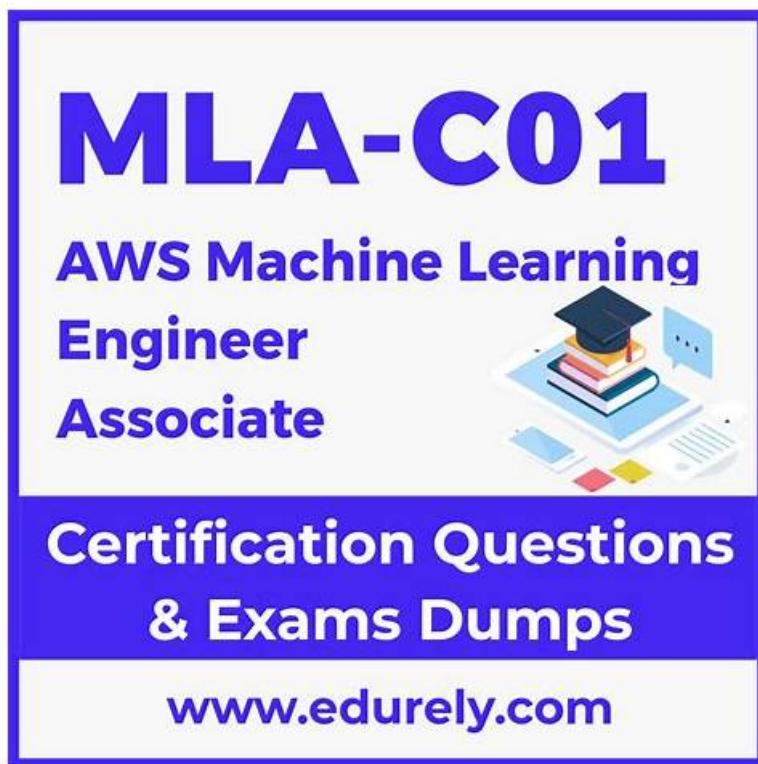


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Amazon MLA-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 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"> 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	<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 (Q173-Q178):

NEW QUESTION # 173

An ML engineer needs to use an ML model to predict the price of apartments in a specific location. Which metric should the ML engineer use to evaluate the model's performance?

- A. Accuracy
- B. F1 score
- C. Area Under the ROC Curve (AUC)
- D. Mean absolute error (MAE)

Answer: D

Explanation:

When predicting continuous variables, such as apartment prices, it's essential to evaluate the model's performance using appropriate regression metrics. The Mean Absolute Error (MAE) is a widely used metric for this purpose.

Understanding Mean Absolute Error (MAE):

MAE measures the average magnitude of errors in a set of predictions, without considering their direction. It calculates the average absolute difference between predicted values and actual values, providing a straightforward interpretation of prediction accuracy.

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□ Advantages of MAE:

* Interpretability: MAE is expressed in the same units as the target variable, making it easy to understand.

* Robustness to Outliers: Unlike metrics that square the errors (e.g., Mean Squared Error), MAE does not disproportionately penalize larger errors, making it more robust to outliers.

Comparison with Other Metrics:

* Accuracy, AUC, F1 Score: These metrics are designed for classification tasks, where the goal is to predict discrete labels. They are not suitable for regression problems involving continuous target variables.

* Mean Squared Error (MSE): While MSE also measures prediction errors, it squares the differences, giving more weight to larger errors. This can be useful in certain contexts but may be sensitive to outliers.

Conclusion:

For evaluating the performance of a model predicting apartment prices—a continuous variable—MAE is an appropriate and effective metric. It provides a clear indication of the average prediction error in the same units as the target variable, facilitating straightforward

interpretation and comparison.

References:

- * Regression Metrics - GeeksforGeeks
- * Evaluation Metrics for Your Regression Model - Analytics Vidhya
- * Regression Metrics for Machine Learning - Machine Learning Mastery

NEW QUESTION # 174

An ML engineer needs to use Amazon SageMaker Feature Store to create and manage features to train a model.

Select and order the steps from the following list to create and use the features in Feature Store. Each step should be selected one time. (Select and order three.)

- * Access the store to build datasets for training.
- * Create a feature group.
- * Ingest the records.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a feature group.

Step 2: Ingest the records.

Step 3: Access the store to build datasets for training.

- * Step 1: Create a Feature Group

* Why? A feature group is the foundational unit in SageMaker Feature Store, where features are defined, stored, and organized.

Creating a feature group specifies the schema (name, data type) for the features and the primary keys for data identification.

* How? Use the SageMaker Python SDK or AWS CLI to define the feature group by specifying its name, schema, and S3 storage location for offline access.

- * Step 2: Ingest the Records

* Why? After creating the feature group, the raw data must be ingested into the Feature Store. This step populates the feature group with data, making it available for both real-time and offline use.

* How? Use the SageMaker SDK or AWS CLI to batch-ingest historical data or stream new records into the feature group.

Ensure the records conform to the feature group schema.

- * Step 3: Access the Store to Build Datasets for Training

* Why? Once the features are stored, they can be accessed to create training datasets. These datasets combine relevant features into a single format for machine learning model training.

* How? Use the SageMaker Python SDK to query the offline store or retrieve real-time features using the online store API. The offline store is typically used for batch training, while the online store is used for inference.

Order Summary:

- * Create a feature group.

- * Ingest the records.

- * Access the store to build datasets for training.

This process ensures the features are properly managed, ingested, and accessible for model training using Amazon SageMaker Feature Store.

NEW QUESTION # 175

A company uses a batching solution to process daily analytics. The company wants to provide near real-time updates, use open-source technology, and avoid managing or scaling infrastructure.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create Amazon Managed Streaming for Apache Kafka (Amazon MSK) Serverless clusters.
- B. Create Amazon Kinesis Data Streams with Application Auto Scaling.
- C. Create Amazon MSK Provisioned clusters.
- D. Create self-hosted Apache Flink applications on Amazon EC2.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon MSK Serverless provides a fully managed Apache Kafka-compatible service that automatically handles provisioning, scaling, and capacity management. AWS documentation states that MSK Serverless is designed for customers who want Kafka

functionality without managing infrastructure.

Option B requires capacity planning and scaling management. Option C uses proprietary technology rather than open source. Option D requires full infrastructure management.

MSK Serverless delivers near real-time streaming with minimal operational overhead while maintaining compatibility with open-source Kafka tooling.

Therefore, Option A is the correct solution.

NEW QUESTION # 176

An ML engineer has an Amazon Comprehend custom model in Account A in the us-east-1 Region. The ML engineer needs to copy the model to Account # in the same Region.

Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Use Amazon S3 to make a copy of the model. Transfer the copy to Account B.
- B. Create a resource-based IAM policy. Use the [Amazon Comprehend ImportModel API operation](#) to copy the model to Account B.
- C. Use AWS DataSync to replicate the model from Account A to Account B.
- D. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between Account A and Account # to transfer the model.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Comprehend provides the ImportModel API operation, which allows you to copy a custom model between AWS accounts. By creating a resource-based IAM policy on the model in Account A, you can grant Account B the necessary permissions to access and import the model. This approach requires minimal development effort and is the AWS-recommended method for sharing custom models across accounts.

NEW QUESTION # 177

A financial company receives a high volume of real-time market data streams from an external provider. The streams consist of thousands of JSON records every second.

The company needs to implement a scalable solution on AWS to identify anomalous data points.

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

- A. Ingest real-time data into Amazon Kinesis Data Streams. Deploy an Amazon SageMaker AI endpoint for real-time outlier detection. Create an AWS Lambda function to detect anomalies. Use the data streams to invoke the Lambda function.
- B. Ingest real-time data into [Amazon Kinesis Data Streams](#). Use the built-in RANDOM_CUT_FOREST function in [Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink](#) to process the data streams and to detect data anomalies.
- C. Ingest real-time data into Apache Kafka on Amazon EC2 instances. Deploy an Amazon SageMaker AI endpoint for real-time outlier detection. Create an AWS Lambda function to detect anomalies. Use the data streams to invoke the Lambda function.
- D. Send real-time data to an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) FIFO queue. Create an AWS Lambda function to consume the queue messages. Program the Lambda function to start an AWS Glue extract, transform, and load (ETL) job for batch processing and anomaly detection.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The key requirements are real-time processing, high throughput, and minimal operational overhead. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is designed for ingesting thousands of events per second with low latency.

For anomaly detection on streaming data, Amazon Managed Service for Apache Flink provides a built-in Random Cut Forest (RCF) function. RCF is an unsupervised anomaly detection algorithm that works well on numerical streaming data and does not require labeled training data.

This fully managed combination eliminates the need to deploy or maintain SageMaker endpoints, EC2 instances, or custom ML pipelines. Options B and C introduce unnecessary infrastructure and model management overhead. Option D is batch-oriented and unsuitable for real-time anomaly detection.

Therefore, using Kinesis Data Streams with Flink's built-in Random Cut Forest is the most scalable and low- overhead solution.

NEW QUESTION # 178

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