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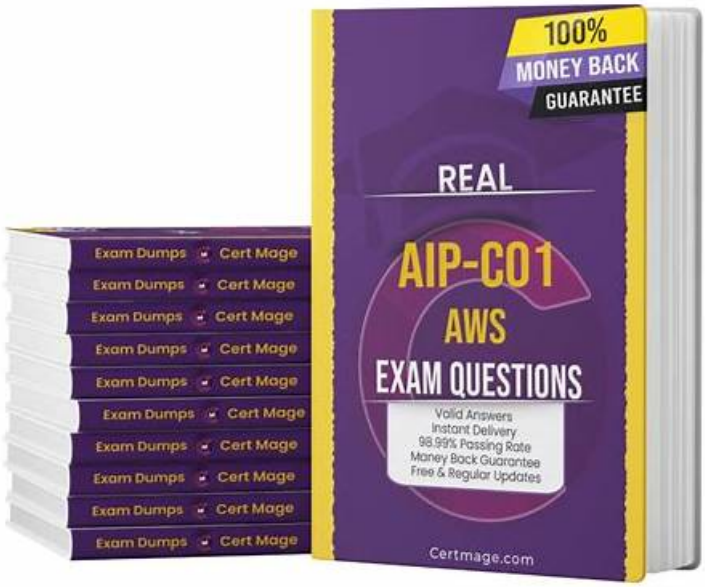

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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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	• 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	• 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 (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
A healthcare company uses Amazon Bedrock to deploy an application that generates summaries of clinical documents. The application experiences inconsistent response quality with occasional factual hallucinations.
Monthly costs exceed the company's projections by 40%. A GenAI developer must implement a near real- time monitoring solution to detect hallucinations, identify abnormal token consumption, and provide early warnings of cost anomalies. The solution must require minimal custom development work and maintenance overhead.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudTrail to log all Amazon Bedrock API calls. Create a custom dashboard in Amazon QuickSight to visualize token usage patterns. Use Amazon SageMaker Model Monitor to detect quality drift in generated summaries.
- B. Run Amazon Bedrock evaluation jobs that use LLM-based judgments to detect hallucinations.
  Configure Amazon CloudWatch to track token usage. Create an AWS Lambda function to process CloudWatch metrics.
  Configure the Lambda function to send usage pattern notifications.
- C. Configure Amazon Bedrock to store model invocation logs in an Amazon S3 bucket. Enable text output logging. Configure Amazon Bedrock guardrails to run contextual grounding checks to detect hallucinations. Create Amazon CloudWatch anomaly detection alarms for token usage metrics.
- D. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms to monitor InputTokenCount and OutputTokenCount metrics to detect anomalies. Store model invocation logs in an Amazon S3 bucket. Use AWS Glue and Amazon Athena to identify potential hallucinations.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the correct solution because it provides near real-time monitoring, hallucination detection, and cost anomaly awareness using built-in Amazon Bedrock and Amazon CloudWatch capabilities, with minimal custom development.
By configuring Amazon Bedrock invocation logging with text output logging, the company captures detailed prompt and response data for auditing and analysis without building custom logging pipelines. This data is stored in Amazon S3, providing durable storage for compliance and retrospective investigation.
Using Amazon Bedrock guardrails with contextual grounding checks allows the application to automatically detect hallucinations by verifying whether generated summaries are grounded in the provided clinical documents. This is the AWS-recommended approach for hallucination detection in RAG and summarization workloads and avoids the need to maintain custom evaluation models or pipelines.
Creating Amazon CloudWatch anomaly detection alarms for InputTokenCount and OutputTokenCount metrics enables automatic detection of abnormal token usage patterns that often correlate with runaway prompts, inefficient summarization, or prompt injection attempts. Anomaly detection adapts dynamically to usage trends, making it more effective than static thresholds for early cost warnings.
Option A introduces batch analytics with Glue and Athena, which is not near real time and increases operational overhead. Option B requires managing evaluation jobs and Lambda-based notification logic.
Option D focuses on infrastructure-level monitoring and offline dashboards rather than near real-time GenAI quality and cost signals.
Therefore, Option C best meets the requirements with the least operational effort and maintenance overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 32
A bank is building a generative AI (GenAI) application that uses Amazon Bedrock to assess loan applications by using scanned financial documents. The application must extract structured data from the documents. The application must redact personally identifiable information (PII) before inference. The application must use foundation models (FMs) to generate approvals. The application must route low-confidence document extraction results to human reviewers who are within the same AWS Region as the loan applicant.
The company must ensure that the application complies with strict Regional data residency and auditability requirements. The application must be able to scale to handle 25,000 applications each day and provide 99.9% availability.
Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- A. Use Amazon Kendra and Amazon OpenSearch Service to extract field-level values semantically from the uploaded documents before inference.
- B. Store uploaded documents in Amazon S3 and apply object metadata. Configure IAM policies to store original documents within the same Region as each applicant. Enable object tagging for future audits.
- C. Use AWS Lambda functions to detect and redact PII from submitted documents before inference.
  Apply Amazon Bedrock guardrails to prevent inappropriate or unauthorized content in model outputs.
  Configure Region-specific IAM roles to enforce data residency requirements and to control access to the extracted data.
- D. Use AWS Glue Data Quality to validate the structured document data. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate a review workflow that includes a prompt engineering step that transforms validated data into optimized prompts before invoking Amazon Bedrock to assess loan applications.
- E. Use Amazon SageMaker Clarify to generate fairness and bias reports based on model scoring decisions that Amazon Bedrock makes.
- F. Deploy Amazon Textract and Amazon Augmented AI within the same Region to extract relevant data from the scanned documents. Route low-confidence pages to human reviewers.

Answer: B,C,F

Explanation:
The correct combination is A, B, and D because these three options collectively satisfy the mandatory requirements for structured extraction, PII redaction before inference, regional human review, data residency, auditability, and high-scale availability with managed AWS services.
Option A is essential because Amazon Textract is the AWS-managed service designed to extract structured data from scanned documents such as forms, tables, and financial statements. Textract provides confidence scores, and Amazon Augmented AI (A2I) is purpose-built to route low-confidence extractions to human reviewers. Deploying Textract and A2I within the same Region ensures that the human review loop remains regionally constrained, meeting strict data residency requirements for applicants.
Option B satisfies the requirement to redact PII before inference by using AWS Lambda preprocessing. It also adds Amazon Bedrock guardrails to enforce safety controls on model outputs. Region-specific IAM roles ensure that only authorized principals in the correct Region can access the extracted data and invoke downstream services, strengthening residency enforcement and auditability.
Option D ensures that source documents are stored in Amazon S3 in the same Region as the applicant. Object metadata and tagging provide an auditable trail, supporting compliance reporting and traceability. S3 also provides the durability and availability needed to support 99.9% application availability as part of a well- architected pipeline.
Option C is not the correct approach for structured extraction from scans. Option E adds useful quality validation but is not strictly required to meet the stated requirements compared to A, B, and D. Option F is unrelated to the extraction/redaction/residency workflow requirements.
Therefore, A, B, and D are the best three choices to meet all stated requirements with minimal operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 33
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. 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.

- 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 in the general-purpose agent instructions.
- C. 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.
- 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: A

Explanation:
Option A best meets the requirements because it applies an AWS-aligned multi-agent pattern that cleanly separates responsibilities: a supervisor agent performs intent classification and orchestration, while specialized collaborator agents handle domain-specific tasks using the right knowledge sources. This structure is well suited for healthcare workflows where clinical questions, scheduling, and insurance processes require different policies, terminology, and data access boundaries.
The requirement for appropriate domain-specific responses is addressed by routing each user query to a department-focused collaborator agent that is grounded with its own department-specific knowledge base.
Using Retrieval Augmented Generation with the correct knowledge base improves factual alignment and reduces cross-department leakage (for example, avoiding claims content in a clinical answer). It also supports better prompt grounding and more consistent tone and constraints per department.
The requirement to isolate data maps to using separate knowledge bases per agent and enforcing access through IAM controls, ensuring that each agent can retrieve only from the authorized datasets. This is important for minimizing unintended exposure of sensitive or irrelevant departmental data and supports governance and compliance needs.
For scalability and thousands of parallel interactions, this architecture minimizes contention and bottlenecks. Each collaborator agent can scale independently because requests are distributed across multiple agents and multiple retrieval backends. Operationally, onboarding new features is also simpler: the company can add a new collaborator agent (for example, "billing disputes" or "pharmacy refills") with its own knowledge base and policies without redesigning the entire assistant.
Option B introduces unnecessary complexity with multiple supervisors and manual handoffs. Option C overloads a single agent with broad instructions and rule-based routing, which increases prompt complexity and reduces maintainability as features grow. Option D creates high operational complexity and risks inconsistent outputs when merging responses from parallel supervisors, and it weakens data isolation by using a shared knowledge base across agents.

NEW QUESTION # 34
A company is building a generative AI (GenAI) application that uses Amazon Bedrock APIs to process complex customer inquiries. During peak usage periods, the application experiences intermittent API timeouts that cause issues such as broken response chunks and delayed data delivery. The application struggles to ensure that prompts remain within token limits when handling complex customer inquiries of varying lengths.
Users have reported truncated inputs and incomplete responses. The company has also observed foundation model (FM) invocation failures.
The company needs a retry strategy that automatically handles transient service errors and prevents overwhelming Amazon Bedrock during peak usage periods. The strategy must also adapt to changing service availability and support response streaming and token-aware request handling.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Implement an adaptive retry strategy that uses exponential backoff with jitter and a circuit breaker pattern that temporarily disables retries when error rates exceed a predefined threshold. Implement a streaming response handler that monitors for chunk delivery timeouts. Configure the handler to buffer successfully received chunks and intelligently resume streaming from the last received chunk when connections are re-established.
- B. Implement a standard retry strategy that uses a 1-second fixed delay between attempts and a 3-retry maximum for all errors. Handle streaming response timeouts by restarting streams. Cap token usage for each session.
- C. Use the AWS SDK to configure a retry strategy in standard mode. Wrap Amazon Bedrock API calls in try-catch blocks that handle timeout exceptions. Return cached completions for failed streaming requests. Enforce a global token limit for all users. Add jitter-based retry logic and lightweight token trimming for each request. Resume broken streams by requesting only missing chunks from the point of failure. Maintain a small in-memory buffer of the most recent chunks.
- D. Set Amazon Bedrock client request timeouts to 30 seconds. Implement client-side load shedding.Buffer partial results and stop new requests when application performance degrades. Set static token usage caps for all requests. Configure exponential

backoff retries, dynamic chunk sizing, and context- aware token limits.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option B best meets all requirements because it combines AWS-recommended resiliency patterns for transient failures with streaming-aware handling and adaptive protection against cascading retries during peak load. When timeouts and throttling occur, naive retries can amplify traffic and worsen outages. Exponential backoff with jitter is the standard AWS best practice because it spreads retry attempts over time, reduces synchronized retry storms, and lowers the probability of repeatedly colliding with service limits.
The requirement also states the strategy must "adapt to changing service availability" and "prevent overwhelming Amazon Bedrock." A circuit breaker pattern directly addresses this by temporarily stopping or reducing retries when failure rates exceed a threshold, allowing the system to degrade gracefully instead of continually hammering the service. This is a key mechanism to prevent cascading failures during throttling events.
Because the application uses response streaming and experiences broken chunks, the retry strategy must be streaming-aware. A streaming response handler that detects chunk delivery timeouts and buffers already received chunks prevents the user from losing progress when a connection drops. Resuming from the last successfully received chunk minimizes redundant generation and reduces additional load on the model compared with restarting the entire stream. This supports better user experience and better service efficiency during intermittent failures.
Token-aware request handling is supported in this architecture because the application can apply token budgeting before invoking the model (for example, trimming or summarizing excessive context) while still preserving streaming output behavior. Option B provides the correct backbone for this by focusing on adaptive control and robust streaming recovery.
Option A is too simplistic and risks retry storms. Option C combines conflicting elements (global token limit, cached completions for streaming) and includes impractical "request only missing chunks" behavior that is not a reliable property of streamed generative output. Option D includes useful ideas (load shedding) but relies on static caps and does not provide as strong adaptive retry control as circuit breaking.
Therefore, Option B is the most correct and operationally safe strategy for peak-load Bedrock streaming workloads.

NEW QUESTION # 35
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. Enable model preload upon container startup. Implement dynamic batching to process multiple user requests together in a single inference pass.
- B. Switch to a multi-model endpoint. Use lazy loading without request batching.
- C. 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.
- D. Set the minimum number of instances to greater than 0. Enable response streaming.
- E. Switch to Amazon SageMaker Asynchronous Inference for all requests. Store requests in an Amazon S3 bucket. Set the minimum number of instances to 0.

Answer: A,D

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 # 36
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