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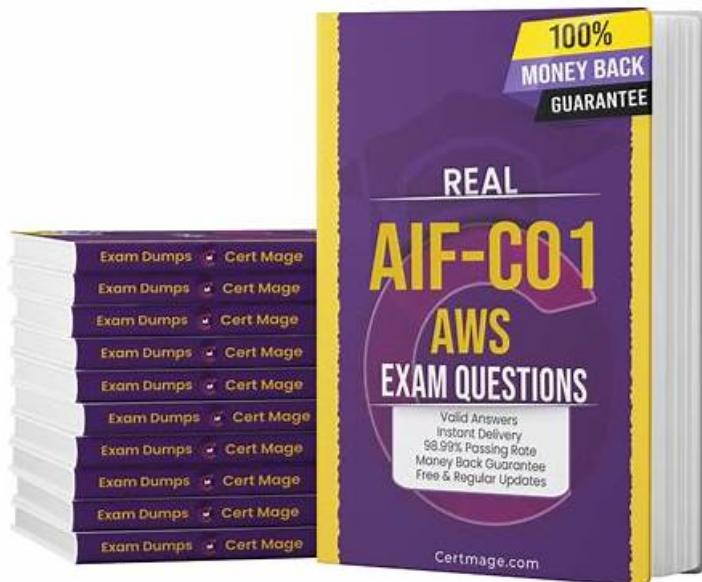
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Amazon AIF-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Fundamentals of AI and ML: This domain covers the fundamental concepts of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), including core algorithms and principles. It is aimed at individuals new to AI and ML, such as entry-level data scientists and IT professionals.
Topic 2	• Security, Compliance, and Governance for AI Solutions: This domain covers the security measures, compliance requirements, and governance practices essential for managing AI solutions. It targets security professionals, compliance officers, and IT managers responsible for safeguarding AI systems, ensuring regulatory compliance, and implementing effective governance frameworks.
Topic 3	• Guidelines for Responsible AI: This domain highlights the ethical considerations and best practices for deploying AI solutions responsibly, including ensuring fairness and transparency. It is aimed at AI practitioners, including data scientists and compliance officers, who are involved in the development and deployment of AI systems and need to adhere to ethical standards.
Topic 4	• Applications of Foundation Models: This domain examines how foundation models, like large language models, are used in practical applications. It is designed for those who need to understand the real-world implementation of these models, including solution architects and data engineers who work with AI technologies to solve complex problems.

Topic 5	• Fundamentals of Generative AI: This domain explores the basics of generative AI, focusing on techniques for creating new content from learned patterns, including text and image generation. It targets professionals interested in understanding generative models, such as developers and researchers in AI.

100% Pass Quiz 2026 AIF-C01: Fantastic Latest AWS Certified AI Practitioner Dumps Files

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Amazon AWS Certified AI Practitioner Sample Questions (Q253-Q258):

NEW QUESTION # 253
A company has a foundation model (FM) that was customized by using Amazon Bedrock to answer customer queries about products. The company wants to validate the model's responses to new types of queries. The company needs to upload a new dataset that Amazon Bedrock can use for validation.
Which AWS service meets these requirements?

- A. AWS Showcone
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- D. Amazon S3

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon S3 is the optimal choice for storing and uploading datasets used for machine learning model validation and training. It offers scalable, durable, and secure storage, making it ideal for holding datasets required by Amazon Bedrock for validation purposes.
Option A (Correct): "Amazon S3": This is the correct answer because Amazon S3 is widely used for storing large datasets that are accessed by machine learning models, including those in Amazon Bedrock.
Option B: "Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)" is incorrect because EBS is a block storage service for use with Amazon EC2, not for directly storing datasets for Amazon Bedrock.
Option C: "Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)" is incorrect as it is primarily used for file storage with shared access by multiple instances.
Option D: "AWS Snowcone" is incorrect because it is a physical device for offline data transfer, not suitable for directly providing data to Amazon Bedrock.
AWS AI Practitioner References:
Storing and Managing Datasets on AWS for Machine Learning: AWS recommends using S3 for storing and managing datasets required for ML model training and validation.

NEW QUESTION # 254
A food service company wants to develop an ML model to help decrease daily food waste and increase sales revenue. The company needs to continuously improve the model's accuracy.
Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon CloudWatch to analyze customer orders.
- B. Use Amazon Rekognition to optimize the model.
- C. Use Amazon Personalize and iterate with historical data.
- D. Use Amazon SageMaker AI and iterate with the most recent data.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon SageMaker is AWS's fully managed ML service that supports retraining and deploying models with new, recent data for continuous improvement. This directly meets the requirement to iterate and continuously improve model accuracy.
A is correct:
"Amazon SageMaker enables teams to retrain models using the most recent data, ensuring ongoing improvement in model accuracy."
(Reference: Amazon SageMaker Overview) B (Amazon Personalize) is for recommendations, not general ML or waste reduction.
C (CloudWatch) is for monitoring, not ML training or deployment.
D (Rekognition) is for image/video analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 255
A media company wants to analyze viewer behavior and demographics to recommend personalized content.
The company wants to deploy a customized ML model in its production environment. The company also wants to observe if the model quality drifts over time.
Which AWS service or feature meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon SageMaker Model Monitor
- B. Amazon SageMaker Clarify
- C. Amazon Rekognition
- D. Amazon Comprehend

Answer: A

Explanation:
The requirement is to deploy a customized machine learning (ML) model and monitor its quality for potential drift over time in a production environment. Let's evaluate each option:
* A. Amazon Rekognition: This service is designed for image and video analysis, such as object detection, facial recognition, and text extraction. It is not suited for deploying custom ML models or monitoring model quality drift.
* B. Amazon SageMaker Clarify: This feature helps detect bias in ML models and explains model predictions. While it addresses fairness and interpretability, it does not specifically focus on monitoring model quality drift over time in production.
* C. Amazon Comprehend: This is a natural language processing (NLP) service for extracting insights from text, such as sentiment analysis or entity recognition. It does not support deploying custom ML models or monitoring model performance drift.
* D. Amazon SageMaker Model Monitor: This feature is part of Amazon SageMaker and is specifically designed to monitor ML models in production. It tracks metrics such as data drift, model drift, and performance degradation over time, alerting users when issues are detected.
Exact Extract Reference: According to the AWS documentation on Amazon SageMaker, "Amazon SageMaker Model Monitor allows you to detect and remediate data and model quality issues in production. It continuously monitors the performance of deployed models, capturing data and model predictions to detect deviations from expected behavior, such as data drift or model performance degradation." (Source: AWS SageMaker Documentation - Model Monitoring, https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/model- monitor.html).
This directly aligns with the requirement to observe model quality drift, making Amazon SageMaker Model Monitor the correct choice.
:
AWS SageMaker Documentation: Model Monitoring (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg /model-monitor.html)
AWS AI Practitioner Study Guide (conceptual alignment with monitoring deployed ML models)

NEW QUESTION # 256
A company's large language model (LLM) is experiencing hallucinations.
How can the company decrease hallucinations?

- A. Set up Agents for Amazon Bedrock to supervise the model training.
- B. Use data pre-processing and remove any data that causes hallucinations.
- C. Use a foundation model (FM) that is trained to not hallucinate.
- D. Decrease the temperature inference parameter for the model.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Hallucinations in large language models (LLMs) occur when the model generates outputs that are factually incorrect, irrelevant, or

not grounded in the input data. To mitigate hallucinations, adjusting the model's inference parameters, particularly the temperature, is a well-documented approach in AWS AI Practitioner resources. The temperature parameter controls the randomness of the model's output. A lower temperature makes the model more deterministic, reducing the likelihood of generating creative but incorrect responses, which are often the cause of hallucinations.

Exact Extract from AWS AI Documents:

From the AWS documentation on Amazon Bedrock and LLMs:

"The temperature parameter controls the randomness of the generated text. Higher values (e.g., 0.8 or above) increase creativity but may lead to less coherent or factually incorrect outputs, while lower values (e.g., 0.2 or 0.3) make the output more focused and deterministic, reducing the likelihood of hallucinations." (Source: AWS Bedrock User Guide, Inference Parameters for Text Generation) Detailed Explanation:

* Option A: Set up Agents for Amazon Bedrock to supervise the model training.Agents for Amazon Bedrock are used to automate tasks and integrate LLMs with external tools, not to supervise model training or directly address hallucinations. This option is incorrect as it does not align with the purpose of Agents in Bedrock.

* Option B: Use data pre-processing and remove any data that causes hallucinations.While data pre- processing can improve model performance, identifying and removing specific data that causes hallucinations is impractical because hallucinations are often a result of the model's generative process rather than specific problematic data points. This approach is not directly supported by AWS documentation for addressing hallucinations.

* Option C: Decrease the temperature inference parameter for the model.This is the correct approach. Lowering the temperature reduces the randomness in the model's output, making it more likely to stick to factual and contextually relevant responses. AWS documentation explicitly mentions adjusting inference parameters like temperature to control output quality and mitigate issues like hallucinations.

* Option D: Use a foundation model (FM) that is trained to not hallucinate.No foundation model is explicitly trained to "not hallucinate," as hallucinations are an inherent challenge in LLMs. While some models may be fine-tuned for specific tasks to reduce hallucinations, this is not a standard feature of foundation models available on Amazon Bedrock.

References:

AWS Bedrock User Guide: Inference Parameters for Text Generation (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock /latest/userguide/model-parameters.html)

AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path: Module on Large Language Models and Inference Configuration Amazon Bedrock Developer Guide: Managing Model Outputs (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest /devguide/)

NEW QUESTION # 257

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- C. Use a foundation model (FM) that is trained to not hallucinate.
- D. Decrease the temperature inference parameter for the model.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Hallucinations in large language models (LLMs) occur when the model generates outputs that are factually incorrect, irrelevant, or not grounded in the input data. To mitigate hallucinations, adjusting the model's inference parameters, particularly the temperature, is a well-documented approach in AWS AI Practitioner resources. The temperature parameter controls the randomness of the model's output. A lower temperature makes the model more deterministic, reducing the likelihood of generating creative but incorrect responses, which are often the cause of hallucinations.

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Reference:
AWS Bedrock User Guide: Inference Parameters for Text Generation
(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html) AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path: Module on Large Language Models and Inference Configuration Amazon Bedrock Developer Guide: Managing Model Outputs
(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/devguide/)

NEW QUESTION # 258

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Everyone wants to succeed. As a worker in IT industry, you know how important the AIF-C01 exam certification is for your career success. There are more and more people to participate in AIF-C01 certification exam, and how to win in the increasingly competitive situation? To chose the right hand is the key. Our ExamsLabs team has studies the AIF-C01 Certification Exam for years so that we have in-depth knowledge of the test. We believe that you must be succeed in the exam with the help of AIF-C01 test software provided by our ExamsLabs.

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