信頼的なAIP-C01試験問題集試験-試験の準備方法-高品質なAIP-C01試験

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>> AIP-C01試験問題集 <<

信頼的なAIP-C01試験ツールの保証購入の安全性-AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional

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Amazon AIP-C01 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• AI の安全性、セキュリティ、ガバナンス: このドメインでは、入出力の安全性管理、データ セキュリティとプライバシーの保護、コンプライアンス メカニズム、透明性と公平性を含む責任ある AI の原則について説明します。
トピック 2	• 実装と統合: このドメインは、エージェント AI システムの構築、基盤モデルのデプロイ、GenAI とエンタープライズシステムの統合、FM API の実装、AWS ツールを使用したアプリケーションの開発に重点を置いています。
トピック 3	• テスト、検証、トラブルシューティング: このドメインでは、基礎モデル出力の評価、品質保証プロセスの実装、プロンプト、統合、検索システムなどの GenAI 固有の問題のトラブルシューティングについて説明します。

トピック 4	• 基盤モデルの統合、データ管理、コンプライアンス: このドメインでは、GenAI アーキテクチャの設計、基盤モデルの選択と構成、データ パイプラインとベクトル ストアの構築、取得メカニズムの実装、迅速なエンジニアリング ガバナンスの確立について説明します。
トピック 5	• GenAI アプリケーションの運用効率と最適化: この領域には、コスト最適化戦略、レイテンシとスループットのパフォーマンス チューニング、GenAI アプリケーション向けの包括的な監視システムの実装が含まれます。

Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional 認定 AIP-C01 試験問題 (Q59-Q64):

質問 # 59
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 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

正解：B

解説：
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.

質問 # 60
A company has a customer service application that uses Amazon Bedrock to generate personalized responses to customer inquiries.

The company needs to establish a quality assurance process to evaluate prompt effectiveness and model configurations across updates. The process must automatically compare outputs from multiple prompt templates, detect response quality issues, provide quantitative metrics, and allow human reviewers to give feedback on responses. The process must prevent configurations that do not meet a predefined quality threshold from being deployed.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Lambda functions to create an automated testing framework that samples production traffic and routes duplicate requests to the updated model version. Use Amazon Comprehend sentiment analysis to compare results. Block deployment if sentiment scores decrease.
- B. Create an AWS Lambda function that sends sample customer inquiries to multiple Amazon Bedrock model configurations and stores responses in Amazon S3. Use Amazon QuickSight to visualize response patterns. Manually review outputs daily. Use AWS CodePipeline to deploy configurations that meet the quality threshold.
- C. Set up Amazon CloudWatch alarms to monitor response latency and error rates from Amazon Bedrock. Use Amazon EventBridge rules to notify teams when thresholds are exceeded. Configure a manual approval workflow in AWS Systems Manager.
- D. Use Amazon Bedrock evaluation jobs to compare model outputs by using custom prompt datasets. Configure AWS CodePipeline to run the evaluation jobs when prompt templates change. Configure CodePipeline to deploy only configurations that exceed the predefined quality threshold.

正解：D

解説：
Option B is the correct solution because Amazon Bedrock evaluation jobs are purpose-built to assess prompt effectiveness, model behavior, and response quality in a repeatable and automated manner. Evaluation jobs support both quantitative metrics and LLM-based judgment, making them suitable for detecting subtle response quality regressions that simple sentiment or latency metrics cannot capture.
By using custom prompt datasets, the company can consistently test multiple prompt templates and model configurations against the same inputs. This enables accurate comparison across updates and eliminates variability introduced by live traffic sampling. Amazon Bedrock evaluation jobs also support structured scoring outputs, which can be used to enforce objective quality thresholds.
Integrating evaluation jobs directly into AWS CodePipeline ensures that quality checks are automatically triggered whenever prompt templates or configurations change. This creates a gated deployment workflow in which only configurations that meet or exceed the predefined quality threshold are promoted. This directly satisfies the requirement to prevent low-quality configurations from being deployed.
Human reviewers can be incorporated by reviewing evaluation results and scores produced by the jobs, enabling informed feedback without manual data collection. Option A and D rely on custom frameworks and indirect quality signals, increasing complexity and reducing reliability. Option C focuses on operational health rather than response quality.
Therefore, Option B provides the most robust, scalable, and AWS-aligned quality assurance process for Amazon Bedrock-based applications.

質問 # 61
Example Corp provides a personalized video generation service that millions of enterprise customers use.
Customers generate marketing videos by submitting prompts to the company's proprietary generative AI (GenAI) model. To improve output relevance and personalization, Example Corp wants to enhance the prompts by using customer-specific context such as product preferences, customer attributes, and business history.
The customers have strict data governance requirements. The customers must retain full ownership and control over their own data. The customers do not require real-time access. However, semantic accuracy must be high and retrieval latency must remain low to support customer experience use cases.
Example Corp wants to minimize architectural complexity in its integration pattern. Example Corp does not want to deploy and manage services in each customer's environment unless necessary.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use federated search with Model Context Protocol (MCP) by deploying real-time MCP servers for each customer. Retrieve data in real time during prompt generation.
- B. Ensure that each customer configures an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base. Allow cross-account querying so Example Corp can retrieve structured data for prompt augmentation.
- C. Configure Amazon Kendra to crawl customer data sources. Share the resulting indexes across accounts so Example Corp can query each customer's Amazon Kendra index to retrieve augmentation data.
- D. Ensure that each customer sets up an Amazon Q Business index that includes the customer's internal data. Ensure that each customer designates Example Corp as a data accessor to allow Example Corp to retrieve relevant content by using a secure API to enrich prompts at runtime.

正解：D

解説：
Option A is the correct solution because Amazon Q Business is explicitly designed to provide secure, governed access to enterprise data while preserving customer ownership and control. Each customer maintains their own Amazon Q Business index, which ensures that data never leaves the customer's control boundary unless explicitly shared through approved access mechanisms.
By designating Example Corp as a data accessor, customers can allow controlled, auditable access to their indexed content through secure APIs. This model satisfies strict data governance requirements, including data ownership, access transparency, and revocation capability. Customers do not need to expose raw data or deploy infrastructure in Example Corp's environment.
Amazon Q Business provides high semantic accuracy through managed indexing, ranking, and retrieval optimizations. Because real-time access is not required, this approach avoids the complexity and latency challenges of live federated retrieval while still delivering fast query performance suitable for customer experience use cases.
Option B introduces unnecessary operational complexity by requiring real-time MCP servers per customer.
Option C requires customers to manage Amazon Bedrock knowledge bases and enable cross-account access, which increases integration complexity and governance risk. Option D requires shared Amazon Kendra indexes across accounts, which complicates access control and data ownership boundaries.
Therefore, Option A provides the cleanest, lowest-overhead architecture that meets data governance, accuracy, performance, and scalability requirements while minimizing operational burden for both Example Corp and its customers.

質問 # 62
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. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

正解：B

解説：
Option A is the correct solution because it provides proactive, model-aware token management with fine- grained visibility and alerting, which is required for regulated financial workloads. Amazon Bedrock currently exposes token usage metrics after invocation, but it does not natively enforce proactive, model-specific token limits across multiple applications or business units.
By implementing model-specific tokenizers in AWS Lambda, the company can estimate input and output token usage before sending requests to Amazon Bedrock. This enables early detection of requests that are approaching or exceeding model limits and allows the application to block, truncate, or reroute requests proactively rather than reacting to failures.
Publishing token usage metrics to Amazon CloudWatch enables real-time monitoring and alerting at scale, easily supporting more than 5,000 requests per minute. Storing detailed token usage data in Amazon DynamoDB allows the company to attribute usage and costs to specific applications, teams, or business units-an essential requirement for regulatory reporting and internal chargeback.
Option B is incorrect because Amazon Bedrock Guardrails do not currently provide token quota enforcement or proactive token alerts. Option C is reactive and only analyzes failures after they occur. Option D throttles requests but cannot enforce token-based limits or provide per-model cost attribution.
Therefore, Option A best satisfies proactive alerting, scalability, compliance reporting, and cost allocation requirements with acceptable operational effort.

質問 # 63

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. Enable invocation logging in Amazon Bedrock. Monitor key metrics such as Invocations, InputTokenCount, OutputTokenCount, and InvocationThrottles. Distribute traffic across cross-Region inference endpoints.
- 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. Create custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics to monitor model errors. Set provisioned throughput to a value that is safely higher than the peak traffic observed.
- D. Enable invocation logging in Amazon Bedrock. Monitor InvocationLatency, InvocationClientErrors, and InvocationServerErrors metrics. Distribute traffic across multiple versions of the same model.

正解：A

解説：
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.

質問 # 64
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