AIP-C01合格受験記 & AIP-C01試験解答

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従来の試験によってShikenPASSが今年のAmazonのAIP-C01認定試験を予測してもっとも真実に近い問題集を研究し続けます。ShikenPASSは100%でAmazonのAIP-C01「AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional」認定試験に合格するのを保証いたします。

多くの人々は、ある分野での仕事に秀でることができ、知識をある産業での実際の仕事に応用するのに熟練した有能な人になりたいと思っています。しかし、彼らにとっては簡単なことではなく、目標を達成するために多くの努力が必要です。テストAIP-C01認定に合格すると、彼らはそのような人々になります。あなたが彼らの1人であれば、AIP-C01学習教材を購入することで、少ない労力でスムーズにテストに合格できます。 AIP-C01試験の質問は価値があり、有用です。当社の製品を購入すると、最高のサービスを提供して満足することができます。

>> AIP-C01合格受験記 <<

一番優秀Amazon AIP-C01｜高品質なAIP-C01合格受験記試験｜試験の準備方法AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional試験解答

現在の状況に満足することは決してなく、AIP-C01試験実践ガイドを必ず拡張および更新してください。イノベーションに焦点を当て、専門チームを編成して新しい知識ポイントをまとめ、テストバンクを更新します。私たちはクライアントを神として扱い、AIP-C01学習教材へのサポートを前進の原動力として扱います。そのため、クライアントはAIP-C01試験問題に関する最新のイノベーションの結果を楽しんで、より多くの学習リソースを獲得できます。クレジットは、私たちの勤勉で献身的な専門技術革新チームと専門家に帰属します。

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	• 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。
トピック 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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。

Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional 認定 AIP-C01 試験問題 (Q94-Q99):

質問 # 94
A healthcare company is using Amazon Bedrock to develop a real-time patient care AI assistant to respond to queries for separate departments that handle clinical inquiries, insurance verification, appointment scheduling, and insurance claims. The company wants to use a multi-agent architecture.
The company must ensure that the AI assistant is scalable and can onboard new features for patients. The AI assistant must be able to handle thousands of parallel patient interactions. The company must ensure that patients receive appropriate domain-specific responses to queries.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Isolate data for each department in separate knowledge bases. Use IAM filtering to control access to each knowledge base. Deploy a single general-purpose agent. Configure multiple action groups within the general-purpose agent to perform specific department functions. Implement rule-based routing logic in the general-purpose agent instructions.
- B. Create a separate supervisor agent for each department. Configure individual collaborator agents to perform natural language intent classification for each specialty domain within each department.
  Integrate each collaborator agent with department-specific knowledge bases only. Implement manual handoff processes between the supervisor agents.
- C. Isolate data for each agent by using separate knowledge bases. Use IAM filtering to control access to each knowledge base. Deploy a supervisor agent to perform natural language intent classification on patient inquiries. Configure the supervisor agent to route queries to specialized collaborator agents to respond to department-specific queries. Configure each specialized collaborator agent to use Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) with the agent's department-specific knowledge base.
- D. Implement multiple independent supervisor agents that run in parallel to respond to patient inquiries for each department. Configure multiple collaborator agents for each supervisor agent. Integrate all agents with the same knowledge base. Use external routing logic to merge responses from multiple supervisor agents.

正解：C

解説：
Option A best meets the requirements because it applies an AWS-aligned multi-agent pattern that cleanly separates responsibilities: a supervisor agent performs intent classification and orchestration, while specialized collaborator agents handle domain-specific tasks using the right knowledge sources. This structure is well suited for healthcare workflows where clinical questions, scheduling, and insurance processes require different policies, terminology, and data access boundaries.
The requirement for appropriate domain-specific responses is addressed by routing each user query to a department-focused collaborator agent that is grounded with its own department-specific knowledge base.
Using Retrieval Augmented Generation with the correct knowledge base improves factual alignment and reduces cross-department leakage (for example, avoiding claims content in a clinical answer). It also supports better prompt grounding and more consistent tone and constraints per department.
The requirement to isolate data maps to using separate knowledge bases per agent and enforcing access through IAM controls, ensuring that each agent can retrieve only from the authorized datasets. This is important for minimizing unintended exposure of sensitive or irrelevant departmental data and supports governance and compliance needs.
For scalability and thousands of parallel interactions, this architecture minimizes contention and bottlenecks. Each collaborator agent can scale independently because requests are distributed across multiple agents and multiple retrieval backends. Operationally, onboarding new features is also simpler: the company can add a new collaborator agent (for example, "billing disputes" or "pharmacy refills") with its own knowledge base and policies without redesigning the entire assistant.
Option B introduces unnecessary complexity with multiple supervisors and manual handoffs. Option C overloads a single agent with broad instructions and rule-based routing, which increases prompt complexity and reduces maintainability as features grow. Option D creates high operational complexity and risks inconsistent outputs when merging responses from parallel supervisors, and it

weakens data isolation by using a shared knowledge base across agents.

質問 # 95
A financial services company is developing a customer service AI assistant by using Amazon Bedrock. The AI assistant must not discuss investment advice with users. The AI assistant must block harmful content, mask personally identifiable information (PII), and maintain audit trails for compliance reporting. The AI assistant must apply content filtering to both user inputs and model responses based on content sensitivity.
The company requires an Amazon Bedrock guardrail configuration that will effectively enforce policies with minimal false positives. The solution must provide multiple handling strategies for multiple types of sensitive content.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure multiple guardrails by using tiered policies. Create one guardrail and set content filters to high. Configure the guardrail to block PII for public interactions. Configure a second guardrail and set content filters to medium. Configure the second guardrail to mask PII for internal use. Configure multiple topic-specific guardrails to block investment advice and set up contextual grounding checks.
- B. Configure a guardrail and set content filters to medium for harmful content. Set up denied topics for investment advice and include clear definitions and sample phrases to block. Configure sensitive information filters to mask PII in responses and to block financial information in inputs. Enable both input and output evaluations that use custom blocked messages for audits.
- C. Create a separate guardrail for each use case. Create one guardrail that applies a harmful content filter.Create a guardrail to apply topic filters for investment advice. Create a guardrail to apply sensitive information filters to block PII. Use AWS Step Functions to chain the guardrails sequentially.
- D. Configure a single guardrail and set content filters to high for all categories. Set up denied topics for investment advice and include sample phrases to block. Set up sensitive information filters that apply the block action for all PII entities. Apply the guardrail to all model inference calls.

正解：B

解説：
Option C is the correct solution because it uses a single, well-tuned Amazon Bedrock guardrail that applies different actions to different content types, which is the recommended approach for minimizing false positives while enforcing strong policy controls.
Setting content filters to medium rather than high reduces overblocking of benign customer conversations while still preventing harmful content. Amazon Bedrock guardrails are designed to balance precision and recall, and medium sensitivity is commonly recommended for customer-facing financial services use cases.
Denied topics explicitly prevent the assistant from discussing investment advice, which is a regulatory requirement. Including definitions and sample phrases improves detection accuracy and reduces ambiguity.
Sensitive information filters support different actions per context. Masking PII in responses preserves conversational usefulness for legitimate customer support while preventing exposure of sensitive data.
Blocking sensitive financial information in inputs prevents downstream processing of disallowed content before it reaches the foundation model.
Critically, enabling both input and output evaluation ensures that guardrails are applied consistently at every stage of interaction. Custom blocked messages and audit logging provide clear compliance evidence for regulators and internal audits.
Option A causes excessive false positives by blocking all PII outright. Option B introduces unnecessary complexity and is not how Bedrock guardrails are intended to be applied. Option D uses orchestration logic that Bedrock guardrails already handle natively.
Therefore, Option C best satisfies enforcement, flexibility, auditability, and accuracy requirements.

質問 # 96
A bank is developing a generative AI (GenAI)-powered AI assistant that uses Amazon Bedrock to assist the bank's website users with account inquiries and financial guidance. The bank must ensure that the AI assistant does not reveal any personally identifiable information (PII) in customer interactions.
The AI assistant must not send PII in prompts to the GenAI model. The AI assistant must not respond to customer requests to provide investment advice. The bank must collect audit logs of all customer interactions, including any images or documents that are transmitted during customer interactions.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Use an AWS Lambda function and Amazon Comprehend to detect and redact PII. Use Amazon Comprehend topic modeling to prevent the AI assistant from discussing investment advice topics. Set up custom metrics in Amazon CloudWatch to capture customer conversations.
- B. Use regex controls to match patterns for PII. Apply prompt engineering techniques to avoid returning PII or investment

advice topics to customers. Enable model invocation logging, delivery logging, and image logging to Amazon S3.

- C. Use Amazon Macie to detect and redact PII in user inputs and in the model responses. Apply prompt engineering techniques to force the model to avoid investment advice topics. Use AWS CloudTrail to capture conversation logs.
- D. Configure Amazon Bedrock guardrails to apply a sensitive information policy to detect and filter PII.
  Set up a topic policy to ensure that the AI assistant avoids investment advice topics. Use the Converse API to log model invocations. Enable delivery and image logging to Amazon S3.

正解：D

解説：
Option C is the correct solution because Amazon Bedrock guardrails are purpose-built to enforce defense-in- depth safety controls for GenAI applications with minimal operational overhead. Guardrails provide managed, policy-based enforcement that operates before prompts are sent to the foundation model and after responses are generated, which directly satisfies the requirement that PII must not be sent to the model and must not appear in outputs.
By configuring a sensitive information policy, the application can automatically detect and redact PII in user inputs and model responses without building custom preprocessing pipelines. This approach is more reliable and scalable than regex or prompt engineering techniques, which are brittle and error-prone for sensitive data handling.
The topic policy capability in Amazon Bedrock guardrails allows the bank to explicitly block investment advice topics, ensuring regulatory compliance. This policy-based approach is safer and more auditable than attempting to steer the model only through prompt instructions.
Using the Converse API enables structured, standardized interactions with the model and supports consistent logging of requests and responses. Enabling delivery logging and image logging to Amazon S3 ensures that all customer interactions, including documents and images, are captured in a durable, auditable storage layer.
This directly supports compliance, regulatory audits, and forensic analysis.
Option A incorrectly relies on Amazon Macie, which is designed for data-at-rest discovery rather than real- time conversational filtering. Option B introduces custom Lambda pipelines and topic modeling, increasing operational complexity. Option D relies on regex and prompt engineering, which do not meet financial-grade compliance standards.
Therefore, Option C delivers the strongest security, governance, and auditability with the least operational effort.

質問 # 97
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 token batching to reduce API overhead. Use cross-Region inference profiles to automatically distribute traffic across available Regions.
- D. Implement batch inference for all requests by using Amazon S3 buckets across multiple Regions. Use Amazon SQS to set up an asynchronous retrieval process.

正解：C

解説：
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.

質問 # 98
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. 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.
- B. 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.
- 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 # 99
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