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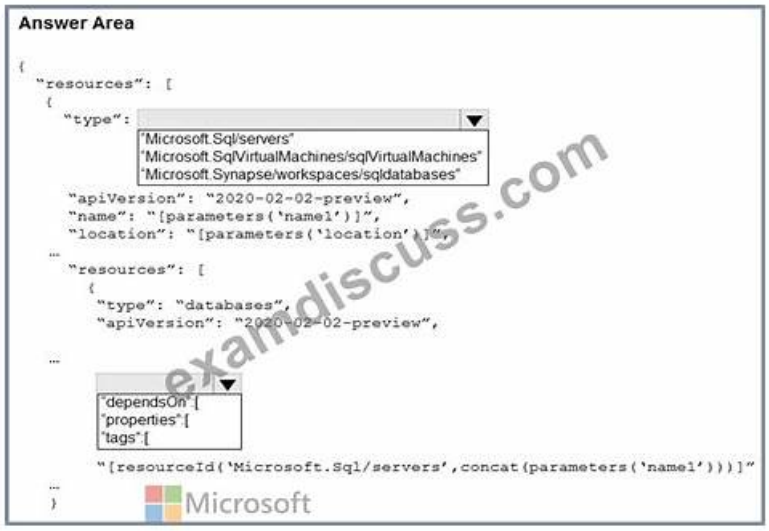

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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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	• 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 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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Prominent Features of Amazon AIP-C01 Practice Test Questions

All operating systems also support this web-based AIP-C01 practice test. The third format is desktop Amazon AIP-C01 practice exam software that can be accessed easily after installing it on your Windows PC or Laptop. These formats are there so that the students can use them as per their unique needs and prepare successfully for AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional (AIP-C01) the on first try.

Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66
A financial technology company is using Amazon Bedrock to build an assessment system for the company's customer service AI assistant. The AI assistant must provide financial recommendations that are factually accurate, compliant with financial regulations, and conversationally appropriate. The company needs to combine automated quality evaluations at scale with targeted human reviews of critical interactions.
What solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create an Amazon Lex bot to manage customer service interactions. Configure AWS Lambda functions to check responses against a static compliance database. Configure intents that call the Lambda functions. Add an additional intent to collect end-user reviews.
- B. Configure a pipeline in which financial experts manually score all responses for accuracy, compliance, and conversational quality. Use Amazon SageMaker notebooks to analyze results to identify improvement areas.
- C. Configure Amazon Bedrock evaluations that use Anthropic Claude Sonnet as a judge model to assess response accuracy and appropriateness. Configure custom Amazon Bedrock guardrails to check responses for compliance with financial policies. Add Amazon Augmented AI (Amazon A2I) human reviews for flagged critical interactions.
- D. Configure Amazon CloudWatch to monitor response patterns from the AI assistant. Configure CloudWatch alerts for potential compliance violations. Establish a team of human evaluators to review flagged interactions.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option B meets the requirement to combine scalable automated evaluation with targeted human oversight using managed AWS GenAI capabilities. Amazon Bedrock evaluations enable systematic, repeatable quality assessment across large volumes of interactions. Using an LLM-as-a-judge approach with a strong evaluator model such as Anthropic Claude Sonnet allows the company to automatically score outputs for dimensions like factual accuracy, conversational appropriateness, and policy alignment. This directly supports "automated quality evaluations at scale" without building custom scoring models.
However, financial recommendations add higher risk because regulatory compliance requires additional enforcement beyond general quality scoring. Amazon Bedrock guardrails provide a dedicated policy enforcement layer that can block or intervene when responses violate compliance constraints. Guardrails are particularly important for preventing disallowed financial guidance patterns and ensuring consistent behavior across deployments.
The requirement also calls for "targeted human reviews of critical interactions." Amazon Augmented AI (A2I) is a managed human review service that supports routing specific items to human reviewers based on rules or confidence thresholds. In this design, the system can automatically send only high-risk or policy- flagged interactions to qualified financial experts for review, keeping human effort focused where it matters most while maintaining scale.
Option A is not scalable because it requires manual review of all responses. Option C relies on static rules and end-user feedback, which is insufficient for regulatory compliance and factual accuracy assurance. Option D provides monitoring but not structured quality evaluation or policy enforcement.
Therefore, Option B provides the most complete, AWS-aligned solution for scalable evaluation plus human oversight in a regulated financial context.

NEW QUESTION # 67
A company is designing an API for a generative AI (GenAI) application that uses a foundation model (FM) that is hosted on a managed model service. The API must stream responses to reduce latency, enforce token limits to manage compute resource usage, and implement retry logic to handle model timeouts and partial responses.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Integrate an Amazon API Gateway REST API with an AWS Lambda function that invokes Amazon Bedrock. Use Lambda response streaming to stream responses. Enforce token limits within the Lambda function. Implement retry logic by using Lambda and API Gateway timeout configurations.
- B. Integrate an Amazon API Gateway HTTP API with an AWS Lambda function to invoke Amazon Bedrock. Use Lambda response streaming to stream responses. Enforce token limits within the Lambda function. Implement retry logic for model timeouts by using Lambda and API Gateway timeout configurations.
- C. Connect an Amazon API Gateway HTTP API directly to Amazon Bedrock. Simulate streaming by using client-side polling. Enforce token limits on the frontend. Configure retry behavior by using API Gateway integration settings.
- D. Connect an Amazon API Gateway WebSocket API to an Amazon ECS service that hosts a containerized inference server. Stream responses by using the WebSocket protocol. Enforce token limits within Amazon ECS. Handle model timeouts by using ECS task lifecycle hooks and restart policies.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option A is the best solution because it satisfies streaming, token control, and retry requirements while keeping operational overhead low by using fully managed, serverless AWS services. Amazon API Gateway HTTP APIs provide a lightweight, cost-effective front door for APIs and integrate cleanly with AWS Lambda for request processing and security controls.
AWS Lambda response streaming allows the API to begin returning content to the client as soon as partial model output is available, reducing perceived latency and improving user experience for long responses.
Using Lambda as the integration layer also provides a centralized place to enforce token-aware request handling, such as rejecting oversized requests, truncating optional context, or applying consistent limits across users and tenants to manage compute usage.
Retry logic is best handled in the client or integration layer for transient failures such as timeouts and throttling. Lambda can implement controlled retries with exponential backoff and jitter, while API Gateway timeouts help bound request lifetimes and prevent hung connections from consuming resources indefinitely.
Because the model service is managed, the company avoids infrastructure management and focuses only on request shaping, safety, and resiliency behavior.
Option B is not suitable because client-side polling is not true streaming, front-end token enforcement is insecure and inconsistent, and API Gateway does not provide model-aware retry behavior on its own. Option C introduces container hosting and scaling complexity, which increases operational overhead compared to serverless. Option D can work, but REST APIs are generally heavier than HTTP APIs for this pattern and do not reduce overhead compared to Option A.
Therefore, Option A provides the required streaming and resiliency capabilities with the least infrastructure management effort.

NEW QUESTION # 68
A company deploys multiple Amazon Bedrock-based generative AI (GenAI) applications across multiple business units for customer service, content generation, and document analysis. Some applications show unpredictable token consumption patterns. The company requires a comprehensive observability solution that provides real-time visibility into token usage patterns across multiple models. The observability solution must support custom dashboards for multiple stakeholder groups and provide alerting capabilities for token consumption across all the foundation models that the company's applications use.
Which combination of solutions will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create dashboards that show token usage trends and patterns across the company's FMs by using an Amazon Bedrock zero-ETL integration with Amazon Managed Grafana.
- B. Use Amazon CloudWatch metrics as data sources to create custom Amazon QuickSight dashboards that show token usage trends and usage patterns across FMs.
- C. Create custom Amazon CloudWatch dashboards that combine native Amazon Bedrock token and invocation CloudWatch metrics. Set up CloudWatch alarms to monitor token usage thresholds.
- D. Use CloudWatch Logs Insights to analyze Amazon Bedrock invocation logs for token consumption patterns and usage attribution by application. Create custom queries to identify high-usage scenarios.
  Add log widgets to dashboards to enable continuous monitoring.
- E. Implement Amazon EventBridge rules to capture Amazon Bedrock model invocation events. Route token usage data to Amazon OpenSearch Serverless by using Amazon Data Firehose. Use OpenSearch dashboards to analyze usage patterns.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The combination of Options C and D delivers comprehensive, real-time observability for Amazon Bedrock workloads with the least operational overhead by relying on native integrations and managed services.
Amazon Bedrock publishes built-in CloudWatch metrics for model invocations and token usage. Option C leverages these native metrics directly, allowing teams to build centralized CloudWatch dashboards without additional data pipelines or custom processing.

CloudWatch alarms provide threshold-based alerting for token consumption, enabling proactive cost and usage control across all foundation models. This approach aligns with AWS guidance to use native service metrics whenever possible to reduce operational complexity.
Option D complements CloudWatch by enabling advanced, stakeholder-specific visualizations through Amazon Managed Grafana. The zero-ETL integration allows Bedrock and CloudWatch metrics to be visualized directly in Grafana without building ingestion pipelines or managing storage layers. Grafana dashboards are particularly well suited for serving different audiences, such as engineering, finance, and product teams, each with customized views of token usage and trends.
Option A introduces unnecessary complexity by adding a business intelligence layer that is better suited for historical analytics than real-time operational monitoring. Option B is useful for deep log analysis but requires query maintenance and does not provide efficient real-time dashboards at scale. Option E involves multiple services and custom data flows, significantly increasing operational overhead compared to native metric- based observability.
By combining CloudWatch dashboards and alarms with Managed Grafana's zero-ETL visualization capabilities, the company achieves real-time visibility, flexible dashboards, and automated alerting across all Amazon Bedrock foundation models with minimal operational effort.

NEW QUESTION # 69
A large ecommerce company has deployed a foundation model (FM) to generate product descriptions. The company ' s engineering team monitors technical metrics such as token usage, latency, and error rates by using Amazon CloudWatch. The company ' s marketing team tracks business metrics such as conversion rates and revenue impact in its own systems. The company needs a unified observability solution that correlates technical performance with business outcomes. The solution must provide automatic alerts to stakeholders when operational metrics indicate degradation. The solution must provide comprehensive visibility across both technical and business metrics. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure CloudWatch custom dashboards that integrate operational metrics with imported business metrics. Set up CloudWatch composite alarms with anomaly detection. Use Amazon SNS to create alarm actions to notify stakeholders when correlated metrics indicate performance issues.
- B. Use Amazon Managed Grafana to visualize technical metrics from CloudWatch with business metrics from external sources. Configure Amazon Managed Grafana alerts to invoke AWS Lambda functions.
  Configure the Lambda functions to remediate issues automatically when metrics exceed predefined thresholds.
- C. Create CloudWatch dashboards that include technical metrics and imported business metrics. Configure CloudWatch composite alarms that combine technical data and business data. Use Amazon SNS to set up notifications to stakeholders.
- D. Stream CloudWatch metrics to Amazon S3 by using CloudWatch metric streams. Create Amazon QuickSight dashboards to visualize the combined technical metrics and business metrics. Set up Amazon EventBridge rules to send notifications to stakeholders when metrics exceed predefined thresholds.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon CloudWatch provides the most integrated path for unifying technical and business metrics. By importing business metrics into CloudWatch (via custom metrics or metric streams), teams can build custom dashboards that provide a single pane of glass for both system health and conversion performance.
Composite alarms allow stakeholders to be notified only when multiple conditions are met (e.g., high latency and dropping conversion rates), reducing alert fatigue. Applying anomaly detection to these metrics is essential for GenAI workloads because performance baselines can shift subtly; CloudWatch can automatically detect these deviations and trigger alerts through Amazon SNS . This solution provides comprehensive correlation and automated alerting with less operational complexity than managing external visualization servers (Option B) or multi-service analytics pipelines (Option C).

NEW QUESTION # 70
A financial services company is developing an AI-powered search assistant application to help investment advisors quickly retrieve investment data. The application runs as an AWS Lambda function. The company is using Amazon Bedrock to develop the application by using an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base that uses Amazon OpenSearch Serverless as its data source. The application agent must manage collections at scale by automatically assigning access permissions to collections and indexes that match a specific pattern. The company uses Amazon Bedrock tools to test the knowledge base. The knowledge base sync process finishes successfully. However, the test reveals a 400 Bad Authorization error from the BedrockAgentRuntime API and a 403 Forbidden error when the test attempts to access OpenSearch Serverless. The company must resolve the permissions issues. Which combination of solutions will meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Create an OpenSearch Serverless data access policy that includes pattern-based resource rules.

- B. Update the Lambda function execution role to include the bedrock:InvokeAgent permission. Add the aoss:APIAccessAll permission to the Lambda execution role.
- C. Configure AWS Secrets Manager to store OpenSearch Serverless credentials. Grant the Lambda function access to retrieve the credentials.
- D. Configure a VPC endpoint policy for OpenSearch Serverless. Add the endpoint to the Lambda function ' s VPC configuration.
- E. Enable IAM authentication for the OpenSearch Serverless domain. Add the es:ESHttp* permission to the Lambda function execution role.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
The errors described indicate missing permissions at both the application orchestration and data access levels.
The 400 Bad Authorization from BedrockAgentRuntime indicates the Lambda execution role lacks the identity permission to invoke the agent; adding bedrock:InvokeAgent and aoss:APIAccessAll (which allows the principal to interact with OpenSearch Serverless APIs) is necessary. The 403 Forbidden error from OpenSearch Serverless specifically relates to data-plane permissions. Unlike traditional OpenSearch, Serverless uses data access policies . To " manage collections at scale " automatically, a policy must be created that uses pattern-based resource rules (e.g., matching a prefix), ensuring that as new collections or indexes are created, the required principals (the Lambda role and the Bedrock service role) are granted the necessary access without manual policy updates for every new resource.

NEW QUESTION # 71
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