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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88
A company is using Amazon Bedrock to build a customer-facing AI assistant that handles sensitive customer inquiries. The company must use defense-in-depth safety controls to block sophisticated prompt injection attacks. The company must keep audit logs of all safety interventions. The AI assistant must have cross- Region failover capabilities.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Amazon Bedrock guardrails with content filters set to high. Use AWS WAF to block suspicious inputs. Use AWS CloudTrail to log API calls.
- B. Configure Amazon Bedrock guardrails with custom content filters and word filters set to high.Configure cross-Region guardrail replication for failover. Store logs in AWS CloudTrail for compliance auditing.
- C. Deploy Amazon Comprehend custom classifiers to detect prompt injection attacks. Use Amazon API Gateway request validation. Use CloudWatch Logs to capture intervention events.
- D. Configure Amazon Bedrock guardrails with content filters set to high to protect against prompt injection attacks. Use a guardrail profile to implement cross-Region guardrail inference. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs with custom metrics to capture detailed guardrail intervention events.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A provides the most complete, AWS-native defense-in-depth solution for protecting against prompt injection attacks while meeting audit and resiliency requirements. Amazon Bedrock guardrails are designed specifically to enforce safety policies on both user inputs and model outputs, including protections against prompt injection and jailbreak attempts.
Setting content filters to high increases sensitivity to malicious or manipulative inputs. Guardrail profiles allow the same guardrail configuration to be applied consistently across multiple Regions, enabling cross- Region inference and failover without configuration drift. This directly satisfies the requirement for regional resilience.
Amazon CloudWatch Logs captures detailed guardrail intervention events, including when content is blocked, modified, or flagged. Custom metrics derived from these logs enable fine-grained auditing, alerting, and reporting on safety enforcement actions. This provides a more detailed audit trail of safety interventions than API-level logs alone.
Option B adds WAF protection but lacks detailed guardrail intervention logging. Option C introduces additional services and custom logic that increase complexity and may miss model-specific injection patterns.
Option D references replication concepts that are not aligned with Bedrock guardrail operational models and relies on word filters, which are insufficient against sophisticated prompt injection techniques.
Therefore, Option A best meets the requirements for layered protection, auditability, and cross-Region resilience using managed Amazon Bedrock safety controls.

NEW QUESTION # 89
A publishing company is developing a chat assistant that uses a containerized large language model (LLM) that runs on Amazon SageMaker AI. The architecture consists of an Amazon API Gateway REST API that routes user requests to an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function invokes a SageMaker AI real-time endpoint that hosts the LLM.
Users report uneven response times. Analytics show that a high number of chats are abandoned after 2 seconds of waiting for the first token. The company wants a solution to ensure that p95 latency is under 800 ms for interactive requests to the chat assistant.
Which combination of solutions will meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Set the minimum number of instances to greater than 0. Enable response streaming.
- B. Switch to a multi-model endpoint. Use lazy loading without request batching.
- C. Enable model preload upon container startup. Implement dynamic batching to process multiple user requests together in a single inference pass.
- D. Switch to Amazon SageMaker Asynchronous Inference for all requests. Store requests in an Amazon S3 bucket. Set the minimum number of instances to 0.
- E. Select a larger GPU instance type for the SageMaker AI endpoint. Set the minimum number of instances to 0. Continue to perform per-request processing. Lazily load model weights on the first request.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and D because they directly reduce time-to-first-token and stabilize p95 latency for interactive, real-time chat workloads hosted on Amazon SageMaker AI real-time endpoints.

Option D addresses the biggest driver of uneven latency: cold starts and scale-to-zero behavior. By setting the minimum number of instances to greater than 0, the endpoint always has warm capacity and loaded runtime resources, eliminating the first-request penalty that causes users to wait multiple seconds. Enabling response streaming improves perceived latency by returning the first tokens as soon as they are generated rather than waiting for the complete response. This directly targets the abandonment problem described (users leaving after waiting for the first token).
Option A further improves p95 latency and throughput by removing model loading overhead during inference and improving GPU utilization. Preloading model weights during container startup ensures the model is ready before traffic arrives and avoids unpredictable on-demand weight loading. Dynamic batching increases efficiency by grouping compatible requests into a single inference pass, reducing per-request overhead and improving GPU saturation. When tuned properly for interactive workloads, batching can reduce tail latency while preserving responsiveness by enforcing small batch windows.
Option B makes latency worse because setting minimum instances to 0 and lazily loading weights guarantees cold-start delays and unpredictable first-token performance. Option C similarly increases cold-start behavior through lazy loading and offers no batching benefits. Option E is designed for non-interactive workloads and introduces queueing and storage latency, which conflicts with the 800 ms p95 requirement for interactive chat.
Therefore, A and D are the best combination to achieve consistently low p95 latency and fast first-token streaming for a SageMaker-hosted chat assistant.

NEW QUESTION # 90
A company runs a generative AI (GenAI)-powered summarization application in an application AWS account that uses Amazon Bedrock. The application architecture includes an Amazon API Gateway REST API that forwards requests to AWS Lambda functions that are attached to private VPC subnets. The application summarizes sensitive customer records that the company stores in a governed data lake in a centralized data storage account. The company has enabled Amazon S3, Amazon Athena, and AWS Glue in the data storage account.
The company must ensure that calls that the application makes to Amazon Bedrock use only private connectivity between the company's application VPC and Amazon Bedrock. The company's data lake must provide fine-grained column-level access across the company's AWS accounts.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use VPC endpoints to provide access to Amazon Bedrock and Amazon S3 in the application account.Use only IAM path-based policies to manage data lake access. Send AWS CloudTrail logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Periodically create dashboards and allow public fallback for cross-Region reads to reduce setup time.
- B. Run Lambda functions in private subnets. Configure a NAT gateway to provide access to Amazon Bedrock and the data lake. Use S3 bucket policies and ACLs to manage permissions. Export AWS CloudTrail logs to Amazon S3 to perform weekly reviews.
- C. In the application account, create interface VPC endpoints for Amazon Bedrock runtimes. Run Lambda functions in private subnets. Use IAM conditions on inference and data-plane policies to allow calls only to approved endpoints and roles. In the data storage account, use AWS Lake Formation LF-tag- based access control to create table-level and column-level cross-account grants.
- D. Create a gateway endpoint only for Amazon S3 in the application account. Invoke Amazon Bedrock through public endpoints. Use database-level grants in AWS Lake Formation to manage data access.
  Stream AWS CloudTrail logs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Do not set up metric filters or alarms.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The first option labeled B is the correct solution because it fully satisfies both private connectivity and fine- grained cross-account data governance requirements using AWS-native services.
Creating interface VPC endpoints for Amazon Bedrock runtimes ensures that all inference calls remain on the AWS private network and never traverse the public internet. Running AWS Lambda functions in private subnets enforces network isolation, and using IAM conditions that restrict access to specific VPC endpoints and roles prevents unauthorized inference calls.
For the governed data lake, AWS Lake Formation LF-tag-based access control is the recommended AWS mechanism for enforcing cross-account, column-level permissions. LF-tags allow the company to define data access policies once and apply them consistently across accounts, databases, tables, and even individual columns. This is required for sensitive customer records and is not achievable with S3 bucket policies or IAM alone.
The second option labeled B uses a NAT gateway, which violates the private connectivity requirement.
Option C uses public Bedrock endpoints and only database-level grants, which are insufficient. Option D relies on IAM path-based policies, which cannot enforce column-level access and introduces public fallback paths.
Therefore, the first option labeled B is the only solution that meets all networking, security, and data governance requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 91
An ecommerce company is developing a generative AI application that uses Amazon Bedrock with Anthropic Claude to recommend products to customers. Customers report that some recommended products are not available for sale on the website or are not relevant to the customer. Customers also report that the solution takes a long time to generate some recommendations.
The company investigates the issues and finds that most interactions between customers and the product recommendation solution are unique. The company confirms that the solution recommends products that are not in the company's product catalog. The company must resolve these issues.
Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use prompt engineering to restrict the model responses to relevant products. Use streaming techniques such as the InvokeModelWithResponseStream action to reduce perceived latency for the customers.
- B. Store product catalog data in Amazon OpenSearch Service. Validate the model's product recommendations against the product catalog. Use Amazon DynamoDB to implement response caching.
- C. Increase grounding within Amazon Bedrock Guardrails. Enable Automated Reasoning checks. Set up provisioned throughput.
- D. Create an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base. Implement Retrieval Augmented Generation RAG. Set the PerformanceConfigLatency parameter to optimized.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C best addresses both core problems: hallucinated recommendations that do not exist in the catalog and slow response times, while keeping operational overhead low. The most direct way to prevent the model from recommending unavailable products is to ground generation on authoritative product catalog data at inference time. An Amazon Bedrock knowledge base is designed for this pattern by ingesting domain data, chunking content, creating embeddings, and retrieving the most relevant catalog entries when a user asks for recommendations. Implementing Retrieval Augmented Generation ensures the foundation model receives only approved, catalog-backed context and can cite or base its output on those retrieved items. This sharply reduces the likelihood of inventing products, because the response is conditioned on retrieved catalog records rather than relying on the model's parametric memory.
The requirement also notes that most interactions are unique. That makes response caching far less effective, because there are fewer repeated prompts to benefit from cached outputs. Instead, improving the retrieval and model invocation path is the better optimization. Using the PerformanceConfigLatency parameter set to optimized prioritizes lower latency behavior for model inference, helping meet faster recommendation generation without requiring the company to build and operate additional infrastructure.
The other options do not solve the root cause as reliably. Prompt engineering and streaming can improve perceived latency, but they do not guarantee catalog-only recommendations because the model can still hallucinate items. Guardrails can help detect or block certain undesired outputs, but without consistent catalog grounding they do not ensure every recommendation is derived from the company's product data. Building a custom OpenSearch validation and caching layer increases operational complexity, and caching is misaligned with predominantly unique interactions.

NEW QUESTION # 92
A bank is building a generative AI (GenAI) application that uses Amazon Bedrock to assess loan applications by using scanned financial documents. The application must extract structured data from the documents. The application must redact personally identifiable information (PII) before inference. The application must use foundation models (FMs) to generate approvals. The application must route low-confidence document extraction results to human reviewers who are within the same AWS Region as the loan applicant.
The company must ensure that the application complies with strict Regional data residency and auditability requirements. The application must be able to scale to handle 25,000 applications each day and provide 99.9% availability.
Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Use Amazon Kendra and Amazon OpenSearch Service to extract field-level values semantically from the uploaded documents before inference.
- B. Use AWS Lambda functions to detect and redact PII from submitted documents before inference.
  Apply Amazon Bedrock guardrails to prevent inappropriate or unauthorized content in model outputs.
  Configure Region-specific IAM roles to enforce data residency requirements and to control access to the extracted data.
- C. Use AWS Glue Data Quality to validate the structured document data. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate a review workflow that includes a prompt engineering step that transforms validated data into optimized prompts before invoking Amazon Bedrock to assess loan applications.
- D. Store uploaded documents in Amazon S3 and apply object metadata. Configure IAM policies to store original documents within the same Region as each applicant. Enable object tagging for future audits.
- E. Deploy Amazon Textract and Amazon Augmented AI within the same Region to extract relevant data from the scanned

documents. Route low-confidence pages to human reviewers.

- F. Use Amazon SageMaker Clarify to generate fairness and bias reports based on model scoring decisions that Amazon Bedrock makes.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
The correct combination is A, B, and D because these three options collectively satisfy the mandatory requirements for structured extraction, PII redaction before inference, regional human review, data residency, auditability, and high-scale availability with managed AWS services.
Option A is essential because Amazon Textract is the AWS-managed service designed to extract structured data from scanned documents such as forms, tables, and financial statements. Textract provides confidence scores, and Amazon Augmented AI (A2I) is purpose-built to route low-confidence extractions to human reviewers. Deploying Textract and A2I within the same Region ensures that the human review loop remains regionally constrained, meeting strict data residency requirements for applicants.
Option B satisfies the requirement to redact PII before inference by using AWS Lambda preprocessing. It also adds Amazon Bedrock guardrails to enforce safety controls on model outputs. Region-specific IAM roles ensure that only authorized principals in the correct Region can access the extracted data and invoke downstream services, strengthening residency enforcement and auditability.
Option D ensures that source documents are stored in Amazon S3 in the same Region as the applicant. Object metadata and tagging provide an auditable trail, supporting compliance reporting and traceability. S3 also provides the durability and availability needed to support 99.9% application availability as part of a well- architected pipeline.
Option C is not the correct approach for structured extraction from scans. Option E adds useful quality validation but is not strictly required to meet the stated requirements compared to A, B, and D. Option F is unrelated to the extraction/redaction/residency workflow requirements.
Therefore, A, B, and D are the best three choices to meet all stated requirements with minimal operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 93
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