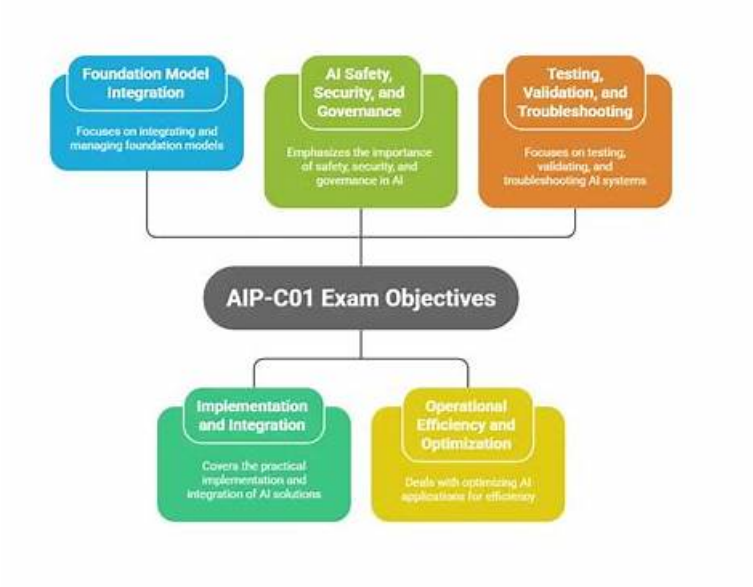
Efficient Reliable AIP-C01 Test Blueprint & Leading Offer in Qualification Exams & Free PDF AIP-C01: AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional



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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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 (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70
A pharmaceutical company is developing a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application that uses an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base. The knowledge base uses Amazon OpenSearch Service as a data source for more than 25 million scientific papers. Users report that the application produces inconsistent answers that cite irrelevant sections of papers when queries span methodology, results, and discussion sections of the papers.
The company needs to improve the knowledge base to preserve semantic context across related paragraphs on the scale of the entire corpus of data.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the knowledge base to use semantic chunking. Use a buffer size of 1 and a breakpoint percentile threshold of 85% to determine chunk boundaries based on content meaning.
- B. Configure the knowledge base not to use chunking. Manually split each document into separate files before ingestion. Apply post-processing reranking during retrieval.
- C. Configure the knowledge base to use hierarchical chunking. Use parent chunks that contain 1,000 tokens and child chunks that contain 200 tokens. Set a 50-token overlap between chunks.
- D. Configure the knowledge base to use fixed-size chunking. Set a 300-token maximum chunk size and a 10% overlap between chunks. Use an appropriate Amazon Bedrock embedding model.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the best solution because hierarchical chunking is specifically designed to preserve broader semantic context while still enabling precise retrieval at paragraph or sub-paragraph granularity. The problem described-answers citing irrelevant sections when a query spans multiple paper sections-often occurs when chunks are either too small (losing cross-paragraph context) or too "flat" (retrieving isolated snippets without their surrounding rationale).
In a scientific paper, related information is frequently distributed across methodology, results, and discussion.
Flat, fixed-size chunking (Option A) can split these logically connected ideas into separate chunks, causing retrieval to surface fragments that match a term but not the full intent. Semantic chunking (Option C) improves boundary placement, but it does not inherently provide a multi-resolution structure that helps preserve section-level continuity at massive scale.
Hierarchical chunking solves this by creating parent chunks (larger context windows) that capture broader section context and child chunks (smaller units) that retain retrieval precision. When the retriever identifies relevant child chunks, it can also bring in the associated parent context so the foundation model sees the surrounding methodological or discussion framing. The defined overlaps further reduce the risk that key transitions or references are split across chunks.
This approach is well suited for a corpus of 25 million papers because it improves relevance without requiring a custom reranking model or a manual preprocessing pipeline. It remains operationally efficient because it is configured at the knowledge base level rather than implemented through custom code per document.
Option D introduces high operational complexity and inconsistent document handling at scale. Therefore, Option B best meets the requirement to preserve semantic context across related paragraphs and improve citation relevance across scientific paper sections.

NEW QUESTION # 71
A company is using Amazon Bedrock to develop an AI-powered application that uses a foundation model (FM) that supports cross-Region inference and provisioned throughput. The application must serve users in Europe and North America with consistently low latency. The application must comply with data residency regulations that require European user data to remain within Europe-based AWS Regions.
During testing, the application experiences service degradation when Regional traffic spikes reach service quotas. The company needs a solution that maintains application resilience and minimizes operational complexity.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure provisioned throughput for Amazon Bedrock in multiple Regions. Implement failover logic in application code to switch Regions when throttling occurs. Use AWS Global Accelerator to route traffic based on user location.
- B. Deploy separate Amazon Bedrock instances in North American and European Regions. Use a custom routing layer that directs traffic based on user location. Configure Amazon CloudWatch alarms to monitor Regional service usage. Use Amazon SNS to send email alerts when usage approaches thresholds.
- C. Use Amazon Bedrock cross-Region inference profiles by specifying geographical codes in profile IDs when calling the InvokeModel API. Configure separate Amazon API Gateway HTTP APIs to direct European and North American users to the appropriate Regional endpoints.
- D. Deploy a multi-Region Amazon API Gateway HTTP API and AWS Lambda functions that implement retry logic to handle throttling. Configure the Lambda functions to call the FM in the nearest secondary Region when quotas are reached.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the most appropriate solution because it directly uses Amazon Bedrock cross-Region inference profiles, which are designed to provide resilience and load distribution while respecting data residency boundaries. Cross-Region inference profiles allow applications to distribute inference requests across multiple Regions within a defined geographic boundary, such as Europe or North America, without requiring custom failover logic.
By specifying geographical codes in the inference profile ID, the application ensures that European user data is processed only within Europe-based Regions, satisfying regulatory requirements. At the same time, Bedrock automatically routes requests to healthy Regions within that geography when traffic spikes or service quotas are reached, improving availability and maintaining low latency.
Using separate Amazon API Gateway HTTP APIs for Europe and North America provides a clean, simple routing layer that directs users to the appropriate regional inference profile. This avoids complex custom routing or retry logic in application code and minimizes operational overhead.
Option A relies on custom routing and manual monitoring, which increases complexity and does not provide automatic resilience. Option C introduces custom retry and fallback logic that risks violating data residency requirements if misconfigured. Option D requires significant application-level failover logic and adds operational burden with Global Accelerator configuration.
Therefore, Option B best meets the requirements for low latency, data residency compliance, resilience during traffic spikes, and minimal operational complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 72
A healthcare company wants to develop a proof-of-concept application that uses Amazon Bedrock to automatically summarize medical documents. The company has 3 weeks to validate the application ' s accuracy. The application must comply with the company's data privacy policies. The application must include metrics to evaluate summarization accuracy and processing time.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a dataset that includes 50-100 anonymized patient records. Implement Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) with a secure knowledge base. Use a judge model to evaluate accuracy metrics across three foundation models (FMs).
- B. Use the Strands SDK to deploy multiple agents that connect to multiple knowledge bases that contain specialized medical documents. Compare the responses of the agents. Evaluate the integration of the agents with the company ' s existing systems.
- C. Fine-tune a single foundation model (FM) on patient records. Deploy the FM on Amazon Bedrock. Use Amazon Bedrock AgentCore to configure the FM as an agent. Conduct user testing on 500 company staff members.
- D. Select the most powerful available AWS foundation model (FM). Create a chat interface by using Converse APIs. Test the application on 50-100 actual patient records by using only qualitative feedback from stakeholders. Use a custom web interface to gather real-world performance metrics.

Answer: A

Explanation:
For a 3-week proof-of-concept in a regulated field like healthcare, Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) is more efficient and safer than fine-tuning. RAG allows the use of anonymized patient records without risking the leak of sensitive data into the model ' s permanent memory. To evaluate accuracy quantitatively and rapidly, the " LLM-as-a-judge " pattern is recommended. Using a strong judge model to score the outputs of multiple candidate FMs provides objective metrics (e.g., factual alignment, completeness) that manual qualitative feedback (Option C) cannot scale to provide within the timeline. Fine-tuning (Option B) typically takes longer than 3 weeks to properly data-prep and validate for clinical accuracy.

NEW QUESTION # 73
A company has a customer service application that uses Amazon Bedrock to generate personalized responses to customer inquiries. The company needs to establish a quality assurance process to evaluate prompt effectiveness and model configurations across

updates. The process must automatically compare outputs from multiple prompt templates, detect response quality issues, provide quantitative metrics, and allow human reviewers to give feedback on responses. The process must prevent configurations that do not meet a predefined quality threshold from being deployed.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Lambda function that sends sample customer inquiries to multiple Amazon Bedrock model configurations and stores responses in Amazon S3. Use Amazon QuickSight to visualize response patterns. Manually review outputs daily. Use AWS CodePipeline to deploy configurations that meet the quality threshold.
- B. Use AWS Lambda functions to create an automated testing framework that samples production traffic and routes duplicate requests to the updated model version. Use Amazon Comprehend sentiment analysis to compare results. Block deployment if sentiment scores decrease.
- C. Use Amazon Bedrock evaluation jobs to compare model outputs by using custom prompt datasets.
  Configure AWS CodePipeline to run the evaluation jobs when prompt templates change. Configure CodePipeline to deploy only configurations that exceed the predefined quality threshold.
- D. Set up Amazon CloudWatch alarms to monitor response latency and error rates from Amazon Bedrock.
  Use Amazon EventBridge rules to notify teams when thresholds are exceeded. Configure a manual approval workflow in AWS Systems Manager.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the correct solution because Amazon Bedrock evaluation jobs are purpose-built to assess prompt effectiveness, model behavior, and response quality in a repeatable and automated manner. Evaluation jobs support both quantitative metrics and LLM-based judgment, making them suitable for detecting subtle response quality regressions that simple sentiment or latency metrics cannot capture.
By using custom prompt datasets, the company can consistently test multiple prompt templates and model configurations against the same inputs. This enables accurate comparison across updates and eliminates variability introduced by live traffic sampling. Amazon Bedrock evaluation jobs also support structured scoring outputs, which can be used to enforce objective quality thresholds.
Integrating evaluation jobs directly into AWS CodePipeline ensures that quality checks are automatically triggered whenever prompt templates or configurations change. This creates a gated deployment workflow in which only configurations that meet or exceed the predefined quality threshold are promoted. This directly satisfies the requirement to prevent low-quality configurations from being deployed.
Human reviewers can be incorporated by reviewing evaluation results and scores produced by the jobs, enabling informed feedback without manual data collection. Option A and D rely on custom frameworks and indirect quality signals, increasing complexity and reducing reliability. Option C focuses on operational health rather than response quality.
Therefore, Option B provides the most robust, scalable, and AWS-aligned quality assurance process for Amazon Bedrock-based applications.

NEW QUESTION # 74
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. 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.
- 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. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

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 # 75
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