

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AWS

MLA-C01

AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	AWS MLA-C01, AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate

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10 practice questions for the AWS MLA-C01 exam, AWS Certified Machine Learning Engineer - Associate, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/aws/mla-c01. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code MLA-C01 and the question number.

1. Which Amazon S3 storage practice best supports large training datasets that many jobs read frequently?

- A Storing columnar Parquet files partitioned by a column that queries commonly filter on
- B Storing each record as its own tiny object under one prefix
- C Keeping all data in one very large CSV file that every job reads in full
- D Storing the active training data in S3 Glacier Deep Archive

Answer: A

Columnar formats with sensible partitioning let jobs read only the bytes they need. Tiny objects are the tempting simplicity choice, but each object adds request overhead when many jobs read them. Glacier Deep Archive needs retrieval time, which makes it unsuitable for data read frequently.

2. Amazon FSx for Lustre can be used only with Windows-based clients.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

The statement is false. FSx for Lustre is built for high-performance workloads such as ML training and is commonly accessed from Linux instances, and it can be linked to S3 data repositories.

3. Which SageMaker feature computes pre-training and post-training bias metrics, including class imbalance, for a dataset and model?

- A SageMaker Debugger
- B SageMaker Clarify
- C SageMaker Model Registry
- D SageMaker Batch Transform

Answer: B

Clarify reports bias metrics such as class imbalance, and it can also produce SHAP-based explanations of predictions. Debugger is the tempting choice for anyone inspecting a training job, but it watches for training problems such as vanishing gradients. Model Registry tracks versions and Batch Transform runs offline predictions.

4. AWS Glue DataBrew is a visual data preparation tool, and the ordered set of transformation steps it saves for reuse is called a _____.

Answer: recipe (also accepted: DataBrew recipe)

A DataBrew recipe is an ordered list of transformations that can be applied to new data in a job. Saving the steps this way keeps preparation repeatable, which matters when the same transformations must run every time new data arrives.

5. Which two statements about SageMaker Autopilot are correct? (Choose two.)

- A It generates notebooks that show the candidate pipelines it built
- B It cannot be used on tabular data
- C It produces a leaderboard that ranks the candidate models
- D It requires a custom container for every run
- E It only deploys models to edge devices

Answer: A, C

Autopilot creates notebooks describing the candidate pipelines it explored, and it ranks the candidates on a leaderboard. Autopilot is built for tabular problems, so the claim that it cannot use them is false, even though that sounds plausible. Custom containers and edge-only deployment are not requirements of the service.

6. A data scientist wants to organize training runs with their parameters and metrics so they can be compared side by side in SageMaker. Which feature does this?

- A SageMaker Batch Transform
- B SageMaker Experiments
- C SageMaker Edge Manager
- D SageMaker Neo

Answer: B

Experiments groups trials and records their parameters and metrics so runs can be compared. Batch Transform, Edge Manager, and Neo serve inference and deployment needs, so they do not organize training runs.

7. Which SageMaker feature provides pretrained models and solution templates that you can deploy or fine-tune with a few steps?

- A SageMaker Clarify
- B SageMaker Edge Manager
- C SageMaker JumpStart
- D SageMaker Data Wrangler

Answer: C

JumpStart offers pretrained models and solution templates for deployment or fine-tuning. Clarify is the tempting choice for anyone working with models, but it evaluates bias and explainability rather than supplying models. Edge Manager and Data Wrangler serve other stages of the workflow.

8. SageMaker Model Monitor must be configured before a model can be registered in SageMaker Model Registry.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

The statement is false. Registration and monitoring are separate steps, so a model can be registered and approved first and monitored later. Teams often configure both together, which is why the dependency seems real.

9. Which AWS service defines infrastructure for SageMaker resources as repeatable templates that can be deployed across accounts?

- A AWS CloudFormation
- B AWS CodeDeploy
- C AWS Config
- D AWS Artifact

Answer: A

CloudFormation declares infrastructure as templates and stacks that can be repeated consistently. CodeDeploy is the tempting choice because it appears in release workflows, but it deploys application code onto existing resources rather than declaring the infrastructure. AWS Config records resource configuration and AWS Artifact provides compliance reports.

10. Which AWS service coordinates multi-step ML workflows with retries, branching, and error handling across services such as SageMaker, Glue, and Lambda?

- A AWS CodeDeploy
- B AWS Step Functions
- C AWS CloudFormation
- D AWS Shield

Answer: B

Step Functions runs state machines that call other services with built-in retries, branches, and error paths. CodeDeploy is a deployment service and CloudFormation provisions infrastructure, so neither manages runtime workflow state. CloudFront delivers content.