B. Deploy the model to an Amazon SageMaker endpoint. Deploy multiple copies of the model to the endpoint. Create an Application Load Balancer to route traffic between the different copies of the model at the endpoint.
- C. Create AWS Lambda functions that have fixed concurrency to host the model. Configure the Lambda functions to automatically scale based on the number of requests to the model.
- D. Deploy the model to an Amazon SageMaker endpoint. Create SageMaker endpoint auto scaling policies that are based on Amazon CloudWatch metrics to adjust the number of instances dynamically.

正解: D

### 質問 # 108

A company's ML engineer is creating a classification model. The ML engineer explores the dataset and notices a column named `day_of_week`. The column contains the following values: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Which technique should the ML engineer use to convert this column's data to binary values?

- A. One-hot encoding
- B. Tokenization
- C. Label encoding
- D. Binary encoding

正解: A

解説:

The `day_of_week` feature is a categorical variable with a small, fixed number of unique values and no inherent ordinal relationship. AWS machine learning best practices strongly recommend one-hot encoding for this type of categorical data when preparing features for classification models.

One-hot encoding converts each unique category into a separate binary feature (0 or 1). For example, "Monday" becomes a column where Monday = 1 and all other days = 0. This ensures that the ML model does not incorrectly assume a numeric or ordered relationship between categories.

Option B (label encoding) assigns integer values to categories (e.g., Monday = 1, Tuesday = 2). AWS documentation cautions against this approach for nominal data because models may incorrectly infer ordinal meaning, leading to biased or inaccurate predictions.

Option A (binary encoding) is typically used for high-cardinality categorical features to reduce dimensionality. With only seven categories, AWS recommends one-hot encoding for clarity and interpretability.

Option D (tokenization) is used for text processing, such as NLP tasks, and is not appropriate for structured categorical features. AWS SageMaker feature engineering guidelines emphasize that one-hot encoding is the preferred method for low-cardinality categorical variables in classification models, especially when using algorithms such as logistic regression, neural networks, and tree-based models.

Therefore, Option C is the correct and AWS-aligned choice.

### 質問 # 109

A company is building a near real-time data analytics application to detect anomalies and failures for industrial equipment. The company has thousands of IoT sensors that send data every 60 seconds. When new versions of the application are released, the company wants to ensure that application code bugs do not prevent the application from running.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Data Firehose to deliver real-time streaming data programmatically for the data analytics application. Pause

the stream when a new version of the application is released and resume the stream after the application is deployed.

- B. Use Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink with the system rollback capability enabled to build the data analytics application.
- C. Use Amazon Data Firehose to deliver data to Amazon EC2 instances across two Availability Zones for the data analytics application.
- D. Use Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink with manual rollback when an error occurs to build the data analytics application.

正解: B

解説:

For near real-time anomaly detection on streaming IoT data, AWS recommends Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink. Flink is designed for stateful, low-latency stream processing and is well suited for time-series sensor analytics.

A key requirement is application resilience during deployments. Managed Flink supports system rollback, which automatically reverts to the last stable application version if a new deployment fails. This capability ensures uninterrupted processing even if application bugs are introduced, meeting the company's reliability requirement.

Manual rollback (Option B) introduces operational risk and delays. Amazon Data Firehose (Options C and D) is a delivery service and does not support complex anomaly detection logic or application version rollback.

Therefore, using Managed Flink with system rollback enabled is the correct solution.

#### 質問 # 110

A company is using an Amazon Redshift database as its single data source. Some of the data is sensitive.

A data scientist needs to use some of the sensitive data from the database. An ML engineer must give the data scientist access to the data without transforming the source data and without storing anonymized data in the database.

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

- A. Unload the Amazon Redshift data to Amazon S3. Create an AWS Glue job to anonymize the data. Share the dataset with the data scientist.
- B. Unload the Amazon Redshift data to Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to create schema-on-read with masking logic. Share the view with the data scientist.
- C. Create a materialized view with masking logic on top of the database. Grant the necessary read permissions to the data scientist.
- D. Configure dynamic data masking policies to control how sensitive data is shared with the data scientist at query time.

正解: D

#### 質問 # 111

An ML engineer needs to use data with Amazon SageMaker Canvas to train an ML model. The data is stored in Amazon S3 and is complex in structure. The ML engineer must use a file format that minimizes processing time for the data.

Which file format will meet these requirements?

- A. JSON files compressed with gzip
- B. CSV files compressed with Snappy
- C. JSON objects in JSONL format
- D. Apache Parquet files

正解: D

#### 質問 # 112

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10年以上のビジネス経験により、当社のMLA-C01テストトレンドは、顧客の購入体験を非常に重要視していました。電子製品の購入速度を心配する必要はありません。弊社では、MLA-C01試験準備の信頼性を長期間にわたって評価および評価し、保証された購入スキームを提案するために尽力しています。必要な場合は、MLA-C01テストトレンドを使用するためのリモートオンラインガイダンスも利用できます。通常、購入後数分でMLA-C01練習問題を効率よく取得できます。

MLA-C01模擬練習: [https://www.topexam.jp/MLA-C01\\_shiken.html](https://www.topexam.jp/MLA-C01_shiken.html)

