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The Amazon MLA-C01 certification is on trending nowadays, and many IT aspirants are trying to get it. Success in the MLA-C01 test helps you land well-paying jobs. Additionally, the Amazon MLA-C01 certification exam is also beneficial to get promotions in your current company. But the main problem that every applicant faces while preparing for the MLA-C01 Certification test is not finding updated Amazon MLA-C01 practice questions.

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"> 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 4	<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.

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Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

A company needs to use Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) to supplement an open source large language model (LLM) that runs on Amazon Bedrock. The company's data for RAG is a set of documents in an Amazon S3 bucket. The documents consist of .csv files and .docx files.

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

- A. Fine-tune an existing LLM by using an AutoML job in Amazon SageMaker. Configure the S3 bucket as a data source for the AutoML job. Deploy the LLM to a SageMaker endpoint. Use the endpoint to perform RAG queries.
- B. Convert the data into vectors. Store the data in an Amazon Neptune database. Connect the database to Amazon Bedrock. Call the Amazon Bedrock API to perform RAG queries.
- **C. Create a knowledge base for Amazon Bedrock. Configure a data source that references the S3 bucket. Use the Amazon Bedrock API to perform RAG queries.**
- D. Create a pipeline in Amazon SageMaker Pipelines to generate a new model. Call the new model from Amazon Bedrock to perform RAG queries.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 37

A digital media entertainment company needs real-time video content moderation to ensure compliance during live streaming events. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon SageMaker AI to extract and analyze the metadata from the videos' image frames.
- **B. Use Amazon Rekognition and AWS Lambda to extract and analyze the metadata from the videos' image frames.**
- C. Use Amazon Transcribe and Amazon Comprehend to extract and analyze the metadata from the videos' image frames.
- D. Use Amazon Rekognition and a large language model (LLM) hosted on Amazon Bedrock to extract and analyze the metadata from the videos' image frames.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For real-time video content moderation with minimal operational overhead, AWS documentation recommends using fully managed, purpose-built AI services. Amazon Rekognition provides real-time video analysis capabilities, including content moderation, unsafe content detection, and label recognition for live video streams.

By integrating Rekognition with AWS Lambda, the company can automatically process video frames, extract moderation metadata, and take immediate action (such as flagging or stopping a stream) without managing servers, models, or infrastructure. This serverless architecture scales automatically and minimizes operational complexity.

Option B introduces unnecessary complexity. While Amazon Bedrock LLMs are powerful, they are not required for image-based moderation tasks that Rekognition already handles natively.

Option C is incorrect because using Amazon SageMaker would require model training, endpoint management, and scaling, significantly increasing operational overhead.

Option D is incorrect because Amazon Transcribe and Amazon Comprehend are designed for audio and text analysis, not image or video frame moderation.

Therefore, Amazon Rekognition with AWS Lambda is the most efficient, scalable, and low-maintenance solution for real-time video moderation during live streaming events.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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. 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.
- B. Ingest real-time data into Amazon Kinesis data streams. Deploy an Amazon SageMaker endpoint for real-time outlier detection. Create an AWS Lambda function to detect anomalies. Use the data streams to invoke the Lambda function.
- **C. 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.**
- D. Ingest real-time data into Apache Kafka on Amazon EC2 instances. Deploy an Amazon SageMaker endpoint for real-time outlier detection. Create an AWS Lambda function to detect anomalies. Use the data streams to invoke the Lambda function.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 39

An ML engineer is tuning an image classification model that performs poorly on one of two classes. The poorly performing class represents an extremely small fraction of the training dataset.

Which solution will improve the model's performance?

- A. Optimize for accuracy. Use image augmentation on the less common images.
- B. Optimize for F1 score. Use SMOTE to generate synthetic images.
- **C. Optimize for F1 score. Use image augmentation on the less common images.**
- D. Optimize for accuracy. Use SMOTE to generate synthetic images.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This scenario describes a severely imbalanced classification problem. In such cases, accuracy is a misleading metric, because the model can achieve high accuracy by predicting only the majority class.

AWS ML best practices recommend using F1 score (or precision/recall) when evaluating imbalanced datasets.

The F1 score balances false positives and false negatives, making it ideal for assessing minority-class performance.

For image data, image augmentation (rotations, flips, crops, color jitter) is the preferred technique to increase minority-class representation. SMOTE is designed for tabular data and is not suitable for image pixel data.

Therefore, the correct solution is to optimize for F1 score and apply image augmentation.

Thus, Option B is the correct and AWS-aligned answer.

NEW QUESTION # 40

A company wants to deploy an Amazon SageMaker AI model that can queue requests. The model needs to handle payloads of up to 1 GB that take up to 1 hour to process. The model must return an inference for each request. The model also must scale down when no requests are available to process.

Which inference option will meet these requirements?

- A. Batch transform
- B. Serverless inference
- **C. Asynchronous inference**
- D. Real-time inference

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon SageMaker Asynchronous Inference is specifically designed for long-running inference requests and large payloads. It supports payload sizes up to 1 GB and processing times of up to 1 hour, while automatically queuing requests.

