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Amazon AIF-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Guidelines for Responsible AI: This domain highlights the ethical considerations and best practices for deploying AI solutions responsibly, including ensuring fairness and transparency. It is aimed at AI practitioners, including data scientists and compliance officers, who are involved in the development and deployment of AI systems and need to adhere to ethical standards.
Topic 2	• Fundamentals of AI and ML: This domain covers the fundamental concepts of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), including core algorithms and principles. It is aimed at individuals new to AI and ML, such as entry-level data scientists and IT professionals.
Topic 3	• Security, Compliance, and Governance for AI Solutions: This domain covers the security measures, compliance requirements, and governance practices essential for managing AI solutions. It targets security professionals, compliance officers, and IT managers responsible for safeguarding AI systems, ensuring regulatory compliance, and implementing effective governance frameworks.
Topic 4	• Applications of Foundation Models: This domain examines how foundation models, like large language models, are used in practical applications. It is designed for those who need to understand the real-world implementation of these models, including solution architects and data engineers who work with AI technologies to solve complex problems.
Topic 5	• Fundamentals of Generative AI: This domain explores the basics of generative AI, focusing on techniques for creating new content from learned patterns, including text and image generation. It targets professionals interested in understanding generative models, such as developers and researchers in AI.

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This confusion leads to choosing outdated material and ultimately failure in the test. The best way to avoid failure is using updated and real questions. Exam4Labs has come up with real Amazon AIF-C01 Questions for students so they can pass AWS Certified AI Practitioner (AIF-C01) exam in a single try and get to their destination. Exam4Labs has made this study material after consulting with the professionals and getting their positive feedback.

Amazon AWS Certified AI Practitioner Sample Questions (Q213-Q218):

NEW QUESTION # 213
A company that streams media is selecting an Amazon Nova foundation model (FM) to process documents and images. The company is comparing Nova Micro and Nova Lite. The company wants to minimize costs.

- A. Nova Micro uses transformer-based architectures. Nova Lite does not use transformer-based architectures.
- B. Nova Micro runs only on CPUs. Nova Lite runs only on GPUs.
- C. Nova Micro supports only text data. Nova Lite is optimized for numerical data.
- D. Nova Micro supports only text. Nova Lite supports images, videos, and text.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is C, because Amazon Nova Micro is a smaller, lower-cost foundation model that is text- only, while Nova Lite is a more capable multimodal model that supports images, videos, and text. According to AWS Bedrock documentation, the Nova model family includes variants that differ in capability and cost.
Nova Micro is optimized for lightweight text-based tasks, including summarization, question answering, and basic reasoning. This makes it cheaper to operate and well-suited for cost-sensitive workloads. Nova Lite, on the other hand, is a multimodal FM that can analyze documents, screenshots, photographs, charts, and videos, making it ideal for media companies requiring cross-format understanding. AWS clarifies that both Micro and Lite use transformer-based architectures, and run on managed infrastructure that abstracts hardware considerations. Therefore, the main differentiator is capability-and Nova Micro being text-only is the more cost-effective option. Nova Lite is appropriate only when image or video analysis is required.
Referenced AWS Documentation:
* Amazon Bedrock - Nova Model Family Overview
* AWS Generative AI Model Selection Guide

NEW QUESTION # 214
A company is developing an ML application. The application must automatically group similar customers and products based on their characteristics.
Which ML strategy should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. Reinforcement learning
- B. Semi-supervised learning
- C. Supervised learning
- D. Unsupervised learning

Answer: D

Explanation:
The company needs to automatically group similar customers and products based on their characteristics, which is a clustering task. Unsupervised learning is the ML strategy for grouping data without labeled outcomes, making it ideal for this requirement.
Exact Extract from AWS AI Documents:
From the AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path:
"Unsupervised learning is used to identify patterns or groupings in data without labeled outcomes. Common applications include clustering, such as grouping similar customers or products based on their characteristics, using algorithms like K-means or hierarchical clustering." (Source: AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path, Module on Machine Learning Strategies) Detailed Option A:
Unsupervised learningThis is the correct answer. Unsupervised learning, specifically clustering, is designed to group similar entities

(e.g., customers or products) based on their characteristics without requiring labeled data.
Option B: Supervised learningSupervised learning requires labeled data to train a model for prediction or classification, which is not applicable here since the task involves grouping without predefined labels.
Option C: Reinforcement learningReinforcement learning involves training an agent to make decisions through rewards and penalties, not for grouping data. This option is irrelevant.
Option D: Semi-supervised learningSemi-supervised learning uses a mix of labeled and unlabeled data, but the task here does not involve any labeled data, making unsupervised learning more appropriate.
Reference:
AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path: Module on Machine Learning Strategies Amazon SageMaker Developer Guide: Unsupervised Learning Algorithms (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/algos.html) AWS Documentation: Introduction to Unsupervised Learning (https://aws.amazon.com/machine-learning/)

NEW QUESTION # 215
A financial company has offices in different countries worldwide. The company requires that all API calls between generative AI applications and foundation models (FM) must not travel across the public internet.
Which AWS service should the company use?

- A. Amazon CloudFront
- B. AWS PrivateLink
- C. Amazon Q
- D. AWS CloudTrail

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS PrivateLink provides private connectivity between VPCs, AWS services, and on-premises networks, ensuring traffic does not traverse the public internet.
A is correct:
"AWS PrivateLink provides private connectivity to services across VPCs, keeping API traffic off the public internet." (Reference: AWS PrivateLink Overview) B (Amazon Q) is a generative AI assistant, not a network security/control tool.
C (CloudFront) is a CDN, not for private API calls.
D (CloudTrail) is for logging and monitoring, not secure connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 216
A software company wants to use a large language model (LLM) for workflow automation. The application will transform user messages into JSON files. The company will use the JSON files as inputs for data pipelines.
The company has a labeled dataset that contains user messages and output JSON files.
Which solution will train the LLM for workflow automation?

- A. Reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF)
- B. Continued pre-training
- C. Unsupervised learning
- D. Fine-tuning

Answer: D

Explanation:
Fine-tuning is the process of training a pre-trained LLM with a labeled dataset specific to a desired task-in this case, mapping user messages to JSON outputs. Fine-tuning leverages supervised learning to specialize the model's outputs.
* C is correct:
"Fine-tuning is a supervised learning approach in which a model is further trained on a custom, labeled dataset to adapt to a specific use case." (Reference: Amazon Bedrock Fine-Tuning, AWS Certified AI Practitioner Study Guide)
* A is incorrect-unsupervised learning does not use labeled data.
* B (continued pre-training) uses unlabeled data.
* D (RLHF) uses reward signals and human feedback, not direct labeled input/output pairs.

NEW QUESTION # 217

A company is building a solution to generate images for protective eyewear. The solution must have high accuracy and must minimize the risk of incorrect annotations.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Image recognition by using Amazon Rekognition
- B. Data augmentation by using an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base
- C. Data summarization by using Amazon QuickSight
- D. Human-in-the-loop validation by using Amazon SageMaker Ground Truth Plus

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 218

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