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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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 (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
A company is using Amazon Bedrock to build a customer-facing AI assistant that handles sensitive customer inquiries. The company must use defense-in-depth safety controls to block sophisticated prompt injection attacks. The company must keep audit logs of all safety interventions. The AI assistant must have cross- Region failover capabilities.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Amazon Bedrock guardrails with content filters set to high to protect against prompt injection attacks. Use a guardrail profile to implement cross-Region guardrail inference. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs with custom metrics to capture detailed guardrail intervention events.
- B. Configure Amazon Bedrock guardrails with content filters set to high. Use AWS WAF to block suspicious inputs. Use AWS CloudTrail to log API calls.
- C. Configure Amazon Bedrock guardrails with custom content filters and word filters set to high.Configure cross-Region guardrail replication for failover. Store logs in AWS CloudTrail for compliance auditing.
- D. Deploy Amazon Comprehend custom classifiers to detect prompt injection attacks. Use Amazon API Gateway request validation. Use CloudWatch Logs to capture intervention events.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option A provides the most complete, AWS-native defense-in-depth solution for protecting against prompt injection attacks while meeting audit and resiliency requirements. Amazon Bedrock guardrails are designed specifically to enforce safety policies on both user inputs and model outputs, including protections against prompt injection and jailbreak attempts.
Setting content filters to high increases sensitivity to malicious or manipulative inputs. Guardrail profiles allow the same guardrail configuration to be applied consistently across multiple Regions, enabling cross- Region inference and failover without configuration drift. This directly satisfies the requirement for regional resilience.
Amazon CloudWatch Logs captures detailed guardrail intervention events, including when content is blocked, modified, or flagged. Custom metrics derived from these logs enable fine-grained auditing, alerting, and reporting on safety enforcement actions. This provides a more detailed audit trail of safety interventions than API-level logs alone.
Option B adds WAF protection but lacks detailed guardrail intervention logging. Option C introduces additional services and custom logic that increase complexity and may miss model-specific injection patterns.
Option D references replication concepts that are not aligned with Bedrock guardrail operational models and relies on word filters, which are insufficient against sophisticated prompt injection techniques.
Therefore, Option A best meets the requirements for layered protection, auditability, and cross-Region resilience using managed Amazon Bedrock safety controls.

NEW QUESTION # 38
A financial services company uses an AI application to process financial documents by using Amazon Bedrock. During business hours, the application handles approximately 10,000 requests each hour, which requires consistent throughput.
The company uses the CreateProvisionedModelThroughput API to purchase provisioned throughput. Amazon CloudWatch metrics

show that the provisioned capacity is unused while on-demand requests are being throttled. The company finds the following code in the application:
python
response = bedrock_runtime.invoke_model(modelId="anthropic.claude-v2", body=json.dumps(payload)) The company needs the application to use the provisioned throughput and to resolve the throttling issues.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Modify the application to use the InvokeModelWithResponseStream API instead of the InvokeModel API.
- B. Add exponential backoff retry logic to handle throttling exceptions during peak hours.
- C. Replace the model ID parameter with the ARN of the provisioned model that the CreateProvisionedModelThroughput API returns.
- D. Increase the number of model units (MUs) in the provisioned throughput configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is correct because the application is currently invoking the base foundation model identifier, which routes traffic to the on-demand capacity pool rather than the company's purchased provisioned throughput. In Amazon Bedrock, provisioned throughput is attached to a specific provisioned resource created through the provisioned throughput APIs. To consume that reserved capacity, inference requests must target the provisioned resource identifier that represents the purchased throughput, not the generic model identifier used for on-demand inference.
The code snippet uses modelId="anthropic.claude-v2". This value selects the on-demand endpoint for that model. As a result, requests are subject to on-demand quotas and throttling behavior, while the provisioned throughput remains idle. This directly explains the CloudWatch observation: provisioned capacity metrics show unused capacity because no traffic is being directed to the provisioned resource, and the on-demand path is throttling because it is exceeding the applicable on-demand limits during peak volume.
Replacing the modelId value with the provisioned throughput ARN returned by the CreateProvisionedModelThroughput workflow ensures the runtime invocation is routed to the reserved capacity. Once traffic is directed correctly, the purchased model units provide the consistent throughput required for predictable performance during business hours, which is exactly why provisioned throughput is used.
Option A could increase capacity, but it does not fix the core issue that the application is not using the provisioned resource at all. Option C can reduce the impact of throttling temporarily, but it adds latency and does not guarantee consistent throughput; it also still wastes the provisioned capacity. Option D changes the response delivery mechanism, but throttling is a capacity routing and quota issue, not a streaming API issue.

NEW QUESTION # 39
A company has a recommendation system. The system's applications run on Amazon EC2 instances. The applications make API calls to Amazon Bedrock foundation models (FMs) to analyze customer behavior and generate personalized product recommendations.
The system is experiencing intermittent issues. Some recommendations do not match customer preferences.
The company needs an observability solution to monitor operational metrics and detect patterns of operational performance degradation compared to established baselines. The solution must also generate alerts with correlation data within 10 minutes when FM behavior deviates from expected patterns.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Implement AWS X-Ray to trace requests through the application components. Enable CloudWatch Logs Insights for error pattern detection. Set up AWS CloudTrail to monitor all API calls to Amazon Bedrock. Create custom dashboards in Amazon QuickSight.
- B. Enable Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights for the application resources. Create custom metrics for recommendation quality, token usage, and response latency by using the CloudWatch embedded metric format with dimensions for request types and user segments. Configure CloudWatch anomaly detection on the model metrics. Establish log pattern analysis by using CloudWatch Logs Insights.
- C. Configure Amazon CloudWatch Container Insights for the application infrastructure. Set up CloudWatch alarms for latency thresholds. Add custom metrics for token counts by using the CloudWatch embedded metric format. Create CloudWatch dashboards to visualize the data.
- D. Use Amazon OpenSearch Service with the Observability plugin. Ingest model metrics and logs by using Amazon Kinesis. Create custom Piped Processing Language (PPL) queries to analyze model behavior patterns. Establish operational dashboards to visualize anomalies in real time.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option C best satisfies the requirements because it combines application-aware observability, metric baselining, anomaly detection, and correlated alerting using fully managed AWS services with minimal operational overhead. Amazon CloudWatch Application Insights is designed to automatically monitor application health by analyzing metrics, logs, and events across EC2-based workloads. This aligns directly with the need to detect intermittent performance issues and deviations from expected behavior.
By publishing custom metrics using the CloudWatch embedded metric format, the application can track generative AI-specific signals such as recommendation quality indicators, token usage, request volume, and response latency from Amazon Bedrock foundation model calls. Adding dimensions such as request type or user segment enables fine-grained visibility into which workloads or customer groups are impacted when recommendation quality degrades.
A critical requirement is detecting degradation compared to established baselines and generating alerts within 10 minutes. CloudWatch anomaly detection automatically builds statistical models of normal behavior for time-series metrics and flags deviations without requiring manually tuned thresholds. This capability is well suited for monitoring foundation model behavior, which can vary subtly over time. When anomalies are detected, CloudWatch alarms can trigger notifications with contextual metric data quickly, meeting the alerting requirement.
CloudWatch Logs Insights complements the metric-based view by enabling log pattern analysis and correlation. Engineers can query application logs and model response logs to identify recurring error patterns or shifts in output behavior that explain why recommendations no longer align with user preferences.
Application Insights further correlates metrics and logs to surface probable root causes, reducing mean time to resolution.
The other options lack one or more critical elements. Option A focuses on infrastructure-level metrics without baseline anomaly detection. Option B emphasizes tracing and auditing but does not provide automated performance deviation analysis. Option D offers flexibility but requires significantly more development and operational effort than a native CloudWatch-based solution.

NEW QUESTION # 40
An elevator service company has developed an AI assistant application by using Amazon Bedrock. The application generates elevator maintenance recommendations to support the company's elevator technicians.
The company uses Amazon Kinesis Data Streams to collect the elevator sensor data.
New regulatory rules require that a human technician must review all AI-generated recommendations. The company needs to establish human oversight workflows to review and approve AI recommendations. The company must store all human technician review decisions for audit purposes.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Step Functions workflow that has a human approval step that uses the waitForTaskToken API to pause execution. After a human technician completes a review, use an AWS Lambda function to call the SendTaskSuccess API with the approval decision. Store all review decisions in Amazon DynamoDB.
- B. Create an AWS Glue workflow that has a human approval step. After the human technician review, integrate the application with an AWS Lambda function that calls the SendTaskSuccess API. Store all human technician review decisions in Amazon DynamoDB.
- C. Configure Amazon EventBridge rules with custom event patterns to route AI recommendations to human technicians for review. Create AWS Glue jobs to process human technician approval queues.Use Amazon ElastiCache to cache all human technician review decisions.
- D. Create a custom approval workflow by using AWS Lambda functions and Amazon SQS queues for human review of AI recommendations. Store all review decisions in Amazon DynamoDB for audit purposes.

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Step Functions provides native support for human-in-the-loop workflows, making it the best fit for regulatory oversight requirements. The waitForTaskToken integration pattern is explicitly designed to pause a workflow until an external actor-such as a human reviewer-completes a task.
In this architecture, AI-generated recommendations are sent to a human technician for review. The workflow pauses execution using a task token. Once the technician approves or rejects the recommendation, an AWS Lambda function calls SendTaskSuccess or SendTaskFailure, allowing the workflow to continue deterministically.
This approach ensures full auditability, as Step Functions records every state transition, timestamp, and execution path. Storing review outcomes in Amazon DynamoDB provides durable, queryable audit records required for regulatory compliance.
Option A requires custom orchestration and lacks native workflow state management. Option C incorrectly uses AWS Glue, which is not designed for approval workflows. Option D uses caching instead of durable audit storage and introduces unnecessary complexity.
Therefore, Option B is the AWS-recommended, lowest-risk, and most auditable solution for mandatory human review of AI outputs.

NEW QUESTION # 41
A medical device company wants to feed reports of medical procedures that used the company's devices into an AI assistant. To protect patient privacy, the AI assistant must expose patient personally identifiable information (PII) only to surgeons. The AI assistant must redact PII for engineers. The AI assistant must reference only medical reports that are less than 3 years old.
The company stores reports in an Amazon S3 bucket as soon as each report is published. The company has already set up an Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases. The AI assistant uses Amazon Cognito to authenticate users.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Invoke an AWS Lambda function to sync the S3 bucket and the knowledge base when a new report is uploaded. Use a second Lambda function with Amazon Comprehend to redact PII for engineers. Use S3 Lifecycle rules to remove reports older than 3 years.
- B. Create a second knowledge base. Use Lambda and Amazon Comprehend to redact PII before syncing to the second knowledge base. Route users to the appropriate knowledge base based on Cognito group membership.
- C. Enable Amazon Macie PII detection on the S3 bucket. Use an S3 trigger to invoke an AWS Lambda function that redacts PII from the reports. Configure the Lambda function to delete outdated documents and invoke knowledge base syncing.
- D. Set up an S3 Lifecycle configuration to remove reports that are older than 3 years. Schedule an AWS Lambda function to run daily syncs between the bucket and the knowledge base. When users interact with the AI assistant, apply a guardrail configuration selected based on the user's Cognito user group to redact PII from responses when required.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C is the correct solution because it enforces privacy controls at inference time, not at ingestion time, which is required when different user roles require different visibility into the same underlying data.
Using an S3 Lifecycle configuration ensures that documents older than 3 years are automatically removed, guaranteeing that the knowledge base references only compliant, recent medical reports. Scheduling Lambda- based syncs keeps the knowledge base aligned with the bucket contents without introducing complex per- upload orchestration.
The most important requirement is role-based PII exposure. Amazon Bedrock guardrails support dynamic application at inference time, allowing the system to select a guardrail configuration based on the authenticated user's Amazon Cognito group. Surgeons can receive full responses, while engineers receive responses with PII masked-without duplicating data or maintaining multiple knowledge bases.
This approach preserves a single source of truth for medical reports while enforcing privacy through response- level controls. It also maintains full auditability of access and redaction behavior.
Option A permanently removes PII and violates surgeon access requirements. Option B redacts data inconsistently and couples privacy logic to ingestion. Option D doubles storage, increases cost, and introduces data drift risk.
Therefore, Option C best meets privacy, compliance, scalability, and operational efficiency requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 42
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