試験の準備方法-完璧なAIF-C01問題と解答試験-認定するAIF-C01専門知識訓練

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多くのIT業界の友達によるとAmazon認証試験を準備することが多くの時間とエネルギーをかからなければなりません。もし訓練班とオンライン研修などのルートを通じないと試験に合格するのが比較的に難しい、一回に合格率非常に低いです。Fast2testはもっとも頼られるトレーニングツールで、AmazonのAIF-C01認定試験の実践テストソフトウェアを提供したり、AmazonのAIF-C01認定試験の練習問題と解答もあって、最高で最新なAmazonのAIF-C01認定試験「AWS Certified AI Practitioner」問題集も一年間に更新いたします。

Amazon AIF-C01 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Applications of Foundation Models: This domain examines how foundation models, like large language models, are used in practical applications. It is designed for those who need to understand the real-world implementation of these models, including solution architects and data engineers who work with AI technologies to solve complex problems.
トピック 2	• Security, Compliance, and Governance for AI Solutions: This domain covers the security measures, compliance requirements, and governance practices essential for managing AI solutions. It targets security professionals, compliance officers, and IT managers responsible for safeguarding AI systems, ensuring regulatory compliance, and implementing effective governance frameworks.
トピック 3	• Fundamentals of AI and ML: This domain covers the fundamental concepts of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), including core algorithms and principles. It is aimed at individuals new to AI and ML, such as entry-level data scientists and IT professionals.
トピック 4	• Guidelines for Responsible AI: This domain highlights the ethical considerations and best practices for deploying AI solutions responsibly, including ensuring fairness and transparency. It is aimed at AI practitioners, including data scientists and compliance officers, who are involved in the development and deployment of AI systems and need to adhere to ethical standards.
トピック 5	• Fundamentals of Generative AI: This domain explores the basics of generative AI, focusing on techniques for creating new content from learned patterns, including text and image generation. It targets professionals interested in understanding generative models, such as developers and researchers in AI.

>> AIF-C01問題と解答 <<

AIF-C01試験の準備方法｜実用的なAIF-C01問題と解答試験｜素敵なAWS Certified AI Practitioner専門知識訓練

Amazon AWS Certified AI Practitioner 認定 AIF-C01 試験問題 (Q223-Q228):

質問＃223
HOTSPOT
A company is training its employees on how to structure prompts for foundation models.
Select the correct prompt engineering technique from the following list for each prompt template. Each prompt engineering technique should be selected onetime. (SelectTHREE.)
* Chain-of-thought reasoning
* Few-shot learning
* Zero-shot learning

正解：

解説：
Zero-shot learning is when the model is asked to perform a task without being given any examples. The prompt simply describes the task and relies on the model's pre-trained knowledge.
(Reference: Amazon Bedrock Prompt Engineering Guide)
Few-shot learning provides a few examples (shots) in the prompt to show the model how to solve the task before asking it to complete a similar task.
(Reference: Amazon Bedrock Prompt Engineering Guide)
Chain-of-thought reasoning encourages the model to reason step by step and explain its thinking for more complex or logical tasks.
(Reference: AWS Chain-of-Thought Prompting)

質問＃224
An ecommerce company is developing a generative Al solution to create personalized product recommendations for its application users. The company wants to track how effectively the Al solution increases product sales and user engagement in the application.
Select the correct business metric from the following list for each business goal. Each business metric should be selected one time. (Select THREE.) Average order value (AOV) Click-through rate (CTR) Retention rate

正解：

解説：

質問＃225
A company wants to develop ML applications to improve business operations and efficiency.
Select the correct ML paradigm from the following list for each use case. Each ML paradigm should be selected one or more times. (Select FOUR.)
* Supervised learning
* Unsupervised learning

正解：

解説：
Explanation:
The company is developing ML applications for various use cases, and the task is to select the correct ML paradigm (supervised or unsupervised learning) for each. Supervised learning involves training a model on labeled data to make predictions, while unsupervised learning identifies patterns or structures in unlabeled data. Each use case aligns with one of these paradigms based on its requirements.
Exact Extract from AWS AI Documents:
From the AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path:
"Supervised learning uses labeled data to train models for tasks like classification (e.g., binary or multi-class classification), where the

model predicts a category. Unsupervised learning works with unlabeled data for tasks like clustering (e.g., K-means clustering) or dimensionality reduction, identifying patternsor reducing data complexity without predefined labels." (Source: AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path, Module on Machine Learning Strategies) Detailed Explanation:

Binary classification: Supervised learningBinary classification involves predicting one of two classes (e.g., yes /no, spam/not spam) using labeled data, making it a supervised learning task. The model learns from examples where the correct class is provided.

Multi-class classification: Supervised learningMulti-class classification extends binary classification to predict one of multiple classes (e.g., categorizing items into several groups). Like binary classification, it requires labeled data, so it falls under supervised learning.

K-means clustering: Unsupervised learningK-means clustering groups data into clusters based on similarity, without requiring labeled data. This is a classic unsupervised learning task, as the algorithm identifies patterns in the data on its own.

Dimensionality reduction: Unsupervised learningDimensionality reduction (e.g., using techniques like PCA) reduces the number of features in a dataset while preserving important information. It does not require labeled data, making it an unsupervised learning task.

Hotspot Selection Analysis:

The hotspot lists four use cases, each with a dropdown containing "Select...," "Supervised learning," and "Unsupervised learning." The correct selections are:

Binary classification: Supervised learning

Multi-class classification: Supervised learning

K-means clustering: Unsupervised learning

Dimensionality reduction: Unsupervised learning

Each paradigm (supervised and unsupervised learning) is used twice, as the question allows for paradigms to be selected one or more times.

References:

AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path: Module on Machine Learning Strategies Amazon SageMaker Developer Guide: Supervised and Unsupervised Learning (https://docs.aws.amazon.com /sagemaker/latest/dg/algos.html)

AWS Documentation: Introduction to Machine Learning Paradigms (https://aws.amazon.com/machine- learning/)

質問 # 226

A company has a large amount of unlabeled data. The company wants to group the data based on feature similarities. Which algorithm will meet this requirement?

- A. Linear learner
- B. DeepAR forecasting
- C. XGBoost
- D. K-means

正解： D

解説：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (AWS AI documents):

AWS machine learning fundamentals classify K-means as an unsupervised learning algorithm used to group unlabeled data into clusters based on feature similarity and distance metrics. Because the data is unlabeled and the goal is grouping rather than prediction, K-means is the most appropriate choice.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* XGBoost is a supervised learning algorithm that requires labeled data.

* DeepAR forecasting is designed for time series forecasting.

* Linear learner is typically used for supervised regression or classification tasks.

AWS AI Study Guide References:

* AWS unsupervised learning concepts

* AWS clustering algorithms overview

質問 # 227

A company wants to implement a generative AI assistant to provide consistent responses to various phrasings of user questions. Which advantages can generative AI provide in this use case?

- A. Hardware acceleration and GPU optimization
- B. Deterministic outputs and fixed responses
- C. Adaptability and responsiveness

- D. Low latency and high throughput

正解：C

解説：

The correct answer is B - Adaptability and responsiveness, which are core strengths of generative AI models such as the foundation models available in Amazon Bedrock. According to AWS documentation, generative AI systems excel at understanding natural language variations, meaning they can interpret different phrasings, synonyms, sentence structures, and conversational styles while still generating contextually consistent answers. This capability comes from pretraining on diverse natural language corpora, allowing models to generalize across multiple linguistic patterns. AWS highlights that generative AI models are designed to handle "flexible, dynamic, and conversational inputs" and provide responses grounded in understanding user intent rather than matching exact keywords. Options A and D describe infrastructure performance characteristics, not the reasoning ability required for this use case. Option C (deterministic outputs) is incorrect because LLMs are inherently probabilistic and not fixed unless using advanced constraints.

Therefore, generative AI's adaptability to varied user phrasing makes it ideal for assistants requiring consistent, intent-based responses.

Referenced AWS Documentation:

* Amazon Bedrock Developer Guide - Foundation Model Capabilities
* AWS Generative AI Best Practices - Natural Language Understanding

質問＃228

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AIF-C01試験クイズを購入する前に、より快適な体験をお約束するために、Fast2test体験版サービスを提供しています。 AIF-C01学習教材の購入を決定したら、終日サービスも提供します。 ご質問がある場合は、当社Amazonのスペシャリストにお問い合わせください。 思いやりのあるサービスを提供します。 また、AIF-C01トレーニングガイドでAIF-C01試験に合格することをお勧めします。 信頼できるサービスにより、当社のAIF-C01のAWS Certified AI Practitioner学習教材は決して失望させません。

AIF-C01専門知識訓練：https://jp.fast2test.com/AIF-C01-premium-file.html

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