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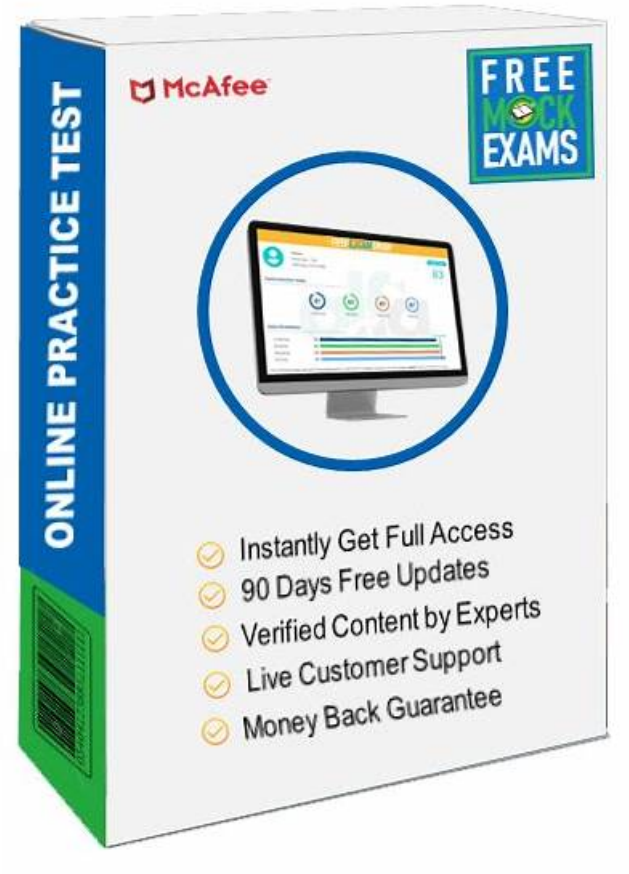

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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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	• 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 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	• 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97
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 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.
- B. 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.
- 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: B

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 # 98
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 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.
- B. 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.
- 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. 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.

Answer: D

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 # 99
A company is creating a generative AI (GenAI) application that uses Amazon Bedrock foundation models (FMs). The application must use Microsoft Entra ID to authenticate. All FM API calls must stay on private network paths. Access to the application must be limited by department to specific model families. The company also needs a comprehensive audit trail of model interactions.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an identity provider (IdP) connection in IAM to authenticate by using Microsoft Entra ID.
  Assign department permission sets to control access to specific model families. Deploy AWS Lambda functions in private subnets with a NAT gateway for egress to Amazon Bedrock public endpoints.

Enable CloudWatch Logs to capture model interactions for auditing purposes.

- B. Create a SAML identity provider (IdP) in IAM to authenticate by using Microsoft Entra ID. Use IAM permissions boundaries to limit department roles' access to specific model families. Configure public Amazon Bedrock API endpoints with VPC routing to maintain private network connectivity. Set up CloudTrail with Amazon S3 Lifecycle rules to manage audit logs of model interactions.
- C. Configure SAML federation between Microsoft Entra ID and AWS Identity and Access Management. Create department-specific IAM roles that allow only the required ModelId values. Create AWS PrivateLink interface VPC endpoints for Amazon Bedrock runtime services. Enable AWS CloudTrail to capture Amazon Bedrock API calls. Configure Amazon Bedrock model invocation logging to record detailed model interactions.
- D. Configure OpenID Connect (OIDC) federation between Microsoft Entra ID and IAM. Use attribute- based access control to map department attributes to specific model access permissions. Apply SCP policies to restrict access to Amazon Bedrock FM families based on department. Use Microsoft Entra ID's built-in logging capabilities to maintain an audit trail of model interactions.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 100
An ecommerce company operates a global product recommendation system that needs to switch between multiple foundation models (FM) in Amazon Bedrock based on regulations, cost optimization, and performance requirements. The company must apply custom controls based on proprietary business logic, including dynamic cost thresholds, AWS Region-specific compliance rules, and real-time A/B testing across multiple FMs.
The system must be able to switch between FMs without deploying new code. The system must route user requests based on complex rules including user tier, transaction value, regulatory zone, and real-time cost metrics that change hourly and require immediate propagation across thousands of concurrent requests.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that uses environment variables to store routing rules and Amazon Bedrock FM IDs. Use the Lambda console to update the environment variables when business requirements change. Configure an Amazon API Gateway REST API to read request parameters to make routing decisions.
- B. Deploy Amazon API Gateway REST API request transformation templates to implement routing logic based on request attributes. Store Amazon Bedrock FM endpoints as REST API stage variables. Update the variables when the system switches between models.
- C. Configure an AWS Lambda function to fetch routing configurations from the AWS AppConfig Agent for each user request. Run business logic in the Lambda function to select the appropriate FM for each request. Expose the FM through a single Amazon API Gateway REST API endpoint.
- D. Use AWS Lambda authorizers for an Amazon API Gateway REST API to evaluate routing rules that are stored in AWS AppConfig. Return authorization contexts based on business logic. Route requests to model-specific Lambda functions for each Amazon Bedrock FM.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the correct solution because AWS AppConfig is designed for real-time, validated, centrally managed configuration changes with safe rollout, immediate propagation, and rollback support-exactly matching the company's requirements.
By storing routing rules, cost thresholds, regulatory constraints, and A/B testing logic in AWS AppConfig, the company can switch between Amazon Bedrock foundation models without redeploying Lambda code.
AppConfig supports feature flags, dynamic configuration updates, JSON schema validation, and staged rollouts, which are essential for safely managing complex and frequently changing routing logic.
Using the AWS AppConfig Agent, Lambda functions can retrieve cached configurations efficiently, ensuring low latency even under thousands of concurrent requests. This approach allows the Lambda function to apply proprietary business logic-such as user tier, transaction value, Region compliance, and real-time cost metrics-before selecting the appropriate FM.
Option A is operationally fragile because environment variable changes require function restarts and do not support validation or controlled rollouts. Option B is too limited for complex, dynamic logic and is difficult to maintain at scale. Option D misuses Lambda authorizers, which are intended for authentication and authorization, not high-frequency dynamic routing decisions.
Therefore, Option C provides the most scalable, flexible, and low-overhead architecture for dynamic, regulation-aware FM routing in a global GenAI system.

NEW QUESTION # 101

A company uses an organization in AWS Organizations with all features enabled to manage multiple AWS accounts. Employees use Amazon Bedrock across multiple accounts. The company must prevent specific topics and proprietary information from being included in prompts to Amazon Bedrock models. The company must ensure that employees can use only approved Amazon Bedrock models. The company wants to manage these controls centrally.
Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use AWS CloudFormation to create a custom Amazon Bedrock guardrail that has a mask filtering policy. Use stack sets to deploy the guardrail to each account in the organization.
- B. Create an SCP that prevents an employee from invoking a model if a centrally deployed guardrail identifier is not specified in a call to the model. Create a permissions boundary on each employee's IAM role that allows each employee to invoke only approved models.
- C. Create an IAM permissions boundary for each employee's IAM role. Configure the permissions boundary to require an approved Amazon Bedrock guardrail identifier to invoke Amazon Bedrock models. Create an SCP that allows employees to use only approved models.
- D. Create an SCP that allows employees to use only approved models. Configure the SCP to require employees to specify a guardrail identifier in calls to invoke an approved model.
- E. Use AWS CloudFormation to create a custom Amazon Bedrock guardrail that has a block filtering policy. Use stack sets to deploy the guardrail to each account in the organization.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:
The correct combination is C and D because together they enforce centralized governance over both model access and prompt content controls, which are the two core requirements of the scenario.
To ensure employees can use only approved Amazon Bedrock models, governance must be enforced at the organization level and not rely on individual application logic. Service Control Policies (SCPs) are the strongest control mechanism available in AWS Organizations because they define the maximum permissions an account or principal can have. In option C, the SCP prevents any Amazon Bedrock model invocation unless a centrally approved guardrail identifier is specified. This ensures that guardrails are always enforced, regardless of how or where the invocation originates. The additional use of IAM permissions boundaries ensures that even within allowed accounts, employees are restricted to invoking only explicitly approved foundation models.
To prevent specific topics and proprietary information from being included in prompts, Amazon Bedrock Guardrails must be used. Guardrails operate inline during model invocation and can block disallowed content before it is processed by the model. Option D correctly specifies a block filtering policy, which is appropriate when content must be prevented entirely rather than partially redacted. Deploying the guardrail using AWS CloudFormation StackSets allows the company to centrally manage and consistently deploy the same guardrail configuration across all accounts in the organization, ensuring uniform enforcement.
Option E uses mask filtering, which is better suited for redacting sensitive output rather than preventing prohibited content from being submitted in prompts. Option B attempts to use SCPs alone but does not enforce guardrail deployment or content filtering. Option A incorrectly places guardrail enforcement in permissions boundaries, which are not designed to validate request parameters such as guardrail identifiers.
By combining SCP-based enforcement with centrally deployed Bedrock guardrails, options C and D together provide strong, scalable, and centrally managed controls for both content safety and model governance across the organization.

NEW QUESTION # 102
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