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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Foundation Model Integration, Data Management, and Compliance: This domain covers designing GenAI architectures, selecting and configuring foundation models, building data pipelines and vector stores, implementing retrieval mechanisms, and establishing prompt engineering governance.
Topic 2	• Implementation and Integration: This domain focuses on building agentic AI systems, deploying foundation models, integrating GenAI with enterprise systems, implementing FM APIs, and developing applications using AWS tools.
Topic 3	• Operational Efficiency and Optimization for GenAI Applications: This domain encompasses cost optimization strategies, performance tuning for latency and throughput, and implementing comprehensive monitoring systems for GenAI applications.
Topic 4	• AI Safety, Security, and Governance: This domain addresses input • output safety controls, data security and privacy protections, compliance mechanisms, and responsible AI principles including transparency and fairness.
Topic 5	• Testing, Validation, and Troubleshooting: This domain covers evaluating foundation model outputs, implementing quality assurance processes, and troubleshooting GenAI-specific issues including prompts, integrations, and retrieval systems.

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Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111
A company runs a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application that uses Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases to perform regulatory compliance queries. The application uses the RetrieveAndGenerateStream API. The application retrieves relevant documents from a knowledge base that contains more than 50,000 regulatory documents, legal precedents, and policy updates.
The RAG application is producing suboptimal responses because the initial retrieval often returns semantically similar but contextually irrelevant documents. The poor responses are causing model hallucinations and incorrect regulatory guidance. The company needs to improve the performance of the RAG application so it returns more relevant documents.
Which solution will meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Comprehend to classify documents and apply relevance scores. Integrate the RAG application's reranking process with Amazon Textract to run document analysis. Use Amazon Neptune to perform graph-based relevance calculations.
- B. Use the latest Amazon reranker model through the reranking configuration within Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases. Use the model to improve document relevance scoring and to reorder results based on contextual assessments.
- C. Implement a retrieval pipeline that uses the Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases Retrieve API to perform initial document retrieval. Call the Amazon Bedrock Rerank API to rerank the results. Invoke the InvokeModelWithResponseStream operation to generate responses.
- D. Deploy an Amazon SageMaker endpoint to run a fine-tuned ranking model. Use an Amazon API Gateway REST API to route requests. Configure the application to make requests through the REST API to rerank the results.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option D is the correct solution because Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases natively support reranking by using Amazon-managed reranker models, which are specifically designed to improve contextual relevance after the initial vector retrieval step. This approach directly addresses the root cause of the issue: semantically similar but contextually irrelevant documents being passed to the foundation model.
By enabling the reranking configuration within Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases, the application can automatically reorder retrieved documents based on deeper contextual understanding, such as regulatory scope, legal applicability, and semantic intent. This significantly improves retrieval precision, which reduces hallucinations and improves the factual accuracy of generated regulatory guidance.
Option D requires no additional infrastructure, no custom orchestration logic, and no separate model hosting.
The reranking is fully managed by Amazon Bedrock and integrates seamlessly with the existing RetrieveAndGenerateStream workflow. This makes it the lowest operational overhead solution.
Option A introduces operational complexity by requiring a custom SageMaker endpoint, API Gateway routing, and model lifecycle management. Option B combines multiple unrelated services and introduces significant complexity without being purpose-built for RAG relevance ranking. Option C improves relevance but requires explicitly calling the Rerank API and modifying the application pipeline, which increases operational and integration effort compared to built-in reranking.
Therefore, Option D provides the most efficient, scalable, and AWS-recommended method to improve RAG retrieval quality while minimizing operational burden.

NEW QUESTION # 112
A legal research company has a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application that uses Amazon Bedrock and Amazon OpenSearch Service. The application stores 768-dimensional vector embeddings for 15 million legal documents, including statutes, court rulings, and case summaries.
The company's current chunking strategy segments text into fixed-length blocks of 500 tokens. The current chunking strategy often splits contextually linked information such as legal arguments, court opinions, or statute references across separate chunks.
Researchers report that generated outputs frequently omit key context or cite outdated legal information.
Recent application logs show a 40% increase in response times. The p95 latency metric exceeds 2 seconds.
The company expects storage needs for the application to grow from 90 GB to 360 GB within a year.
The company needs a solution to improve retrieval relevance and system performance at scale.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Increase the embedding vector dimensionality from 768 to 4,096 without changing the existing chunking or pre-processing strategy.
- B. Replace dynamic retrieval with static, pre-written summaries that are stored in Amazon S3. Use Amazon CloudFront to serve the summaries to reduce compute demand and improve predictability.
- C. Migrate from OpenSearch Service to Amazon DynamoDB. Implement keyword-based indexes to enable faster lookups for legal concepts.
- D. Update the chunking strategy to use semantic boundaries such as complete legal arguments, clauses, or sections rather than fixed token limits. Regenerate vector embeddings to align with the new chunk structure.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option C directly addresses both retrieval relevance and performance scalability. Fixed token chunking breaks semantic continuity in legal texts, causing incomplete context retrieval and degraded response quality. By switching to semantic chunking-based on legal arguments, clauses, or sections-the application preserves contextual integrity, improving retrieval accuracy and reducing hallucinations.
Regenerating embeddings aligned with the new chunk structure also improves vector search efficiency, reducing unnecessary comparisons and helping control latency as the dataset scales.
Option A increases cost and latency without fixing the core issue. Option B removes dynamic reasoning, which defeats the purpose of a legal RAG system. Option D discards vector semantics entirely and is unsuitable for nuanced legal research. Therefore, Option C is the correct and scalable solution.

NEW QUESTION # 113
A university recently digitized a collection of archival documents, academic journals, and manuscripts. The university stores the digital files in an AWS Lake Formation data lake.
The university hires a GenAI developer to build a solution to allow users to search the digital files by using text queries. The solution must return journal abstracts that are semantically similar to a user's query. Users must be able to search the digitized collection based on text and metadata that is associated with the journal abstracts. The metadata of the digitized files does not contain keywords. The solution must match similar abstracts to one another based on the similarity of their text. The data lake contains fewer than 1 million files.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon SageMaker AI to deploy a sentence-transformer model. Use the model to create vector representations of the digitized files. Store embeddings in an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database that has the pgvector extension.
- B. Use Amazon Titan Embeddings in Amazon Bedrock to create vector representations of the digitized files. Store embeddings in the OpenSearch Neural plugin for Amazon OpenSearch Service.
- C. Use Amazon Titan Embeddings in Amazon Bedrock to create vector representations of the digitized files. Store embeddings in an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL Serverless database that has the pgvector extension.
- D. Use Amazon Comprehend to extract topics from the digitized files. Store the topics and file metadata in an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL database. Query the abstract metadata against the data in the Aurora database.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option D is the best choice because it delivers true semantic search with the smallest operational footprint by combining a fully managed embedding service with an automatically scaling vector-capable database. The university's requirement is explicitly semantic: the metadata has no keywords, and the system must match abstracts based on similarity of meaning. This is a direct fit for an embeddings-based approach, where each abstract is converted into a vector representation and searched using vector similarity.
Amazon Titan Embeddings in Amazon Bedrock provides a managed way to generate these vectors without hosting or maintaining an ML model, eliminating the operational work of model provisioning, patching, scaling, and lifecycle management.
For storage and retrieval, Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL Serverless with the pgvector extension supports vector storage and similarity search while minimizing infrastructure operations. Aurora Serverless reduces capacity planning and scaling tasks because it can automatically adjust to changes in workload, which is valuable for a university search application with variable usage patterns. With fewer than 1 million files, a PostgreSQL-based vector store is commonly operationally simpler than running a dedicated search cluster, while still meeting the requirement to query using both text-derived similarity and associated metadata filters stored alongside the vectors.
Option A can also enable vector search, but operating an OpenSearch domain typically introduces additional concerns such as domain sizing, shard strategy, cluster scaling, and performance tuning for k-NN workloads.
Option C increases operational overhead the most because it requires deploying and operating a sentence- transformer model endpoint in SageMaker AI, including scaling, monitoring, and model management. Option B does not meet the semantic similarity

requirement reliably because topic extraction is not equivalent to embedding-based semantic matching, especially when the metadata lacks keywords and the system must compare abstracts by meaning.
Therefore, D best satisfies semantic search needs with the least operational overhead.

NEW QUESTION # 114
An insurance company uses existing Amazon SageMaker AI infrastructure to support a web-based application that allows customers to predict what their insurance premiums will be. The company stores customer data that is used to train the SageMaker AI model in an Amazon S3 bucket. The dataset is growing rapidly. The company wants a solution to continuously re-train the model. The solution must automatically re-train and re- deploy the model to the application when an employee uploads a new customer data file to the S3 bucket.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an AWS Step Functions Express workflow with AWS SDK integrations to retrieve the customer data from the S3 bucket when an employee uploads a new file to the S3 bucket. Use a SageMaker Data Wrangler flow to export the data from the S3 bucket to SageMaker Autopilot. Use the SageMaker Autopilot to re-deploy the model after it has been re-trained on the updated customer dataset.
- B. Use AWS Glue to run an ETL job on each uploaded file. Configure the ETL job to use the AWS SDK to invoke the SageMaker AI model endpoint. Use real-time inference with the endpoint to re-deploy the model after it is re-trained on the updated customer dataset.
- C. Create an AWS Lambda function and webhook handlers to generate an event when an employee uploads a new file. Configure SageMaker Pipelines to re-deploy the model after it is re-trained on the updated customer dataset. Use Amazon EventBridge to create an event bus. Set the Lambda function event as the source and SageMaker Pipelines as the target.
- D. Create an AWS Step Functions Standard workflow. Configure the first state to call an AWS Lambda function to respond when an employee uploads a new file to the S3 bucket. Use a pipeline in SageMaker Pipelines to re-deploy the model after it has been re-trained on the updated customer dataset. Use the next state in the workflow to run the pipeline when the first state receives a response.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option D is the best fit because it implements a reliable event-driven MLOps workflow that automates retraining and redeployment with clear orchestration, auditability, and production-grade error handling. The requirement is explicit: whenever a new file is uploaded to Amazon S3, the system must retrain and then redeploy the model used by a web application. A common AWS pattern is to use an S3 event notification to trigger an AWS Lambda function, which then starts a controlled workflow. In option D, Lambda serves as the event handler that reacts immediately to the S3 upload event and passes the necessary context (bucket, object key, dataset version) into an AWS Step Functions Standard state machine.
Step Functions Standard is appropriate for model retraining pipelines because training and deployment steps can be long-running and benefit from durable state, retries, and failure handling. It provides execution history, making it easier to troubleshoot why a particular retraining run failed and to prove which dataset version produced which model version. This operational visibility is critical when the dataset is "growing rapidly" and retraining is frequent.
Within the workflow, Amazon SageMaker Pipelines is the right service to run the ML lifecycle stages in a repeatable way: data processing (if needed), training, evaluation/quality checks, model registration, and deployment to an endpoint used by the application. SageMaker Pipelines is purpose-built for CI/CD-style ML, supporting automated redeployments when a new approved model artifact is produced. By calling a pipeline execution from Step Functions, the company can add governance gates (for example, only deploy if evaluation metrics meet thresholds), and can apply consistent rollback and notification steps when deployment fails.
The other options are weaker: A confuses inference with retraining and does not provide deployment orchestration. B adds unnecessary webhook complexity and describes an awkward event bus configuration. C introduces Autopilot/Data Wrangler, which may be useful but adds extra moving parts and is not required to meet the trigger-and-redeploy requirement.

NEW QUESTION # 115
A company is implementing a serverless inference API by using AWS Lambda. The API will dynamically invoke multiple AI models hosted on Amazon Bedrock. The company needs to design a solution that can switch between model providers without modifying or redeploying Lambda code in real time. The design must include safe rollout of configuration changes and validation and rollback capabilities.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an Amazon API Gateway REST API to route requests to separate Lambda functions.

Hardcode each Lambda function to a specific model provider. Switch the integration target manually.

- B. Store the active model provider in a JSON file hosted on Amazon S3. Use AWS AppConfig to reference the S3 file as a hosted configuration source. Configure a Lambda function to read the file through AppConfig at runtime to determine which model to invoke.
- C. Store the active model provider in AWS AppConfig. Configure a Lambda function to read the configuration at runtime to determine which model to invoke.
- D. Store the active model provider in AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store. Configure a Lambda function to read the parameter at runtime to determine which model to invoke.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the correct solution because AWS AppConfig is specifically designed to support dynamic configuration management with safe rollout, validation, and rollback, which are explicit requirements in the scenario.
By storing the active model provider configuration in AWS AppConfig, the company can switch between Amazon Bedrock model providers in real time without redeploying Lambda code. AppConfig supports deployment strategies such as canary releases, linear rollouts, and immediate deployments, allowing safe and controlled changes. If a configuration causes issues, AppConfig supports automatic rollback, reducing operational risk.
AWS AppConfig also supports schema validation, ensuring that configuration values such as model identifiers, provider names, or inference parameters are valid before being applied. This prevents misconfiguration from impacting production workloads.
Option A uses Parameter Store, which lacks native rollout strategies, validation, and automated rollback, making it unsuitable for safe real-time switching. Option C requires manual routing changes and code coupling, increasing operational overhead and deployment risk. Option D introduces unnecessary complexity by hosting configuration files in Amazon S3 when AppConfig already supports native hosted configurations.
Therefore, Option B provides the most robust, scalable, and low-maintenance solution for dynamic model switching in a serverless Amazon Bedrock inference architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 116
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