AIP-C01 Mit Hilfe von uns können Sie bedeutendes Zertifikat der AIP-C01 einfach erhalten!

BONUS!!! Laden Sie die vollständige Version der ZertSoft AIP-C01 Prüfungsfragen kostenlos herunter: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1iCbTJ6KsKIbzOHcBiSZDY3ouBRaY7JxT

Warum sind wir vorrangiger als die anderen Websites? Weil die Amazon AIP-C01 Schulungsunterlagen von uns die umfassendste, die genaueste sind. Außerdem sind sie von guter Qualität. So ist ZertSoft Ihnen die beste Wahl und die beste Garantie zur Amazon AIP-C01 Zertifizierungsprüfung.

Die Amazon AIP-C01 Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine der beliebten und wichtigen Prüfung in der IT-Branche. Wir haben die besten Lernhilfe und den besten Online-Service. Wir bieten den IT-Fachleuten eine Abkürzung. Die online Tests zur Amazon AIP-C01 Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft enthalten viele Prüfungsinhalte und Antworten, die Sie wollen. Wenn Sie die Simulationsprüfung von ZertSoft bestehen, dann finden Sie, dass ZertSoft bietet genau was, was Sie wollen und dass Sie sich gut auf die Amazon AIP-C01 Prüfung vorbereiten können.

>> AIP-C01 Testfagen <<

AIP-C01 AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional neueste Studie Torrent & AIP-C01 tatsächliche prep Prüfung

Dynamischen Welt von heute lohnt es sich, etwas für das berufliche Weiterkommen zu tun. Angesichts des Fachkräftemangels in vielen Branchen haben Sie mit einer Amazon AIP-C01 Zertifizierung mehr Kontrolle über Ihren eigenen Werdegang und damit bessere Aufstiegschancen.

Amazon AIP-C01 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 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.

Thema 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional AIP-C01 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q119-Q124):

119. Frage
A company is building a legal research AI assistant that uses Amazon Bedrock with an Anthropic Claude foundation model (FM). The AI assistant must retrieve highly relevant case law documents to augment the FM's responses. The AI assistant must identify semantic relationships between legal concepts, specific legal terminology, and citations. The AI assistant must perform quickly and return precise results.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon OpenSearch Service to deploy a hybrid search architecture that combines vector search with keyword search. Apply an Amazon Bedrock reranker model to optimize result relevance.
- B. Enable the Amazon Kendra query suggestion feature for end users. Use Amazon Bedrock to perform post-processing of search results to identify semantic similarity in the documents and to produce precise results.
- C. Use Amazon OpenSearch Service with vector search and Amazon Bedrock Titan Embeddings to index and search legal documents. Use custom AWS Lambda functions to merge results with keyword-based filters that are stored in an Amazon RDS database.
- D. Configure an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base to use a default vector search configuration. Use Amazon Bedrock to expand queries to improve retrieval for legal documents based on specific terminology and citations.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Option B is the correct solution because legal research workloads require both semantic understanding and exact lexical precision, especially for statutes, citations, and domain-specific terminology. A hybrid search architecture directly addresses this need by combining vector similarity search with traditional keyword-based retrieval.
Vector search alone is often insufficient for legal research because exact phrases, citation formats, and jurisdiction-specific terms must be matched precisely. Keyword search ensures high recall and precision for citations and legal terms, while vector search captures deeper semantic relationships between legal concepts, precedents, and arguments. Amazon OpenSearch Service natively supports hybrid search, enabling efficient scoring and ranking without external orchestration.
Applying an Amazon Bedrock reranker model further improves relevance by reordering retrieved documents based on deeper contextual understanding. Reranking is especially valuable in legal research because multiple documents may appear relevant, but only a subset truly addresses the user's legal question. The reranker optimizes final results before they are passed to the Anthropic Claude FM, improving answer accuracy and reducing hallucinations.
Option A relies on default vector search, which does not reliably handle citations and exact terminology.
Option C focuses on query suggestions and post-processing rather than retrieval quality. Option D introduces unnecessary operational complexity by merging results across multiple systems.
Therefore, Option B best meets the requirements for precision, performance, and semantic understanding in a legal research AI assistant.

120. Frage
A company needs a system to automatically generate study materials from multiple content sources. The content sources include document files (PDF files, PowerPoint presentations, and Word documents) and multimedia files (recorded videos). The system must process more than 10,000 content sources daily with peak loads of 500 concurrent uploads. The system must also extract key concepts from document files and multimedia files and create contextually accurate summaries. The generated study materials must support real- time collaboration with version control.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Bedrock Data Automation (BDA) with foundation models (FMs) to process document files. Integrate BDA

with Amazon Textract for PDF extraction and with Amazon Transcribe for multimedia files. Store the processed content in Amazon S3 with versioning enabled. Store the metadata in Amazon DynamoDB. Collaborate in real time by using AWS AppSync GraphQL subscriptions and DynamoDB.

- B. Use Amazon Bedrock Data Automation (BDA) with AWS Lambda functions to process batches of content files. Fine-tune foundation models (FMs) in Amazon Bedrock to classify documents across all content types. Store the processed data in Amazon ElastiCache (Redis OSS) by using Cluster Mode with sharding. Use Prompt management in Amazon Bedrock for version control.
- C. Use Amazon Bedrock Data Automation (BDA) with AWS Lambda functions to orchestrate document file processing. Use Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases to process all multimedia. Store the content in Amazon DocumentDB with replication. Collaborate by using Amazon SNS topic subscriptions. Track changes by using Amazon Bedrock Agents.
- D. Use Amazon Bedrock Data Automation (BDA) with Amazon SageMaker AI endpoints to host content extraction and summarization models. Use Amazon Bedrock Guardrails to extract content from all file types. Store document files in Amazon Neptune for time series analysis. Collaborate by using Amazon Bedrock Chat for real-time messaging.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Option B best fulfills all functional, scalability, and collaboration requirements by combining purpose-built AWS services with Amazon Bedrock capabilities. Amazon Bedrock Data Automation is designed to orchestrate large-scale, multimodal data processing pipelines and integrates naturally with foundation models for summarization and concept extraction. Using BDA to process document files ensures consistent preprocessing and model invocation at scale, which is essential for handling more than 10,000 sources per day with high concurrency.
Integrating Amazon Textract for PDFs enables accurate extraction of structured and unstructured text from scanned and digital documents, while Amazon Transcribe is the appropriate service for converting recorded videos into text for downstream semantic analysis. These services are optimized for their respective media types and feed clean, normalized inputs into Bedrock foundation models, improving the quality of contextual summaries.
Storing processed content in Amazon S3 with versioning enabled directly addresses the requirement for version control. S3 versioning provides immutable object history and rollback capabilities without additional complexity. Metadata storage in Amazon DynamoDB supports high-throughput, low-latency access patterns and scales automatically to handle peak upload concurrency.
Real-time collaboration is achieved through AWS AppSync GraphQL subscriptions combined with DynamoDB. AppSync enables real-time updates to connected clients whenever study materials are created or modified, making it well suited for collaborative editing and live synchronization. DynamoDB streams integrate seamlessly with AppSync to propagate changes efficiently.
The other options misuse services or fail to meet key requirements. Amazon SNS does not support collaborative state synchronization, Amazon DocumentDB is not optimized for versioned document storage, Amazon Neptune is unsuitable for document-centric workloads, and Amazon ElastiCache is not designed for durable storage or version control. Option B aligns with AWS best practices for scalable, multimodal generative AI systems built on Amazon Bedrock.

121. Frage
A company is building a generative AI (GenAI) application that uses Amazon Bedrock APIs to process complex customer inquiries. During peak usage periods, the application experiences intermittent API timeouts that cause issues such as broken response chunks and delayed data delivery. The application struggles to ensure that prompts remain within token limits when handling complex customer inquiries of varying lengths.
Users have reported truncated inputs and incomplete responses. The company has also observed foundation model (FM) invocation failures.
The company needs a retry strategy that automatically handles transient service errors and prevents overwhelming Amazon Bedrock during peak usage periods. The strategy must also adapt to changing service availability and support response streaming and token-aware request handling.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set Amazon Bedrock client request timeouts to 30 seconds. Implement client-side load shedding.Buffer partial results and stop new requests when application performance degrades. Set static token usage caps for all requests. Configure exponential backoff retries, dynamic chunk sizing, and context- aware token limits.
- B. Implement a standard retry strategy that uses a 1-second fixed delay between attempts and a 3-retry maximum for all errors. Handle streaming response timeouts by restarting streams. Cap token usage for each session.
- C. Implement an adaptive retry strategy that uses exponential backoff with jitter and a circuit breaker pattern that temporarily disables retries when error rates exceed a predefined threshold. Implement a streaming response handler that monitors for chunk delivery timeouts. Configure the handler to buffer successfully received chunks and intelligently resume streaming from the last received chunk when connections are re-established.
- D. Use the AWS SDK to configure a retry strategy in standard mode. Wrap Amazon Bedrock API calls in try-catch blocks that handle timeout exceptions. Return cached completions for failed streaming requests. Enforce a global token limit for all

users. Add jitter-based retry logic and lightweight token trimming for each request. Resume broken streams by requesting only missing chunks from the point of failure. Maintain a small in-memory buffer of the most recent chunks.

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Option B best meets all requirements because it combines AWS-recommended resiliency patterns for transient failures with streaming-aware handling and adaptive protection against cascading retries during peak load. When timeouts and throttling occur, naive retries can amplify traffic and worsen outages. Exponential backoff with jitter is the standard AWS best practice because it spreads retry attempts over time, reduces synchronized retry storms, and lowers the probability of repeatedly colliding with service limits.
The requirement also states the strategy must "adapt to changing service availability" and "prevent overwhelming Amazon Bedrock." A circuit breaker pattern directly addresses this by temporarily stopping or reducing retries when failure rates exceed a threshold, allowing the system to degrade gracefully instead of continually hammering the service. This is a key mechanism to prevent cascading failures during throttling events.
Because the application uses response streaming and experiences broken chunks, the retry strategy must be streaming-aware. A streaming response handler that detects chunk delivery timeouts and buffers already received chunks prevents the user from losing progress when a connection drops. Resuming from the last successfully received chunk minimizes redundant generation and reduces additional load on the model compared with restarting the entire stream. This supports better user experience and better service efficiency during intermittent failures.
Token-aware request handling is supported in this architecture because the application can apply token budgeting before invoking the model (for example, trimming or summarizing excessive context) while still preserving streaming output behavior. Option B provides the correct backbone for this by focusing on adaptive control and robust streaming recovery.
Option A is too simplistic and risks retry storms. Option C combines conflicting elements (global token limit, cached completions for streaming) and includes impractical "request only missing chunks" behavior that is not a reliable property of streamed generative output. Option D includes useful ideas (load shedding) but relies on static caps and does not provide as strong adaptive retry control as circuit breaking.
Therefore, Option B is the most correct and operationally safe strategy for peak-load Bedrock streaming workloads.

122. Frage
A financial services company uses multiple foundation models (FMs) through Amazon Bedrock for its generative AI (GenAI) applications. To comply with a new regulation for GenAI use with sensitive financial data, the company needs a token management solution.
The token management solution must proactively alert when applications approach model-specific token limits. The solution must also process more than 5,000 requests each minute and maintain token usage metrics to allocate costs across business units.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy an Amazon SQS dead-letter queue for failed requests. Configure an AWS Lambda function to analyze token-related failures. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights to generate reports on token usage patterns based on error logs from Amazon Bedrock API responses.
- B. Implement Amazon Bedrock Guardrails with token quota policies. Capture metrics on rejected requests.Configure Amazon EventBridge rules to trigger notifications based on Amazon Bedrock Guardrails metrics. Use Amazon CloudWatch dashboards to visualize token usage trends across models.
- C. Develop model-specific tokenizers in an AWS Lambda function. Configure the Lambda function to estimate token usage before sending requests to Amazon Bedrock. Configure the Lambda function to publish metrics to Amazon CloudWatch and trigger alarms when requests approach thresholds. Store detailed token usage in Amazon DynamoDB to report costs.
- D. Use Amazon API Gateway to create a proxy for all Amazon Bedrock API calls. Configure request throttling based on custom usage plans with predefined token quotas. Configure API Gateway to reject requests that will exceed token limits.

Antwort: C

123. Frage
A company is designing an API for a generative AI (GenAI) application that uses a foundation model (FM) that is hosted on a managed model service. The API must stream responses to reduce latency, enforce token limits to manage compute resource usage, and implement retry logic to handle model timeouts and partial responses.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Integrate an Amazon API Gateway HTTP API with an AWS Lambda function to invoke Amazon Bedrock. Use Lambda response streaming to stream responses. Enforce token limits within the Lambda function. Implement retry logic for model

timeouts by using Lambda and API Gateway timeout configurations.

- B. Connect an Amazon API Gateway WebSocket API to an Amazon ECS service that hosts a containerized inference server. Stream responses by using the WebSocket protocol. Enforce token limits within Amazon ECS. Handle model timeouts by using ECS task lifecycle hooks and restart policies.
- C. Connect an Amazon API Gateway HTTP API directly to Amazon Bedrock. Simulate streaming by using client-side polling. Enforce token limits on the frontend. Configure retry behavior by using API Gateway integration settings.
- D. Integrate an Amazon API Gateway REST API with an AWS Lambda function that invokes Amazon Bedrock. Use Lambda response streaming to stream responses. Enforce token limits within the Lambda function. Implement retry logic by using Lambda and API Gateway timeout configurations.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Option A is the best solution because it satisfies streaming, token control, and retry requirements while keeping operational overhead low by using fully managed, serverless AWS services. Amazon API Gateway HTTP APIs provide a lightweight, cost-effective front door for APIs and integrate cleanly with AWS Lambda for request processing and security controls.
AWS Lambda response streaming allows the API to begin returning content to the client as soon as partial model output is available, reducing perceived latency and improving user experience for long responses.
Using Lambda as the integration layer also provides a centralized place to enforce token-aware request handling, such as rejecting oversized requests, truncating optional context, or applying consistent limits across users and tenants to manage compute usage.
Retry logic is best handled in the client or integration layer for transient failures such as timeouts and throttling. Lambda can implement controlled retries with exponential backoff and jitter, while API Gateway timeouts help bound request lifetimes and prevent hung connections from consuming resources indefinitely.
Because the model service is managed, the company avoids infrastructure management and focuses only on request shaping, safety, and resiliency behavior.
Option B is not suitable because client-side polling is not true streaming, front-end token enforcement is insecure and inconsistent, and API Gateway does not provide model-aware retry behavior on its own. Option C introduces container hosting and scaling complexity, which increases operational overhead compared to serverless. Option D can work, but REST APIs are generally heavier than HTTP APIs for this pattern and do not reduce overhead compared to Option A.
Therefore, Option A provides the required streaming and resiliency capabilities with the least infrastructure management effort.

124. Frage
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