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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	• 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 3	• 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 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	• 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q93-Q98):

NEW QUESTION # 93
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. Add exponential backoff retry logic to handle throttling exceptions during peak hours.
- B. Increase the number of model units (MUs) in the provisioned throughput configuration.
- C. Replace the model ID parameter with the ARN of the provisioned model that the CreateProvisionedModelThroughput API returns.
- D. Modify the application to use the invokeModelWithResponseStream API instead of the invokeModel API.

Answer: C

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 # 94
A healthcare company is using Amazon Bedrock to develop a real-time patient care AI assistant to respond to queries for separate departments that handle clinical inquiries, insurance verification, appointment scheduling, and insurance claims. The company wants to use a multi-agent architecture.

The company must ensure that the AI assistant is scalable and can onboard new features for patients. The AI assistant must be able to handle thousands of parallel patient interactions. The company must ensure that patients receive appropriate domain-specific responses to queries.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a separate supervisor agent for each department. Configure individual collaborator agents to perform natural language intent classification for each specialty domain within each department.
  Integrate each collaborator agent with department-specific knowledge bases only. Implement manual handoff processes between the supervisor agents.
- B. Isolate data for each department in separate knowledge bases. Use IAM filtering to control access to each knowledge base. Deploy a single general-purpose agent. Configure multiple action groups within the general-purpose agent to perform specific department functions. Implement rule-based routing logic within the general-purpose agent instructions.
- C. Isolate data for each agent by using separate knowledge bases. Use IAM filtering to control access to each knowledge base. Deploy a supervisor agent to perform natural language intent classification on patient inquiries. Configure the supervisor agent to route queries to specialized collaborator agents to respond to department-specific queries. Configure each specialized collaborator agent to use Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) with the agent's department-specific knowledge base.
- D. Implement multiple independent supervisor agents that run in parallel to respond to patient inquiries for each department. Configure multiple collaborator agents for each supervisor agent. Integrate all agents with the same knowledge base. Use external routing logic to merge responses from multiple supervisor agents.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option A is the most appropriate design because it provides scalable multi-agent orchestration, clear domain separation, and strong governance with minimal operational complexity. A supervisor-agent pattern is a standard AWS-recommended approach for multi-agent systems: one agent performs intent classification and routing, while specialized agents handle domain-specific tasks.
Isolating data with separate knowledge bases ensures that each specialized collaborator agent retrieves only the information relevant to its department. This improves response accuracy, reduces hallucinations, and supports privacy controls because clinical content, claims content, and scheduling content can have different access policies. IAM-based filtering ensures that each agent has permission only to the knowledge base it is authorized to use.
Routing patient inquiries through a supervisor agent supports high concurrency and extensibility. New departments or features can be added by introducing new collaborator agents and knowledge bases without redesigning the entire system. Because routing is handled centrally, changes in classification logic do not require updates across many independent supervisors.
Using RAG within each collaborator agent ensures that responses are grounded in department-approved information sources, which is critical in healthcare settings to reduce unsafe or incorrect guidance. This approach also improves performance because each retrieval scope is smaller and more relevant, supporting thousands of parallel interactions.
Option B introduces manual handoffs that do not scale. Option C relies on rule-based routing inside one general agent, which becomes brittle and difficult to govern as complexity grows. Option D mixes all departments into a single knowledge base and merges responses externally, increasing risk of incorrect domain answers and operational overhead.
Therefore, Option A best meets the scalability, correctness, and multi-agent onboarding requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 95
A wildlife conservation agency operates zoos globally. The agency uses various sensors, trackers, and audiovisual recorders to monitor animal behavior. The agency wants to launch a generative AI (GenAI) assistant that can ingest multimodal data to study animal behavior.
The GenAI assistant must support natural language queries, avoid speculative behavioral interpretations, and maintain audit logs for ethical research audits.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon SageMaker Processing and Amazon Transcribe to pre-process multimodal data. Ingest curated summaries into an Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases. Apply Amazon Bedrock guardrails to restrict speculative outputs. Use AWS AppConfig to manage prompt templates. Use AWS CloudTrail to log research activity for audits.
- B. Use Amazon OpenSearch Serverless to index behavioral logs and telemetry. Use Amazon Comprehend to extract entities. Use Amazon Bedrock to answer questions over indexed data. Use IAM for access control and CloudTrail for audit logging.
- C. Ingest raw videos into Amazon Rekognition to detect animal postures and expressions. Use Amazon Data Firehose to stream sensor and GPS data into Amazon S3. Prompt an Amazon Bedrock FM using basic templates stored in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Use IAM for access control. Use AWS CloudTrail for audit logging.
- D. Configure Amazon O Business to federate data across Amazon S3, Amazon Kinesis, and Amazon SageMaker Feature Store. Use EventBridge for ingestion orchestration. Use custom AWS Lambda functions to filter LLM outputs for ethical

compliance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option B best meets the multimodal, ethical, and auditability requirements using managed AWS services designed for research-grade GenAI systems. Multimodal data such as audio, video, sensor telemetry, and tracking data must be curated and summarized before being consumed by a foundation model. Amazon SageMaker Processing and Amazon Transcribe provide scalable, managed preprocessing for audiovisual and textual data.
By ingesting summarized, validated observations into Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases, the GenAI assistant can answer natural language queries using grounded, evidence-based context instead of raw sensor signals. This significantly reduces the risk of speculative or anthropomorphic interpretations.
Amazon Bedrock guardrails are critical for preventing speculative behavioral claims, enforcing scientific and ethical constraints at inference time. Guardrails provide a validated, auditable safety layer that custom Lambda-based filters cannot reliably replicate.
AWS AppConfig enables controlled prompt management and change governance, ensuring that research prompts remain consistent and reviewable. AWS CloudTrail captures all access, query, and configuration changes, supporting ethical research audits and regulatory reviews.
Option A lacks grounding and speculative safeguards. Option C focuses on text analytics and does not properly handle multimodal reasoning or safety enforcement. Option D relies heavily on custom logic and introduces unnecessary operational risk.
Therefore, Option B provides the most robust, ethical, and auditable GenAI architecture for wildlife behavior research.

NEW QUESTION # 96
A financial services company is developing a customer service AI assistant by using Amazon Bedrock. The AI assistant must not discuss investment advice with users. The AI assistant must block harmful content, mask personally identifiable information (PII), and maintain audit trails for compliance reporting. The AI assistant must apply content filtering to both user inputs and model responses based on content sensitivity.
The company requires an Amazon Bedrock guardrail configuration that will effectively enforce policies with minimal false positives. The solution must provide multiple handling strategies for multiple types of sensitive content.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure multiple guardrails by using tiered policies. Create one guardrail and set content filters to high. Configure the guardrail to block PII for public interactions. Configure a second guardrail and set content filters to medium. Configure the second guardrail to mask PII for internal use. Configure multiple topic-specific guardrails to block investment advice and set up contextual grounding checks.
- B. Configure a single guardrail and set content filters to high for all categories. Set up denied topics for investment advice and include sample phrases to block. Set up sensitive information filters that apply the block action for all PII entities. Apply the guardrail to all model inference calls.
- C. Create a separate guardrail for each use case. Create one guardrail that applies a harmful content filter.Create a guardrail to apply topic filters for investment advice. Create a guardrail to apply sensitive information filters to block PII. Use AWS Step Functions to chain the guardrails sequentially.
- D. Configure a guardrail and set content filters to medium for harmful content. Set up denied topics for investment advice and include clear definitions and sample phrases to block. Configure sensitive information filters to mask PII in responses and to block financial information in inputs. Enable both input and output evaluations that use custom blocked messages for audits.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C is the correct solution because it uses a single, well-tuned Amazon Bedrock guardrail that applies different actions to different content types, which is the recommended approach for minimizing false positives while enforcing strong policy controls.
Setting content filters to medium rather than high reduces overblocking of benign customer conversations while still preventing harmful content. Amazon Bedrock guardrails are designed to balance precision and recall, and medium sensitivity is commonly recommended for customer-facing financial services use cases.
Denied topics explicitly prevent the assistant from discussing investment advice, which is a regulatory requirement. Including definitions and sample phrases improves detection accuracy and reduces ambiguity.
Sensitive information filters support different actions per context. Masking PII in responses preserves conversational usefulness for legitimate customer support while preventing exposure of sensitive data.
Blocking sensitive financial information in inputs prevents downstream processing of disallowed content before it reaches the foundation model.
Critically, enabling both input and output evaluation ensures that guardrails are applied consistently at every stage of interaction. Custom blocked messages and audit logging provide clear compliance evidence for regulators and internal audits.

Option A causes excessive false positives by blocking all PII outright. Option B introduces unnecessary complexity and is not how Bedrock guardrails are intended to be applied. Option D uses orchestration logic that Bedrock guardrails already handle natively. Therefore, Option C best satisfies enforcement, flexibility, auditability, and accuracy requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 97
A university is building an AI-powered application that includes several sub-applications. The sub- applications include AI assistants, assignment graders, and internal analytics applications. The university is defining and testing multiple prompts by using various foundation models (FMs). The university wants to compare variants of each prompt and choose the variant that yield outputs that are best-suited for specified use cases. The university requires a version control solution for the prompts. The university must be able to test prompt variations and collect audit trails for prompt changes and usage. The solution must also maintain consistency while allowing the prompts to integrate into the main application. Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use Amazon Bedrock Flows to create workflows that combine FMs and AWS services.
- B. Store prompts in Amazon S3. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate the model interactions and service integrations.
- C. Configure Amazon Bedrock intelligent prompt routing.
- D. Use Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management to create versioned prompts. Include parameterized variables for each use case.
- E. Configure AWS Config to record prompt changes. Use AWS CloudTrail to track prompt usage.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management is the purpose-built service for prompt lifecycle management. it provides native version control , allowing developers to test and compare variants side-by-side. Use of parameterized variables ensures that a single prompt structure can be consistently reused across different sub-applications (assistants vs. graders) while still being tailored to the specific context. To " integrate into the main application " with minimal overhead, Amazon Bedrock Flows provide a managed orchestration layer.
Flows allow developers to link managed prompts with AWS services (like knowledge bases or Lambda functions) without writing complex state-machine logic in Step Functions (Option B). This combination ensures consistent, auditable, and easily deployable prompt assets across the university ' s diverse use cases.

NEW QUESTION # 98
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