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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

A company upgraded its Amazon Bedrock-powered foundation model (FM) that supports a multilingual customer service assistant.

After the upgrade, the assistant exhibited inconsistent behavior across languages.

The assistant began generating different responses in some languages when presented with identical questions.

The company needs a solution to detect and address similar problems for future updates. The evaluation must be completed within 45 minutes for all supported languages. The evaluation must process at least 15,000 test conversations in parallel. The evaluation process must be fully automated and integrated into the CI/CD pipeline. The solution must block deployment if quality thresholds are not met.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a distributed traffic simulation framework that sends translation-heavy workloads to the assistant in multiple languages simultaneously. Use Amazon CloudWatch metrics to monitor latency, concurrency, and throughput. Run simulations before production releases to identify infrastructure bottlenecks.
- B. Deploy the assistant in multiple AWS Regions with Amazon Route 53 latency-based routing and AWS Global Accelerator to improve global performance. Store multilingual conversation logs in Amazon S3. Perform weekly post-deployment audits to review consistency.
- C. Create a pre-processing pipeline that normalizes all incoming messages into a consistent format before sending the messages to the assistant. Apply rule-based checks to flag potential hallucinations in the outputs. Focus evaluation on normalized text to simplify testing across languages.
- **D. Set up standardized multilingual test conversations with identical meaning. Run the test conversations in parallel by using Amazon Bedrock model evaluation jobs. Apply similarity and hallucination thresholds. Integrate the process into the CI/CD pipeline to block releases that fail.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D is the correct solution because it directly evaluates multilingual output consistency and quality in an automated, scalable, and deployment-gating workflow. Amazon Bedrock model evaluation jobs are designed to run large-scale, repeatable evaluations against defined datasets and to produce quantitative metrics that can be used as objective release criteria.

The core issue is semantic inconsistency across languages for equivalent inputs. The most reliable way to detect this is to create standardized test conversations where each language version expresses the same intent and constraints. Running those tests through the updated model and comparing results with similarity metrics (for example, semantic similarity between expected and actual answers, or between language variants) surfaces regressions that infrastructure testing cannot detect.

Bedrock evaluation jobs support running evaluations at scale and are well suited for processing large datasets quickly. By parallelizing evaluation runs across languages and conversations, the company can meet the 45-minute requirement while executing at least 15,000 conversations. Because the process is standardized, it also allows consistent baseline comparisons across releases. Applying hallucination thresholds ensures that answers remain grounded and do not introduce fabricated details, which is particularly important when language-specific behavior shifts after a model upgrade.

Integrating evaluation jobs into the CI/CD pipeline enables fully automated execution on every model or configuration update. The pipeline can enforce a hard quality gate that blocks deployment if thresholds are not met, preventing regressions from reaching production.

Option A focuses on performance and infrastructure bottlenecks, not multilingual response quality. Option B is post-deployment and too slow to prevent regressions. Option C normalizes inputs but does not measure multilingual output equivalence or provide robust, quantitative gating.

Therefore, Option D best meets the automation, scale, timing, and deployment-blocking requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 16

An enterprise application uses an Amazon Bedrock foundation model (FM) to process and analyze 50 to 200 pages of technical documents. Users are experiencing inconsistent responses and receiving truncated outputs when processing documents that exceed the FM's context window limits.

Which solution will resolve this problem?

- A. Create a pre-processing AWS Lambda function that analyzes document token count by using the FM's tokenizer. Configure the Lambda function to split documents into equal segments that fit within 80% of the context window. Configure the Lambda function to process each segment independently before aggregating the results.
- B. Configure fixed-size chunking at 4,000 tokens for each chunk with 20% overlap. Use application-level logic to link multiple chunks sequentially until the FM's maximum context window of 200,000 tokens is reached before making inference calls.
- C. Use hierarchical chunking with parent chunks of 8,000 tokens and child chunks of 2,000 tokens. Use Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases built-in retrieval to automatically select relevant parent chunks based on query context. Configure overlap tokens to maintain semantic continuity.
- **D. Use semantic chunking with a breakpoint percentile threshold of 95% and a buffer size of 3 sentences. Use the RetrieveAndGenerate API to dynamically select the most relevant chunks based on embedding similarity scores.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option C directly addresses the root cause of truncated and inconsistent responses by using AWS- recommended semantic chunking and dynamic retrieval rather than static or sequential chunk processing.

Amazon Bedrock documentation emphasizes that foundation models have fixed context windows and that sending oversized or poorly structured input can lead to truncation, loss of context, and degraded output quality.

Semantic chunking breaks documents based on meaning instead of fixed token counts. By using a breakpoint percentile threshold and sentence buffers, the content remains coherent and semantically complete. This approach reduces the likelihood that important concepts are split across chunks, which is a common cause of inconsistent summarization results.

The RetrieveAndGenerate API is designed specifically to handle large documents that exceed a model's context window. Instead of forcing all content into a single inference call, the API generates embeddings for chunks and dynamically selects only the most relevant chunks based on similarity to the user query. This ensures that the FM receives only high-value context while staying within its context window limits.

Option A is ineffective because chaining chunks sequentially does not align with how FMs process context and risks exceeding context limits or introducing irrelevant information. Option B improves structure but still relies on larger parent chunks, which can lead to inefficiencies when processing very large documents. Option D processes segments independently, which often causes loss of global context and inconsistent summaries.

Therefore, Option C is the most robust, AWS-aligned solution for resolving truncation and consistency issues when processing large technical documents with Amazon Bedrock.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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 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.
- 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 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.**

Answer: D

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 # 18

A bank is building a generative AI (GenAI) application that uses Amazon Bedrock to assess loan applications by using scanned financial documents. The application must extract structured data from the documents. The application must redact personally identifiable information (PII) before inference. The application must use foundation models (FMs) to generate approvals. The application must route low-confidence document extraction results to human reviewers who are within the same AWS Region as the loan applicant.

The company must ensure that the application complies with strict Regional data residency and auditability requirements. The application must be able to scale to handle 25,000 applications each day and provide 99.9% availability.

Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements? (Select THREE.)

- **A. Store uploaded documents in Amazon S3 and apply object metadata. Configure IAM policies to store original documents within the same Region as each applicant. Enable object tagging for future audits.**
- B. Use AWS Glue Data Quality to validate the structured document data. Use AWS Step Functions to orchestrate a review workflow that includes a prompt engineering step that transforms validated data into optimized prompts before invoking Amazon Bedrock to assess loan applications.
- **C. Use AWS Lambda functions to detect and redact PII from submitted documents before inference. Apply Amazon Bedrock guardrails to prevent inappropriate or unauthorized content in model outputs. Configure Region-specific IAM roles to enforce data residency requirements and to control access to the extracted data.**
- D. Use Amazon Kendra and Amazon OpenSearch Service to extract field-level values semantically from the uploaded documents before inference.
- E. Use Amazon SageMaker Clarify to generate fairness and bias reports based on model scoring decisions that Amazon Bedrock makes.
- **F. Deploy Amazon Textract and Amazon Augmented AI within the same Region to extract relevant data from the scanned documents. Route low-confidence pages to human reviewers.**

Answer: A,C,F

Explanation:

The correct combination is A, B, and D because these three options collectively satisfy the mandatory requirements for structured extraction, PII redaction before inference, regional human review, data residency, auditability, and high-scale availability with managed AWS services.

Option A is essential because Amazon Textract is the AWS-managed service designed to extract structured data from scanned documents such as forms, tables, and financial statements. Textract provides confidence scores, and Amazon Augmented AI (A2I) is purpose-built to route low-confidence extractions to human reviewers. Deploying Textract and A2I within the same Region ensures that the human review loop remains regionally constrained, meeting strict data residency requirements for applicants. Option B satisfies the requirement to redact PII before inference by using AWS Lambda preprocessing. It also adds Amazon Bedrock guardrails to enforce safety controls on model outputs. Region-specific IAM roles ensure that only authorized principals in the correct Region can access the extracted data and invoke downstream services, strengthening residency enforcement and auditability.

Option D ensures that source documents are stored in Amazon S3 in the same Region as the applicant. Object metadata and tagging provide an auditable trail, supporting compliance reporting and traceability. S3 also provides the durability and availability needed to support 99.9% application availability as part of a well-architected pipeline.

Option C is not the correct approach for structured extraction from scans. Option E adds useful quality validation but is not strictly required to meet the stated requirements compared to A, B, and D. Option F is unrelated to the extraction/redaction/residency workflow requirements.

Therefore, A, B, and D are the best three choices to meet all stated requirements with minimal operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 19

A company is using Amazon Bedrock to design an application to help researchers apply for grants. The application is based on an Amazon Nova Pro foundation model (FM). The application contains four required inputs and must provide responses in a consistent text format. The company wants to receive a notification in Amazon Bedrock if a response contains bullying language. However, the company does not want to block all flagged responses.

The company creates an Amazon Bedrock flow that takes an input prompt and sends it to the Amazon Nova Pro FM. The Amazon Nova Pro FM provides a response.

Which additional steps must the company take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an Amazon Bedrock prompt router. Specify an Amazon Nova Pro FM. Add the required inputs as variables to the input node of the flow. Add the prompt router to the prompts node. Add the output format to the output node.
- B. Create an Amazon Bedrock guardrail that applies the insults content filter. Set the filter response to detect. Add the guardrail to the prompts node of the flow.
- C. Create an Amazon Bedrock application inference profile that specifies an Amazon Nova Pro FM. Specify the output format for the response in the description. Include a tag for each of the input variables. Add the profile to the prompts node of the flow.
- D. Create an Amazon Bedrock guardrail that applies the hate content filter. Set the filter response to block. Add the guardrail to the prompts node of the flow.
- E. Use Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management to specify the required inputs as variables. Select an Amazon Nova Pro FM. Specify the output format for the response. Add the prompt to the prompts node of the flow.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and D because they collectively satisfy the requirements for structured inputs, consistent output formatting, and non-blocking detection of bullying language.

Option A is required because Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management enables prompt templates with explicit input variables and defined output formats. By defining the four required inputs as variables, the company ensures that every invocation of the Amazon Nova Pro FM receives the correct structured inputs. Specifying the output format ensures consistent responses, which is essential for a grants application workflow. Adding the managed prompt to the prompts node of the flow allows Bedrock Flows to invoke the model using this standardized configuration.

Option D addresses the requirement to receive notifications when bullying language is detected without blocking responses. Amazon Bedrock guardrails support content filters with configurable actions. By applying the insults content filter and setting the response action to detect, the system flags responses containing bullying or insulting language while still allowing the response to be returned. This enables monitoring, alerting, and auditing without interrupting application functionality.

Option B is incorrect because setting the filter response to block contradicts the requirement not to block all flagged responses.

Option C introduces a prompt router, which is unnecessary because the application uses a single Amazon Nova Pro FM. Option E incorrectly attempts to enforce input variables and output formatting through an inference profile, which does not provide prompt-level variable enforcement or formatting guarantees.

Therefore, A and D together provide structured prompt management and non-blocking safety detection with minimal operational complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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