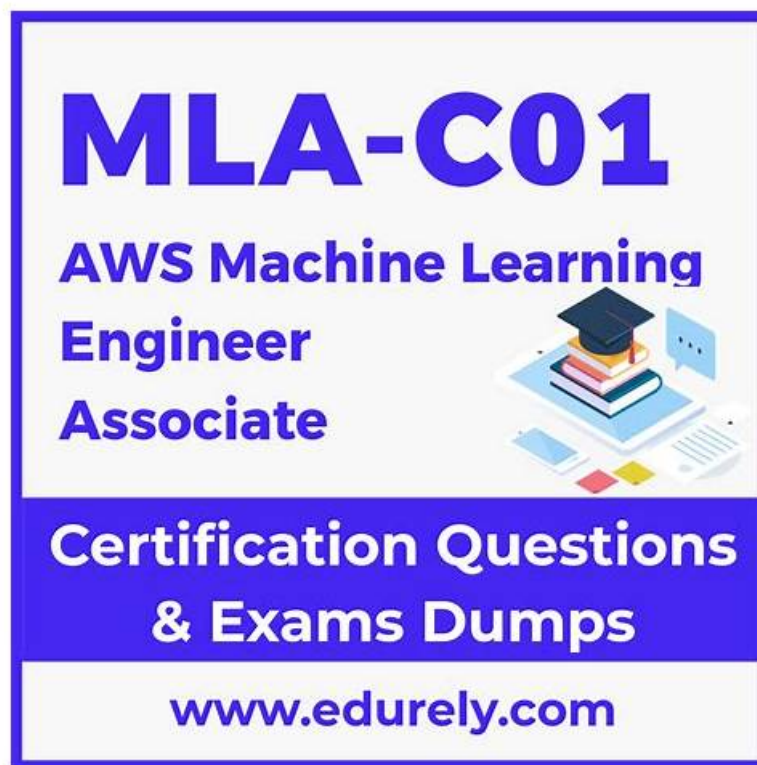


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Amazon MLA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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.
Topic 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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86

A company has an ML model that is deployed to an Amazon SageMaker endpoint for real-time inference. The company needs to deploy a new model. The company must compare the new model's performance to the currently deployed model's performance before shifting all traffic to the new model. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Deploy the new model to a separate endpoint. Manually split traffic between the two endpoints.
- **B. Deploy the new model as a shadow variant on the same endpoint as the current model. Route a portion of live traffic to the shadow model for evaluation.**
- C. Use AWS Lambda functions with custom logic to route traffic between the current model and the new model.
- D. Deploy the new model to a separate endpoint. Use Amazon CloudFront to distribute traffic between the two endpoints.

Answer: B

Explanation:

SageMaker supports shadow variant deployments, which allow a new model to run alongside the current one on the same endpoint. A portion of live traffic is mirrored to the shadow model for evaluation, while only the current model's output is returned to users. This provides the required comparison with minimal operational effort, avoiding the need for custom traffic-splitting solutions.

NEW QUESTION # 87

A company wants to improve the sustainability of its ML operations.

Which actions will reduce the energy usage and computational resources that are associated with the company's training jobs? (Choose two.)

- **A. Use Amazon SageMaker Debugger to stop training jobs when non-converging conditions are detected.**
- B. Use Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth for data labeling.
- C. Deploy models by using AWS Lambda functions.
- D. Use PyTorch or TensorFlow with the distributed training option.
- **E. Use AWS Trainium instances for training.**

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

SageMaker Debugger can identify when a training job is not converging or is stuck in a non-productive state.

By stopping these jobs early, unnecessary energy and computational resources are conserved, improving sustainability.

AWS Trainium instances are purpose-built for ML training and are optimized for energy efficiency and cost-effectiveness. They use less energy per training task compared to general-purpose instances, making them a sustainable choice.

NEW QUESTION # 88

A company has a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application that uses a vector database to store embeddings of documents. The company must migrate the application to AWS and must implement a solution that provides semantic search of text files. The company has already migrated the text repository to an Amazon S3 bucket.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use a custom Amazon SageMaker notebook to run a custom script to generate embeddings. Use SageMaker Feature Store to store the embeddings. Use SQL queries to perform the semantic searches.
- B. Use an Amazon Textract asynchronous job to ingest the documents from the S3 bucket. Query Amazon Textract to perform the semantic searches.
- **C. Use the Amazon Kendra S3 connector to ingest the documents from the S3 bucket into Amazon Kendra. Query Amazon Kendra to perform the semantic searches.**
- D. Use an AWS Batch job to process the files and generate embeddings. Use AWS Glue to store the embeddings. Use SQL queries to perform the semantic searches.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Kendra is an AI-powered search service designed for semantic search use cases. It allows ingestion of documents from an Amazon S3 bucket using the Amazon Kendra S3 connector. Once the documents are ingested, Kendra enables semantic searches with its built-in capabilities, removing the need to manually generate embeddings or manage a vector database. This approach is efficient, requires minimal operational effort, and meets the requirements for a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application.

NEW QUESTION # 89

An ML engineer normalized training data by using min-max normalization in AWS Glue DataBrew. The ML engineer must normalize the production inference data in the same way as the training data before passing the production inference data to the model for predictions.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Apply statistics from a well-known dataset to normalize the production samples.
- **B. Keep the min-max normalization statistics from the training set. Use these values to normalize the production samples.**
- C. Calculate a new set of min-max normalization statistics from a batch of production samples. Use these values to normalize all the production samples.
- D. Calculate a new set of min-max normalization statistics from each production sample. Use these values to normalize all the production samples.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 90

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

Answer: A

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