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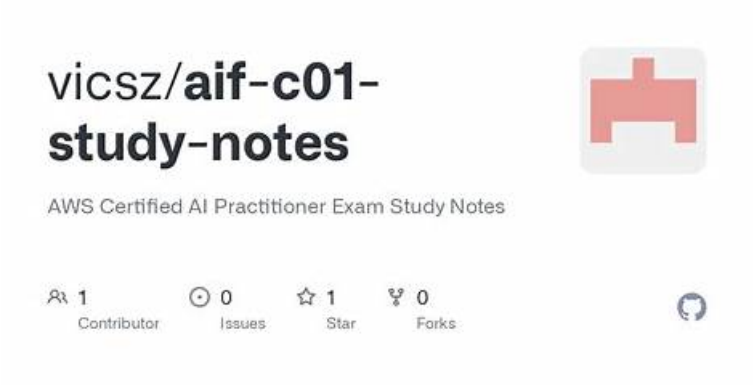

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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
A company is building a video analysis platform on AWS. The platform will analyze a large video archive by using Amazon Rekognition and Amazon Bedrock. The platform must comply with predefined privacy standards. The platform must also use secure model I/O, control foundation model (FM) access patterns, and provide an audit of who accessed what and when.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS CloudTrail Insights to analyze API call patterns across accounts and detect anomalous activity in Amazon Bedrock, Amazon Rekognition, Amazon S3, and AWS KMS. Deploy Amazon Macie to scan and classify the video archive. Use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE- KMS) to encrypt all stored data. Configure CloudTrail to capture KMS API usage events for audit purposes. Configure Amazon EventBridge rules to process CloudTrail Insights anomalies and Macie findings. Use CloudWatch alarms to trigger automated notifications and security responses when potential security issues are detected.
- B. Configure VPC endpoints for Amazon Bedrock model API calls. Implement Amazon Bedrock guardrails to filter harmful or unauthorized content in prompts and responses. Use Amazon Bedrock trace events to track all agent and model invocations for auditing purposes. Export the traces to Amazon CloudWatch Logs as an audit record of model usage. Store all prompts and outputs in Amazon S3 with server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS).
- C. Restrict access to services by using VPC endpoint policies. Use AWS Config to track resource changes and compliance with security rules. Use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) to encrypt data at rest. Store the model's

I/O in separate Amazon S3 buckets. Enable S3 server access logging to track file-level interactions.

- D. Define access control by using IAM with attribute-based access control (ABAC) to map departments to specific permissions. Configure VPC endpoints for Amazon Bedrock model API calls. Use IAM condition keys to enforce specific GuardrailIdentifier and ModelId values. Configure AWS CloudTrail to capture management and data events for S3 objects and KMS key usage activities. Enable S3 server access logging to record detailed file-level interactions with the video archives. Send all CloudTrail logs to AWS CloudTrail Lake. Set up Amazon CloudWatch alarms to detect and alert on unexpected activity from Amazon Bedrock, Amazon Rekognition, and AWS KMS.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option B is the correct solution because it delivers end-to-end governance, security, and auditability across Amazon Bedrock, Amazon Rekognition, and the underlying data layer while meeting strict privacy and compliance requirements.
Using IAM attribute-based access control (ABAC) allows the company to control access to foundation models and data based on department, role, or workload attributes rather than static permissions. This is critical for controlling FM access patterns at scale.
Enforcing specific ModelId and GuardrailIdentifier values with IAM condition keys ensures that only approved models and guardrails are used, which directly supports secure model I/O and governance requirements.
Configuring VPC endpoints for Amazon Bedrock ensures that all model invocations remain on private AWS network paths, reducing data exfiltration risk and supporting privacy standards. AWS CloudTrail captures both management and data events, providing a definitive audit trail of who accessed which resources and when. Sending logs to CloudTrail Lake enables centralized, long-term, queryable auditing across services.
Amazon S3 server access logging adds file-level visibility into video archive access, which is essential for compliance and forensic analysis. Amazon CloudWatch alarms provide near real-time detection of anomalous or unauthorized activity across Amazon Bedrock, Amazon Rekognition, and AWS KMS.
Option A focuses primarily on model-level tracing but lacks comprehensive IAM governance and S3 access auditing. Option C provides partial controls but lacks identity-aware auditing and model governance. Option D focuses on anomaly detection and classification but does not explicitly control FM access patterns.
Therefore, Option B best satisfies all stated requirements in a unified, auditable, and security-first architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 11
A company is using Amazon Bedrock to develop an AI-powered application that uses a foundation model 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. 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 foundation model in the nearest secondary Region when the application reaches service quotas in the primary Region. Use intelligent routing to ensure compliance with data residency requirements.
- B. Configure provisioned throughput for Amazon Bedrock in multiple Regions. Implement failover logic in the application code to switch between Regions when throttling occurs. Use AWS Global Accelerator to route traffic to the appropriate endpoints based on user location.
- C. Use Amazon Bedrock cross-Region inference profiles by specifying geographical codes in profile IDs when the application calls the InvokeModel API. Configure separate Amazon API Gateway HTTP APIs to direct European and North American users to the appropriate Regional endpoints.
- D. 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 to the company when usage approaches specified thresholds.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B best meets the latency, resilience, and data residency requirements while keeping operational complexity low by using built-in Amazon Bedrock cross-Region inference behavior through inference profiles. Cross-Region inference profiles are designed to provide higher availability and better traffic absorption when a single Region experiences throttling, transient capacity constraints, or quota-related degradation. By selecting the appropriate geography-scoped inference profile (for example, a Europe-scoped profile for European users and a North America-scoped profile for North American users), the application can keep inference traffic

within the required geographic boundary. This directly supports EU data residency needs because European requests can be served only by Europe-based Regions while still benefiting from multi-Region resilience inside Europe.
The question also highlights degradation when Regional traffic spikes hit quotas. Cross-Region inference profiles help mitigate these conditions by allowing Bedrock to serve requests from another Region within the same geography, improving continuity during spikes without requiring the company to implement custom retry-and-failover logic across Regions. This reduces development and operational burden compared to building and maintaining a bespoke routing and fallback system.
Using separate Amazon API Gateway HTTP APIs to direct European and North American users to the correct endpoints simplifies request routing and provides a clean boundary for compliance controls, logging, and monitoring. It also allows each geography to scale independently and maintain consistently low latency by keeping users close to the entry point and the Bedrock geography they must use.
Option A requires custom routing and manual operational monitoring and does not inherently solve quota- driven degradation.
Option C adds significant complexity by embedding throttling retries and cross-Region selection logic in Lambda while still needing careful controls to prevent cross-border routing mistakes. Option D introduces the highest operational complexity and can inadvertently violate residency if failover crosses geographies unless additional safeguards are implemented.

NEW QUESTION # 12
A company is using Amazon Bedrock to develop a customer support AI assistant. The AI assistant must respond to customer questions about their accounts. The AI assistant must not expose personal information in responses. The company must comply with data residency policies by ensuring that all processing occurs within the same AWS Region where each customer is located.
The company wants to evaluate how effective the AI assistant is at preventing the exposure of personal information before the company makes the AI assistant available to customers.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an Amazon Bedrock guardrail to apply content and topic filters. Set the guardrail to detect mode during development, testing, and production. Disable invocation logging for the Amazon Bedrock model.
- B. Configure a cross-Region Amazon Bedrock guardrail to apply sensitive information filters. Set the guardrail to detect mode during development and testing. Switch to block mode for production deployment.
- C. Configure an Amazon Bedrock guardrail to apply sensitive information filters. Set the guardrail to mask mode during development and testing. Switch to block mode for production deployment. Deploy a copy of the guardrail to each Region where the company operates.
- D. Configure a cross-Region Amazon Bedrock guardrail to apply a set of content and word filters. Set the guardrail to detect mode during development and testing. Switch to mask mode for production deployment.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B best meets all stated requirements by correctly combining PII protection, evaluation before launch
, and data residency compliance using Amazon Bedrock Guardrails. Amazon Bedrock guardrails provide native sensitive information filtering that operates inline during model invocation, making them well suited for preventing personal data exposure in customer-facing AI assistants.
The requirement to evaluate how effective the AI assistant is at preventing exposure before release is best addressed by using mask mode during development and testing. Mask mode allows responses to be generated while automatically redacting detected personal information, making it easy for developers and reviewers to see where and how PII would have appeared. This provides concrete validation that the guardrail rules are correctly configured without fully blocking responses, which is ideal for quality assurance and pre- production evaluation.
For production, switching the guardrail to block mode ensures that responses containing personal information are fully prevented from being returned to users. This offers the strongest protection and aligns with compliance expectations for customer account data. Block mode is appropriate once confidence in the guardrail configuration has been established during testing.
The data residency requirement is addressed by deploying a copy of the guardrail in each AWS Region where the application operates. Amazon Bedrock guardrails are Region-specific resources, and using Region- local guardrails ensures that inference, filtering, and enforcement all occur within the same Region as the customer data. This avoids cross-Region processing and helps the company comply with regulatory and contractual data residency policies.
Option A and D incorrectly rely on cross-Region guardrails, which can violate data residency constraints.
Option C focuses on topic filtering rather than sensitive information filtering and keeps detect mode enabled in production, which does not actively prevent PII exposure. Therefore, B is the only option that fully satisfies safety, compliance, and evaluation requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 13

A medical company is creating a generative AI (GenAI) system by using Amazon Bedrock. The system processes data from various sources and must maintain end-to-end data lineage. The system must also use real- time personally identifiable information (PII) filtering and audit trails to automatically report compliance.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Amazon Athena to query data sources to analyze and report on data lineage. Use Amazon CloudWatch custom metrics to monitor PII exposure in Amazon Bedrock responses and establish AWS X-Ray tracing to generate an audit trail. Use an Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels model to detect sensitive information in the data that Amazon Bedrock processes.
- B. Use AWS Glue Data Catalog to register all data sources and track lineage. Use Amazon Bedrock Guardrails PII filters. Enable AWS CloudTrail logging for all Amazon Bedrock API calls with Amazon S3 integration. Use Amazon Macie to scan stored data for sensitive information and publish findings to Amazon CloudWatch Logs. Create CloudWatch dashboards to visualize the findings and generate automated compliance reports.
- C. Use AWS DataSync to replicate data sources to track lineage. Configure Amazon Macie to scan Amazon Bedrock outputs for sensitive information. Use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to log user interactions. Deploy Amazon Textract with AWS Step Functions workflows to identify and redact PII from generated reports.
- D. Use AWS Config to track data source configurations and changes. Use AWS WAF with custom rules to filter PII at the application layer before Amazon Bedrock processes the data. Configure Amazon EventBridge to capture and route audit events to Amazon S3. Use Amazon Comprehend Medical with scheduled AWS Lambda functions to analyze stored outputs for compliance violations.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A is the most comprehensive and architecturally aligned solution for meeting end-to-end data lineage, real-time PII filtering, and automated compliance reporting requirements in a medical GenAI system built on Amazon Bedrock. Each requirement maps directly to a managed AWS service that is purpose-built for governance, security, and compliance.
AWS Glue Data Catalog is designed to register datasets across multiple sources and maintain metadata that supports lineage tracking. By cataloging all inputs that flow into the Bedrock-based system, the organization can trace how data moves from ingestion through processing and storage, which is essential for regulatory audits in healthcare environments.
For real-time PII filtering, Amazon Bedrock Guardrails provide native PII detection and filtering during model inference. Guardrails operate inline with model invocation, ensuring sensitive information is blocked or redacted before responses are returned to users. This satisfies the requirement for real-time protection rather than post-processing analysis.
AWS CloudTrail delivers a complete audit trail of all Amazon Bedrock API calls, including InvokeModel requests and configuration changes. Storing these logs in Amazon S3 enables long-term retention and supports compliance audits. CloudTrail ensures traceability of who accessed the system, when, and how it was used.
To strengthen compliance monitoring, Amazon Macie continuously scans stored data for sensitive information and automatically classifies findings. Publishing Macie findings to Amazon CloudWatch Logs and visualizing them through dashboards enables near-real-time visibility into compliance posture and supports automated reporting workflows.
The other options fall short. Option B performs PII filtering at the application edge rather than at inference time and relies on scheduled analysis instead of real-time enforcement. Option C focuses on replication and document processing rather than inline GenAI governance. Option D uses services that are not designed for PII detection in text-based GenAI workflows and lacks native lineage tracking.
Therefore, A best fulfills all stated requirements using AWS-recommended governance and security capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 14
A company is building a generative AI (GenAI) application that processes financial reports and provides summaries for analysts. The application must run two compute environments. In one environment, AWS Lambda functions must use the Python SDK to analyze reports on demand. In the second environment, Amazon EKS containers must use the JavaScript SDK to batch process multiple reports on a schedule. The application must maintain conversational context throughout multi-turn interactions, use the same foundation model (FM) across environments, and ensure consistent authentication.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use the Amazon Bedrock Converse API and IAM roles for authentication. Pass previous messages in the request messages array to maintain conversational context. Use programming language-specific SDKs to establish consistent API interfaces.
- B. Use the Amazon Bedrock Converse API directly in both environments with a common authentication mechanism that uses IAM roles. Store conversation states in Amazon ElastiCache. Create programming language-specific wrappers for model parameters.
- C. Create a centralized Amazon API Gateway REST API endpoint that handles all model interactions by using the

InvokeModel API. Store interaction history in application process memory in each Lambda function or EKS container. Use environment variables to configure model parameters.
- D. Use the Amazon Bedrock InvokeModel API with a separate authentication method for each environment. Store conversation states in Amazon DynamoDB. Use custom I/O formatting logic for each programming language.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option D is the correct solution because the Amazon Bedrock Converse API is purpose-built for multi-turn conversational interactions and is designed to work consistently across SDKs and compute environments. The Converse API standardizes how messages, roles, and context are represented, which ensures consistent behavior whether the application is running in AWS Lambda with Python or in Amazon EKS with JavaScript.
By passing previous messages in the messages array, the application explicitly maintains conversational context across turns without relying on external state stores. This approach is recommended by AWS for conversational GenAI workflows because it avoids state synchronization complexity and ensures deterministic model behavior across environments.
Using IAM roles for authentication provides a single, consistent security model for both Lambda and EKS.
IAM roles integrate natively with AWS SDKs, eliminating the need for custom authentication logic or environment-specific credentials. This aligns with AWS best practices for least privilege and simplifies governance.
Option A introduces inconsistent authentication and custom formatting logic, increasing complexity. Option B unnecessarily introduces ElastiCache for state management, which is not required when using the Converse API correctly. Option C stores state in process memory, which is unsafe and unreliable for serverless and containerized workloads.
Therefore, Option D best satisfies the requirements for conversational consistency, multi-environment support, shared model usage, and consistent authentication with minimal operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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