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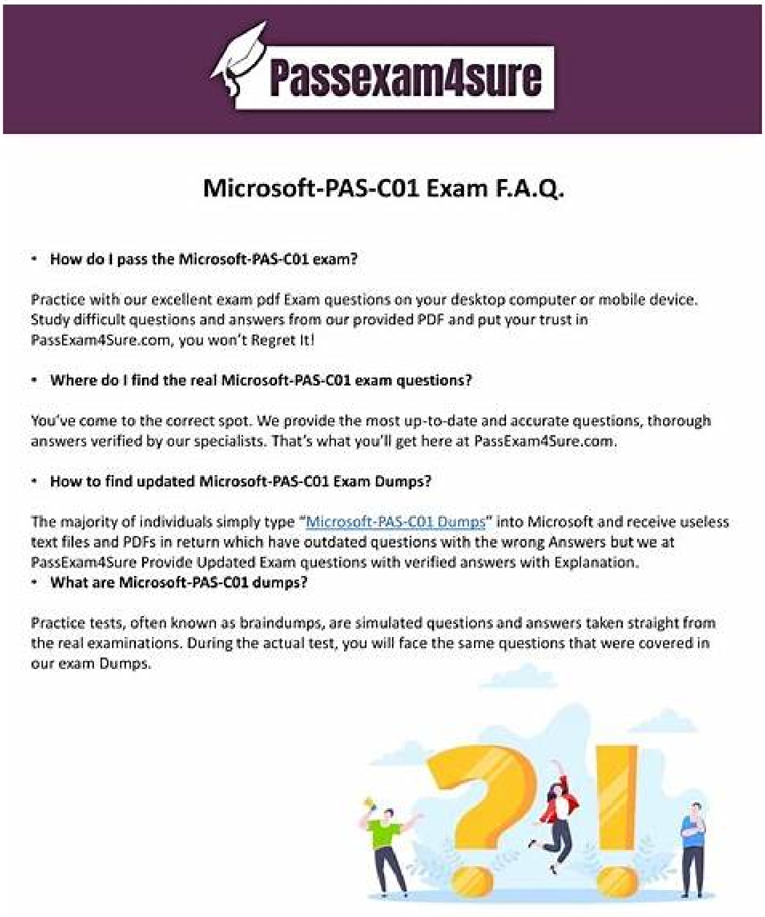

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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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	• 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.

>> AIP-C01 Exam Questions And Answers <<

AIP-C01 Boot Camp - AIP-C01 Exam Simulator Fee

Success in the AIP-C01 certification exam is essential to advance your career. The AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional (AIP-C01) certification can set you apart from the competition and give you the edge you need to grow in your career. However, preparing for the AIP-C01 test can be challenging, mainly if you have limited time. Here's where ExamsReviews comes in with actual AIP-C01 Questions. We at ExamsReviews are well aware of the importance of the Amazon AIP-C01 certification in order to stand out in today's competitive job environment.

Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60
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. 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.
- 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. 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.

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 # 61

An ecommerce company operates a global product recommendation system that needs to switch between multiple foundation models (FMs) in Amazon Bedrock based on regulations, cost optimization, and performance requirements. The company must apply custom controls based on proprietary business logic, including dynamic cost thresholds, AWS Region-specific compliance rules, and real-time A/B testing across multiple FMs. The system must be able to switch between FMs without deploying new code. The system must route user requests based on complex rules including user tier, transaction value, regulatory zone, and real-time cost metrics that change hourly and require immediate propagation across thousands of concurrent requests.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy Amazon API Gateway REST API request transformation templates to implement routing logic based on request attributes. Store Amazon Bedrock FM endpoints as REST API stage variables. Update the variables when the system switches between models.
- B. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that uses environment variables to store routing rules and Amazon Bedrock FM IDs. Use the Lambda console to update the environment variables when business requirements change. Configure an Amazon API Gateway REST API to read request parameters to make routing decisions.
- C. Use AWS Lambda authorizers for an Amazon API Gateway REST API to evaluate routing rules that are stored in AWS AppConfig. Return authorization contexts based on business logic. Route requests to model-specific Lambda functions for each Amazon Bedrock FM.
- D. Configure an AWS Lambda function to fetch routing configuration from the AWS AppConfig Agent for each user request. Run business logic in the Lambda function to select the appropriate FM for each request. Expose the FM through a single Amazon API Gateway REST API endpoint.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C best satisfies the requirement to change routing decisions without redeploying code while supporting complex, frequently changing business logic at scale. AWS AppConfig is designed for centrally managing dynamic configuration (feature flags, rules, thresholds, and policy parameters) and deploying changes safely. It supports controlled deployments, validation, and rapid propagation of updated configuration values, which aligns with "real-time cost metrics that change hourly" and the need for "immediate propagation across thousands of concurrent requests." In this design, the Lambda function becomes the policy decision point. For each request, it evaluates user attributes (tier, transaction value), context (regulatory zone, Region), and live cost/performance thresholds stored in AppConfig to determine which Amazon Bedrock FM to invoke. Because the routing rules and FM identifiers are delivered as configuration, the company can switch models, adjust A/B testing weights, or update compliance routing rules by deploying new AppConfig configuration versions rather than pushing new application code. This reduces operational risk and accelerates iteration.
Exposing a single API Gateway endpoint also minimizes client complexity and keeps routing logic server- side, which is important when rules change frequently. Lambda can cache configuration between invocations (within the execution environment) to reduce repeated fetch overhead while still picking up changes quickly, enabling both low latency and rapid rule rollout under high concurrency.
Option A relies on Lambda environment variables, which are not intended for frequent real-time updates and typically require function configuration updates that are slower and operationally brittle. Option B uses mapping templates and stage variables, which are limited for complex rule evaluation and safe rollout patterns. Option D misuses authorizers for business routing, adds extra latency and complexity, and complicates observability and error handling by splitting decisioning from execution.

NEW QUESTION # 62

A specialty coffee company has a mobile app that generates personalized coffee roast profiles by using Amazon Bedrock with a three-stage prompt chain. The prompt chain converts user inputs into structured metadata, retrieves relevant logs for coffee roasts, and generates a personalized roast recommendation for each customer.
Users in multiple AWS Regions report inconsistent roast recommendations for identical inputs, slow inference during the retrieval step, and unsafe recommendations such as brewing at excessively high temperatures. The company must improve the stability of outputs for repeated inputs. The company must also improve app performance and the safety of the app's outputs. The updated solution must ensure 99.5% output consistency for identical inputs and achieve inference latency of less than 1 second. The solution must also block unsafe or hallucinated recommendations by using validated safety controls.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Kendra to improve roast log retrieval accuracy. Store normalized prompt metadata within Amazon DynamoDB. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate multi-step prompts.
- B. Use Amazon Bedrock Agents to manage chaining. Log model inputs and outputs to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use logs

from CloudWatch to perform A/B testing for prompt versions.

- C. Cache prompt results in Amazon ElastiCache. Use AWS Lambda functions to pre-process metadata and to trace end-to-end latency. Use AWS X-Ray to identify and remediate performance bottlenecks.
- D. Deploy Amazon Bedrock with provisioned throughput to stabilize inference latency. Apply Amazon Bedrock guardrails with semantic denial rules to block unsafe outputs. Use Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management to manage prompts by using approval workflows.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A is the only choice that simultaneously addresses all three requirements: (1) higher output consistency for identical inputs, (2) sub-1-second performance, and (3) validated safety controls that block unsafe or hallucinated recommendations.
Provisioned throughput in Amazon Bedrock reserves capacity for the chosen model, which helps stabilize latency and reduces the chance of throttling or variable response times across Regions. This is important for a mobile app with strict latency goals and users distributed across multiple Regions. While provisioned throughput primarily improves performance predictability, it also reduces variability caused by contention during peak demand.
Amazon Bedrock guardrails provide validated safety controls to filter or block unsafe content. Semantic denial rules are appropriate for preventing dangerous brewing guidance (for example, excessively high temperatures) and for reducing hallucinated instructions that violate safety policies. Guardrails can be enforced consistently regardless of prompt-chain complexity, providing a uniform safety layer around the model outputs.
Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management supports controlled prompt versioning and approval workflows. By standardizing prompts, controlling changes, and ensuring the same prompt version is used for identical inputs, the company improves output stability and reduces drift caused by unmanaged prompt edits. Combined with strict configuration control (including fixed inference parameters such as temperature where appropriate), this improves repeatability and increases the likelihood of achieving the 99.5% consistency target.
Option B improves observability and experimentation but does not provide strong safety enforcement or latency stabilization. Option C improves performance through caching and tracing but does not provide validated safety controls and does not directly address cross-Region output consistency. Option D may improve retrieval but does not enforce safety controls or ensure repeatable outputs.
Therefore, Option A best meets the stability, performance, and safety requirements using AWS-native controls.

NEW QUESTION # 63
A healthcare company is developing a document management system that stores medical research papers in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company needs a comprehensive metadata framework to improve search precision for a GenAI application. The metadata must include document timestamps, author information, and research domain classifications.
The solution must maintain a consistent metadata structure across all uploaded documents and allow foundation models (FMs) to understand document context without accessing full content.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use custom user-defined metadata to store author information. Use S3 Object Lock retention periods for timestamps. Use S3 Event Notifications for domain classification.
- B. Store document timestamps in Amazon S3 system metadata. Use S3 object tags for domain classification. Implement custom user-defined metadata to store author information.
- C. Set up S3 Object Lock with legal holds to track document timestamps. Use S3 object tags for author information. Implement S3 access points for domain classification.
- D. Use S3 Inventory reports to track timestamps. Create S3 access points for domain classification. Store author information in S3 Storage Lens dashboards.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A is the correct solution because it uses native Amazon S3 metadata mechanisms to create a consistent, queryable, and model-friendly metadata framework with minimal complexity. S3 system metadata automatically records object creation and modification timestamps, providing reliable and consistent temporal context without additional processing.
Custom user-defined metadata is the appropriate mechanism for storing structured attributes such as author information. These key-value pairs are stored directly with the object, remain consistent across uploads, and can be accessed programmatically by downstream indexing or retrieval systems used by GenAI applications.
S3 object tags are ideal for domain classification because they are designed for lightweight categorization, filtering, and access control. Tags can be standardized across the organization to ensure consistent research domain labeling and can be consumed by search indexes or knowledge base ingestion pipelines without requiring access to the full document body.
Together, system metadata, user-defined metadata, and object tags provide a clean separation of concerns:

timestamps for temporal context, metadata for authorship, and tags for classification. This structure allows foundation models to reason about document context (such as recency, domain relevance, and authorship) based on metadata alone, improving retrieval precision and reducing unnecessary token usage.

Options B, C, and D misuse features like Object Lock, access points, Storage Lens, or event notifications for purposes they were not designed for, adding complexity without improving metadata quality or model understanding.

Therefore, Option A best satisfies the metadata consistency, context enrichment, and low-overhead requirements for GenAI-driven document analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 64

A hotel company wants to enhance a legacy Java-based property management system (PMS) by adding AI capabilities. The company wants to use Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases to provide staff with room availability information and hotel-specific details. The solution must maintain separate access controls for each hotel that the company manages. The solution must provide room availability information in near real time and must maintain consistent performance during peak usage periods.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule for each hotel that is invoked by changes to the PMS database. Configure the rule to send updates to a centralized Amazon Bedrock knowledge base in a management AWS account. Configure resource-based policies to enforce hotel-specific access controls.
- B. Deploy a single Amazon Bedrock knowledge base that contains combined data for all hotels. Configure AWS Lambda functions to synchronize data from each hotel's PMS database through direct API connections. Implement AWS CloudTrail logging with hotel-specific filters to audit access logs for each hotel's data.
- C. Implement one Amazon Bedrock knowledge base for each hotel in a multi-account structure. Use direct data ingestion to provide near real-time room availability information. Schedule regular synchronization for less critical information.
- D. Build a centralized Amazon Bedrock Agents solution that uses multiple knowledge bases. Implement AWS IAM Identity Center with hotel-specific permission sets to control staff access.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C best meets the requirements by aligning with AWS best practices for data isolation, access control, and scalable GenAI retrieval. Implementing a separate Amazon Bedrock knowledge base for each hotel ensures strict separation of data and permissions. This approach naturally enforces hotel-level access control without requiring complex policy logic or post-query filtering.

A multi-account structure further strengthens security and governance by isolating each hotel's data plane.

AWS recommends account-level isolation for workloads with strong tenancy or compliance boundaries. Hotel staff can be granted access only to their hotel's account and corresponding knowledge base, eliminating the risk of cross-hotel data exposure.

Direct data ingestion into each knowledge base enables near real-time updates for critical data such as room availability. For information that does not change frequently, scheduled synchronization reduces ingestion cost while maintaining accuracy. This hybrid ingestion model balances freshness and operational efficiency.

Because Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases are fully managed, performance remains consistent during peak usage periods without the company managing indexing, scaling, or retrieval infrastructure. Each knowledge base scales independently, preventing noisy-neighbor issues that could arise in a centralized design.

Option A and B rely on a centralized knowledge base, which increases policy complexity and introduces risk of misconfigured access controls. Option D adds unnecessary orchestration complexity and does not inherently solve real-time data freshness requirements.

Therefore, Option C provides the most secure, scalable, and operationally efficient solution for enhancing the PMS with Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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