

Amazon MLA-C01試験情報、MLA-C01問題と解答



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MLA-C01試験は難しいです。だから、MLA-C01復習教材を買いました。本当に助かりました。先月、MLA-C01試験に参加しました。今日は、試験の結果をチェックし、嬉しいことに、MLA-C01試験に合格しました。MLA-C01復習教材は有効的な資料です。

Amazon MLA-C01 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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.
トピック 2	<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.
トピック 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.
トピック 4	<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.

>> Amazon MLA-C01試験情報 <<

MLA-C01問題と解答 & MLA-C01受験方法

最も専門的な専門家によって編集された当社のAmazon練習資料は、成功のために高品質で正確なMLA-C01練習

資料を提供します。これまで、Amazon試験トレントをサポートする世界中の何万人ものお客様がいます。MLA-C01学習教材に不慣れな場合は、参考のために無料のデモをダウンロードしてください。また、一部の未学習の試験受験者には、Amazon実践教材で必要事項をすぐにマスターできます。

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate 認定 MLA-C01 試験問題 (Q86-Q91):

質問 # 86

An ML engineer wants to use, prepare, and load data from Amazon S3 for analytics. The ML engineer must run an extract, transform, and load (ETL) job to discover the schema of the data and to store the metadata.

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

- A. Launch an Amazon EC2 instance that includes the scikit-learn library to run the ETL job. Use the job to discover the schema and to store the associated metadata in Amazon Redshift.
- **B. Use AWS Glue to run the ETL job. Use the job to discover the schema and to store the associated metadata in the AWS Glue Data Catalog.**
- C. Create an ETL pipeline by using Amazon Athena integrated with AWS Step Functions. Use the pipeline to run the ETL job to discover the schema and to store the associated metadata in an S3 bucket.
- D. Create an Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler flow to run the ETL job. Use the job to discover the schema and to store the associated metadata in an S3 bucket.

正解: B

解説:

Option A is correct because AWS Glue is the AWS-native managed ETL service built specifically to discover schema, run ETL jobs, and store metadata in the AWS Glue Data Catalog. AWS documentation states that Glue crawlers can automatically discover and catalog new or updated data sources, and that the Data Catalog automatically captures and manages schema metadata. This directly matches the requirement to run an ETL job on data in Amazon S3, discover the schema, and store the metadata with the least manual effort.

AWS Glue is also the lowest-effort answer because the service is managed and purpose-built for this workflow. The Glue Data Catalog serves as a persistent metadata repository, and AWS documents that crawlers infer schema information and integrate it into the catalog automatically. That means the ML engineer does not need to build custom schema inference logic or manually maintain metadata storage. This is exactly the kind of manual work the question is trying to avoid.

The other options are not as good. SageMaker Data Wrangler is primarily for visual data preparation and feature engineering, not for running a managed ETL-plus-catalog workflow with schema stored in a metadata catalog. Athena with Step Functions would require assembling more custom orchestration and still does not naturally replace the Glue Data Catalog workflow. Launching an EC2 instance introduces the highest operational overhead and does not align with the requirement for least manual effort. Therefore, the best verified AWS-docs answer is A, because AWS Glue combines ETL, schema discovery, and metadata cataloging in one managed service.

質問 # 87

A company uses a training job on Amazon SageMaker AI to train a neural network. The job first trains a model and then evaluates the model's performance against test dataset. The company uses the results from the evaluation phase to decide if the trained model will go to production.

The training phase takes too long. The company needs solutions that can shorten training time without decreasing the model's final performance.

Select the correct solutions from the following list to meet the requirements for each description. Select each solution one time or not at all. (Select THREE.)

- . Change the epoch count.
- . Choose an Amazon EC2 Spot Fleet.
- . Change the batch size.
- . Use early stopping on the training job.
- . Use the SageMaker AI distributed data parallelism (SMDDP) library.
- . Stop the training job.

Change the number of samples used in each iteration of training. Select...
Change the epoch count.
Choose an Amazon EC2 Spot Fleet.
Change the batch size.
Use early stopping on the training job.
Use the SageMaker AI distributed data parallelism (SMDDP) library.
Stop the training job.

Increase the number of instances used during training. Select...
Change the epoch count.
Choose an Amazon EC2 Spot Fleet.
Change the batch size.
Use early stopping on the training job.
Use the SageMaker AI distributed data parallelism (SMDDP) library.
Stop the training job.

Stop training before the maximum number of epochs are reached if performance is sufficient and not improving.
Select...
Change the epoch count.
Choose an Amazon EC2 Spot Fleet.
Change the batch size.
Use early stopping on the training job.
Use the SageMaker AI distributed data parallelism (SMDDP) library.
Stop the training job.

正解:

解説:

Change the number of samples used in each iteration of training. Select...
Change the epoch count.
Choose an Amazon EC2 Spot Fleet.
Change the batch size.
Use early stopping on the training job.
Use the SageMaker AI distributed data parallelism (SMDDP) library.
Stop the training job.

Increase the number of instances used during training. Select...
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Change the batch size.
Use early stopping on the training job.
Use the SageMaker AI distributed data parallelism (SMDDP) library.
Stop the training job.

Stop training before the maximum number of epochs are reached if performance is sufficient and not improving.
Select...
Change the epoch count.
Choose an Amazon EC2 Spot Fleet.
Change the batch size.
Use early stopping on the training job.
Use the SageMaker AI distributed data parallelism (SMDDP) library.
Stop the training job.



Explanation:

Change the number of samples used in each iteration of training

Correct selection:

Change the batch size

Why:

Increasing the batch size reduces the number of iterations per epoch, which can significantly shorten training time while maintaining model quality when tuned appropriately. AWS explicitly recommends batch size tuning as a primary performance optimization.

Increase the number of instances used during training

Correct selection:

Use the SageMaker AI distributed data parallelism (SMDDP) library

Why:

SMDDP is designed to efficiently distribute training data across multiple GPU instances with optimized gradient synchronization. This

accelerates training without affecting model convergence or accuracy, unlike naive scaling approaches.

Stop training before the maximum number of epochs are reached if performance is sufficient and not improving Correct selection:

Use early stopping on the training job

Why:

Early stopping automatically terminates training when validation metrics stop improving. AWS recommends this to reduce wasted compute time while preserving optimal model performance.

質問 # 88

An ML engineer needs to use an Amazon EMR cluster to process large volumes of data in batches. Any data loss is unacceptable.

Which instance purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Run the primary node on an On-Demand Instance. Run the core nodes and task nodes on Spot Instances.
- B. Run the primary node, core nodes, and task nodes on On-Demand Instances.
- C. Run the primary node, core nodes, and task nodes on Spot Instances.
- **D. Run the primary node and core nodes on On-Demand Instances. Run the task nodes on Spot Instances.**

正解: D

解説:

For Amazon EMR, the primary node and core nodes handle the critical functions of the cluster, including data storage (HDFS) and processing. Running them on On-Demand Instances ensures high availability and prevents data loss, as Spot Instances can be interrupted. The task nodes, which handle additional processing but do not store data, can use Spot Instances to reduce costs without compromising the cluster's resilience or data integrity. This configuration balances cost-effectiveness and reliability.

質問 # 89

Hotspot Question

A company stores historical data in .csv files in Amazon S3. Only some of the rows and columns in the .csv files are populated. The columns are not labeled. An ML engineer needs to prepare and store the data so that the company can use the data to train ML models.

Select and order the correct steps from the following list to perform this task. Each step should be selected one time or not at all. (Select and order three.)

- Create an Amazon SageMaker batch transform job for data cleaning and feature engineering.
- Store the resulting data back in Amazon S3.
- Use Amazon Athena to infer the schemas and available columns.
- Use AWS Glue crawlers to infer the schemas and available columns.
- Use AWS Glue DataBrew for data cleaning and feature engineering.

Step 1:	Select... Select... Create an Amazon SageMaker batch transform job for data cleaning and feature engineering. Store the resulting data back in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue crawlers to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue DataBrew for data cleaning and feature engineering.
Step 2:	Select... Select... Create an Amazon SageMaker batch transform job for data cleaning and feature engineering. Store the resulting data back in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue crawlers to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue DataBrew for data cleaning and feature engineering.
Step 3:	Select... Select... Create an Amazon SageMaker batch transform job for data cleaning and feature engineering. Store the resulting data back in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue crawlers to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue DataBrew for data cleaning and feature engineering.

正解:

解説:

Step 1:	Select... Select... Create an Amazon SageMaker batch transform job for data cleaning and feature engineering. Store the resulting data back in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue crawlers to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue DataBrew for data cleaning and feature engineering.
Step 2:	Select... Select... Create an Amazon SageMaker batch transform job for data cleaning and feature engineering. Store the resulting data back in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue crawlers to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue DataBrew for data cleaning and feature engineering.
Step 3:	Select... Select... Create an Amazon SageMaker batch transform job for data cleaning and feature engineering. Store the resulting data back in Amazon S3. Use Amazon Athena to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue crawlers to infer the schemas and available columns. Use AWS Glue DataBrew for data cleaning and feature engineering.

質問 # 90

Case Study

An ML engineer is developing a fraud detection model on AWS. The training dataset includes transaction logs, customer profiles, and tables from an on-premises MySQL database. The transaction logs and customer profiles are stored in Amazon S3.

The dataset has a class imbalance that affects the learning of the model's algorithm. Additionally, many of the features have interdependencies. The algorithm is not capturing all the desired underlying patterns in the data.

The ML engineer needs to use an Amazon SageMaker built-in algorithm to train the model.

Which algorithm should the ML engineer use to meet this requirement?

- A. Neural Topic Model (NTM)

- B. Linear learner
- C. K-means clustering
- D. LightGBM

正解: D

質問 #91

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MLA-C01問題と解答: <https://www.pass4test.jp/MLA-C01.html>

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