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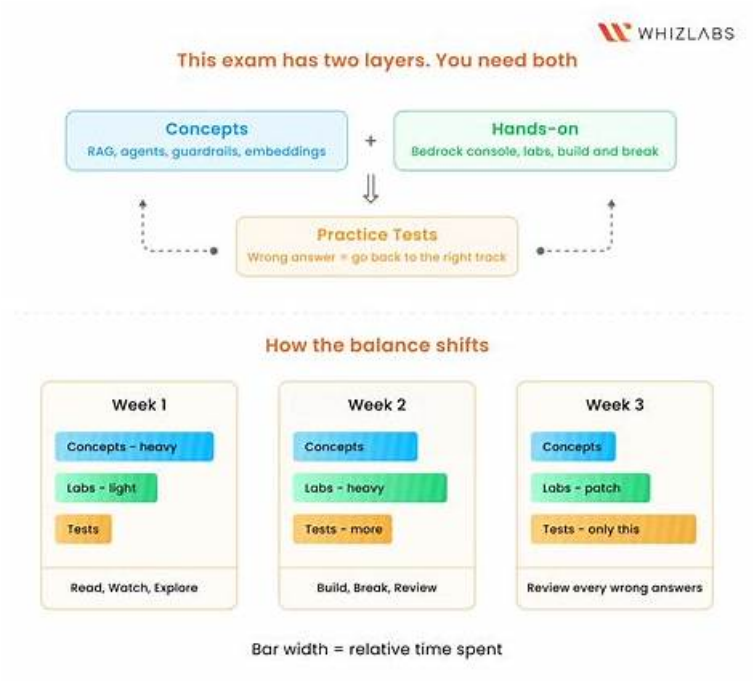

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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39
A financial services company is developing a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application to help investment analysts query complex financial relationships across multiple investment vehicles, market sectors, and regulatory environments. The dataset contains highly interconnected entities that have multi-hop relationships. Analysts must examine relationships holistically to provide accurate investment guidance. The application must deliver comprehensive answers that capture indirect relationships between financial entities and must respond in less than 3 seconds.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases and an Amazon OpenSearch Service vector store to implement custom relationship identification logic that uses AWS Lambda to query multiple vector embeddings in sequence.
- B. Use Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases with GraphRAG and Amazon Neptune Analytics to store financial data. Analyze multi-hop relationships between entities and automatically identify related information across documents.
- C. Use Amazon OpenSearch Serverless vector search with k-nearest neighbor (k-NN). Implement manual relationship mapping in an application layer that runs on Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.
- D. Use Amazon DynamoDB to store financial data in a custom indexing system. Use AWS Lambda to query relevant records. Use Amazon SageMaker to generate responses.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A best satisfies the requirement to capture multi-hop, highly interconnected relationships with minimal operational overhead. Traditional vector similarity search excels at finding semantically similar text but is not optimized for reasoning over explicit entity-to-entity relationships, especially when analysts need indirect, multi-hop connections (for example, fund # holding # issuer # sector # regulation). Graph-based retrieval is designed specifically for these kinds of relationship traversals.
GraphRAG combines retrieval-augmented generation with graph-aware context selection. By representing entities and their relationships in a graph store, the system can traverse multiple hops to assemble a holistic set of relevant facts. This improves completeness and reduces the chance that the model misses indirect relationships that are essential for accurate investment guidance.
Amazon Neptune Analytics provides a managed graph analytics environment capable of efficiently traversing and analyzing complex relationship networks. When integrated with Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases, it reduces custom engineering by providing managed ingestion, retrieval, and orchestration patterns suitable for GenAI applications. This lowers operational overhead compared to building and maintaining custom multi- stage retrieval logic.
Meeting the sub-3-second requirement is also more feasible with a graph-optimized engine because multi-hop traversals can be executed efficiently compared to chaining multiple vector searches and joining results in an application layer. The managed nature of Knowledge Bases and Neptune Analytics reduces maintenance, scaling, and operational burden while enabling strong performance.
Option B and C require extensive custom logic and orchestration, increasing complexity and latency. Option D is not designed for graph-style multi-hop exploration and would require significant custom indexing and retrieval logic.
Therefore, Option A is the most AWS-aligned and operationally efficient approach for multi-hop relationship- aware RAG with strong performance.

NEW QUESTION # 40
A global healthcare company is deploying a GenAI application on Amazon Bedrock to produce treatment recommendations. Regulations vary for each country where the company operates. Some countries require the company to retain all model inputs and outputs for 2 years. Other countries require the company to submit data for local audits only. Medical providers require consistent medical terminology across all locations.
However, the treatment recommendations that the model produces must adapt to local patient demographics.

The solution must also integrate with existing electronic health record (EHR) systems. The application must support up to 10,000 healthcare provider queries every day with sub-second response times. The company must be able to review the application before deployments and approve of prompt changes. The application must produce comprehensive logs for prompts, responses, and user context. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to collect detailed model invocation logs. Store the logs in Amazon S3. Create parameterized prompts in Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management that include variables for treatment options. Enable prompt versioning and set up an approval workflow.
- B. Store prompt templates in Amazon S3. Use S3 Object Lock to implement version control. Use Amazon EventBridge to track model invocations. Use AWS Config to monitor changes to prompt templates.
- C. Use AWS CloudTrail to log API calls. Create standard prompts in Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management that include variables for patient demographics. Implement IAM policies to ensure that only approves users can access prompts.
- D. Create AWS Lambda functions to dynamically generate prompts that enforce clinical language requirements. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to track model invocations. Use Amazon SQS queues to implement a prompt approval workflow.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This complex set of requirements is best addressed by Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management . It allows the creation of parameterized prompts where variables (like demographics) can be injected at runtime, ensuring consistent medical terminology while adapting recommendations to the specific patient. Prompt Management natively supports versioning and approval workflows , which is a requirement for clinical safety and compliance. For audit and retention, Bedrock model invocation logging can be configured to send detailed prompt and response data to Amazon S3 . Storing these logs in S3 supports the 2-year retention requirement and facilitates local audits. S3 is more cost-effective for long-term storage than CloudWatch Logs alone. CloudTrail (Option A) only logs management events, not the actual prompt/response content required for medical auditing.

NEW QUESTION # 41
A medical device company wants to feed reports of medical procedures that used the company's devices into an AI assistant. To protect patient privacy, the AI assistant must expose patient personally identifiable information (PII) only to surgeons. The AI assistant must redact PII for engineers. The AI assistant must reference only medical reports that are less than 3 years old.
The company stores reports in an Amazon S3 bucket as soon as each report is published. The company has already set up an Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases. The AI assistant uses Amazon Cognito to authenticate users.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Enable Amazon Macie PII detection on the S3 bucket. Use an S3 trigger to invoke an AWS Lambda function that redacts PII from the reports. Configure the Lambda function to delete outdated documents and invoke knowledge base syncing.
- B. Set up an S3 Lifecycle configuration to remove reports that are older than 3 years. Schedule an AWS Lambda function to run daily syncs between the bucket and the knowledge base. When users interact with the AI assistant, apply a guardrail configuration selected based on the user's Cognito user group to redact PII from responses when required.
- C. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to sync the S3 bucket and the knowledge base when a new report is uploaded. Use a second Lambda function with Amazon Comprehend to redact PII for engineers. Use S3 Lifecycle rules to remove reports older than 3 years.
- D. Create a second knowledge base. Use Lambda and Amazon Comprehend to redact PII before syncing to the second knowledge base. Route users to the appropriate knowledge base based on Cognito group membership.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option C is the correct solution because it enforces privacy controls at inference time, not at ingestion time, which is required when different user roles require different visibility into the same underlying data.
Using an S3 Lifecycle configuration ensures that documents older than 3 years are automatically removed, guaranteeing that the knowledge base references only compliant, recent medical reports. Scheduling Lambda- based syncs keeps the knowledge base aligned with the bucket contents without introducing complex per- upload orchestration.
The most important requirement is role-based PII exposure. Amazon Bedrock guardrails support dynamic application at inference time, allowing the system to select a guardrail configuration based on the authenticated user's Amazon Cognito group. Surgeons can receive full responses, while engineers receive responses with PII masked-without duplicating data or maintaining multiple knowledge bases.
This approach preserves a single source of truth for medical reports while enforcing privacy through response- level controls. It also maintains full auditability of access and redaction behavior.
Option A permanently removes PII and violates surgeon access requirements. Option B redacts data inconsistently and couples

privacy logic to ingestion. Option D doubles storage, increases cost, and introduces data drift risk.
Therefore, Option C best meets privacy, compliance, scalability, and operational efficiency requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 42
A software company is using Amazon Q Business to build an AI assistant that allows employees to access company information and personal information by using natural language prompts. The company stores this information in an Amazon S3 bucket.
Each department in the company has a dedicated prefix in the S3 bucket. Each object name includes the S3 prefix of the department that it belongs to. Each department can belong to only a single group in AWS IAM Identity Center. Each employee belongs to a single department.
The company configures Amazon Q Business to access data stored in an S3 bucket as a data source. The company needs to ensure that the AI assistant respects access controls based on the user's IAM Identity Center group membership.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a single JSON file named acl.json at the top level of the S3 bucket. Add access control entries that map each department's S3 prefix to its corresponding IAM Identity Center group. Indicate the location of the JSON file in the Access Control section of the data source settings.
- B. Create a JSON file named acl.json in each department folder. In each file, create access control entries that specify the IAM Identity Center group that should have access to that department's data. Indicate the location of the JSON file in the Access Control section of the data source settings.
- C. For each IAM Identity Center group, create a separate permissions set that denies access to all prefixes in the S3 bucket. Add a StringNotEquals condition key to the permissions set for each group that specifies the department each group is associated with. Attach the permissions sets to the Identity Center groups.
- D. Create a metadata file named metadata.json at the top level of the S3 bucket. Add an AccessControlList object to the file that specifies the S3 path of each department's prefix. Specify the IAM Identity Center group that should have access to each department's prefix. Reference the file location in the data source metadata settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option B is the correct solution because Amazon Q Business natively supports access control lists (ACLs) for S3 data sources using a single, centralized JSON file that maps S3 prefixes to IAM Identity Center groups.
This approach directly aligns with the company's data organization model, where each department's data is stored under a distinct S3 prefix and each employee belongs to exactly one department group.
Using a single acl.json file at the bucket root minimizes operational overhead by centralizing access control logic in one location. Administrators can update department mappings without touching individual folders or changing IAM permissions, which simplifies governance and reduces the risk of configuration drift. Amazon Q Business automatically evaluates the user's IAM Identity Center group membership at query time and filters accessible documents accordingly.
Option A increases operational complexity by requiring a separate ACL file in every department folder, which becomes difficult to maintain as departments or prefixes change. Option C attempts to enforce access using IAM permissions sets, but Amazon Q Business access control for S3 data sources is not designed to be managed through IAM condition logic and would significantly increase complexity. Option D introduces a custom metadata structure that is not the supported mechanism for Amazon Q Business access enforcement.
Therefore, Option B provides the cleanest, most scalable, and AWS-recommended solution for enforcing department-based access control with the least operational effort.

NEW QUESTION # 43
A research company is developing a GenAI system to produce summaries of technical documents. The company must catalog all data sources in a central location. The company needs a solution that can automatically discover and update data sources. The solution must tag each generated summary with citations as metadata that users can query. The solution must retain tamper-evident, immutable audit logs for every model invocation and store I/O records. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Glue Data Catalog with crawlers to maintain data sources. Store generated summaries in Amazon S3. Write object tags that include a source ID. Store Amazon Bedrock model invocation logs in Amazon S3. Enable S3 Object Lock on the S3 bucket that stores invocation logs. Use AWS CloudTrail log file integrity validation to provide tamper-evident immutability.
- B. Store application outputs in Amazon DynamoDB. Apply item-level tags that include source attribution. Write application events to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Use IAM roles to provide audit traceability.
- C. Use AWS AppConfig feature flags to implement data versioning. Restrict access to the model by using IAM condition

keys. Maintain a versioned mapping file of source-to-output relationships in Amazon S3.

- D. Use Amazon Comprehend to identify data sources in the documents. Store generated summaries in Amazon S3 and enable S3 Object Lock. Use Amazon CloudWatch metrics to generate reports about application throughput. Do not include logs for each invocation.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Glue Data Catalog and its associated crawlers are the standard AWS tools for automatic discovery and centralized cataloging of datasets. For the generated summaries, storing them in Amazon S3 allows the use of object tags for metadata (like source IDs), making them easily queryable. The critical requirement for
" tamper-evident, immutable audit logs " is met by enabling Bedrock model invocation logging to an S3 bucket protected by S3 Object Lock (compliance mode). To further guarantee that logs have not been altered, AWS CloudTrail log file integrity validation uses cryptographic hashes to provide non-repudiation and a verifiable audit trail. This combination covers data management, metadata attribution, and high-standard security compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 44
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