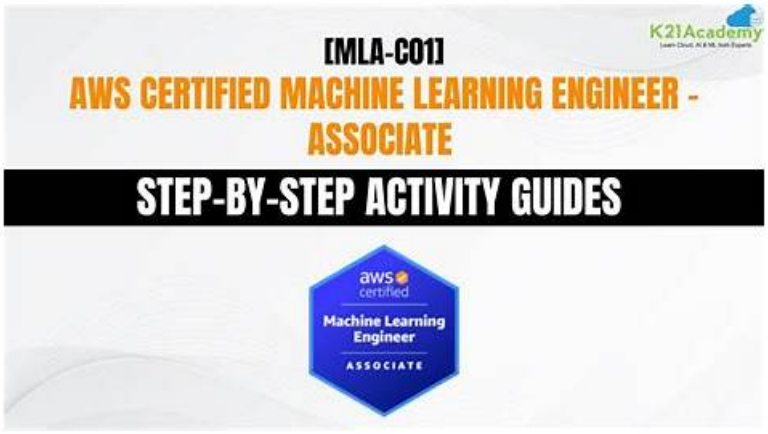
MLA-C01 Übungsmaterialien - MLA-C01 Lernressourcen & MLA-C01 Prüfungsfragen



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Amazon MLA-C01 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

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Die Amazon MLA-C01 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist schon eine der beliebten IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen geworden. Aber für die Prüfung braucht man viel Zeit und Energie, um die Fachkenntnisse gut zu beherrschen. Im diesem Zeitalter, wo die Zeit sehr geschätzt wird, betrachtet man Zeit wie Geld. Das Schulungsprogramm zur Amazon MLA-C01 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ExamFragen dauert ungefähr 20 Stunden. Dann können Sie Ihre Fachkenntnisse konsolidierern und sich gut auf die Amazon MLA-C01 Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten.

Amazon AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate MLA-C01 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q216-Q221):

216. Frage
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 AI 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 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.
- C. Use an Amazon Textract asynchronous job to ingest the documents from the S3 bucket. Query Amazon Textract to perform the semantic searches.
- D. 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.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
The key requirement is semantic search over text documents that already reside in Amazon S3. AWS provides Amazon Kendra, a fully managed service specifically designed for semantic and natural language search across unstructured text.
Amazon Kendra natively supports S3 connectors, which can ingest documents directly from an S3 bucket, automatically process the text, generate embeddings, and index the content for semantic retrieval. This removes the need for the company to manage embedding generation, vector storage, or similarity search infrastructure. Queries can be expressed in natural language, making Kendra well suited for RAG-style applications.
Option A and B require building and maintaining a custom embedding pipeline and do not provide a true vector similarity search engine using SQL. SageMaker Feature Store is not intended to function as a vector database for semantic search.
Option D is incorrect because Amazon Textract is an OCR service for extracting text from scanned documents and images; it does not support semantic search.
Therefore, ingesting documents using the Amazon Kendra S3 connector and querying Kendra is the correct and AWS-recommended solution.

217. Frage
A company is using Amazon SageMaker AI to develop a credit risk assessment model. During model validation, the company finds that the model achieves 82% accuracy on the validation data. However, the model achieved 99% accuracy on the training data. The company needs to address the model accuracy issue before deployment.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Add more dense layers to increase model complexity. Implement batch normalization. Use early stopping during training.
- B. Augment the training dataset. Remove duplicate records from the training dataset. Implement stratified sampling.
- C. Use principal component analysis (PCA) to reduce the feature dimensionality. Decrease model layers. Implement cross-entropy loss functions.
- D. Implement dropout layers. Use L1 or L2 regularization. Perform k-fold cross-validation.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
The large gap between training accuracy (99%) and validation accuracy (82%) is a textbook case of overfitting. The model has learned patterns that fit the training data extremely well but do not generalize to unseen data.
AWS ML best practices recommend regularization techniques to address overfitting. Dropout layers randomly deactivate neurons during training, preventing the network from relying too heavily on specific paths. L1 and L2 regularization penalize large weights, reducing model complexity and improving generalization. k-fold cross-validation provides a more robust evaluation by training and validating the model across multiple data splits.
Option A increases complexity, which would worsen overfitting. Option C mixes valid ideas (dimensionality reduction) with unrelated changes (loss function choice) and is less targeted. Option D focuses on data quality but does not directly address model variance.
Therefore, implementing dropout, regularization, and k-fold cross-validation is the correct solution.

218. Frage
An ML engineer is collecting data to train a classification ML model by using Amazon SageMaker AI. The target column can have two possible values: Class A or Class B. The ML engineer wants to ensure that the number of samples for both Class A and Class B are balanced, without losing any existing training data. The ML engineer must test the balance of the training data.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use SageMaker JumpStart to generate a class imbalance (CI) report. If the value is greater than 0, then use random undersampling in SageMaker Studio to balance the classes.
- B. Use SageMaker Clarify to check for class imbalance (CI). If the value is greater than 0, then use synthetic minority oversampling technique (SMOTE) in SageMaker Data Wrangler to balance the classes.
- C. Use SageMaker Clarify to check for class imbalance (CI). If the value is equal to 0, then use random undersampling in SageMaker Data Wrangler to balance the classes.
- D. Use SageMaker JumpStart to generate a class imbalance (CI) report. If the value is equal to 0, then use synthetic minority oversampling technique (SMOTE) in SageMaker Studio to balance the classes.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
The requirement has two key constraints: detect class imbalance and balance classes without losing any existing data. AWS provides Amazon SageMaker Clarify as the native tool to detect pre-training bias, including class imbalance (CI). CI measures differences in label distributions between classes, and a CI value greater than 0 indicates imbalance.
Once imbalance is detected, the engineer must rebalance the dataset without discarding data. Random undersampling would remove samples from the majority class, violating the requirement. Instead, oversampling is required. SMOTE (Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique) creates synthetic samples for the minority class, preserving all original data while improving class balance. Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler natively supports SMOTE, making it the correct AWS-managed tool for this preprocessing task.
Options C and D are incorrect because SageMaker JumpStart is used for pretrained models and solutions, not for bias detection reporting. Option A is incorrect because it uses undersampling and misinterprets CI = 0 (which actually indicates no imbalance).
Therefore, detecting imbalance with SageMaker Clarify and correcting it using SMOTE in Data Wrangler is the correct solution.

219. Frage
A company runs an Amazon SageMaker AI domain in a public subnet of a newly created VPC. The network is configured properly, and ML engineers can access the SageMaker AI domain.
Recently, the company discovered suspicious traffic to the domain from a specific IP address. The company needs to block traffic from the specific IP address.
Which update to the network configuration will meet this requirement?

- A. Create a shadow variant for the domain. Configure SageMaker Inference Recommender to send traffic from the specific IP address to the shadow endpoint.
- B. Create a network ACL inbound rule to deny traffic from the specific IP address. Assign the rule to the default network ACL for the subnet where the domain is located.
- C. Create a VPC route table to deny inbound traffic from the specific IP address. Assign the route table to the domain.
- D. Create a security group inbound rule to deny traffic from the specific IP address. Assign the security group to the domain.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

In AWS networking, security groups are stateful and allow-only, meaning they cannot explicitly deny traffic.
As a result, Option A is invalid. Network ACLs (NACLs), on the other hand, are stateless and support both allow and deny rules, making them the correct mechanism for blocking traffic from specific IP addresses.
Because the SageMaker AI domain is deployed in a public subnet, inbound traffic reaches the subnet before it reaches the resource.
AWS documentation states that NACLs are evaluated at the subnet level and are ideal for implementing IP-based blocking rules.
Route tables control routing paths, not traffic filtering, so Option D is incorrect. Option C is unrelated to network security and does not block traffic.
AWS best practices clearly recommend using network ACL deny rules when an explicit block is required for a specific IP address at the subnet boundary.
Therefore, Option B is the correct and AWS-aligned solution.

220. Frage
A company runs training jobs on Amazon SageMaker by using a compute optimized instance.
Demand for training runs will remain constant for the next 55 weeks. The instance needs to run for 35 hours each week. The company needs to reduce its model training costs.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Opt in to a SageMaker Savings Plan with a 1-year term and an All Upfront payment. Run a SageMaker Training job on the instance.
- B. Use the heterogeneous cluster feature of SageMaker Training. Configure the instance_type, instance_count, and instance_groups arguments to run training jobs.
- C. Use SageMaker Edge Manager for the training. Specify the instance requirement in the edge device configuration. Run the training.
- D. Use a serverless endpoint with a provisioned concurrency of 35 hours for each week. Run the training on the endpoint.

Antwort: A

221. Frage
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C01 Prüfung

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