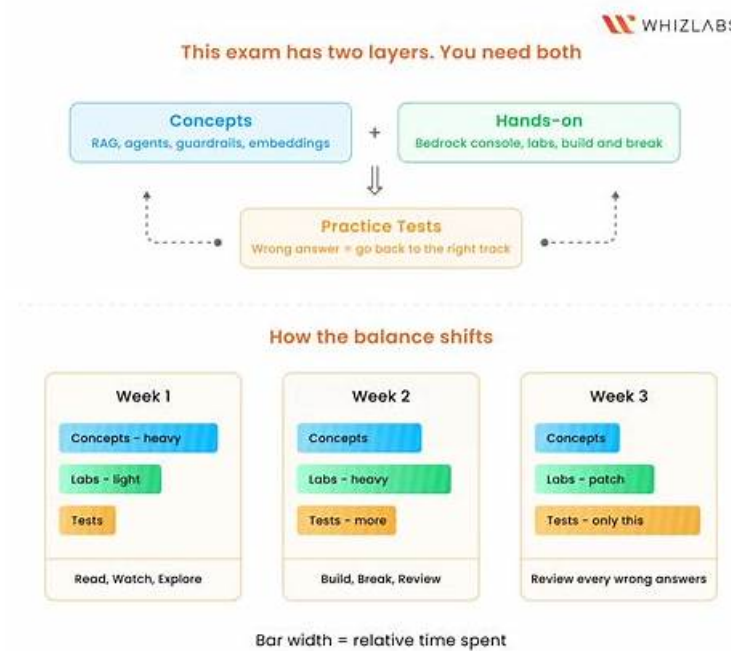


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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

A financial services company uses an AI application to process financial documents by using Amazon Bedrock. During business hours, the application handles approximately 10,000 requests each hour, which requires consistent throughput.

The company uses the `CreateProvisionedModelThroughput` API to purchase provisioned throughput. Amazon CloudWatch metrics show that the provisioned capacity is unused while on-demand requests are being throttled. The company finds the following code in the application:

```
python
```

```
response = bedrock_runtime.invoke_model(modelId="anthropic.claude-v2", body=json.dumps(payload))
```

The company needs the application to use the provisioned throughput and to resolve the throttling issues.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Modify the application to use the `InvokeModelWithResponseStream` API instead of the `InvokeModel` API.
- **B. Replace the model ID parameter with the ARN of the provisioned model that the `CreateProvisionedModelThroughput` API returns.**
- C. Add exponential backoff retry logic to handle throttling exceptions during peak hours.
- D. Increase the number of model units (MUs) in the provisioned throughput configuration.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B is correct because the application is currently invoking the base foundation model identifier, which routes traffic to the on-demand capacity pool rather than the company's purchased provisioned throughput. In Amazon Bedrock, provisioned throughput is attached to a specific provisioned resource created through the provisioned throughput APIs. To consume that reserved capacity, inference requests must target the provisioned resource identifier that represents the purchased throughput, not the generic model identifier used for on-demand inference.

The code snippet uses `modelId="anthropic.claude-v2"`. This value selects the on-demand endpoint for that model. As a result, requests are subject to on-demand quotas and throttling behavior, while the provisioned throughput remains idle. This directly explains the CloudWatch observation: provisioned capacity metrics show unused capacity because no traffic is being directed to the provisioned resource, and the on-demand path is throttling because it is exceeding the applicable on-demand limits during peak volume.

Replacing the `modelId` value with the provisioned throughput ARN returned by the `CreateProvisionedModelThroughput` workflow ensures the runtime invocation is routed to the reserved capacity. Once traffic is directed correctly, the purchased model units provide the consistent throughput required for predictable performance during business hours, which is exactly why provisioned throughput is used.

Option A could increase capacity, but it does not fix the core issue that the application is not using the provisioned resource at all. Option C can reduce the impact of throttling temporarily, but it adds latency and does not guarantee consistent throughput; it also still wastes the provisioned capacity. Option D changes the response delivery mechanism, but throttling is a capacity routing and quota issue, not a streaming API issue.

NEW QUESTION # 11

A company wants to select a new FM for its AI assistant. A GenAI developer needs to generate evaluation reports to help a data scientist assess the quality and safety of various foundation models FMs. The data scientist provides the GenAI developer with sample prompts for evaluation. The GenAI developer wants to use Amazon Bedrock to automate report generation and evaluation. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Combine the sample prompts into a single JSONL document. Store the document in an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an Amazon Bedrock evaluation job that uses a judge model. Specify the S3 location as input and Amazon QuickSight as output. Run an evaluation job for each FM and select the FM as the evaluator.
- B. Combine the sample prompts into a single JSON document. Create an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base from the document. Create an Amazon Bedrock evaluation job that uses the retrieval and response generation evaluation type. Specify an Amazon S3 bucket as the output. Run an evaluation job for each FM.
- **C. Combine the sample prompts into a single JSONL document. Store the document in an Amazon S3 bucket. Create an Amazon Bedrock evaluation job that uses a judge model. Specify the S3 location as input and a different S3 location as output. Run an evaluation job for each FM and select the FM as the generator.**
- D. Combine the sample prompts into a single JSON document. Create an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base with the document. Write a prompt that asks the FM to generate a response to each sample prompt. Use the `RetrieveAndGenerate` API to generate a report for each model.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option B is correct because it uses the managed evaluation capability in Amazon Bedrock that is intended specifically for comparing foundation models using a consistent prompt set and producing structured results with minimal custom tooling. In a Bedrock

evaluation workflow, you provide an input dataset of prompts, typically in JSON Lines format so each line represents one evaluation record. Storing the JSONL file in Amazon S3 allows Bedrock to read the dataset at scale and write standardized evaluation outputs back to S3 for downstream analysis, sharing, and retention.

The key requirement is to assess both quality and safety across multiple models. A Bedrock evaluation job can use a judge model to score the generated outputs against defined criteria. This approach supports repeatable, apples-to-apples comparisons because the same judge model and scoring rubric can be applied to every candidate foundation model. The candidate models are configured as generators, meaning each evaluation job run uses one selected FM to produce answers for the same prompt set, and the judge model evaluates those answers. That matches the requirement to generate evaluation reports that help a data scientist select the best FM.

Option A does not use Bedrock evaluation jobs, and a knowledge base plus RetrieveAndGenerate is a RAG pattern, not an evaluation framework. It would produce responses but not standardized scoring and reporting suitable for model selection. Option C is incorrect because Bedrock evaluation outputs are delivered to S3, not directly to a BI destination, and selecting the candidate FM as the evaluator conflicts with the intended pattern of using a stable judge model. Option D misuses knowledge bases and retrieval evaluation types when the requirement is prompt-based model assessment rather than evaluating retrieval quality.

NEW QUESTION # 12

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 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.
- 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 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.**

Answer: D

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 # 13

A pharmaceutical company is developing a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application that uses an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base. The knowledge base uses Amazon OpenSearch Service as a data source for more than 25 million scientific papers. Users report that the application produces inconsistent answers that cite irrelevant sections of papers when queries span methodology, results, and discussion sections of the papers.

The company needs to improve the knowledge base to preserve semantic context across related paragraphs on the scale of the entire corpus of data.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure the knowledge base to use fixed-size chunking. Set a 300-token maximum chunk size and a 10% overlap between chunks. Use an appropriate Amazon Bedrock embedding model.
- **B. Configure the knowledge base to use hierarchical chunking. Use parent chunks that contain 1,000 tokens and child chunks that contain 200 tokens. Set a 50-token overlap between chunks.**
- C. Configure the knowledge base to use semantic chunking. Use a buffer size of 1 and a breakpoint percentile threshold of 85% to determine chunk boundaries based on content meaning.
- D. Configure the knowledge base not to use chunking. Manually split each document into separate files before ingestion. Apply post-processing reranking during retrieval.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B is the best solution because hierarchical chunking is specifically designed to preserve broader semantic context while still enabling precise retrieval at paragraph or sub-paragraph granularity. The problem described-answers citing irrelevant sections when a query spans multiple paper sections-often occurs when chunks are either too small (losing cross-paragraph context) or too "flat" (retrieving isolated snippets without their surrounding rationale).

In a scientific paper, related information is frequently distributed across methodology, results, and discussion.

Flat, fixed-size chunking (Option A) can split these logically connected ideas into separate chunks, causing retrieval to surface fragments that match a term but not the full intent. Semantic chunking (Option C) improves boundary placement, but it does not inherently provide a multi-resolution structure that helps preserve section-level continuity at massive scale.

Hierarchical chunking solves this by creating parent chunks (larger context windows) that capture broader section context and child chunks (smaller units) that retain retrieval precision. When the retriever identifies relevant child chunks, it can also bring in the associated parent context so the foundation model sees the surrounding methodological or discussion framing. The defined overlaps further reduce the risk that key transitions or references are split across chunks.

This approach is well suited for a corpus of 25 million papers because it improves relevance without requiring a custom reranking model or a manual preprocessing pipeline. It remains operationally efficient because it is configured at the knowledge base level rather than implemented through custom code per document.

Option D introduces high operational complexity and inconsistent document handling at scale. Therefore, Option B best meets the requirement to preserve semantic context across related paragraphs and improve citation relevance across scientific paper sections.

NEW QUESTION # 14

A company is using Amazon Bedrock and Anthropic Claude 3 Haiku to develop an AI assistant. The AI assistant normally processes 10,000 requests each hour but experiences surges of up to 30,000 requests each hour during peak usage periods. The AI assistant must respond within 2 seconds while operating across multiple AWS Regions.

The company observes that during peak usage periods, the AI assistant experiences throughput bottlenecks that cause increased latency and occasional request timeouts. The company must resolve the performance issues.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Purchase provisioned throughput and sufficient model units (MUs) in a single Region. Configure the application to retry failed requests with exponential backoff.
- B. Set up auto scaling AWS Lambda functions in each Region. Implement client-side round-robin request distribution. Purchase one model unit (MU) of provisioned throughput as a backup.
- C. Implement batch inference for all requests by using Amazon S3 buckets across multiple Regions. Use Amazon SQS to set up an asynchronous retrieval process.
- **D. Implement token batching to reduce API overhead. Use cross-Region inference profiles to automatically distribute traffic across available Regions.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option B is the correct solution because it directly addresses both throughput bottlenecks and latency requirements using native Amazon Bedrock performance optimization features that are designed for real-time, high-volume generative AI workloads. Amazon Bedrock supports cross-Region inference profiles, which allow applications to transparently route inference requests across multiple AWS Regions. During peak usage periods, traffic is automatically distributed to Regions with available capacity, reducing throttling, request queuing, and timeout risks. This approach aligns with AWS guidance for building highly available, low-latency GenAI applications that must scale elastically across geographic boundaries.

Token batching further improves efficiency by combining multiple inference requests into a single model invocation where applicable. AWS Generative AI documentation highlights batching as a key optimization technique to reduce per-request overhead, improve throughput, and better utilize model capacity. This is especially effective for lightweight, low-latency models such as Claude 3 Haiku, which are designed for fast responses and high request volumes.

Option A does not meet the requirement because purchasing provisioned throughput in a single Region creates a regional bottleneck and does not address multi-Region availability or traffic spikes beyond reserved capacity. Retries increase load and latency rather than resolving the root cause.

Option C improves application-layer scaling but does not solve model-side throughput limits. Client-side round-robin routing lacks awareness of real-time model capacity and can still send traffic to saturated Regions.

Option D is unsuitable because batch inference with asynchronous retrieval is designed for offline or non-interactive workloads. It cannot meet a strict 2-second response time requirement for an interactive AI assistant.

Therefore, Option B provides the most effective and AWS-aligned solution to achieve low latency, global scalability, and high throughput during peak usage periods.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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