MLA-C01최신버전인기덤프문제 - MLA-C01완벽한인증자료

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다른 방식으로 같은 목적을 이룰 수 있다는 점 아세요? 여러분께서는 어떤 방식, 어느 길을 선택하시겠습니까? 많은 분들은Amazon인증MLA-C01시험패스로 자기 일에서 생활에서 한층 업그레이드 되기를 바랍니다. 하지만 모두 다 알고계시는그대로Amazon인증MLA-C01시험은 간단하게 패스할 수 있는 시험이 아닙니다. 많은 분들이Amazon인증MLA-C01시험을 위하여 많은 시간과 정신력을 투자하고 있습니다. 하지만 성공하는 분들은 적습니다.

Amazon MLA-C01 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.

주제 2	• 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.
주제 3	• 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.
주제 4	• 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.

최신 AWS Certified Associate MLA-C01 무료샘플문제 (Q34-Q39):

질문 # 34
An ML engineer is using Amazon SageMaker to train a deep learning model that requires distributed training.
After some training attempts, the ML engineer observes that the instances are not performing as expected. The ML engineer identifies communication overhead between the training instances.
What should the ML engineer do to MINIMIZE the communication overhead between the instances?

- A. Place the instances in the same VPC subnet. Store the data in the same AWS Region but in a different Availability Zone from where the instances are deployed.
- B. Place the instances in the same VPC subnet. Store the data in the same AWS Region and Availability Zone where the instances are deployed.
- C. Place the instances in the same VPC subnet but in different Availability Zones. Store the data in a different AWS Region from where the instances are deployed.
- D. Place the instances in the same VPC subnet. Store the data in a different AWS Region from where the instances are deployed.

정답： B

설명：
To minimize communication overhead during distributed training:
1. Same VPC Subnet: Ensures low-latency communication between training instances by keeping the network traffic within a single subnet.
2. Same AWS Region and Availability Zone: Reduces network latency further because cross-AZ communication incurs additional latency and costs.
3. Data in the Same Region and AZ: Ensures that the training data is accessed with minimal latency, improving performance during

training.
This configuration optimizes communication efficiency and minimizes overhead.

질문 # 35
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 AWS DataSync to replicate the model from Account A to Account B.
- B. Create an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection between Account A and Account # to transfer the model.
- C. Create a resource-based IAM policy. Use the Amazon Comprehend ImportModel API operation to copy the model to Account B.
- D. Use Amazon S3 to make a copy of the model. Transfer the copy to Account B.

정답：C

설명：
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.

질문 # 36
An ML engineer is designing an AI-powered traffic management system. The system must use near real-time inference to predict congestion and prevent collisions.
The system must also use batch processing to perform historical analysis of predictions over several hours to improve the model. The inference endpoints must scale automatically to meet demand.
Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use AWS Lambda for historical analysis.
- B. Use Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling to host containers for batch analysis.
- C. Use Amazon SageMaker real-time inference endpoints with automatic scaling based on ConcurrentInvocationsPerInstance.
- D. Use an Amazon SageMaker Processing job for batch historical analysis. Schedule the job with Amazon EventBridge.
- E. Use AWS Lambda with reserved concurrency and SnapStart to connect to SageMaker endpoints.

정답：C,D

설명：
For near real-time predictions, AWS documentation recommends Amazon SageMaker real-time inference endpoints. These endpoints support automatic scaling based on metrics such as ConcurrentInvocationsPerInstance, ensuring low latency and high availability during traffic spikes.
For long-running historical analysis, SageMaker Processing jobs are the appropriate solution. Processing jobs are designed for batch workloads, can run for hours, and integrate cleanly with SageMaker pipelines.
Scheduling them with Amazon EventBridge provides a fully managed, scalable, and serverless solution.
AWS Lambda is unsuitable for multi-hour workloads. EC2 Auto Scaling adds unnecessary infrastructure management overhead.
Therefore, Options A and C together meet all requirements and align with AWS best practices.

질문 # 37
A company is developing a generative AI conversational interface to assist customers with payments. The company wants to use an ML solution to detect customer intent. The company does not have training data to train a model.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the Amazon Comprehend DetectEntities API.
- B. Use an LLM from Amazon Bedrock with zero-shot learning.
- C. Fine-tune a sequence-to-sequence (seq2seq) algorithm in Amazon SageMaker JumpStart.
- D. Run an LLM from Amazon Bedrock on Amazon EC2 instances.

정답：B

설명：
The key requirement in this scenario is detecting customer intent without having any training data. According to AWS Machine Learning and Generative AI documentation, zero-shot learning is specifically designed for situations where labeled training data is unavailable. Zero-shot learning allows a pre-trained large language model (LLM) to perform tasks it has not been explicitly trained on by leveraging its general knowledge and language understanding.
Amazon Bedrock provides fully managed access to foundation models (FMs) and LLMs that support zero- shot and few-shot learning. By using an LLM from Amazon Bedrock, the company can directly infer customer intent from natural language inputs without building, training, or fine-tuning a custom model. This approach is ideal for conversational interfaces where rapid deployment and scalability are required.
Option A is incorrect because fine-tuning a sequence-to-sequence (seq2seq) model in Amazon SageMaker JumpStart still requires labeled training data. Since the company explicitly does not have training data, this option does not meet the requirement.
Option C is also incorrect because the Amazon Comprehend DetectEntities API is designed for named entity recognition (NER), such as detecting names, dates, locations, or monetary values. It does not perform intent detection and is not suitable for conversational AI intent classification.
Option D is partially misleading. While it is technically possible to run an LLM on Amazon EC2, this does not inherently solve the problem of intent detection without training data. Additionally, Amazon Bedrock already abstracts infrastructure management, scaling, and model hosting, making direct EC2 deployment unnecessary and less efficient.
Therefore, using an LLM from Amazon Bedrock with zero-shot learning is the most appropriate, scalable, and AWS-recommended solution for intent detection without training data.

질문 # 38
An ML engineer needs to process thousands of existing CSV objects and new CSV objects that are uploaded. The CSV objects are stored in a central Amazon S3 bucket and have the same number of columns. One of the columns is a transaction date. The ML engineer must query the data based on the transaction date.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a new S3 bucket for processed data. Use AWS Glue for Apache Spark to create a job to query the CSV objects based on transaction date. Configure the job to store the results in the new S3 bucket. Query the objects from the new S3 bucket.
- B. Create a new S3 bucket for processed data. Use Amazon Data Firehose to transfer the data from the central S3 bucket to the new S3 bucket. Configure Firehose to run an AWS Lambda function to query the data based on transaction date.
- C. Create a new S3 bucket for processed data. Set up S3 replication from the central S3 bucket to the new S3 bucket. Use S3 Object Lambda to query the objects based on transaction date.
- D. Use an Amazon Athena CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) statement to create a table based on the transaction date from data in the central S3 bucket. Query the objects from the table.

정답：D

질문 # 39
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