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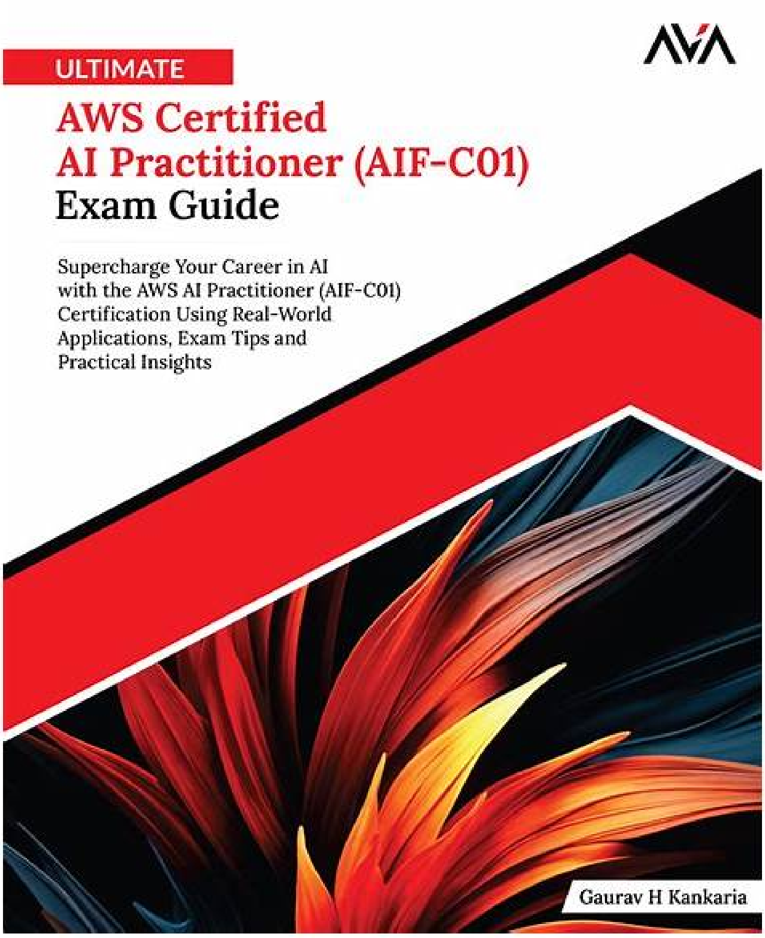
ULTIMATE
AWS Certified
AI Practitioner (AIF-C01)
Exam Guide
Supercharge Your Career in AI with the AWS AI Practitioner (AIF-C01) Certification Using Real-World Applications, Exam Tips and Practical Insights
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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	- 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
Example Corp provides a personalized video generation service that millions of enterprise customers use.
Customers generate marketing videos by submitting prompts to the company's proprietary generative AI (GenAI) model. To improve output relevance and personalization, Example Corp wants to enhance the prompts by using customer-specific context such as product preferences, customer attributes, and business history.
The customers have strict data governance requirements. The customers must retain full ownership and control over their own data. The customers do not require real-time access. However, semantic accuracy must be high and retrieval latency must remain low to support customer experience use cases.
Example Corp wants to minimize architectural complexity in its integration pattern. Example Corp does not want to deploy and manage services in each customer's environment unless necessary.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Amazon Kendra to crawl customer data sources. Share the resulting indexes across accounts so Example Corp can query each customer's Amazon Kendra index to retrieve augmentation data.
- B. Ensure that each customer sets up an Amazon Q Business index that includes the customer's internal data. Ensure that each customer designates Example Corp as a data accessor to allow Example Corp to retrieve relevant content by using a secure API to enrich prompts at runtime.
- C. Use federated search with Model Context Protocol (MCP) by deploying real-time MCP servers for each customer. Retrieve data in real time during prompt generation.
- D. Ensure that each customer configures an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base. Allow cross-account querying so Example Corp can retrieve structured data for prompt augmentation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A is the correct solution because Amazon Q Business is explicitly designed to provide secure, governed access to enterprise data while preserving customer ownership and control. Each customer maintains their own Amazon Q Business index, which ensures that data never leaves the customer's control boundary unless explicitly shared through approved access mechanisms.
By designating Example Corp as a data accessor, customers can allow controlled, auditable access to their indexed content through secure APIs. This model satisfies strict data governance requirements, including data ownership, access transparency, and revocation capability. Customers do not need to expose raw data or deploy infrastructure in Example Corp's environment.
Amazon Q Business provides high semantic accuracy through managed indexing, ranking, and retrieval optimizations. Because real-time access is not required, this approach avoids the complexity and latency challenges of live federated retrieval while still delivering fast query performance suitable for customer experience use cases.
Option B introduces unnecessary operational complexity by requiring real-time MCP servers per customer.
Option C requires customers to manage Amazon Bedrock knowledge bases and enable cross-account access, which increases integration complexity and governance risk. Option D requires shared Amazon Kendra indexes across accounts, which complicates access control and data ownership boundaries.
Therefore, Option A provides the cleanest, lowest-overhead architecture that meets data governance, accuracy, performance, and scalability requirements while minimizing operational burden for both Example Corp and its customers.

NEW QUESTION # 22

A healthcare company is developing an application to process medical queries. The application must answer complex queries with high accuracy by reducing semantic dilution. The application must refer to domain- specific terminology in medical documents to reduce ambiguity in medical terminology. The application must be able to respond to 1,000 queries each minute with response times less than 2 seconds.

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

- A. Create an Amazon Bedrock agent to orchestrate multiple AWS Lambda functions to decompose queries. Create an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base to store the reference medical documents. Use the agent's built-in knowledge base capabilities. Add deep research and reasoning capabilities to the agent to reduce ambiguity in the medical terminology.
- B. Use Amazon SageMaker AI to host custom ML models for both query decomposition and query expansion. Configure Amazon Bedrock knowledge bases to store the reference medical documents.
  Encrypt the documents in the knowledge base.
- C. Use Amazon API Gateway to route incoming queries to an Amazon Bedrock agent. Configure the agent to use an Anthropic Claude model to decompose queries and an Amazon Titan model to expand queries. Create an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base to store the reference medical documents.
- D. Configure an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base to store the reference medical documents. Enable query decomposition in the knowledge base. Configure an Amazon Bedrock flow that uses a foundation model and the knowledge base to support the application.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option B provides the least operational overhead because it keeps the solution primarily inside managed Amazon Bedrock capabilities, minimizing custom orchestration code and infrastructure to operate. The core requirements are domain grounding, reduced semantic dilution for complex questions, and consistent low- latency responses at high request volume. A Bedrock knowledge base is purpose-built for Retrieval Augmented Generation by ingesting domain documents, chunking content, generating embeddings, and retrieving the most relevant passages at runtime. This directly addresses the need to reference domain-specific medical terminology from authoritative documents to reduce ambiguity and improve factual accuracy.

Reducing semantic dilution typically requires improving the retrieval query so that the retriever focuses on the most relevant concepts, especially for long or multi-intent questions. Enabling query decomposition allows the system to break a complex medical query into smaller, more targeted sub-queries. This increases retrieval precision and recall for each sub-question, which helps the model generate a more accurate synthesized response grounded in the retrieved medical context.

Amazon Bedrock Flows provide a managed way to orchestrate multi-step generative AI workflows, such as preprocessing the input, performing retrieval against the knowledge base, invoking a foundation model, and formatting the final response. Because flows are managed, the company avoids maintaining custom state machines, multiple Lambda functions, or bespoke routing logic. This reduces operational overhead while still supporting repeatable, observable execution.

Compared with the alternatives, option A introduces an agent plus API Gateway routing and multiple model choices, increasing configuration and runtime complexity. Option C requires hosting and scaling custom models on SageMaker AI, which adds significant operational burden and latency risk. Option D relies on multiple Lambda functions orchestrated by an agent, which adds more moving parts and increases cold-start and integration overhead. Option B most directly meets the requirements with the smallest operational footprint.

NEW QUESTION # 23

A company uses Amazon Bedrock to implement a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)-based system to serve medical information to users. The company needs to compare multiple chunking strategies, evaluate the generation quality of two foundation models (FMs), and enforce quality thresholds for deployment.

Which Amazon Bedrock evaluation configuration will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a separate evaluation job for each chunking strategy and FM combination. Use Amazon Bedrock built-in metrics for correctness and completeness. Manually review scores before deployment approval.
- B. Create a retrieve-only evaluation job that uses a supported version of Anthropic Claude Sonnet as the evaluator model. Configure metrics for context relevance and context coverage. Define deployment thresholds in a separate CI/CD pipeline.
- C. Create a retrieve-and-generate evaluation job that uses custom precision-at-k metrics and an LLM-as-a- judge metric with a scale of 1-5. Include each chunking strategy in the evaluation dataset. Use a supported version of Anthropic Claude Sonnet to evaluate responses from both FMs.
- D. Set up a pipeline that uses multiple retrieve-only evaluation jobs to assess retrieval quality. Create separate evaluation jobs for both FMs that use Amazon Nova Pro as the LLM-as-a-judge model.Evaluate based on faithfulness and citation precision

metrics.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the correct evaluation configuration because it enables end-to-end assessment of both retrieval and generation quality while supporting direct comparison of chunking strategies and foundation models.
Amazon Bedrock evaluation jobs are designed to support RAG workflows by evaluating how well retrieved context supports accurate and high-quality model outputs.
A retrieve-and-generate evaluation job evaluates the complete RAG pipeline, not just retrieval. This is essential for medical information use cases, where both the relevance of retrieved content and the correctness of generated responses directly impact user safety and trust. Including multiple chunking strategies in the evaluation dataset allows side-by-side comparison under identical prompts and conditions.
Custom precision-at-k metrics measure how effectively the retrieval component surfaces relevant chunks, while an LLM-as-a-judge metric provides qualitative scoring of generated responses. Using a numeric scale enables consistent, repeatable evaluation and supports automated quality gates. Amazon Bedrock supports LLM-based evaluators to score dimensions such as accuracy, completeness, and relevance.
Using the same evaluator model to assess outputs from both FMs ensures consistent scoring and eliminates evaluator bias. This configuration allows the company to define quantitative thresholds that must be met before deployment, enabling automated promotion through CI/CD pipelines.
Option A evaluates retrieval only and cannot assess generation quality. Option C introduces manual review, which does not scale and delays deployment. Option D separates retrieval and generation evaluation, making it harder to correlate chunking strategies with final output quality.
Therefore, Option B best meets the requirements for systematic evaluation, comparison, and quality enforcement in an Amazon Bedrock-based RAG system.

NEW QUESTION # 24
A financial services company uses an AI application to process financial documents by using Amazon Bedrock. During business hours, the application handles approximately 10,000 requests each hour, which requires consistent throughput.
The company uses the CreateProvisionedModelThroughput API to purchase provisioned throughput. Amazon CloudWatch metrics show that the provisioned capacity is unused while on-demand requests are being throttled. The company finds the following code in the application:
response = bedrock_runtime.invoke_model(
modelId="anthropic.claude-v2",
body=json.dumps(payload)
)
The company needs the application to use the provisioned throughput and to resolve the throttling issues.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Replace the model ID parameter with the ARN of the provisioned model that the CreateProvisionedModelThroughput API returns.
- B. Add exponential backoff retry logic to handle throttling exceptions during peak hours.
- C. Modify the application to use the invokeModelWithResponseStream API instead of the invokeModel API.
- D. Increase the number of model units (MUs) in the provisioned throughput configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option B is the correct solution because Amazon Bedrock provisioned throughput is only used when the application explicitly invokes the provisioned model ARN, not the base foundation model ID. In the provided code, the application is calling the standard model identifier (anthropic.claude-v2), which routes requests to on-demand capacity instead of the purchased provisioned throughput.
When the CreateProvisionedModelThroughput API is used, Amazon Bedrock returns a provisioned model ARN that represents the reserved capacity. Applications must reference this ARN in the modelId parameter when invoking the model. If the base model ID is used instead, Bedrock treats the request as on-demand traffic, which explains why CloudWatch metrics show unused provisioned capacity alongside throttled on- demand requests.
Option A would increase capacity but would not fix the root cause because the application is not using the provisioned resource at all. Option C adds resiliency but does not ensure usage of provisioned throughput and would still incur throttling. Option D changes the response delivery mechanism but does not affect capacity routing.
Therefore, Option B directly resolves the throttling issue by correctly routing traffic to the reserved capacity and ensures that the

company benefits from the provisioned throughput it has purchased.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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. Enable model preload upon container startup. Implement dynamic batching to process multiple user requests together in a single inference pass.
- C. Switch to a multi-model endpoint. Use lazy loading without request batching.
- D. 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.
- E. Switch to Amazon SageMaker Asynchronous Inference for all requests. Store requests in an Amazon S3 bucket. Set the minimum number of instances to 0.

Answer: A,B

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 # 26

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