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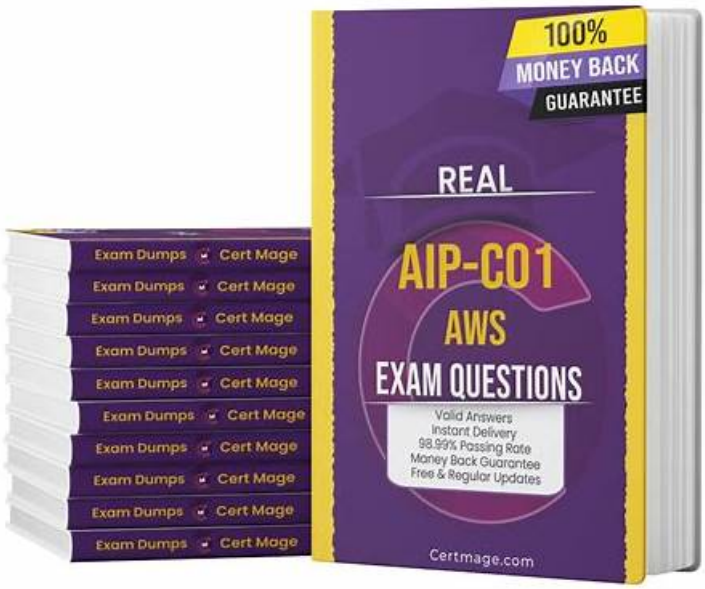

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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Foundation Model Integration, Data Management, and Compliance: This domain covers designing GenAI architectures, selecting and configuring foundation models, building data pipelines and vector stores, implementing retrieval mechanisms, and establishing prompt engineering governance.
Topic 2	• AI Safety, Security, and Governance: This domain addresses input • output safety controls, data security and privacy protections, compliance mechanisms, and responsible AI principles including transparency and fairness.
Topic 3	• Implementation and Integration: This domain focuses on building agentic AI systems, deploying foundation models, integrating GenAI with enterprise systems, implementing FM APIs, and developing applications using AWS tools.
Topic 4	• Operational Efficiency and Optimization for GenAI Applications: This domain encompasses cost optimization strategies, performance tuning for latency and throughput, and implementing comprehensive monitoring systems for GenAI applications.
Topic 5	• Testing, Validation, and Troubleshooting: This domain covers evaluating foundation model outputs, implementing quality assurance processes, and troubleshooting GenAI-specific issues including prompts, integrations, and retrieval systems.

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Amazon - AIP-C01 - The Best Test AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Result

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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
A research company is developing a GenAI system to produce summaries of technical documents. The company must catalog all data sources in a central location. The company needs a solution that can automatically discover and update data sources. The solution must tag each generated summary with citations as metadata that users can query. The solution must retain tamper-evident, immutable audit logs for every model invocation and store I/O records. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS AppConfig feature flags to implement data versioning. Restrict access to the model by using IAM condition keys. Maintain a versioned mapping file of source-to-output relationships in Amazon S3.
- B. Store application outputs in Amazon DynamoDB. Apply item-level tags that include source attribution. Write application events to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use IAM roles to provide audit traceability.
- C. Use AWS Glue Data Catalog with crawlers to maintain data sources. Store generated summaries in Amazon S3. Write object tags that include a source ID. Store Amazon Bedrock model invocation logs in Amazon S3. Enable S3 Object Lock on the S3 bucket that stores invocation logs. Use AWS CloudTrail log file integrity validation to provide tamper-evident immutability.
- D. Use Amazon Comprehend to identify data sources in the documents. Store generated summaries in Amazon S3 and enable S3 Object Lock. Use Amazon CloudWatch metrics to generate reports about application throughput. Do not include logs for each invocation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Glue Data Catalog and its associated crawlers are the standard AWS tools for automatic discovery and centralized cataloging of datasets. For the generated summaries, storing them in Amazon S3 allows the use of object tags for metadata (like source IDs), making them easily queryable. The critical requirement for
" tamper-evident, immutable audit logs " is met by enabling Bedrock model invocation logging to an S3 bucket protected by S3 Object Lock (compliance mode). To further guarantee that logs have not been altered, AWS CloudTrail log file integrity validation uses cryptographic hashes to provide non-repudiation and a verifiable audit trail. This combination covers data management, metadata attribution, and high-standard security compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 48
An enterprise application uses an Amazon Bedrock foundation model (FM) to process and analyze 50 to 200 pages of technical documents. Users are experiencing inconsistent responses and receiving truncated outputs when processing documents that exceed the FM's context window limits.
Which solution will resolve this problem?

- A. Use hierarchical chunking with parent chunks of 8,000 tokens and child chunks of 2,000 tokens. Use Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases built-in retrieval to automatically select relevant parent chunks based on query context. Configure overlap tokens to maintain semantic continuity.
- B. Configure fixed-size chunking at 4,000 tokens for each chunk with 20% overlap. Use application-level logic to link multiple chunks sequentially until the FM's maximum context window of 200,000 tokens is reached before making inference calls.
- C. Use semantic chunking with a breakpoint percentile threshold of 95% and a buffer size of 3 sentences. Use the RetrieveAndGenerate API to dynamically select the most relevant chunks based on embedding similarity scores.
- D. Create a pre-processing AWS Lambda function that analyzes document token count by using the FM's tokenizer.

Configure the Lambda function to split documents into equal segments that fit within 80% of the context window. Configure the Lambda function to process each segment independently before aggregating the results.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C directly addresses the root cause of truncated and inconsistent responses by using AWS- recommended semantic chunking and dynamic retrieval rather than static or sequential chunk processing.
Amazon Bedrock documentation emphasizes that foundation models have fixed context windows and that sending oversized or poorly structured input can lead to truncation, loss of context, and degraded output quality.
Semantic chunking breaks documents based on meaning instead of fixed token counts. By using a breakpoint percentile threshold and sentence buffers, the content remains coherent and semantically complete. This approach reduces the likelihood that important concepts are split across chunks, which is a common cause of inconsistent summarization results.
The RetrieveAndGenerate API is designed specifically to handle large documents that exceed a model's context window. Instead of forcing all content into a single inference call, the API generates embeddings for chunks and dynamically selects only the most relevant chunks based on similarity to the user query. This ensures that the FM receives only high-value context while staying within its context window limits.
Option A is ineffective because chaining chunks sequentially does not align with how FMs process context and risks exceeding context limits or introducing irrelevant information. Option B improves structure but still relies on larger parent chunks, which can lead to inefficiencies when processing very large documents. Option D processes segments independently, which often causes loss of global context and inconsistent summaries.
Therefore, Option C is the most robust, AWS-aligned solution for resolving truncation and consistency issues when processing large technical documents with Amazon Bedrock.

NEW QUESTION # 49
A company provides a service that helps users from around the world discover new restaurants. The service has 50 million monthly active users. The company wants to implement a semantic search solution across a database that contains 20 million restaurants and 200 million reviews. The company currently stores the data in PostgreSQL.
The solution must support complex natural language queries and return results for at least 95% of queries within 500 ms. The solution must maintain data freshness for restaurant details that update hourly. The solution must also scale cost-effectively during peak usage periods.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Migrate restaurant data to an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base by using a custom ingestion pipeline.Configure the knowledge base to automatically generate embeddings from restaurant information. Use the Amazon Bedrock Retrieve API with built-in vector search capabilities to query the knowledge base directly by using natural language input.
- B. Migrate the restaurant data to Amazon OpenSearch Service. Implement keyword-based search rules that use custom analyzers and relevance tuning to find restaurants based on attributes such as cuisine type, features, and location. Create Amazon API Gateway HTTP API endpoints to transform user queries into structured search parameters.
- C. Migrate the restaurant data to Amazon OpenSearch Service. Use a foundation model (FM) in Amazon Bedrock to generate vector embeddings from restaurant descriptions, reviews, and menu items. When users submit natural language queries, convert the queries to embeddings by using the same FM.
  Perform k-nearest neighbors (k-NN) searches to find semantically similar results.
- D. Keep the restaurant data in PostgreSQL and implement a pgvector extension. Use a foundation model (FM) in Amazon Bedrock to generate vector embeddings from restaurant data. Store the vector embeddings directly in PostgreSQL. Create an AWS Lambda function to convert natural language queries to vector representations by using the same FM. Configure the Lambda function to perform similarity searches within the database.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B best satisfies the requirements while minimizing development effort by combining managed semantic search capabilities with fully managed foundation models. AWS Generative AI guidance describes semantic search as a vector-based retrieval pattern where both documents and user queries are embedded into a shared vector space. Similarity search (such as k-nearest neighbors) then retrieves results based on meaning rather than exact keywords.
Amazon OpenSearch Service natively supports vector indexing and k-NN search at scale. This makes it well suited for large datasets such as 20 million restaurants and 200 million reviews while still achieving sub- second latency for the majority of queries. Because OpenSearch is a distributed, managed service, it automatically scales during peak traffic periods and provides cost-effective performance compared with building and tuning custom vector search pipelines on relational databases.
Using Amazon Bedrock to generate embeddings significantly reduces development complexity. AWS manages the foundation

models, eliminates the need for custom model hosting, and ensures consistency by using the same FM for both document embeddings and query embeddings. This aligns directly with AWS- recommended semantic search architectures and removes the need for model lifecycle management.
Hourly updates to restaurant data can be handled efficiently through incremental re-indexing in OpenSearch without disrupting query performance. This approach cleanly separates transactional data storage from search workloads, which is a best practice in AWS architectures.
Option A does not meet the semantic search requirement because keyword-based search cannot reliably interpret complex natural language intent. Option C introduces scalability and performance risks by running large-scale vector similarity searches inside PostgreSQL, which increases operational complexity. Option D adds unnecessary ingestion and abstraction layers intended for retrieval-augmented generation, not high- throughput semantic search.
Therefore, Option B provides the optimal balance of performance, scalability, data freshness, and minimal development effort using AWS Generative AI services.

NEW QUESTION # 50
A company has deployed an AI assistant as a React application that uses AWS Amplify, an AWS AppSync GraphQL API, and Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases. The application uses the GraphQL API to call the Amazon Bedrock RetrieveAndGenerate API for knowledge base interactions. The company configures an AWS Lambda resolver to use the RequestResponse invocation type.
Application users report frequent timeouts and slow response times. Users report these problems more frequently for complex questions that require longer processing.
The company needs a solution to fix these performance issues and enhance the user experience.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the timeout value of the Lambda resolver. Implement retry logic with exponential backoff.
- B. Change the RetrieveAndGenerate API to the InvokeModelWithResponseStream API. Update the application to use an Amazon API Gateway WebSocket API to support the streaming response.
- C. Use AWS Amplify AI Kit to implement streaming responses from the GraphQL API and to optimize client-side rendering.
- D. Update the application to send an API request to an Amazon SQS queue. Update the AWS AppSync resolver to poll and process the queue.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A is the best solution because it directly addresses both observed problems: user-perceived latency and resolver timeouts that occur more frequently for complex prompts. In the current design, an AWS AppSync Lambda resolver is configured with synchronous RequestResponse behavior. That means the client receives nothing until the entire retrieval and generation workflow completes. For longer-running knowledge base queries, this increases the likelihood of hitting request time limits in the synchronous path and creates a poor user experience because the UI appears stalled.
Using AWS Amplify AI Kit to implement streaming responses allows the application to return partial output incrementally as the model produces tokens. This improves perceived responsiveness because users can see the answer forming immediately, even when the full response takes longer. Streaming also reduces the impact of variable model latency and retrieval time because the client no longer waits for a single final payload before rendering content. From a troubleshooting perspective, streaming makes it easier to distinguish "slow generation" from "no response," and it provides faster feedback during testing of complex questions.
Option B is not sufficient because increasing timeouts and adding retries can worsen load and cost while still producing a stalled UI experience. Retries also risk duplicating requests to the knowledge base and can amplify token usage. Option C introduces an awkward polling model for GraphQL interactions and adds significant operational complexity, while not inherently improving interactivity. Option D adds major architectural changes by replacing the knowledge base RetrieveAndGenerate call path with a different streaming invocation API and introducing a WebSocket layer, which is unnecessary when the goal is primarily to fix timeouts and improve UX within the existing AppSync and Amplify design.
Therefore, streaming through Amplify AI Kit is the most effective and lowest-friction improvement.
Thought for 24s

NEW QUESTION # 51
A financial services company is developing a generative AI (GenAI) application that serves both premium customers and standard customers. The application uses AWS Lambda functions behind an Amazon API Gateway REST API to process requests. The company needs to dynamically switch between AI models based on which customer tier each user belongs to. The company also wants to perform A/B testing for new features without redeploying code. The company needs to validate model parameters like temperature and maximum token limits before applying changes.

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

- A. Use AWS AppConfig to manage model configurations. Use feature flags to perform A/B testing. Define JSON schema validation rules for model parameters. Configure Lambda functions to retrieve configurations by using the AWS AppConfig Agent.
- B. Store model configurations in Amazon DynamoDB tables. Optimize access patterns to retrieve configurations according to customer tier. Configure Lambda functions to query DynamoDB at the beginning of each request to determine which model to use.
- C. Create an Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) cluster to store model configurations. Set short TTL values. Run custom validation logic in Lambda functions. Use Amazon CloudWatch metrics to monitor configuration usage.
- D. Create AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store parameters for each configuration. Use Lambda functions to poll for parameter updates. Use Amazon EventBridge events to trigger redeployments when configurations change.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C is the correct solution because AWS AppConfig is purpose-built to manage dynamic application configurations with low latency, strong validation, and minimal operational overhead, which directly matches the company's requirements.
AWS AppConfig enables the company to centrally manage model selection logic, inference parameters, and customer-tier routing rules without redeploying Lambda functions. By using feature flags, the company can easily perform A/B testing of new models or prompt strategies by gradually rolling out changes to a subset of users or customer tiers. This allows experimentation and controlled releases without code changes.
AppConfig also supports JSON schema validation, which is critical for validating parameters such as temperature, maximum token limits, and other model-specific settings before they are applied. This prevents invalid or unsafe configurations from being deployed and reduces the risk of runtime errors or degraded model behavior in production.
Using the AWS AppConfig Agent allows Lambda functions to retrieve configurations efficiently with built-in caching and polling mechanisms, minimizing latency and avoiding excessive calls to configuration services.
This approach scales well for high-throughput, low-latency applications such as GenAI APIs behind Amazon API Gateway.
Option A introduces unnecessary redeployment logic and polling complexity. Option B requires building and maintaining custom configuration access patterns in DynamoDB and does not natively support feature flags or schema validation. Option D adds operational overhead by requiring ElastiCache cluster management and custom validation logic.
Therefore, Option C provides the most scalable, flexible, and low-maintenance solution for dynamic model switching, A/B testing, and safe configuration management in a GenAI application.

NEW QUESTION # 52
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