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Web-based AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional (AIP-C01) practice exam is a convenient format to evaluate and improve preparation for the exam. It is a AIP-C01 browser-based application, which means you can access it from any operating system with an internet connection and a web browser. Unlike the desktop-based exam simulation software, the AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional (AIP-C01) browser-based practice test requires no plugins and software installation.

Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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.

Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q96-Q101):

NEW QUESTION # 96
A financial services company needs to pre-process unstructured data such as customer transcripts, financial reports, and documentation. The company stores the unstructured data in Amazon S3 to support an Amazon Bedrock application.
The company must validate data quality, create auditable metadata, monitor data metrics, and customize text chunking to optimize foundation model (FM) performance.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Create an AWS Step Functions workflow to orchestrate data pre-processing tasks. Run custom code on Amazon EC2 instances. Use Amazon SageMaker Model Monitor to monitor data quality. Load processed data into Amazon Bedrock.
- B. Use Amazon Comprehend to extract entities. Create an AWS Lambda function to chunk text. Run Amazon Athena to query and validate data quality. Load processed data into Amazon Bedrock.
- C. Set up an AWS Glue crawler to catalog data sources. Create AWS Glue ETL jobs to run custom transformation scripts. Use AWS Glue Data Quality to validate and monitor data quality. Load processed data into Amazon Bedrock.
- D. Use Amazon SageMaker Data Wrangler to create a data flow. Configure Amazon CloudWatch metrics and alarms to monitor data quality. Use a custom AWS Lambda function to pre-process the data. Load processed data into Amazon Bedrock.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the most appropriate solution because it uses AWS-native, purpose-built data engineering and governance services to address data quality validation, metadata creation, monitoring, and transformation with minimal custom development. AWS Glue is designed specifically for large-scale data preparation and integrates seamlessly with Amazon S3, making it ideal for preprocessing unstructured datasets for downstream GenAI applications.
AWS Glue crawlers automatically infer schemas and populate the AWS Glue Data Catalog, creating auditable, queryable metadata for all datasets. This satisfies the requirement for traceability and governance, which is especially critical in financial services environments. Glue ETL jobs allow teams to implement customizable transformation logic, including text normalization and chunking strategies optimized for foundation model context windows.
AWS Glue Data Quality provides built-in rulesets for validating completeness, accuracy, and consistency. It also publishes quality metrics that can be monitored over time, meeting the requirement for ongoing data quality monitoring without building custom validation frameworks.
Because AWS Glue is fully managed, it eliminates the need to manage infrastructure, scaling, or orchestration. This significantly reduces development and operational effort compared to custom Lambda pipelines or EC2-based processing. The processed and validated data can then be safely ingested into Amazon Bedrock workflows or knowledge bases.
Option A and C require custom logic for validation, monitoring, and chunking, increasing development complexity. Option D introduces unnecessary infrastructure management and services not optimized for data preprocessing.
Therefore, Option B best meets the requirements while minimizing development effort and aligning with AWS Generative AI data preparation best practices.

NEW QUESTION # 97
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 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.
- B. 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.
- 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 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.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 98
A company is creating a workflow to review customer-facing communications before the company sends the communications. The company uses a pre-defined message template to generate the communications and stores the communications in an Amazon S3 bucket. The workflow needs to capture a specific portion from the template and send it to an Amazon Bedrock model. The workflow must store model responses back to the original S3 bucket.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a flow in Amazon Bedrock Flows. Configure S3 action nodes at the beginning and end of the flow to retrieve and store the communications and the model responses. In the middle of the flow, configure an expression to parse each communication. Configure an agent step to send the parsed input to the model for review.
- B. Create an Amazon Bedrock agent that has a single action group. Configure three AWS Lambda functions in the action group. Configure the functions to retrieve the communications from the S3 bucket, parse the communications and invoke the Amazon Bedrock model, and store the model responses back to the S3 bucket.
- C. Create an Amazon Bedrock agent that has an action group. Configure instructions to define how the agent should parse the communications. Configure the action group to retrieve the communications from the S3 bucket, invoke the Amazon Bedrock model, and store the model responses back to the S3 bucket.
- D. Create an AWS Step Functions Express workflow state machine. Use an Amazon S3 integration GetObject step to retrieve the original communications. Use an intrinsic function Pass step to parse the communications and to pass the results to an Amazon Bedrock InvokeModel step. Configure an Amazon S3 integration PutObject step to store the model responses back to the S3 bucket.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A is the correct answer because Amazon Bedrock Flows is purpose-built to orchestrate generative AI workflows that combine data access, deterministic transformations, and model invocation with minimal operational overhead. The requirements explicitly state that the workflow must retrieve content from Amazon S3, extract a specific portion of a predefined template, send that portion to an Amazon Bedrock model, and store the model's response back into the same S3 bucket. Amazon Bedrock Flows natively supports all of these steps.
By configuring S3 action nodes at the beginning and end of the flow, the workflow can retrieve the original communications and persist the reviewed output without custom code. The expression step allows deterministic parsing of a specific portion of the template, which is essential when only part of the message should be reviewed. This avoids relying on generative logic for parsing, which would be less predictable and harder to audit. The agent step is then used specifically for the review task, where the foundation model evaluates or modifies the extracted content.
Option B uses AWS Step Functions, which can achieve similar outcomes but requires more explicit orchestration logic and does not provide GenAI-native constructs such as expressions and agent steps in a single managed experience. Options C and D rely on Amazon Bedrock agents and AWS Lambda functions to handle parsing and data movement, which increases complexity, operational overhead, and maintenance burden.
Because Amazon Bedrock Flows directly integrates S3 actions, parsing expressions, and model review steps in a single managed workflow, Option A best meets the requirements with the least development and operational effort.

NEW QUESTION # 99
A financial services company needs to build a document analysis system that uses Amazon Bedrock to process quarterly reports. The system must analyze financial data, perform sentiment analysis, and validate compliance across batches of reports. Each batch contains 5 reports. Each report requires multiple foundation model (FM) calls. The solution must finish the analysis within 10 seconds for each batch. Current sequential processing takes 45 seconds for each batch.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use AWS Step Functions with a Parallel state to invoke separate AWS Lambda functions for each analysis type simultaneously. Configure Amazon Bedrock client timeouts. Use Amazon CloudWatch metrics to track execution time and model inference latency.
- B. Use AWS Lambda functions with provisioned concurrency to process each analysis type sequentially. Configure the Lambda function timeouts to 10 seconds. Configure automatic retries with exponential backoff.
- C. Deploy an Amazon ECS cluster that runs containers that process each report sequentially. Use a load balancer to distribute batch workloads. Configure an auto-scaling policy based on CPU utilization.
- D. Create an Amazon SQS queue to buffer analysis requests. Deploy multiple AWS Lambda functions with reserved concurrency. Configure each Lambda function to process different aspects of each report sequentially and then combine the results.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option B is the correct solution because it parallelizes independent foundation model inference tasks while maintaining orchestration, observability, and time-bound execution. AWS Generative AI best practices emphasize reducing end-to-end latency by parallelizing independent inference calls rather than scaling individual calls vertically.
In this scenario, each report requires multiple independent analyses such as financial extraction, sentiment analysis, and compliance validation. These tasks do not depend on each other's output, making them ideal candidates for parallel execution. AWS Step Functions provides a Parallel state that can invoke multiple AWS Lambda functions simultaneously, drastically reducing total processing time compared to sequential execution.
By invoking Amazon Bedrock from separate Lambda functions in parallel, the system can reduce batch execution time from 45 seconds to well under the 10-second requirement, assuming each inference call remains within acceptable latency bounds. Step Functions also provide built-in error handling, retries, and state tracking, which improves reliability without increasing complexity. CloudWatch metrics allow teams to monitor both workflow execution time and individual model inference latency, enabling performance tuning and operational visibility. Configuring client-side timeouts ensures that slow or failed model invocations do not block the entire batch.
Option A still processes tasks sequentially and therefore cannot meet the strict latency requirement. Option C introduces queuing delays and sequential processing within each report, which increases total execution time.
Option D relies on container-based sequential processing and adds unnecessary operational overhead for a workload that is event-driven and latency-sensitive.
Therefore, Option B best meets the performance, scalability, and operational efficiency requirements for high- speed batch document analysis using Amazon Bedrock.

NEW QUESTION # 100
A company is building a video analysis platform on AWS. The platform will analyze a large video archive by using Amazon Rekognition and Amazon Bedrock. The platform must comply with predefined privacy standards. The platform must also use secure model I/O, control foundation model (FM) access patterns, and provide an audit of who accessed what and when.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure AWS CloudTrail Insights to analyze API call patterns across accounts and detect anomalous activity in Amazon Bedrock, Amazon Rekognition, Amazon S3, and AWS KMS. Deploy Amazon Macie to scan and classify the video archive. Use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE- KMS) to encrypt all stored data. Configure CloudTrail to capture KMS API usage events for audit purposes. Configure Amazon EventBridge rules to process CloudTrail Insights anomalies and Macie findings. Use CloudWatch alarms to trigger automated notifications and security responses when potential security issues are detected.
- B. Configure VPC endpoints for Amazon Bedrock model API calls. Implement Amazon Bedrock guardrails to filter harmful or unauthorized content in prompts and responses. Use Amazon Bedrock trace events to track all agent and model invocations for auditing purposes. Export the traces to Amazon CloudWatch Logs as an audit record of model usage. Store all prompts and outputs in Amazon S3 with server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS).
- C. Define access control by using IAM with attribute-based access control (ABAC) to map departments to specific permissions. Configure VPC endpoints for Amazon Bedrock model API calls. Use IAM condition keys to enforce specific GuardrailIdentifier and ModelId values. Configure AWS CloudTrail to capture management and data events for S3 objects and KMS key usage activities. Enable S3 server access logging to record detailed file-level interactions with the video archives. Send all CloudTrail logs to AWS CloudTrail Lake. Set up Amazon CloudWatch alarms to detect and alert on unexpected activity from Amazon Bedrock, Amazon Rekognition, and AWS KMS.
- D. Restrict access to services by using VPC endpoint policies. Use AWS Config to track resource changes and compliance with security rules. Use server-side encryption with AWS KMS keys (SSE-KMS) to encrypt data at rest. Store the model's I/O in separate Amazon S3 buckets. Enable S3 server access logging to track file-level interactions.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B is the correct solution because it delivers end-to-end governance, security, and auditability across Amazon Bedrock, Amazon Rekognition, and the underlying data layer while meeting strict privacy and compliance requirements.
Using IAM attribute-based access control (ABAC) allows the company to control access to foundation models and data based on department, role, or workload attributes rather than static permissions. This is critical for controlling FM access patterns at scale. Enforcing specific ModelId and GuardrailIdentifier values with IAM condition keys ensures that only approved models and guardrails are used, which directly supports secure model I/O and governance requirements.
Configuring VPC endpoints for Amazon Bedrock ensures that all model invocations remain on private AWS network paths, reducing data exfiltration risk and supporting privacy standards. AWS CloudTrail captures both management and data events, providing a definitive audit trail of who accessed which resources and when. Sending logs to CloudTrail Lake enables centralized, long-term, queryable auditing across services.
Amazon S3 server access logging adds file-level visibility into video archive access, which is essential for compliance and forensic analysis. Amazon CloudWatch alarms provide near real-time detection of anomalous or unauthorized activity across Amazon Bedrock, Amazon Rekognition, and AWS KMS.
Option A focuses primarily on model-level tracing but lacks comprehensive IAM governance and S3 access auditing. Option C provides partial controls but lacks identity-aware auditing and model governance. Option D focuses on anomaly detection and classification but does not explicitly control FM access patterns.
Therefore, Option B best satisfies all stated requirements in a unified, auditable, and security-first architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 101
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