

AIF-C01テストサンプル問題 & AIF-C01参考書



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>> AIF-C01テストサンプル問題 <<

Amazon AIF-C01参考書、AIF-C01日本語版テキスト内容

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Amazon AWS Certified AI Practitioner 認定 AIF-C01 試験問題 (Q332-Q337):

質問 # 332

What is an example of structured data?

- A. A compilation of video files that contains news broadcasts
- **B. A CSV file that consists of measurement data**
- C. Transcribed conversations between call center agents and customers
- D. A file of text comments from an online forum

正解: B

解説:

The correct answer is C - A CSV file that consists of measurement data, which is a classic example of structured data. According to AWS documentation, structured data is data that is organized in a predefined schema, typically stored in tabular formats with fixed

rows, columns, and data types. CSV files, relational databases, and spreadsheets fall into this category because their structure allows deterministic querying and processing. Measurement data contained in a CSV file is easy to analyze with SQL, Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift, or SageMaker Data Wrangler. In contrast, options A and D (text comments and transcriptions) are examples of unstructured data, requiring NLP techniques. Option B (video files) represents unstructured multimedia data, requiring computer vision. Structured data is essential for supervised ML models, business analytics, and statistical modeling. AWS emphasizes that structured data provides the simplest path to feature engineering and model training due to its consistent format.

Referenced AWS Documentation:

- * AWS Data Analytics Whitepaper - Structured vs. Unstructured Data
- * Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler Documentation

質問 # 333

A company is developing an ML model to support the company's retail application. The company wants to use information that the model has produced from previous tasks to increase the learning speed of the model.

Which model training solution will meet these requirements?

- **A. Transfer learning**
- B. Regularization techniques
- C. Supervised learning
- D. Hyperparameter tuning

正解: A

解説:

Transfer learning is a machine learning technique that reuses knowledge learned from previous tasks to improve training efficiency and performance on new tasks. AWS documentation explains that transfer learning allows models to start from pretrained weights or representations, reducing training time and the amount of data required.

In this retail application scenario, the company wants to leverage information from prior tasks to increase learning speed, which is a defining characteristic of transfer learning. AWS emphasizes that transfer learning is especially effective when tasks are related, such as customer behavior analysis, product recommendations, or demand forecasting.

By initializing a model with learned features from an existing task, transfer learning enables faster convergence and improved accuracy compared to training from scratch. AWS frequently recommends this approach when computational efficiency and rapid iteration are important.

The other options do not satisfy the requirement. Supervised learning defines how labels are used but does not reuse prior knowledge. Hyperparameter tuning optimizes model configuration but does not leverage previous task outputs. Regularization techniques reduce overfitting but do not accelerate learning through knowledge reuse.

AWS documentation positions transfer learning as a foundational concept in modern ML workflows, particularly for retail, personalization, and natural language processing use cases. Therefore, transfer learning is the correct solution.

質問 # 334

A company is implementing intelligent agents to provide conversational search experiences for its customers.

The company needs a database service that will support storage and queries of embeddings from a generative AI model as vectors in the database.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon EMR
- B. Amazon Athena
- **C. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL**
- D. Amazon Redshift

正解: C

解説:

The requirement is to identify an AWS database service that supports the storage and querying of embeddings (from a generative AI model) as vectors. Embeddings are typically high-dimensional numerical representations of data (e.g., text, images) used in AI applications like conversational search. The database must support vector storage and efficient vector similarity searches. Let's evaluate each option:

* A. Amazon Athena: Amazon Athena is a serverless query service for analyzing data in Amazon S3 using SQL. It is designed for ad-hoc querying of structured data but does not natively support vector storage or vector similarity searches, making it unsuitable for this use case.

* B. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL: Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL is a fully managed relational database compatible with PostgreSQL. With the pgvector extension (available in PostgreSQL and supported by Aurora PostgreSQL), it can store and query vector embeddings efficiently. The pgvector extension enables vector similarity searches (e.g., using cosine similarity or Euclidean distance), which is critical for conversational search applications using embeddings from generative AI models.

* C. Amazon Redshift: Amazon Redshift is a data warehousing service optimized for analytical queries on large datasets. While it supports machine learning features and can store numerical data, it does not have native support for vector embeddings or vector similarity searches as of May 17, 2025, making it less suitable for this use case.

* D. Amazon EMR: Amazon EMR is a managed big data platform for processing large-scale data using frameworks like Apache Hadoop and Spark. It is not a database service and is not designed for storing or querying vector embeddings in the context of a conversational search application.

Exact Extract Reference: According to the AWS documentation, "Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL-Compatible Edition supports the pgvector extension, which enables efficient storage and similarity searches for vector embeddings. This makes it suitable for AI/ML workloads such as natural language processing and recommendation systems that rely on vector data." (Source: AWS Aurora Documentation - Using pgvector with Aurora PostgreSQL, <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/PostgreSQLpgvector.html>). Additionally, the pgvector extension supports operations like nearest-neighbor searches, which are essential for querying embeddings in a conversational search system.

Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL with the pgvector extension directly meets the requirement for storing and querying embeddings as vectors, making B the correct answer.

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AWS Aurora Documentation: Using pgvector with Aurora PostgreSQL (<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/PostgreSQLpgvector.html>)

AWS AI Practitioner Study Guide (focus on data engineering for AI, including vector databases) AWS Blog on Vector Search with Aurora (<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/using-vector-search-with-amazon-aurora-postgresql/>)

質問 # 335

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 # 336

A company has multiple datasets that contain historical data

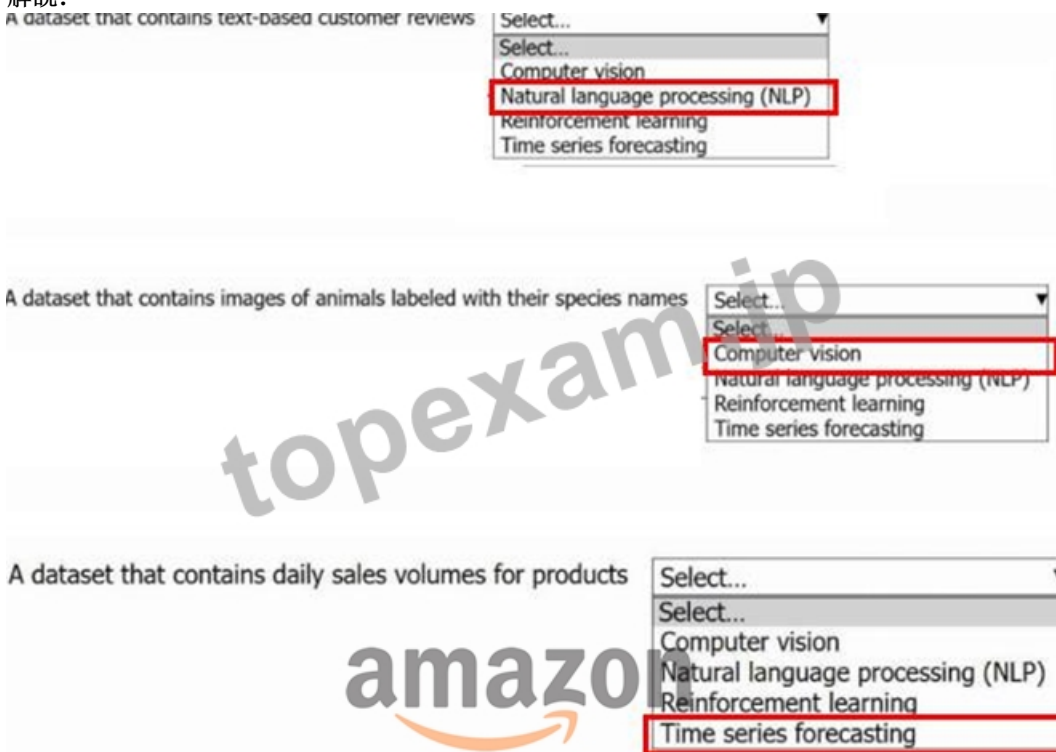
a. The company wants to use ML technologies to process each dataset.

Select the correct ML technology from the following list for each dataset. Select each ML technology one time or not at all. (Select THREE.) Computer vision Natural language processing (NLP) Reinforcement learning Time series forecasting



正解:

解説:



質問 # 337

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AIF-C01参考書: https://www.topexam.jp/AIF-C01_shiken.html

