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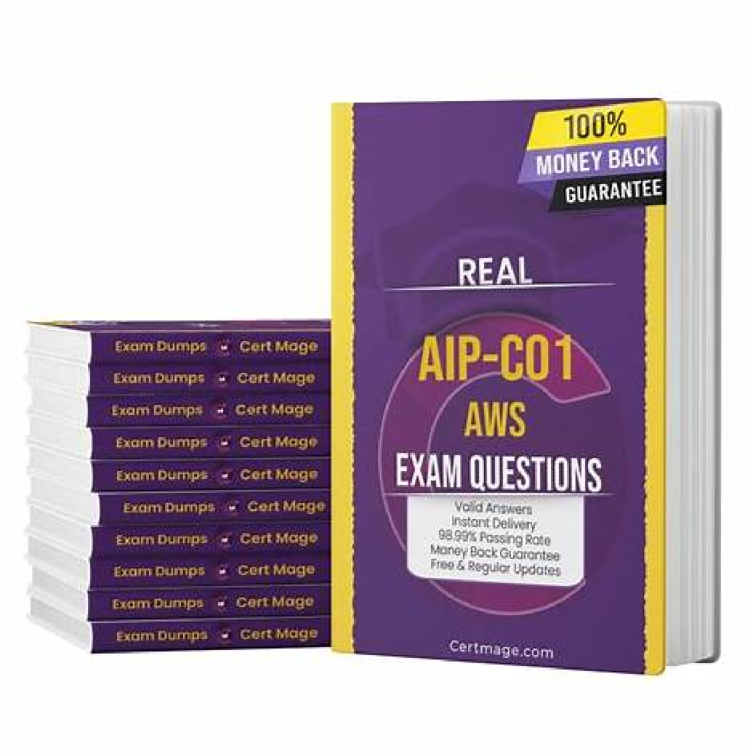

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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
A financial services company wants to develop an Amazon Bedrock application that gives analysts the ability to query quarterly earnings reports and financial statements. The financial documents are typically 5-100 pages long and contain both tabular data and text. The application must provide contextually accurate responses that preserve the relationship between financial metrics and their explanatory text. To support accurate and scalable retrieval, the application must incorporate document segmentation and context management strategies.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use a direct model invocation approach that uses Anthropic Claude to process each financial document as a single input. Use fine-tuned prompts that instruct the model to parse tables and text separately.
- B. Use Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases to create a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application that retrieves relevant information from contextually chunked sections of financial documents. Segment documents based on their structural layout. Include citations that reference the original source materials.
- C. Create one specialized Amazon Bedrock application that is optimized for structured data. Create a second application that is optimized for unstructured data. Configure each application to use a tailored chunking strategy that is suited to the application's content type. Implement logic to link queries to the appropriate sources.
- D. Deploy an Amazon Bedrock agent that has an action group that calls custom AWS Lambda functions to analyze financial documents. Configure the Lambda functions to perform fixed-size chunking when a user submits a query about financial metrics.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B best satisfies the requirements because it directly applies Retrieval Augmented Generation principles using managed Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases, which are designed to handle large, complex documents while preserving contextual relationships. Financial reports often interleave tables with explanatory narrative, and accurate analysis depends on keeping those elements logically connected. By segmenting documents based on their structural layout-for example, sections, subsections, tables, and surrounding commentary-the knowledge base can retrieve semantically relevant chunks that maintain this relationship during inference.
Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases support contextual chunking strategies that go beyond simple fixed-size segmentation. This is critical for financial documents, where a metric in a table may be explained in adjacent paragraphs or footnotes. Context-aware chunking ensures that retrieved content includes both the numeric data and its interpretation, enabling the foundation model to generate accurate, grounded responses. Including citations further improves analyst trust and auditability by allowing users to trace answers back to specific source sections, which is a common requirement in financial environments.
Scalability is another key requirement. Knowledge Bases manage embedding generation, indexing, and retrieval orchestration as a

managed service, which allows the solution to scale across large document collections without requiring custom infrastructure or model hosting. This approach also supports efficient updates as new quarterly reports are added, ensuring the retrieval layer remains current.
Option A does not scale well because processing entire 5-100 page documents in a single prompt increases token usage, latency, and cost while risking context truncation. Option C relies on fixed-size chunking triggered at query time, which often breaks semantic relationships in structured financial content. Option D introduces unnecessary architectural complexity by splitting structured and unstructured data into separate applications, increasing operational overhead without providing better contextual retrieval than a unified RAG approach.

NEW QUESTION # 20
A company developed a multimodal content analysis application by using Amazon Bedrock. The application routes different content types (text, images, and code) to specialized foundation models (FMs).
The application needs to handle multiple types of routing decisions. Simple routing based on file extension must have minimal latency. Complex routing based on content semantics requires analysis before FM selection. The application must provide detailed history and support fallback options when primary FMs fail.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon SQS with different SQS queues for each content type. Configure AWS Lambda consumers that analyze content and invoke appropriate FMs based on message attributes by using Amazon Bedrock with an AWS SDK.
- B. Configure AWS Lambda functions that call Amazon Bedrock FMs for all routing logic. Use conditional statements to determine the appropriate FM based on content type and semantics.
- C. Create a hybrid solution. Handle simple routing based on file extensions in application code. Handle complex content-based routing by using an AWS Step Functions state machine with JSONata for content analysis and the InvokeModel API for specialized FMs.
- D. Deploy separate AWS Step Functions workflows for each content type with routing logic in AWS Lambda functions. Use Amazon EventBridge to coordinate between workflows when fallback to alternate FMs is required.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the most appropriate solution because it directly aligns with AWS-recommended architectural patterns for building scalable, observable, and resilient generative AI applications on Amazon Bedrock. The requirements clearly distinguish between simple and complex routing decisions, and this option addresses both in an optimal way.
Simple routing based on file extension is latency sensitive. Handling this logic directly in the application code avoids unnecessary orchestration, state transitions, and service calls. This approach ensures that straightforward requests, such as routing images to vision-capable foundation models or text files to language models, are processed with minimal overhead and maximum performance.
For complex routing based on content semantics, AWS Step Functions is specifically designed for multi-step workflows that require analysis, branching logic, and error handling. Semantic routing often requires inspecting meaning, intent, or structure before selecting the appropriate foundation model. Step Functions enables this by orchestrating analysis steps and applying conditional logic to determine the correct model to invoke using the Amazon Bedrock InvokeModel API.
A key requirement is detailed execution history. Step Functions provides built-in execution tracing, including state inputs, outputs, and error details, which is essential for auditing, debugging, and compliance.
Additionally, Step Functions supports native retry and catch mechanisms, allowing the workflow to automatically fall back to alternate foundation models if a primary model invocation fails. This directly satisfies the fallback requirement without introducing excessive custom code.
The other options lack one or more critical capabilities. Lambda-only logic lacks deep observability and structured fallback handling, SQS introduces additional latency and limited workflow visibility, and multiple coordinated workflows increase architectural complexity without added benefit.

NEW QUESTION # 21
A publishing company is developing a chat assistant that uses a containerized large language model (LLM) that runs on Amazon SageMaker AI. The architecture consists of an Amazon API Gateway REST API that routes user requests to an AWS Lambda function. The Lambda function invokes a SageMaker AI real-time endpoint that hosts the LLM.
Users report uneven response times. Analytics show that a high number of chats are abandoned after 2 seconds of waiting for the first token. The company wants a solution to ensure that p95 latency is under 800 ms for interactive requests to the chat assistant.
Which combination of solutions will meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Switch to a multi-model endpoint. Use lazy loading without request batching.

- B. Switch to Amazon SageMaker Asynchronous Inference for all requests. Store requests in an Amazon S3 bucket. Set the minimum number of instances to 0.
- C. Set the minimum number of instances to greater than 0. Enable response streaming.
- D. Select a larger GPU instance type for the SageMaker AI endpoint. Set the minimum number of instances to 0. Continue to perform per-request processing. Lazily load model weights on the first request.
- E. Enable model preload upon container startup. Implement dynamic batching to process multiple user requests together in a single inference pass.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and D because they directly reduce time-to-first-token and stabilize p95 latency for interactive, real-time chat workloads hosted on Amazon SageMaker AI real-time endpoints.
Option D addresses the biggest driver of uneven latency: cold starts and scale-to-zero behavior. By setting the minimum number of instances to greater than 0, the endpoint always has warm capacity and loaded runtime resources, eliminating the first-request penalty that causes users to wait multiple seconds. Enabling response streaming improves perceived latency by returning the first tokens as soon as they are generated rather than waiting for the complete response. This directly targets the abandonment problem described (users leaving after waiting for the first token).
Option A further improves p95 latency and throughput by removing model loading overhead during inference and improving GPU utilization. Preloading model weights during container startup ensures the model is ready before traffic arrives and avoids unpredictable on-demand weight loading. Dynamic batching increases efficiency by grouping compatible requests into a single inference pass, reducing per-request overhead and improving GPU saturation. When tuned properly for interactive workloads, batching can reduce tail latency while preserving responsiveness by enforcing small batch windows.
Option B makes latency worse because setting minimum instances to 0 and lazily loading weights guarantees cold-start delays and unpredictable first-token performance. Option C similarly increases cold-start behavior through lazy loading and offers no batching benefits. Option E is designed for non-interactive workloads and introduces queueing and storage latency, which conflicts with the 800 ms p95 requirement for interactive chat.
Therefore, A and D are the best combination to achieve consistently low p95 latency and fast first-token streaming for a SageMaker-hosted chat assistant.

NEW QUESTION # 22
A company is building a serverless application that uses AWS Lambda functions to help students around the world summarize notes. The application uses Anthropic Claude through Amazon Bedrock. The company observes that most of the traffic occurs during evenings in each time zone. Users report experiencing throttling errors during peak usage times in their time zones.
The company needs to resolve the throttling issues by ensuring continuous operation of the application. The solution must maintain application performance quality and must not require a fixed hourly cost during low traffic periods.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics to monitor model errors. Set provisioned throughput to a value that is safely higher than the peak traffic observed.
- B. Create custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics to monitor model errors. Set up a failover mechanism to redirect invocations to a backup AWS Region when the errors exceed a specified threshold.
- C. Enable invocation logging in Amazon Bedrock. Monitor InvocationLatency, InvocationClientErrors, and InvocationServerErrors metrics. Distribute traffic across multiple versions of the same model.
- D. Enable invocation logging in Amazon Bedrock. Monitor key metrics such as Invocations, InputTokenCount, OutputTokenCount, and InvocationThrottles. Distribute traffic across cross-Region inference endpoints.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C is the correct solution because it resolves throttling while preserving performance and avoiding fixed costs during low-traffic periods. Amazon Bedrock supports on-demand inference with usage-based pricing, making it well suited for applications with time-zone-dependent traffic spikes.
Throttling during peak hours typically occurs when inference requests exceed available regional capacity.
Cross-Region inference allows Amazon Bedrock to automatically distribute requests across multiple AWS Regions, reducing contention and preventing throttling without requiring reserved or provisioned capacity.
This approach ensures continuous operation while maintaining low latency for users in different geographic locations.
Invocation logging and native metrics such as InvocationThrottles, InputTokenCount, and OutputTokenCount provide visibility into usage patterns and capacity constraints. Monitoring these metrics enables teams to validate that traffic distribution is working as intended and that performance remains consistent during peak periods.

Option A introduces fixed hourly costs by relying on provisioned throughput, which directly violates the requirement to avoid unnecessary spend during low-traffic periods. Option B introduces regional failover complexity and reactive behavior instead of proactive load distribution. Option D does not address the root cause of throttling, as distributing traffic across model versions within the same Region does not increase available capacity.
Therefore, Option C best aligns with AWS Generative AI best practices for scalable, cost-efficient, global serverless applications.

NEW QUESTION # 23
A company uses AWS Lake Formation to set up a data lake that contains databases and tables for multiple business units across multiple AWS Regions. The company wants to use a foundation model (FM) through Amazon Bedrock to perform fraud detection. The FM must ingest sensitive financial data from the data lake.
The data includes some customer personally identifiable information (PII).
The company must design an access control solution that prevents PII from appearing in a production environment. The FM must access only authorized data subsets that have PII redacted from specific data columns. The company must capture audit trails for all data access.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the FM to request temporary credentials from AWS Security Token Service. Access the data by using presigned S3 URLs that are generated by an API that applies business unit and Regional filters. Use AWS CloudTrail to collect comprehensive audit trails of data access.
- B. Use direct IAM principal grants on specific databases and tables in Lake Formation. Create a custom application layer that logs access requests and further filters sensitive columns before sending data to the FM.
- C. Configure the FM to authenticate by using AWS Identity and Access Management roles and Lake Formation permissions based on LF-Tag expressions. Define business units and Regions as LF-Tags that are assigned to databases and tables. Use AWS CloudTrail to collect comprehensive audit trails of data access.
- D. Create a separate dataset in a separate Amazon S3 bucket for each business unit and Region combination. Configure S3 bucket policies to control access based on IAM roles that are assigned to FM training instances. Use S3 access logs to track data access.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the correct solution because it uses native AWS governance, access control, and auditing capabilities to protect PII while enabling controlled FM access to authorized data subsets. AWS Lake Formation is designed specifically to manage fine-grained permissions for data lakes, including column-level access control, which is critical when handling sensitive financial and PII data.
LF-Tags allow data administrators to define scalable, attribute-based access control policies. By tagging databases, tables, and columns with business unit and Region metadata, the company can enforce policies that ensure the foundation model only accesses approved datasets with PII-redacted columns. This eliminates the risk of sensitive data leaking into production inference workflows.
IAM role-based authentication ensures that the FM accesses data using least-privilege credentials. This integrates cleanly with Amazon Bedrock, which supports IAM-based authorization for service-to-service access. AWS CloudTrail provides immutable audit logs for all access attempts, satisfying compliance and regulatory requirements.
Option A introduces unnecessary data duplication and weak governance controls. Option C relies on custom application logic, increasing operational risk and complexity. Option D bypasses Lake Formation's fine- grained controls and relies on presigned URLs, which reduces governance visibility and control.
Therefore, Option B best meets the requirements for security, compliance, scalability, and auditability when integrating Amazon Bedrock with a Lake Formation-governed data lake.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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