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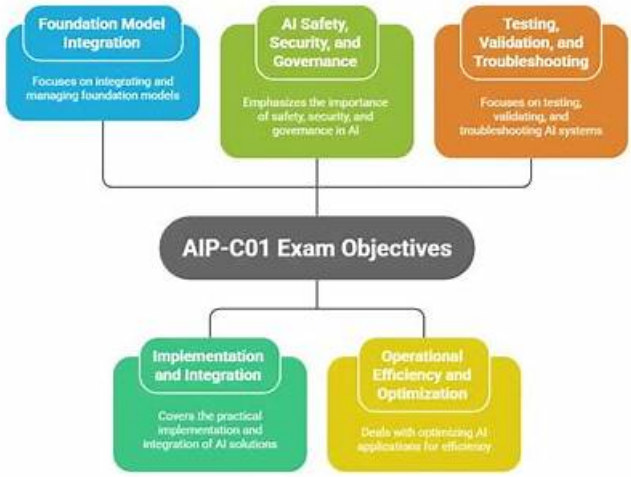

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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):

NEW QUESTION # 107
A company is using AWS Lambda and REST APIs to build a reasoning agent to automate support workflows.
The system must preserve memory across interactions, share relevant agent state, and support event-driven invocation and synchronous invocation. The system must also enforce access control and session-based permissions.
Which combination of steps provides the MOST scalable solution? (Select TWO.)

- A. Register the Lambda functions and REST APIs as actions by using Amazon API Gateway and Amazon EventBridge. Enable Amazon Bedrock AgentCore to invoke the Lambda functions and REST APIs without custom orchestration code.
- B. Use Amazon Bedrock Agents for reasoning and conversation management. Use AWS Step Functions and Amazon SQS for orchestration. Store agent state in Amazon DynamoDB.
- C. Build a custom RAG pipeline by using Amazon Kendra and Amazon Bedrock. Use AWS Lambda to orchestrate tool invocations. Store agent state in Amazon S3.
- D. Deploy the reasoning logic as a container on Amazon ECS behind API Gateway. Use Amazon Aurora to store memory and identity data.
- E. Use Amazon Bedrock AgentCore to manage memory and session-aware reasoning. Deploy the agent with built-in identity support, event handling, and observability.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:
The combination of Options A and B provides the most scalable and AWS-native architecture for building reasoning agents with persistent memory, session awareness, secure access control, and flexible invocation models.
Amazon Bedrock AgentCore is purpose-built to manage agent memory, session context, and identity-aware reasoning across interactions. It eliminates the need for developers to manually store and retrieve agent state, manage session lifecycles, or implement custom memory layers. AgentCore natively supports both synchronous requests and event-driven execution, making it ideal for support workflow automation.
Option B complements AgentCore by enabling seamless tool invocation. By registering AWS Lambda functions and REST APIs as agent actions through API Gateway and EventBridge, the agent can invoke tools reactively or synchronously without custom orchestration code. EventBridge enables event-driven execution, while API Gateway supports synchronous request-response patterns.
This combination provides built-in security, observability, and scaling, while avoiding the operational burden of managing queues, databases, or custom workflow engines.
Option C introduces unnecessary orchestration complexity. Option D increases infrastructure management and cost. Option E stores agent state in S3, which is not suitable for low-latency, session-based reasoning.
Therefore, A and B together deliver the most scalable, secure, and low-overhead solution for production- grade reasoning agents on AWS.

NEW QUESTION # 108
A financial services company wants to develop an Amazon Bedrock application that gives analysts the ability to query quarterly earnings reports and financial statements. The financial documents are typically 5-100 pages long and contain both tabular data and text. The application must provide contextually accurate responses that preserve the relationship between financial metrics and their explanatory text. To support accurate and scalable retrieval, the application must incorporate document segmentation and context management strategies.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use a direct model invocation approach that uses Anthropic Claude to process each financial document as a single input. Use fine-tuned prompts that instruct the model to parse tables and text separately.
- B. Use Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases to create a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application that retrieves relevant information from contextually chunked sections of financial documents. Segment documents based on their structural layout. Include citations that reference the original source materials.
- C. Deploy an Amazon Bedrock agent that has an action group that calls custom AWS Lambda functions to analyze financial documents. Configure the Lambda functions to perform fixed-size chunking when a user submits a query about financial metrics.
- D. Create one specialized Amazon Bedrock application that is optimized for structured data. Create a second application that is optimized for unstructured data. Configure each application to use a tailored chunking strategy that is suited to the application's content type. Implement logic to link queries to the appropriate sources.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B best satisfies the requirements because it directly applies Retrieval Augmented Generation principles using managed Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases, which are designed to handle large, complex documents while preserving contextual relationships. Financial reports often interleave tables with explanatory narrative, and accurate analysis depends on keeping those elements logically connected. By segmenting documents based on their structural layout-for example, sections, subsections, tables, and surrounding commentary-the knowledge base can retrieve semantically relevant chunks that maintain this relationship during inference.
Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases support contextual chunking strategies that go beyond simple fixed-size segmentation. This is critical for financial documents, where a metric in a table may be explained in adjacent paragraphs or footnotes. Context-aware chunking ensures that retrieved content includes both the numeric data and its interpretation, enabling the foundation model to generate accurate, grounded responses. Including citations further improves analyst trust and auditability by allowing users to trace answers back to specific source sections, which is a common requirement in financial environments.
Scalability is another key requirement. Knowledge Bases manage embedding generation, indexing, and retrieval orchestration as a managed service, which allows the solution to scale across large document collections without requiring custom infrastructure or model hosting. This approach also supports efficient updates as new quarterly reports are added, ensuring the retrieval layer remains current.
Option A does not scale well because processing entire 5-100 page documents in a single prompt increases token usage, latency, and cost while risking context truncation. Option C relies on fixed-size chunking triggered at query time, which often breaks semantic relationships in structured financial content. Option D introduces unnecessary architectural complexity by splitting structured and unstructured data into separate applications, increasing operational overhead without providing better contextual retrieval than a unified RAG approach.

NEW QUESTION # 109
A medical company uses Amazon Bedrock to power a clinical documentation summarization system. The system produces inconsistent summaries when handling complex clinical documents. The system performed well on simple clinical documents.
The company needs a solution that diagnoses inconsistencies, compares prompt performance against established metrics, and maintains historical records of prompt versions.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create multiple prompt variants by using Prompt management in Amazon Bedrock. Manually test the prompts with simple clinical documents. Deploy the highest performing version by using the Amazon Bedrock console.
- B. Create a custom prompt evaluation flow in Amazon Bedrock Flows that applies the same clinical document inputs to different prompt variants. Use Amazon Comprehend Medical to analyze and score the factual accuracy of each version.
- C. Deploy each new prompt version to separate Amazon Bedrock API endpoints. Split production traffic between the endpoints. Configure Amazon CloudWatch to capture response metrics and user feedback for automatic version selection.
- D. Implement version control for prompts in a code repository with a test suite that contains complex clinical documents and quantifiable evaluation metrics. Use an automated testing framework to compare prompt versions and document performance patterns.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B best meets the requirements because it provides systematic diagnosis, measurable comparison, and historical traceability of prompt performance. By placing prompts under version control and testing them against complex clinical documents, the company can consistently reproduce issues, track regressions, and compare prompt behavior using quantifiable metrics such as factual accuracy, completeness, and consistency.

Automated testing ensures scalability and repeatability, while version history preserves prompt evolution over time.
Option A lacks objective metrics and does not address complex documents. Option C focuses on live traffic experimentation but does not inherently diagnose prompt inconsistencies or preserve detailed historical evaluations. Option D adds medical entity analysis but introduces unnecessary service coupling and does not provide robust prompt version history or automated comparative benchmarking. Therefore, Option B is the most complete and disciplined solution.

NEW QUESTION # 110
A media company is launching a platform that allows thousands of users every hour to upload images and text content. The platform uses Amazon Bedrock to process the uploaded content to generate creative compositions.
The company needs a solution to ensure that the platform does not process or produce inappropriate content.
The platform must not expose personally identifiable information (PII) in the compositions. The solution must integrate with the company's existing Amazon S3 storage workflow.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST infrastructure management overhead?

- A. Create an Amazon Cognito user pool that uses pre-authentication AWS Lambda functions to run content moderation checks. Use Amazon Textract to filter text content and Amazon Rekognition to filter image content before allowing users to upload content to the platform.
- B. Create an AWS Step Functions workflow that uses built-in Amazon Bedrock guardrails to filter content. Use Amazon Comprehend PII detection to pre-process the content. Use Amazon Rekognition image moderation.
- C. Use an Amazon API Gateway HTTP API with request validation templates to screen content before storing the uploaded content in Amazon S3. Use Amazon SageMaker AI to build custom content moderation models that process content before sending the processed content to Amazon Bedrock.
- D. Enable the Enhanced Monitoring tool. Use an Amazon CloudWatch alarm to filter traffic to the platform. Use Amazon Comprehend PII detection to pre-process the data. Create a CloudWatch alarm to monitor for Amazon Comprehend PII detection events. Create an AWS Step Functions workflow that includes an Amazon Rekognition image moderation step.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option D is the correct solution because it relies primarily on managed, purpose-built AWS services and minimizes custom infrastructure and model management. Amazon Bedrock guardrails provide native, configurable content safety controls that can block or redact disallowed content before or after model inference. This directly ensures that the platform does not process or produce inappropriate outputs while maintaining low operational overhead.
Using Amazon Comprehend PII detection as a preprocessing step integrates cleanly with an Amazon S3- based ingestion workflow. Comprehend is a fully managed service that detects and optionally redacts PII in text without requiring custom models or pipelines. This ensures that sensitive information is removed before content is passed to Amazon Bedrock for generation.
Amazon Rekognition image moderation is purpose-built for detecting unsafe or inappropriate visual content and integrates naturally into Step Functions workflows. Step Functions provides orchestration without requiring servers or long-running infrastructure, allowing the company to integrate text and image moderation steps in a clear, auditable pipeline.
Option A introduces redundant monitoring logic and alarms that do not directly enforce content safety. Option B requires building and maintaining custom SageMaker models, increasing complexity and operational burden. Option C applies moderation at authentication time and uses services like Textract that are not designed for content moderation, increasing latency and management overhead.
Therefore, Option D best satisfies content safety, PII protection, S3 integration, and minimal infrastructure management requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 111
A software company is using Amazon Q Business to build an AI assistant that allows employees to access company information and personal information by using natural language prompts. The company stores this information in an Amazon S3 bucket.
Each department in the company has a dedicated prefix in the S3 bucket. Each object name includes the S3 prefix of the department that it belongs to. Each department can belong to only a single group in AWS IAM Identity Center. Each employee belongs to a single department.
The company configures Amazon Q Business to access data stored in an S3 bucket as a data source. The company needs to ensure that the AI assistant respects access controls based on the user's IAM Identity Center group membership.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Create a single JSON file named acl.json at the top level of the S3 bucket. Add access control entries that map each department's S3 prefix to its corresponding IAM Identity Center group. Indicate the location of the JSON file in the Access

Control section of the data source settings.

- B. Create a JSON file named acl.json in each department folder. In each file, create access control entries that specify the IAM Identity Center group that should have access to that department's data. Indicate the location of the JSON file in the Access Control section of the data source settings.
- C. For each IAM Identity Center group, create a separate permissions set that denies access to all prefixes in the S3 bucket. Add a StringNotEquals condition key to the permissions set for each group that specifies the department each group is associated with. Attach the permissions sets to the Identity Center groups.
- D. Create a metadata file named metadata.json at the top level of the S3 bucket. Add an AccessControlList object to the file that specifies the S3 path of each department's prefix. Specify the IAM Identity Center group that should have access to each department's prefix. Reference the file location in the data source metadata settings.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option B is the correct solution because Amazon Q Business natively supports access control lists (ACLs) for S3 data sources using a single, centralized JSON file that maps S3 prefixes to IAM Identity Center groups.
This approach directly aligns with the company's data organization model, where each department's data is stored under a distinct S3 prefix and each employee belongs to exactly one department group.
Using a single acl.json file at the bucket root minimizes operational overhead by centralizing access control logic in one location. Administrators can update department mappings without touching individual folders or changing IAM permissions, which simplifies governance and reduces the risk of configuration drift. Amazon Q Business automatically evaluates the user's IAM Identity Center group membership at query time and filters accessible documents accordingly.
Option A increases operational complexity by requiring a separate ACL file in every department folder, which becomes difficult to maintain as departments or prefixes change. Option C attempts to enforce access using IAM permissions sets, but Amazon Q Business access control for S3 data sources is not designed to be managed through IAM condition logic and would significantly increase complexity. Option D introduces a custom metadata structure that is not the supported mechanism for Amazon Q Business access enforcement.
Therefore, Option B provides the cleanest, most scalable, and AWS-recommended solution for enforcing department-based access control with the least operational effort.

NEW QUESTION # 112
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