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## Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

### NEW QUESTION # 11

A company is developing a generative AI (GenAI) application that analyzes customer service calls in real time and generates suggested responses for human customer service agents. The application must process 500,000 concurrent calls during peak hours with less than 200 ms end-to-end latency for each suggestion. The company uses existing architecture to transcribe customer call audio streams. The application must not exceed a predefined monthly compute budget and must maintain auto scaling capabilities.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy a large, complex reasoning model on Amazon Bedrock. Purchase provisioned throughput and optimize for batch processing.
- B. Deploy a low-latency, real-time optimized model on Amazon Bedrock. Purchase provisioned throughput and set up

automatic scaling policies.

- C. Deploy a mid-sized language model on an Amazon SageMaker serverless endpoint that is optimized for batch processing.
- D. Deploy a large language model (LLM) on an Amazon SageMaker real-time endpoint that uses dedicated GPU instances.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option B is the correct solution because it aligns with AWS guidance for building high-throughput, ultra-low- latency GenAI applications while maintaining predictable costs and automatic scaling. Amazon Bedrock provides access to foundation models that are specifically optimized for real-time inference use cases, including conversational and recommendation-style workloads that require responses within milliseconds.

Low-latency models in Amazon Bedrock are designed to handle very high request rates with minimal per- request overhead.

Purchasing provisioned throughput ensures that sufficient model capacity is reserved to handle peak loads, eliminating cold starts and reducing request queuing during traffic surges. This is critical when supporting up to 500,000 concurrent calls with strict latency requirements.

Automatic scaling policies allow the application to dynamically adjust capacity based on demand, ensuring cost efficiency during off-peak hours while maintaining performance during peak usage. This directly supports the requirement to stay within a predefined monthly compute budget.

Option A fails because batch processing and complex reasoning models introduce higher latency and are not suitable for real-time suggestions. Option C introduces significantly higher operational and cost overhead due to dedicated GPU instances and manual scaling responsibilities. Option D is optimized for batch workloads and cannot meet the sub-200 ms latency requirement.

Therefore, Option B provides the best balance of performance, scalability, cost control, and operational simplicity using AWS-native GenAI services.

## NEW QUESTION # 12

A financial services company is developing a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) application to help investment analysts query complex financial relationships across multiple investment vehicles, market sectors, and regulatory environments. The dataset contains highly interconnected entities that have multi-hop relationships. Analysts must examine relationships holistically to provide accurate investment guidance. The application must deliver comprehensive answers that capture indirect relationships between financial entities and must respond in less than 3 seconds.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases and an Amazon OpenSearch Service vector store to implement custom relationship identification logic that uses AWS Lambda to query multiple vector embeddings in sequence.
- **B. Use Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases with GraphRAG and Amazon Neptune Analytics to store financial data. Analyze multi-hop relationships between entities and automatically identify related information across documents.**
- C. Use Amazon DynamoDB to store financial data in a custom indexing system. Use AWS Lambda to query relevant records. Use Amazon SageMaker to generate responses.
- D. Use Amazon OpenSearch Serverless vector search with k-nearest neighbor (k-NN). Implement manual relationship mapping in an application layer that runs on Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option A best satisfies the requirement to capture multi-hop, highly interconnected relationships with minimal operational overhead. Traditional vector similarity search excels at finding semantically similar text but is not optimized for reasoning over explicit entity-to-entity relationships, especially when analysts need indirect, multi-hop connections (for example, fund # holding # issuer # sector # regulation). Graph-based retrieval is designed specifically for these kinds of relationship traversals.

GraphRAG combines retrieval-augmented generation with graph-aware context selection. By representing entities and their relationships in a graph store, the system can traverse multiple hops to assemble a holistic set of relevant facts. This improves completeness and reduces the chance that the model misses indirect relationships that are essential for accurate investment guidance. Amazon Neptune Analytics provides a managed graph analytics environment capable of efficiently traversing and analyzing complex relationship networks. When integrated with Amazon Bedrock Knowledge Bases, it reduces custom engineering by providing managed ingestion, retrieval, and orchestration patterns suitable for GenAI applications. This lowers operational overhead compared to building and maintaining custom multi- stage retrieval logic.

Meeting the sub-3-second requirement is also more feasible with a graph-optimized engine because multi-hop traversals can be executed efficiently compared to chaining multiple vector searches and joining results in an application layer. The managed nature of Knowledge Bases and Neptune Analytics reduces maintenance, scaling, and operational burden while enabling strong performance. Option B and C require extensive custom logic and orchestration, increasing complexity and latency. Option D is not designed for graph-style multi-hop exploration and would require significant custom indexing and retrieval logic.

Therefore, Option A is the most AWS-aligned and operationally efficient approach for multi-hop relationship-aware RAG with strong performance.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

A company uses Amazon Bedrock to implement a Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)-based system to serve medical information to users. The company needs to compare multiple chunking strategies, evaluate the generation quality of two foundation models (FMs), and enforce quality thresholds for deployment.

Which Amazon Bedrock evaluation configuration will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a separate evaluation job for each chunking strategy and FM combination. Use Amazon Bedrock built-in metrics for correctness and completeness. Manually review scores before deployment approval.
- B. Create a retrieve-only evaluation job that uses a supported version of Anthropic Claude Sonnet as the evaluator model. Configure metrics for context relevance and context coverage. Define deployment thresholds in a separate CI/CD pipeline.
- C. Create a retrieve-and-generate evaluation job that uses custom precision-at-k metrics and an LLM-as-a-judge metric with a scale of 1-5. Include each chunking strategy in the evaluation dataset. Use a supported version of Anthropic Claude Sonnet to evaluate responses from both FMs.
- D. Set up a pipeline that uses multiple retrieve-only evaluation jobs to assess retrieval quality. Create separate evaluation jobs for both FMs that use Amazon Nova Pro as the LLM-as-a-judge model. Evaluate based on faithfulness and citation precision metrics.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Option B is the correct evaluation configuration because it enables end-to-end assessment of both retrieval and generation quality while supporting direct comparison of chunking strategies and foundation models.

Amazon Bedrock evaluation jobs are designed to support RAG workflows by evaluating how well retrieved context supports accurate and high-quality model outputs.

A retrieve-and-generate evaluation job evaluates the complete RAG pipeline, not just retrieval. This is essential for medical information use cases, where both the relevance of retrieved content and the correctness of generated responses directly impact user safety and trust. Including multiple chunking strategies in the evaluation dataset allows side-by-side comparison under identical prompts and conditions.

Custom precision-at-k metrics measure how effectively the retrieval component surfaces relevant chunks, while an LLM-as-a-judge metric provides qualitative scoring of generated responses. Using a numeric scale enables consistent, repeatable evaluation and supports automated quality gates. Amazon Bedrock supports LLM-based evaluators to score dimensions such as accuracy, completeness, and relevance.

Using the same evaluator model to assess outputs from both FMs ensures consistent scoring and eliminates evaluator bias. This configuration allows the company to define quantitative thresholds that must be met before deployment, enabling automated promotion through CI/CD pipelines.

Option A evaluates retrieval only and cannot assess generation quality. Option C introduces manual review, which does not scale and delays deployment. Option D separates retrieval and generation evaluation, making it harder to correlate chunking strategies with final output quality.

Therefore, Option B best meets the requirements for systematic evaluation, comparison, and quality enforcement in an Amazon Bedrock-based RAG system.

### NEW QUESTION # 14

A company is building a multicloud generative AI (GenAI)-powered secret resolution application that uses Amazon Bedrock and Agent Squad. The application resolves secrets from multiple sources, including key stores and hardware security modules (HSMs). The application uses AWS Lambda functions to retrieve secrets from the sources. The application uses AWS AppConfig to implement dynamic feature gating. The application supports secret chaining and detects secret drift. The application handles short-lived and expiring secrets. The application also supports prompt flows for templated instructions. The application uses AWS Step Functions to orchestrate agents to resolve the secrets and to manage secret validation and drift detection.

The company finds multiple issues during application testing. The application does not refresh expired secrets in time for agents to use. The application sends alerts for secret drift, but agents still use stale data. Prompt flows within the application reuse outdated templates, which cause cascading failures. The company must resolve the performance issues.

Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use Amazon EventBridge Pipes to invoke resolvers based on Amazon CloudWatch log patterns. Store response metadata in DynamoDB with TTL and versioned writes. Use Amazon Q Developer to dynamically generate fallback

prompts.

- B. Use Step Functions Map states to run agent workflows in parallel. Pass updated secret metadata through Lambda function outputs. Use AWS AppConfig to version all prompt flows to gate and roll back faulty templates.
- C. Use a centralized Amazon EventBridge pipeline to invoke each agent. Store intermediate prompts in Amazon DynamoDB. Resolve agent ordering by using TTL-based backoff and retries.
- D. Use Amazon Bedrock Agents only. Configure Amazon Bedrock guardrails to restrict prompt variation. Use an inline JSON schema for a single agent's workflow definition to chain tool calls.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Option A is the correct solution because it directly addresses all identified failure modes while preserving the existing Step Functions-based orchestration architecture with minimal redesign.

Using Step Functions Map states enables parallel execution of secret resolution workflows, which improves refresh latency for short-lived and expiring secrets. This ensures that secrets are refreshed in time before downstream agents require them. Passing updated secret metadata through Lambda outputs guarantees that subsequent steps always consume the latest resolved values, preventing agents from using stale data even after drift alerts are generated.

Versioning prompt flows in AWS AppConfig is critical to resolving cascading failures caused by outdated templates. AppConfig natively supports version control, validation, staged rollout, and rollback of configuration artifacts. By gating prompt flows through AppConfig, the company can immediately roll back faulty templates and prevent agents from reusing outdated instructions.

This solution maintains clear separation of concerns: Step Functions handle orchestration and parallelism, Lambda handles secret retrieval and metadata propagation, and AppConfig governs prompt lifecycle management. No additional event pipelines or custom retry coordination layers are required.

Option B oversimplifies the architecture and does not address secret lifecycle or drift. Option C introduces event-driven ordering complexity without solving prompt versioning. Option D introduces unnecessary tooling and dynamic prompt generation risk.

Therefore, Option A best resolves performance, correctness, and stability issues while minimizing operational overhead.

## NEW QUESTION # 15

A company provides a service that helps users from around the world discover new restaurants. The service has 50 million monthly active users. The company wants to implement a semantic search solution across a database that contains 20 million restaurants and 200 million reviews. The company currently stores the data in a PostgreSQL database.

The solution must support complex natural language queries and return results for at least 95% of queries within 500 ms. The solution must maintain data freshness for restaurant details that update hourly. The solution must also scale cost-effectively during peak usage periods.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Migrate the restaurant data to an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base by using a custom ingestion pipeline. Configure the knowledge base to automatically generate embeddings from restaurant information. Use the Amazon Bedrock Retrieve API with built-in vector search capabilities to query the knowledge base directly by using natural language input.
- B. Migrate the restaurant data to Amazon OpenSearch Service. Implement keyword-based search rules that use custom analyzers and relevance tuning to find restaurants based on attributes such as cuisine type, feature, and location. Create Amazon API Gateway HTTP API endpoints to transform user queries into structured search parameters.
- C. Migrate the restaurant data to Amazon OpenSearch Service. Use a foundation model (FM) in Amazon Bedrock to generate vector embeddings from restaurant descriptions, reviews, and menu items. When users submit natural language queries, convert the queries to embeddings by using the same FM. Perform k-nearest neighbors (k-NN) searches to find semantically similar results.
- D. Keep the restaurant data in PostgreSQL and implement a pgvector extension. Use a foundation model (FM) in Amazon Bedrock to generate vector embeddings from restaurant data. Store the vector embeddings directly in PostgreSQL. Create an AWS Lambda function to convert natural language queries to vector representations by using the same FM. Configure the Lambda function to perform similarity searches within the database.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Option D requires the least development effort because it uses a managed retrieval workflow that bundles the most time-consuming parts of semantic search: embedding generation, vector indexing, and natural language retrieval. With an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base, the application does not need to implement and operate separate services to (1) generate embeddings for hundreds of millions of records, (2) store and manage vectors, (3) build query-time embedding conversion logic, and (4) implement k-NN search orchestration.

Instead, the knowledge base is configured to automatically create embeddings during ingestion, and the application queries it using

the Amazon Bedrock Retrieve API, which accepts natural language input and performs the vector search as a managed capability. The performance requirement (95% of queries within 500 ms) is best served by a purpose-built vector search backend rather than running similarity search directly inside a transactional PostgreSQL system at this scale.

A knowledge base is designed for retrieval patterns and can be backed by scalable vector stores, which helps meet latency goals under heavy concurrency. The hourly freshness requirement maps naturally to ingestion updates: the pipeline can re-ingest updated restaurant details on a schedule so the knowledge base remains current without building custom re-embedding workflows in application code.

Cost-effective scaling during peak periods is also easier with a managed retrieval layer because scaling the retrieval workload is separated from the operational database. This avoids overprovisioning PostgreSQL for peak semantic-search traffic and reduces the engineering effort to tune performance, sharding, indexing, and retry logic.

Options B and C can work, but they require the team to build and maintain embedding pipelines, query embedding generation, vector index management, and operational scaling strategies. Option A does not provide semantic search because it relies on keyword-based matching rather than embeddings.

## NEW QUESTION # 16

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