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Amazon
AIF-C01 Exam
AWS Certified AI Practitioner



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Amazon AWS Certified AI Practitioner Sample Questions (Q298-Q303):

NEW QUESTION # 298

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

- A. Use a foundation model (FM) that is trained to not hallucinate.
- B. Set up Agents for Amazon Bedrock to supervise the model training.
- C. Use data pre-processing and remove any data that causes hallucinations.
- **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 # 299

Which statement presents an advantage of using Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) for natural language processing (NLP) tasks?

- **A. RAG can use external knowledge sources to generate more accurate and informative responses**
- B. RAG is primarily used for speech recognition tasks
- C. RAG is designed to improve the speed of language model training
- D. RAG is a technique for data augmentation in computer vision tasks

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) integrates external knowledge sources (databases, vector stores, document repositories) with LLMs, enabling them to generate contextually accurate and up-to-date responses without retraining.

B is incorrect: RAG does not speed up training; it improves inference results.

C is incorrect: speech recognition is not an RAG use case.
D is incorrect: computer vision augmentation is unrelated to RAG.
Reference:
AWS Documentation - Knowledge Bases for RAG in Amazon Bedrock

NEW QUESTION # 300

A company is testing the security of a foundation model (FM). During testing, the company wants to get around the safety features and make harmful content.

- **A. Jailbreak**
- B. Denial of service (DoS)
- C. Penetration testing with authorization
- D. Fuzzing training data to find vulnerabilities

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Jailbreaking an LLM refers to deliberately crafting prompts to bypass its safety guardrails and produce restricted or harmful content.

* Fuzzing is input testing for software.

* DoS is a service availability attack.

* Pen testing (C) is allowed with AWS authorization but doesn't describe bypassing model safeguards.

Reference:

AWS Responsible AI - Prompt Injection and Jailbreak Risks

NEW QUESTION # 301

Which scenario indicates that an ML model is overfitting?

- A. A sales prediction model uses only one month to forecast yearly revenue.
- **B. A stock prediction model decreases in accuracy after testing on new data.**
- C. A loan default risk model uses only credit scores to assess risk.
- D. A student performance model uses only the number of advanced classes that a student has taken to assess performance.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (AWS AI documents):

Overfitting occurs when an ML model learns patterns too closely from training data, including noise, and fails to generalize to unseen data. According to AWS ML fundamentals, a key indicator of overfitting is high training accuracy combined with reduced accuracy on new or test data.

Option A directly reflects this behavior: the model performs well during training but loses accuracy when evaluated on new data, which is a textbook symptom of overfitting.

Why the other options are not overfitting:

* B describes an under-featured model (underfitting risk).

* C indicates poor data representativeness, not overfitting.

* D reflects limited feature selection, which may lead to underfitting or bias, not overfitting.

AWS AI Study Guide References:

* AWS Machine Learning concepts: bias vs. variance

* AWS training and evaluation best practices

NEW QUESTION # 302

A company wants to build a lead prioritization application for its employees to contact potential customers.

The application must give employees the ability to view and adjust the weights assigned to different variables in the model based on domain knowledge and expertise.

Which ML model type meets these requirements?

- A. Neural network

- Answer: B**

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[illegible]

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