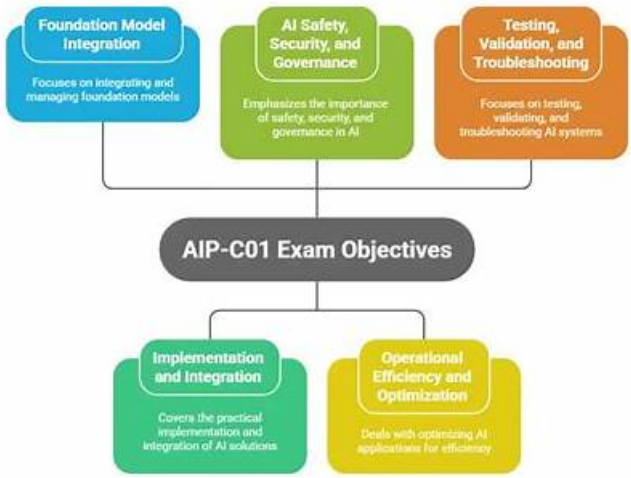
AIP-C01日本語版テキスト内容 & AIP-C01無料過去問



P.S. Fast2testがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいAIP-C01ダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=14kCxfyvr5xQpyofMDyioTIlHi4kRqoGb

Amazon AIP-C01試験問題は、より良い開発のために、流通、ソフトウェア、製品の参照において信頼できる地元企業のネットワークとのパートナーシップを通じて機能を拡張しました。 Fast2testのAIP-C01の最新の質問でAIP-C01試験に合格すると、アジェンダが優先されます。 AIP-C01テストガイドでは、ユーザーがPDFバージョン、ソフトバージョン、AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - ProfessionalAPPバージョンから選択できるさまざまな学習モードを提供しています。 AIP-C01試験問題は、予想以上に優れていると思われます。

Amazon AIP-C01 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 実装と統合：この領域では、エージェント型AIシステムの構築、基盤モデルの展開、GenAIとエンタープライズシステムの統合、FM APIの実装、およびAWSツールを使用したアプリケーション開発に焦点を当てています。
トピック 2	• 基盤モデルの統合、データ管理、およびコンプライアンス：この領域では、GenAIアーキテクチャの設計、基盤モデルの選択と構成、データパイプラインとベクトルストアの構築、検索メカニズムの実装、および迅速なエンジニアリングガバナンスの確立を扱います。
トピック 3	• GenAIアプリケーションの運用効率と最適化：この分野は、コスト最適化戦略、レイテンシとスループットのパフォーマンスチューニング、およびGenAIアプリケーション向けの包括的な監視システムの導入を網羅しています。
トピック 4	• テスト、検証、およびトラブルシューティング：この領域では、基盤モデルの出力の評価、品質保証プロセスの実装、およびプロンプト、統合、検索システムなどのGenAI固有の問題のトラブルシューティングを扱います。
トピック 5	• AIの安全性、セキュリティ、ガバナンス：この領域では、入出力の安全管理、データセキュリティとプライバシー保護、コンプライアンスメカニズム、透明性と公平性を含む責任あるAI原則を扱います。

>> AIP-C01日本語版テキスト内容 <<

Amazon AIP-C01日本語版テキスト内容: AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional - Fast2test 価値高い 無料過去問 合格のために

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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional 認定 AIP-C01 試験問題 (Q29-Q34):

質問 # 29
A company is planning to deploy multiple generative AI (GenAI) applications to five independent business units that operate in multiple countries in Europe and the Americas. Each application uses Amazon Bedrock Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) patterns with business unit-specific knowledge bases that store terabytes of unstructured data.
The company must establish well-architected, standardized components for security controls, observability practices, and deployment patterns across all the GenAI applications. The components must be reusable, versioned, and governed consistently.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure Amazon API Gateway REST API endpoints for the GenAI applications. Deploy common security, observability, and RAG patterns based on the AWS Well-Architected Generative AI Lens in standardized AWS CloudFormation templates. Use CloudFormation Guard after deployment to validate policy compliance in each business unit.
- B. Use AWS Service Catalog to define standardized portfolios and versioned products for each business unit. Use the portfolios to enforce security, observability, and RAG patterns based on the AWS Well- Architected Generative AI Lens. Require business units to use the Service Catalog console to deploy resources.
- C. Document security controls, observability requirements, and RAG patterns based on the AWS Well- Architected Generative AI Lens in a shared design document. Use Amazon Macie to enforce deployment. Delegate implementation responsibility to each business unit.
- D. Create standardized AWS CloudFormation templates to implement security, observability, and RAG patterns based on the AWS Well-Architected Generative AI Lens. Establish a centralized repository for version control. Integrate a CI/CD pipeline with CloudFormation Guard to enforce consistent and repeatable deployments across business units.

正解：D

解説：
Option B best meets the requirement for reusable, versioned, and consistently governed components across multiple business units because it implements "platform-level standardization" through infrastructure as code plus automated compliance enforcement before deployment. Standardized CloudFormation templates provide reusable building blocks for security controls (identity, networking boundaries, encryption), observability practices (metrics, logs, traces), and RAG deployment patterns (knowledge base integration, ingestion pipelines, retrieval controls). This aligns with AWS guidance to operationalize well-architected patterns through repeatable templates rather than ad hoc implementations.
A centralized repository enables version control, change review, and governance of templates across all five business units. This satisfies the "versioned" and "reusable" requirements and provides a single source of truth for approved architectures. Integrating a CI/CD pipeline ensures that deployments are consistent and automated, reducing drift between business units and Regions.
CloudFormation Guard is most effective when used as a preventive control in the pipeline, not only after deployment. By running Guard rules during build or pre-deploy stages, the organization can enforce mandatory security and observability configurations and block noncompliant changes before they reach production. This supports consistent governance while still enabling business units to deploy quickly.
Option A performs compliance validation after deployment, which allows policy violations to be deployed first and remediated later. Option C provides governed provisioning but requiring console-based deployment reduces automation and can slow standardized CI/CD adoption; it also adds an additional governance layer that is not required to meet the stated needs. Option D is not enforceable and does not provide reusable, versioned, governed components.
Therefore, Option B provides the strongest, most scalable, and most consistently governed approach for standardized GenAI deployments across business units.

質問 # 30
A global healthcare company is deploying a GenAI application on Amazon Bedrock to produce treatment recommendations. Regulations vary for each country where the company operates. Some countries require the company to retain all model inputs and outputs for 2 years. Other countries require the company to submit data for local audits only. Medical providers require consistent medical terminology across all locations.
However, the treatment recommendations that the model produces must adapt to local patient demographics.
The solution must also integrate with existing electronic health record (EHR) systems. The application must support up to 10,000 healthcare provider queries every day with sub-second response times. The company must be able to review the application before deployments and approve of prompt changes. The application must produce comprehensive logs for prompts, responses, and user context. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS CloudTrail to log API calls. Create standard prompts in Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management that include variables for patient demographics. Implement IAM policies to ensure that only approves users can access prompts.
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to collect detailed model invocation logs. Store the logs in Amazon S3. Create parameterized prompts in Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management that include variables for treatment options. Enable prompt versioning and set up an approval workflow.
- C. Store prompt templates in Amazon S3. Use S3 Object Lock to implement version control. Use Amazon EventBridge to track model invocations. Use AWS Config to monitor changes to prompt templates.
- D. Create AWS Lambda functions to dynamically generate prompts that enforce clinical language requirements. Use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to track model invocations. Use Amazon SQS queues to implement a prompt approval workflow.

正解： B

解説：
This complex set of requirements is best addressed by Amazon Bedrock Prompt Management . It allows the creation of parameterized prompts where variables (like demographics) can be injected at runtime, ensuring consistent medical terminology while adapting recommendations to the specific patient. Prompt Management natively supports versioning and approval workflows , which is a requirement for clinical safety and compliance. For audit and retention, Bedrock model invocation logging can be configured to send detailed prompt and response data to Amazon S3 . Storing these logs in S3 supports the 2-year retention requirement and facilitates local audits. S3 is more cost-effective for long-term storage than CloudWatch Logs alone. CloudTrail (Option A) only logs management events, not the actual prompt/response content required for medical auditing.

質問 # 31
A company is building a generative AI (GenAI) application that uses Amazon Bedrock APIs to process complex customer inquiries. During peak usage periods, the application experiences intermittent API timeouts that cause issues such as broken response chunks and delayed data delivery. The application struggles to ensure that prompts remain within token limits when handling complex customer inquiries of varying lengths.
Users have reported truncated inputs and incomplete responses. The company has also observed foundation model (FM) invocation failures.
The company needs a retry strategy that automatically handles transient service errors and prevents overwhelming Amazon Bedrock during peak usage periods. The strategy must also adapt to changing service availability and support response streaming and token-aware request handling.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Set Amazon Bedrock client request timeouts to 30 seconds. Implement client-side load shedding.Buffer partial results and stop new requests when application performance degrades. Set static token usage caps for all requests. Configure exponential backoff retries, dynamic chunk sizing, and context- aware token limits.
- B. Use the AWS SDK to configure a retry strategy in standard mode. Wrap Amazon Bedrock API calls in try-catch blocks that handle timeout exceptions. Return cached completions for failed streaming requests. Enforce a global token limit for all users. Add jitter-based retry logic and lightweight token trimming for each request. Resume broken streams by requesting only missing chunks from the point of failure. Maintain a small in-memory buffer of the most recent chunks.
- C. Implement an adaptive retry strategy that uses exponential backoff with jitter and a circuit breaker pattern that temporarily disables retries when error rates exceed a predefined threshold. Implement a streaming response handler that monitors for chunk delivery timeouts. Configure the handler to buffer successfully received chunks and intelligently resume streaming from the last received chunk when connections are re-established.
- D. Implement a standard retry strategy that uses a 1-second fixed delay between attempts and a 3-retry maximum for all errors. Handle streaming response timeouts by restarting streams. Cap token usage for each session.

正解： C

解説：
Option B best meets all requirements because it combines AWS-recommended resiliency patterns for transient failures with streaming-aware handling and adaptive protection against cascading retries during peak load. When timeouts and throttling occur, naive retries can amplify traffic and worsen outages. Exponential backoff with jitter is the standard AWS best practice because it spreads retry attempts over time, reduces synchronized retry storms, and lowers the probability of repeatedly colliding with service limits.
The requirement also states the strategy must "adapt to changing service availability" and "prevent overwhelming Amazon Bedrock." A circuit breaker pattern directly addresses this by temporarily stopping or reducing retries when failure rates exceed a threshold, allowing the system to degrade gracefully instead of continually hammering the service. This is a key mechanism to prevent cascading failures during throttling events.
Because the application uses response streaming and experiences broken chunks, the retry strategy must be streaming-aware. A streaming response handler that detects chunk delivery timeouts and buffers already received chunks prevents the user from losing progress when a connection drops. Resuming from the last successfully received chunk minimizes redundant generation and reduces additional load on the model compared with restarting the entire stream. This supports better user experience and better service efficiency during intermittent failures.
Token-aware request handling is supported in this architecture because the application can apply token budgeting before invoking the model (for example, trimming or summarizing excessive context) while still preserving streaming output behavior. Option B provides the correct backbone for this by focusing on adaptive control and robust streaming recovery.
Option A is too simplistic and risks retry storms. Option C combines conflicting elements (global token limit, cached completions for streaming) and includes impractical "request only missing chunks" behavior that is not a reliable property of streamed generative output. Option D includes useful ideas (load shedding) but relies on static caps and does not provide as strong adaptive retry control as circuit breaking.
Therefore, Option B is the most correct and operationally safe strategy for peak-load Bedrock streaming workloads.

質問 # 32
A company is building a real-time voice assistant system to assist customer service representatives during customer calls. The system must convert audio calls to text with end-to-end latency of less than 500 ms. The system must use generative AI (GenAI) to produce response suggestions. Human supervisors must be able to rate the system ' s suggestions during a live customer call. The company must store all customer interactions to comply with auditing policies. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use Amazon Transcribe to convert speech to text and to perform real-time analytics. Use Amazon Comprehend to perform sentiment analysis. Use Amazon SQS to queue processing tasks. Run the Amazon Bedrock InvokeModel operation to generate responses.
- B. Use Amazon Transcribe batch processing to perform post-call analysis. Configure AWS Lambda functions to generate responses by using the Amazon Bedrock InvokeModel operation. Use Amazon CloudWatch to log supervisor feedback.
- C. Use the Amazon Transcribe streaming API with standard settings to convert speech to text. Use Amazon Bedrock batch processing to perform inference. Store call recordings and metadata in Amazon S3. Use S3 Lifecycle policies to manage the storage.
- D. Use the Amazon Transcribe streaming API with 100-ms audio chunks to optimize latency for the voice assistant. Call the Amazon Bedrock InvokeModelWithResponseStream operation to process client inquiries in real time. Store supervisor ratings in an Amazon DynamoDB table.

正解： D

解説：
To achieve the ultra-low latency requirement of less than 500 ms, the system must utilize streaming capabilities at every stage. Using Amazon Transcribe streaming with small (100-ms) audio chunks ensures that transcription begins immediately as the customer speaks. On the model side, Amazon Bedrock's InvokeModelWithResponseStream allows the application to receive tokens as they are generated, rather than waiting for the entire completion, which is critical for real-time interactions. Amazon DynamoDB is the ideal choice for storing supervisor ratings during a live call because it provides the single-digit millisecond latency required for high-frequency writes without impacting the application ' s performance. Options involving batch processing or SQS queuing are unsuitable for sub-500 ms interactive requirements.

質問 # 33
A company is creating a generative AI (GenAI) application that uses Amazon Bedrock foundation models (FMs). The application must use Microsoft Entra ID to authenticate. All FM API calls must stay on private network paths. Access to the application must be limited by department to specific model families. The company also needs a comprehensive audit trail of model interactions. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure SAML federation between Microsoft Entra ID and AWS Identity and Access Management.
Create department-specific IAM roles that allow only the required ModelId values. Create AWS PrivateLink interface VPC endpoints for Amazon Bedrock runtime services. Enable AWS CloudTrail to capture Amazon Bedrock API calls. Configure Amazon Bedrock model invocation logging to record detailed model interactions.
- B. Create an identity provider (IdP) connection in IAM to authenticate by using Microsoft Entra ID.
Assign department permission sets to control access to specific model families. Deploy AWS Lambda functions in private subnets with a NAT gateway for egress to Amazon Bedrock public endpoints.
Enable CloudWatch Logs to capture model interactions for auditing purposes.
- C. Create a SAML identity provider (IdP) in IAM to authenticate by using Microsoft Entra ID. Use IAM permissions boundaries to limit department roles' access to specific model families. Configure public Amazon Bedrock API endpoints with VPC routing to maintain private network connectivity. Set up CloudTrail with Amazon S3 Lifecycle rules to manage audit logs of model interactions.
- D. Configure OpenID Connect (OIDC) federation between Microsoft Entra ID and IAM. Use attribute- based access control to map department attributes to specific model access permissions. Apply SCP policies to restrict access to Amazon Bedrock FM families based on department. Use Microsoft Entra ID's built-in logging capabilities to maintain an audit trail of model interactions.

正解：A

解説：
Option A is the correct solution because it satisfies authentication, private connectivity, fine-grained authorization, and auditing using AWS-recommended patterns.
SAML federation between Microsoft Entra ID and IAM is a mature, well-supported integration that enables centralized enterprise authentication. Department-specific IAM roles allow precise control over which Bedrock ModelId values each department can invoke, enforcing access by model family.
Using AWS PrivateLink interface VPC endpoints for Amazon Bedrock runtime services ensures that all inference traffic stays on private AWS network paths, with no public internet exposure. NAT gateways and public endpoints, as used in other options, violate this requirement.
AWS CloudTrail provides authoritative audit logs of all Bedrock API calls, which is required for compliance.
Amazon Bedrock model invocation logging complements CloudTrail by capturing detailed prompt and response metadata for deeper auditing and investigation.
Option B uses public endpoints via NAT. Option C incorrectly claims public endpoints can be private. Option D relies on IdP-side logs, which do not capture Bedrock API activity.
Therefore, Option A is the only solution that fully meets security, compliance, and observability requirements.

質問 # 34
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C01 □を検索して、試験資料を無料でダウンロードしてくださいAIP-C01試験問題解説集

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