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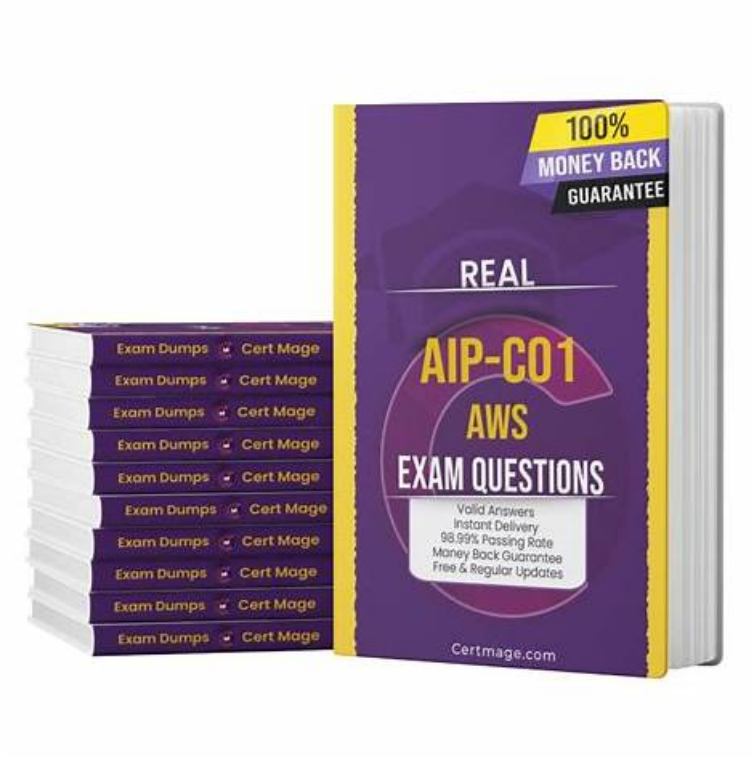

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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Foundation Model Integration, Data Management, and Compliance	31%	- Foundation model integration and usage - Data management and RAG architectures - Compliance and responsible AI practices
Operational Efficiency and Optimization for GenAI Applications	12%	- Cost optimization and token efficiency - Performance optimization
AI Safety, Security, and Governance	20%	- Security controls for GenAI applications - Guardrails and responsible AI implementation
Testing, Validation, and Troubleshooting	11%	- Troubleshooting GenAI systems - Monitoring and observability - Model evaluation and testing
Implementation and Integration	26%	- Embedding FMs into applications and workflows - Agent-based AI systems - Prompt engineering and prompt management

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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

NEW QUESTION # 102
A financial services company needs to build a document analysis system that uses Amazon Bedrock to process quarterly reports. The system must analyze financial data, perform sentiment analysis, and validate compliance across batches of reports. Each batch contains 5 reports. Each report requires multiple foundation model (FM) calls. The solution must finish the analysis within 10 seconds for each batch. Current sequential processing takes 45 seconds for each batch.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon SQS queue to buffer analysis requests. Deploy multiple AWS Lambda functions with reserved concurrency. Configure each Lambda function to process different aspects of each report sequentially and then combine the results.
- B. Use AWS Lambda functions with provisioned concurrency to process each analysis type sequentially. Configure the Lambda function timeouts to 10 seconds. Configure automatic retries with exponential backoff.
- C. Use AWS Step Functions with a Parallel state to invoke separate AWS Lambda functions for each analysis type simultaneously. Configure Amazon Bedrock client timeouts. Use Amazon CloudWatch metrics to track execution time and model inference latency.
- D. Deploy an Amazon ECS cluster that runs containers that process each report sequentially. Use a load balancer to distribute batch workloads. Configure an auto-scaling policy based on CPU utilization.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the correct solution because it parallelizes independent foundation model inference tasks while maintaining orchestration, observability, and time-bound execution. AWS Generative AI best practices emphasize reducing end-to-end latency by parallelizing independent inference calls rather than scaling individual calls vertically.
In this scenario, each report requires multiple independent analyses such as financial extraction, sentiment analysis, and compliance validation. These tasks do not depend on each other's output, making them ideal candidates for parallel execution. AWS Step Functions provides a Parallel state that can invoke multiple AWS Lambda functions simultaneously, drastically reducing total processing time compared to sequential execution.
By invoking Amazon Bedrock from separate Lambda functions in parallel, the system can reduce batch execution time from 45 seconds to well under the 10-second requirement, assuming each inference call remains within acceptable latency bounds. Step Functions also provide built-in error handling, retries, and state tracking, which improves reliability without increasing complexity.
CloudWatch metrics allow teams to monitor both workflow execution time and individual model inference latency, enabling performance tuning and operational visibility. Configuring client-side timeouts ensures that slow or failed model invocations do not block the entire batch.
Option A still processes tasks sequentially and therefore cannot meet the strict latency requirement. Option C introduces queuing delays and sequential processing within each report, which increases total execution time.
Option D relies on container-based sequential processing and adds unnecessary operational overhead for a workload that is event-driven and latency-sensitive.
Therefore, Option B best meets the performance, scalability, and operational efficiency requirements for high- speed batch document analysis using Amazon Bedrock.

NEW QUESTION # 103
A media company is building an AI-powered content moderation system by using Amazon Bedrock. The system first classifies text by using a small, low-latency model. Then the system escalates requests that have a confidence score below 0.65 to a larger, more expensive model.
The system must respond in near real time for high-confidence results. The system must process low- confidence requests asynchronously. The system must scale to meet sudden spikes in demand. The company wants to optimize costs for the system by invoking the larger model only when required. The company wants to use decoupled components to achieve high resiliency for the system.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy both models on Amazon EC2 instances and enable auto scaling. Use a custom application heuristic to route requests to the appropriate instance based on phrase length and keyword rules.
- B. Use an AWS Step Functions workflow that has parallel branches to run both the small model and the large model for every request. Choose the large model result when confidence score values differ.
- C. Send requests to an Amazon SQS queue. Use AWS Fargate to process messages. Invoke the small model first. If the confidence score is below 0.65, place the request in a second SQS queue to process asynchronously by using the large model.
- D. Use Amazon API Gateway to invoke the small model synchronously. If the small model's confidence score is below 0.65, synchronously call the larger model. Use provisioned concurrency to handle traffic spikes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the best answer because it implements a decoupled, queue-based moderation pipeline that invokes the expensive model only when the low-latency model is not confident enough. Amazon SQS is designed to decouple distributed application components and support asynchronous processing. AWS documentation describes SQS as a fully managed message queuing service that enables decoupling and scaling of microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. This matches the requirement for high resiliency and sudden demand spikes because incoming requests can be buffered in a durable queue rather than overwhelming the model-processing layer.
Using AWS Fargate to process queue messages is also appropriate because Fargate provides serverless container compute for Amazon ECS or Amazon EKS workloads. It allows the company to run scalable processing workers without managing EC2 capacity directly. AWS Prescriptive Guidance includes architectures that use API Gateway, Amazon SQS, and AWS Fargate to process events asynchronously, which supports the same decoupled processing model required in this question.
The two-stage queue design also optimizes cost. The small, low-latency classifier is used first for all requests.
Only requests with confidence below 0.65 are placed into the second queue and processed by the larger model. This avoids running the larger model for every moderation request. High-confidence results can be completed quickly by the first-stage processor, while uncertain results are isolated into an asynchronous second-stage workflow.
Option A is incorrect because it synchronously calls the larger model for low-confidence results, which violates the requirement to process low-confidence requests asynchronously. Option B is incorrect because it invokes both models for every request, increasing cost and eliminating the benefit of confidence-based escalation. Option D requires managing EC2 instances and uses keyword heuristics instead of model confidence, so it is less resilient and less aligned with Bedrock-based moderation. Therefore, option C is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 104
A bank is developing a generative AI (GenAI)-powered AI assistant that uses Amazon Bedrock to assist the bank's website users with account inquiries and financial guidance. The bank must ensure that the AI assistant does not reveal any personally identifiable information (PII) in customer interactions.
The AI assistant must not send PII in prompts to the GenAI model. The AI assistant must not respond to customer requests to provide investment advice. The bank must collect audit logs of all customer interactions, including any images or documents that are transmitted during customer interactions.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Use Amazon Macie to detect and redact PII in user inputs and in the model responses. Apply prompt engineering techniques to force the model to avoid investment advice topics. Use AWS CloudTrail to capture conversation logs.
- B. Use an AWS Lambda function and Amazon Comprehend to detect and redact PII. Use Amazon Comprehend topic modeling to prevent the AI assistant from discussing investment advice topics. Set up custom metrics in Amazon CloudWatch to capture customer conversations.
- C. Use regex controls to match patterns for PII. Apply prompt engineering techniques to avoid returning PII or investment advice topics to customers. Enable model invocation logging, delivery logging, and image logging to Amazon S3.
- D. Configure Amazon Bedrock guardrails to apply a sensitive information policy to detect and filter PII.
  Set up a topic policy to ensure that the AI assistant avoids investment advice topics. Use the Converse API to log model invocations. Enable delivery and image logging to Amazon S3.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C is the correct solution because Amazon Bedrock guardrails are purpose-built to enforce defense-in- depth safety controls for GenAI applications with minimal operational overhead. Guardrails provide managed, policy-based enforcement that operates

before prompts are sent to the foundation model and after responses are generated, which directly satisfies the requirement that PII must not be sent to the model and must not appear in outputs.
By configuring a sensitive information policy, the application can automatically detect and redact PII in user inputs and model responses without building custom preprocessing pipelines. This approach is more reliable and scalable than regex or prompt engineering techniques, which are brittle and error-prone for sensitive data handling.
The topic policy capability in Amazon Bedrock guardrails allows the bank to explicitly block investment advice topics, ensuring regulatory compliance. This policy-based approach is safer and more auditable than attempting to steer the model only through prompt instructions.
Using the Converse API enables structured, standardized interactions with the model and supports consistent logging of requests and responses. Enabling delivery logging and image logging to Amazon S3 ensures that all customer interactions, including documents and images, are captured in a durable, auditable storage layer.
This directly supports compliance, regulatory audits, and forensic analysis.
Option A incorrectly relies on Amazon Macie, which is designed for data-at-rest discovery rather than real- time conversational filtering. Option B introduces custom Lambda pipelines and topic modeling, increasing operational complexity. Option D relies on regex and prompt engineering, which do not meet financial-grade compliance standards.
Therefore, Option C delivers the strongest security, governance, and auditability with the least operational effort.

NEW QUESTION # 105
A financial services company is developing an AI-powered search assistant application to help investment advisors quickly retrieve investment data. The application runs as an AWS Lambda function. The company is using Amazon Bedrock to develop the application by using an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base that uses Amazon OpenSearch Serverless as its data source. The application agent must manage collections at scale by automatically assigning access permissions to collections and indexes that match a specific pattern. The company uses Amazon Bedrock tools to test the knowledge base. The knowledge base sync process finishes successfully. However, the test reveals a 400 Bad Authorization error from the BedrockAgentRuntime API and a 403 Forbidden error when the test attempts to access OpenSearch Serverless. The company must resolve the permissions issues. Which combination of solutions will meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Enable IAM authentication for the OpenSearch Serverless domain. Add the es:ESHttp* permission to the Lambda function execution role.
- B. Update the Lambda function execution role to include the bedrock:InvokeAgent permission. Add the aoss:APIAccessAll permission to the Lambda execution role.
- C. Configure a VPC endpoint policy for OpenSearch Serverless. Add the endpoint to the Lambda function ' s VPC configuration.
- D. Configure AWS Secrets Manager to store OpenSearch Serverless credentials. Grant the Lambda function access to retrieve the credentials.
- E. Create an OpenSearch Serverless data access policy that includes pattern-based resource rules.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
The errors described indicate missing permissions at both the application orchestration and data access levels.
The 400 Bad Authorization from BedrockAgentRuntime indicates the Lambda execution role lacks the identity permission to invoke the agent; adding bedrock:InvokeAgent and aoss:APIAccessAll (which allows the principal to interact with OpenSearch Serverless APIs) is necessary. The 403 Forbidden error from OpenSearch Serverless specifically relates to data-plane permissions. Unlike traditional OpenSearch, Serverless uses data access policies . To " manage collections at scale " automatically, a policy must be created that uses pattern-based resource rules (e.g., matching a prefix), ensuring that as new collections or indexes are created, the required principals (the Lambda role and the Bedrock service role) are granted the necessary access without manual policy updates for every new resource.

NEW QUESTION # 106
A financial services company is building a customer support application that retrieves relevant financial regulation documents from a database based on semantic similarity to user queries. The application must integrate with Amazon Bedrock to generate responses. The application must search documents in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. The application must filter documents by metadata such as publication date, regulatory agency, and document type.
The database stores approximately 10 million document embeddings. To minimize operational overhead, the company wants a solution that minimizes management and maintenance effort while providing low-latency responses for real-time customer interactions.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database with the pgvector extension. Store embeddings and metadata in tables. Use SQL queries for similarity search and send results to Amazon Bedrock for response generation.
- B. Use Amazon S3 Vectors to configure a vector index and non-filterable metadata fields. Integrate S3 Vectors with Amazon Bedrock for RAG.
- C. Set up an Amazon Neptune Analytics database with a vector index. Use graph-based retrieval and Amazon Bedrock for response generation.
- D. Use Amazon OpenSearch Serverless to provide vector search capabilities and metadata filtering. Integrate with Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases to enable Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) using an Anthropic Claude foundation model.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A is the optimal solution because it provides scalable semantic search, rich metadata filtering, and tight integration with Amazon Bedrock while minimizing operational overhead. Amazon OpenSearch Serverless is designed for high-volume, low-latency search workloads and removes the need to manage clusters, capacity planning, or scaling policies.
With support for vector search and structured metadata filtering, OpenSearch Serverless enables efficient similarity search across 10 million embeddings while applying constraints such as language, publication date, regulatory agency, and document type. This is critical for financial services use cases where relevance and compliance depend on precise filtering.
Integrating OpenSearch Serverless with Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases enables a fully managed RAG workflow. The knowledge base handles embedding generation, retrieval, and context assembly, while Amazon Bedrock generates responses using a foundation model. This significantly reduces custom glue code and operational complexity.
Multilingual support is handled at the embedding and retrieval layer, allowing documents in English, Spanish, and Portuguese to be searched semantically without language-specific query logic. OpenSearch's distributed architecture ensures consistent low-latency responses for real-time customer interactions.
Option B increases operational overhead by requiring database tuning and scaling for vector workloads.
Option C does not support advanced metadata filtering, which is a key requirement. Option D introduces unnecessary complexity and is not optimized for large-scale semantic document retrieval.
Therefore, Option A best meets the requirements for performance, scalability, multilingual support, and minimal management effort in an Amazon Bedrock-based RAG application.

NEW QUESTION # 107
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