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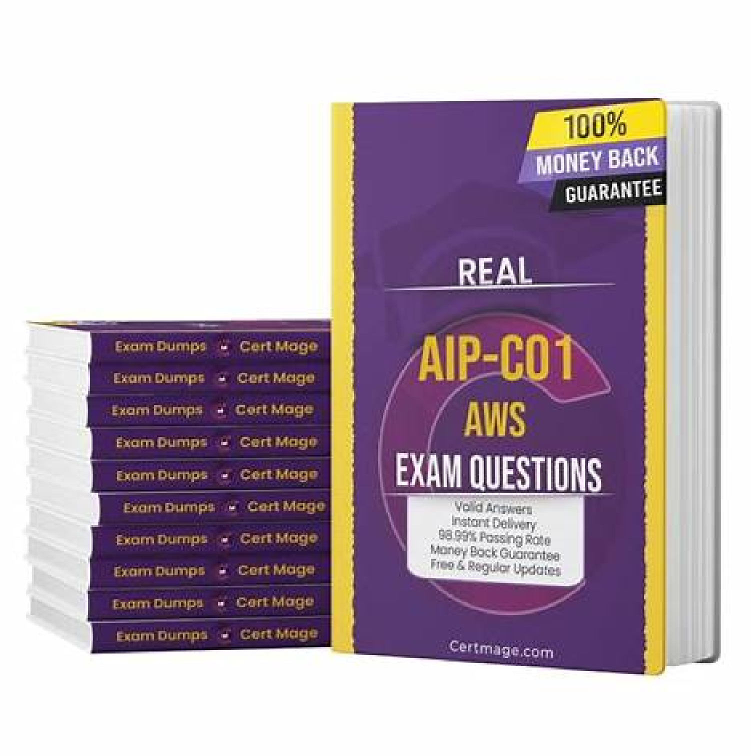

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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 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.

Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
A healthcare company is using Amazon Bedrock to build a system to help practitioners make clinical decisions. The system must provide treatment recommendations to physicians based only on approved medical documentation and must cite specific sources. The system must not hallucinate or produce factually incorrect information.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Bedrock and Amazon Comprehend Medical to extract medical entities. Implement verification logic against a medical terminology database.
- B. Deploy an Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Base and connect it to approved clinical source documents.
  Use the Amazon Bedrock RetrieveAndGenerate API to return citations from the knowledge base.
- C. Use an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base with Retrieve API calls and InvokeModel API calls to retrieve approved clinical source documents. Implement verification logic to compare against retrieved sources and to cite sources.
- D. Integrate Amazon Bedrock with Amazon Kendra to retrieve approved documents. Implement custom post-processing to compare generated responses against source documents and to include citations.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B is the correct solution because Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases with the RetrieveAndGenerate API provide a fully managed Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) capability that directly addresses grounding, citation, and hallucination prevention with the least operational overhead.
Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases automatically manage document ingestion, chunking, embedding, retrieval, and ranking from approved data sources. When used with the RetrieveAndGenerate API, the model is constrained to generate responses only from retrieved, approved clinical documentation, significantly reducing the risk of hallucinations or unsupported claims. The API also returns explicit source citations, which satisfies regulatory and clinical transparency requirements without requiring custom comparison or validation logic.
This approach aligns with AWS best practices for healthcare GenAI workloads, where correctness and traceability are critical. Because retrieval and generation are tightly integrated, the system avoids multi-step orchestration, custom verification pipelines, or additional compute layers that would increase latency and maintenance burden.
Option A introduces Amazon Kendra and custom post-processing logic, increasing operational complexity.
Option C focuses on entity extraction rather than controlled knowledge grounding and does not guarantee citation or hallucination prevention. Option D requires manual orchestration between retrieval and generation and custom verification logic, which increases development and maintenance effort.
Therefore, Option B delivers accurate, grounded, and cited clinical recommendations with minimal infrastructure and operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 38
A company wants to select a new FM for its AI assistant. A GenAI developer needs to generate evaluation reports to help a data

scientist assess the quality and safety of various foundation models FMs. The data scientist provides the GenAI developer with sample prompts for evaluation. The GenAI developer wants to use Amazon Bedrock to automate report generation and evaluation. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Combine the sample prompts into a single JSON document. Create an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base from the document. Create an Amazon Bedrock evaluation job that uses the retrieval and response generation evaluation type. Specify an Amazon S3 bucket as the output. Run an evaluation job for each FM.
- B. Combine the sample prompts into a single JSONL document. Store the document in an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an Amazon Bedrock evaluation job that uses a judge model. Specify the S3 location as input and a different S3 location as output. Run an evaluation job for each FM and select the FM as the generator.
- C. Combine the sample prompts into a single JSONL document. Store the document in an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an Amazon Bedrock evaluation job that uses a judge model. Specify the S3 location as input and Amazon QuickSight as output. Run an evaluation job for each FM and select the FM as the evaluator.
- D. Combine the sample prompts into a single JSON document. Create an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base with the document. Write a prompt that asks the FM to generate a response to each sample prompt.
  Use the RetrieveAndGenerate API to generate a report for each model.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B is correct because it uses the managed evaluation capability in Amazon Bedrock that is intended specifically for comparing foundation models using a consistent prompt set and producing structured results with minimal custom tooling. In a Bedrock evaluation workflow, you provide an input dataset of prompts, typically in JSON Lines format so each line represents one evaluation record. Storing the JSONL file in Amazon S3 allows Bedrock to read the dataset at scale and write standardized evaluation outputs back to S3 for downstream analysis, sharing, and retention.
The key requirement is to assess both quality and safety across multiple models. A Bedrock evaluation job can use a judge model to score the generated outputs against defined criteria. This approach supports repeatable, apples-to-apples comparisons because the same judge model and scoring rubric can be applied to every candidate foundation model. The candidate models are configured as generators, meaning each evaluation job run uses one selected FM to produce answers for the same prompt set, and the judge model evaluates those answers. That matches the requirement to generate evaluation reports that help a data scientist select the best FM.
Option A does not use Bedrock evaluation jobs, and a knowledge base plus RetrieveAndGenerate is a RAG pattern, not an evaluation framework. It would produce responses but not standardized scoring and reporting suitable for model selection. Option C is incorrect because Bedrock evaluation outputs are delivered to S3, not directly to a BI destination, and selecting the candidate FM as the evaluator conflicts with the intended pattern of using a stable judge model. Option D misuses knowledge bases and retrieval evaluation types when the requirement is prompt-based model assessment rather than evaluating retrieval quality.

NEW QUESTION # 39
An ecommerce company is using Amazon Bedrock to build a generative AI (GenAI) application. The application uses AWS Step Functions to orchestrate a multi-agent workflow to produce detailed product descriptions. The workflow consists of three sequential states: a description generator, a technical specifications validator, and a brand voice consistency checker. Each state produces intermediate reasoning traces and outputs that are passed to the next state. The application uses an Amazon S3 bucket for process storage and to store outputs.
During testing, the company discovers that outputs between Step Functions states frequently exceed the 256 KB quota and cause workflow failures. A GenAI Developer needs to revise the application architecture to efficiently handle the Step Functions 256 KB quota and maintain workflow observability. The revised architecture must preserve the existing multi-agent reasoning and acting (ReAct) pattern.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Store intermediate outputs in Amazon DynamoDB. Pass only references between states. Create a Map state that retrieves the complete data from DynamoDB when required for each agent's processing step.
- B. Use AWS Lambda functions to compress outputs to less than 256 KB before each agent state.
  Configure each agent task to decompress outputs before processing and to compress results before passing them to the next state.
- C. Configure an Amazon Bedrock integration to use the S3 bucket URI in the input parameters for large outputs. Use the ResultPath and ResultSelector fields to route S3 references between the agent steps while maintaining the sequential validation workflow.
- D. Configure a separate Step Functions state machine to handle each agent's processing. Use Amazon EventBridge to coordinate the execution flow between state machines. Use S3 references for the outputs as event data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the best solution because it directly addresses the Step Functions 256 KB state payload quota by externalizing large intermediate artifacts to Amazon S3 and passing only lightweight references (URIs/keys) between states. This is a standard AWS pattern for workflows that produce large intermediate results, and it avoids introducing additional databases, compression logic, or cross-state-machine coordination that increases operational overhead.
In a multi-agent ReAct workflow, intermediate reasoning traces can be verbose and grow quickly as each agent produces chain-of-thought style artifacts, structured outputs, and supporting evidence. Step Functions is designed to orchestrate state transitions and pass JSON payloads, but large payloads should be stored outside the state machine and referenced by pointer values. Using Amazon S3 for intermediate outputs is operationally efficient because the application already uses S3 for storage, and S3 provides durable, low-cost storage with simple access patterns.
ResultPath and ResultSelector allow each state to store or reshape results so that only the required reference fields (such as s3Uri, object key, metadata, trace IDs) are forwarded to subsequent states. This preserves observability because the workflow can still log trace references, correlate steps with S3 objects, and store structured metadata for debugging. It also preserves the sequential validation design, keeping the existing ReAct pattern intact while preventing failures due to oversized payloads.
Option A adds additional services and read/write patterns that increase operational complexity. Option C introduces custom compression/decompression logic that is fragile, adds latency, and complicates troubleshooting. Option D increases orchestration overhead by splitting workflows and coordinating with events, which makes debugging harder and increases failure modes.
Therefore, Option B meets the payload limit requirement while keeping the architecture simple and observable.

NEW QUESTION # 40
A company is building an AI advisory application by using Amazon Bedrock. The application will provide recommendations to customers. The company needs the application to explain its reasoning process and cite specific sources for data. The application must retrieve information from company data sources and show step- by-step reasoning for recommendations. The application must also link data claims to source documents and maintain response latency under 3 seconds.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Bedrock with Anthropic Claude models and chain-of-thought reasoning. Configure custom retrieval tracking with the Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases API. Use Amazon CloudWatch to monitor response latency metrics.
- B. Use Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases with source attribution enabled. Use the Anthropic Claude Messages API with RAG to set high-relevance thresholds for source documents. Store reasoning and citations in Amazon S3 for auditing purposes.
- C. Configure Amazon SageMaker AI with a custom Anthropic Claude model. Use the model's reasoning parameter and AWS Lambda to process responses. Add source citations from a separate Amazon RDS database.
- D. Use Amazon Bedrock with Anthropic Claude models and extended thinking. Configure a 4,000-token thinking budget. Store reasoning traces and citations in Amazon DynamoDB for auditing purposes.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A is the best solution because it natively delivers retrieval grounding, source attribution, and low operational overhead through Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases. The key requirements are: retrieve from company data sources, cite sources, link claims to source documents, and keep latency under 3 seconds.
Knowledge Bases are a managed RAG capability that handles document ingestion, chunking, embeddings, retrieval, and assembly of context for model generation. This eliminates the need to build and maintain custom retrieval infrastructure.
Source attribution is crucial: the application must "link data claims to source documents." When source attribution is enabled, the RAG pipeline can return references to the underlying documents and segments used for generation. This enables traceable citations that can be surfaced to end users and used for internal auditing.
Using the Anthropic Claude Messages API (or equivalent conversational interface) with RAG allows the application to generate recommendations grounded in retrieved context while keeping responses conversational. Setting relevance thresholds helps reduce noisy retrieval, which supports both accuracy and latency targets by limiting the context passed to the model.
Storing reasoning and citations in Amazon S3 supports audit and retention needs with minimal operational burden. While the prompt may request step-by-step reasoning, AWS best practice is to produce user-facing explanations that are faithful and attributable without exposing internal reasoning traces unnecessarily. With source-grounded outputs, the system can provide concise rationale tied to citations while maintaining fast response times.
Option B emphasizes extended thinking, which increases latency and does not ensure source linkage. Option C adds significant operational overhead through custom model hosting and separate citation systems. Option D requires more custom tracking work than A while not improving retrieval attribution beyond what Knowledge Bases already provide.
Therefore, Option A best meets the requirements with the least operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 41
A company provides a service that helps users from around the world discover new restaurants. The service has 50 million monthly active users. The company wants to implement a semantic search solution across a database that contains 20 million restaurants and 200 million reviews. The company currently stores the data in PostgreSQL.
The solution must support complex natural language queries and return results for at least 95% of queries within 500 ms. The solution must maintain data freshness for restaurant details that update hourly. The solution must also scale cost-effectively during peak usage periods.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Migrate the restaurant data to Amazon OpenSearch Service. Use a foundation model (FM) in Amazon Bedrock to generate vector embeddings from restaurant descriptions, reviews, and menu items. When users submit natural language queries, convert the queries to embeddings by using the same FM.
Perform k-nearest neighbors (k-NN) searches to find semantically similar results.
- B. Migrate the restaurant data to Amazon OpenSearch Service. Implement keyword-based search rules that use custom analyzers and relevance tuning to find restaurants based on attributes such as cuisine type, features, and location. Create Amazon API Gateway HTTP API endpoints to transform user queries into structured search parameters.
- C. Migrate restaurant data to an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base by using a custom ingestion pipeline.Configure the knowledge base to automatically generate embeddings from restaurant information. Use the Amazon Bedrock Retrieve API with built-in vector search capabilities to query the knowledge base directly by using natural language input.
- D. Keep the restaurant data in PostgreSQL and implement a pgvector extension. Use a foundation model (FM) in Amazon Bedrock to generate vector embeddings from restaurant data. Store the vector embeddings directly in PostgreSQL. Create an AWS Lambda function to convert natural language queries to vector representations by using the same FM. Configure the Lambda function to perform similarity searches within the database.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option B best satisfies the requirements while minimizing development effort by combining managed semantic search capabilities with fully managed foundation models. AWS Generative AI guidance describes semantic search as a vector-based retrieval pattern where both documents and user queries are embedded into a shared vector space. Similarity search (such as k-nearest neighbors) then retrieves results based on meaning rather than exact keywords.
Amazon OpenSearch Service natively supports vector indexing and k-NN search at scale. This makes it well suited for large datasets such as 20 million restaurants and 200 million reviews while still achieving sub- second latency for the majority of queries. Because OpenSearch is a distributed, managed service, it automatically scales during peak traffic periods and provides cost-effective performance compared with building and tuning custom vector search pipelines on relational databases.
Using Amazon Bedrock to generate embeddings significantly reduces development complexity. AWS manages the foundation models, eliminates the need for custom model hosting, and ensures consistency by using the same FM for both document embeddings and query embeddings. This aligns directly with AWS- recommended semantic search architectures and removes the need for model lifecycle management.
Hourly updates to restaurant data can be handled efficiently through incremental re-indexing in OpenSearch without disrupting query performance. This approach cleanly separates transactional data storage from search workloads, which is a best practice in AWS architectures.
Option A does not meet the semantic search requirement because keyword-based search cannot reliably interpret complex natural language intent. Option C introduces scalability and performance risks by running large-scale vector similarity searches inside PostgreSQL, which increases operational complexity. Option D adds unnecessary ingestion and abstraction layers intended for retrieval-augmented generation, not high- throughput semantic search.
Therefore, Option B provides the optimal balance of performance, scalability, data freshness, and minimal development effort using AWS Generative AI services.

NEW QUESTION # 42
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