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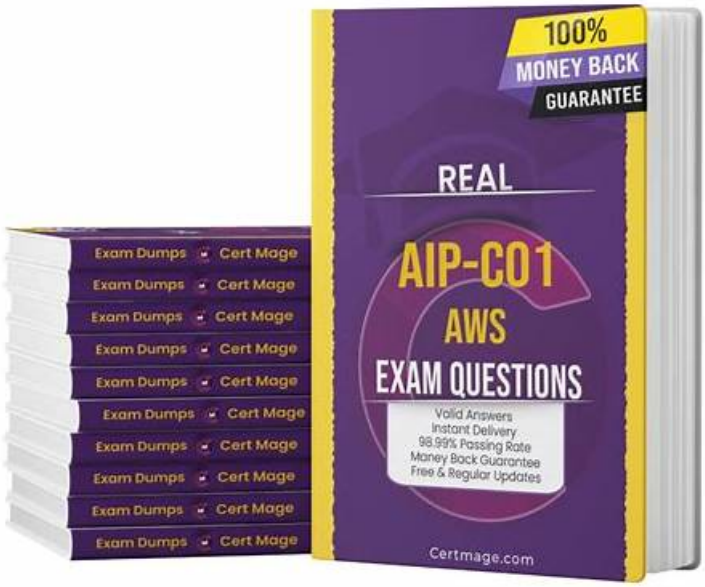

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Amazon AIP-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 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	• 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.

Amazon AWS Certified Generative AI Developer - Professional Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
A company is building a serverless application that uses AWS Lambda functions to help students around the world summarize notes. The application uses Anthropic Claude through Amazon Bedrock. The company observes that most of the traffic occurs during evenings in each time zone. Users report experiencing throttling errors during peak usage times in their time zones.
The company needs to resolve the throttling issues by ensuring continuous operation of the application. The solution must maintain application performance quality and must not require a fixed hourly cost during low traffic periods.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics to monitor model errors. Set provisioned throughput to a value that is safely higher than the peak traffic observed.
- B. Enable invocation logging in Amazon Bedrock. Monitor InvocationLatency, InvocationClientErrors, and InvocationServerErrors metrics. Distribute traffic across multiple versions of the same model.
- C. Enable invocation logging in Amazon Bedrock. Monitor key metrics such as Invocations, InputTokenCount, OutputTokenCount, and InvocationThrottles. Distribute traffic across cross-Region inference endpoints.
- D. Create custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics to monitor model errors. Set up a failover mechanism to redirect invocations to a backup AWS Region when the errors exceed a specified threshold.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is the correct solution because it resolves throttling while preserving performance and avoiding fixed costs during low-traffic periods. Amazon Bedrock supports on-demand inference with usage-based pricing, making it well suited for applications with time-zone-dependent traffic spikes.
Throttling during peak hours typically occurs when inference requests exceed available regional capacity.
Cross-Region inference allows Amazon Bedrock to automatically distribute requests across multiple AWS Regions, reducing contention and preventing throttling without requiring reserved or provisioned capacity.
This approach ensures continuous operation while maintaining low latency for users in different geographic locations.
Invocation logging and native metrics such as InvocationThrottles, InputTokenCount, and OutputTokenCount provide visibility into usage patterns and capacity constraints. Monitoring these metrics enables teams to validate that traffic distribution is working as intended and that performance remains consistent during peak periods.
Option A introduces fixed hourly costs by relying on provisioned throughput, which directly violates the requirement to avoid unnecessary spend during low-traffic periods. Option B introduces regional failover complexity and reactive behavior instead of proactive load distribution. Option D does not address the root cause of throttling, as distributing traffic across model versions within the same Region does not increase available capacity.
Therefore, Option C best aligns with AWS Generative AI best practices for scalable, cost-efficient, global serverless applications.

NEW QUESTION # 36
An ecommerce company operates a global product recommendation system that needs to switch between multiple foundation

models (FM) in Amazon Bedrock based on regulations, cost optimization, and performance requirements. The company must apply custom controls based on proprietary business logic, including dynamic cost thresholds, AWS Region-specific compliance rules, and real-time A/B testing across multiple FMs.
The system must be able to switch between FMs without deploying new code. The system must route user requests based on complex rules including user tier, transaction value, regulatory zone, and real-time cost metrics that change hourly and require immediate propagation across thousands of concurrent requests.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Configure an AWS Lambda function to fetch routing configurations from the AWS AppConfig Agent for each user request. Run business logic in the Lambda function to select the appropriate FM for each request. Expose the FM through a single Amazon API Gateway REST API endpoint.
- B. Deploy Amazon API Gateway REST API request transformation templates to implement routing logic based on request attributes. Store Amazon Bedrock FM endpoints as REST API stage variables. Update the variables when the system switches between models.
- C. Deploy an AWS Lambda function that uses environment variables to store routing rules and Amazon Bedrock FM IDs. Use the Lambda console to update the environment variables when business requirements change. Configure an Amazon API Gateway REST API to read request parameters to make routing decisions.
- D. Use AWS Lambda authorizers for an Amazon API Gateway REST API to evaluate routing rules that are stored in AWS AppConfig. Return authorization contexts based on business logic. Route requests to model-specific Lambda functions for each Amazon Bedrock FM.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option C is the correct solution because AWS AppConfig is designed for real-time, validated, centrally managed configuration changes with safe rollout, immediate propagation, and rollback support-exactly matching the company's requirements.
By storing routing rules, cost thresholds, regulatory constraints, and A/B testing logic in AWS AppConfig, the company can switch between Amazon Bedrock foundation models without redeploying Lambda code.
AppConfig supports feature flags, dynamic configuration updates, JSON schema validation, and staged rollouts, which are essential for safely managing complex and frequently changing routing logic.
Using the AWS AppConfig Agent, Lambda functions can retrieve cached configurations efficiently, ensuring low latency even under thousands of concurrent requests. This approach allows the Lambda function to apply proprietary business logic-such as user tier, transaction value, Region compliance, and real-time cost metrics-before selecting the appropriate FM.
Option A is operationally fragile because environment variable changes require function restarts and do not support validation or controlled rollouts. Option B is too limited for complex, dynamic logic and is difficult to maintain at scale. Option D misuses Lambda authorizers, which are intended for authentication and authorization, not high-frequency dynamic routing decisions.
Therefore, Option C provides the most scalable, flexible, and low-overhead architecture for dynamic, regulation-aware FM routing in a global GenAI system.

NEW QUESTION # 37
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. 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.
- B. 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 within the general-purpose agent instructions.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option A is the most appropriate design because it provides scalable multi-agent orchestration, clear domain separation, and strong governance with minimal operational complexity. A supervisor-agent pattern is a standard AWS-recommended approach for multi-agent systems: one agent performs intent classification and routing, while specialized agents handle domain-specific tasks.
Isolating data with separate knowledge bases ensures that each specialized collaborator agent retrieves only the information relevant to its department. This improves response accuracy, reduces hallucinations, and supports privacy controls because clinical content, claims content, and scheduling content can have different access policies. IAM-based filtering ensures that each agent has permission only to the knowledge base it is authorized to use.
Routing patient inquiries through a supervisor agent supports high concurrency and extensibility. New departments or features can be added by introducing new collaborator agents and knowledge bases without redesigning the entire system. Because routing is handled centrally, changes in classification logic do not require updates across many independent supervisors.
Using RAG within each collaborator agent ensures that responses are grounded in department-approved information sources, which is critical in healthcare settings to reduce unsafe or incorrect guidance. This approach also improves performance because each retrieval scope is smaller and more relevant, supporting thousands of parallel interactions.
Option B introduces manual handoffs that do not scale. Option C relies on rule-based routing inside one general agent, which becomes brittle and difficult to govern as complexity grows. Option D mixes all departments into a single knowledge base and merges responses externally, increasing risk of incorrect domain answers and operational overhead.
Therefore, Option A best meets the scalability, correctness, and multi-agent onboarding requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 38
A medical company uses Amazon Bedrock to power a clinical documentation summarization system. The system produces inconsistent summaries when handling complex clinical documents. The system performed well on simple clinical documents.
The company needs a solution that diagnoses inconsistencies, compares prompt performance against established metrics, and maintains historical records of prompt versions.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy each new prompt version to separate Amazon Bedrock API endpoints. Split production traffic between the endpoints. Configure Amazon CloudWatch to capture response metrics and user feedback for automatic version selection.
- B. Implement version control for prompts in a code repository with a test suite that contains complex clinical documents and quantifiable evaluation metrics. Use an automated testing framework to compare prompt versions and document performance patterns.
- C. Create multiple prompt variants by using Prompt management in Amazon Bedrock. Manually test the prompts with simple clinical documents. Deploy the highest performing version by using the Amazon Bedrock console.
- D. Create a custom prompt evaluation flow in Amazon Bedrock Flows that applies the same clinical document inputs to different prompt variants. Use Amazon Comprehend Medical to analyze and score the factual accuracy of each version.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Option B best meets the requirements because it provides systematic diagnosis, measurable comparison, and historical traceability of prompt performance. By placing prompts under version control and testing them against complex clinical documents, the company can consistently reproduce issues, track regressions, and compare prompt behavior using quantifiable metrics such as factual accuracy, completeness, and consistency.
Automated testing ensures scalability and repeatability, while version history preserves prompt evolution over time.
Option A lacks objective metrics and does not address complex documents. Option C focuses on live traffic experimentation but does not inherently diagnose prompt inconsistencies or preserve detailed historical evaluations. Option D adds medical entity analysis but introduces unnecessary service coupling and does not provide robust prompt version history or automated comparative benchmarking. Therefore, Option B is the most complete and disciplined solution.

NEW QUESTION # 39
Example Corp provides a personalized video generation service that millions of enterprise customers use.
Customers generate marketing videos by submitting prompts to the company's proprietary generative AI (GenAI) model. To improve output relevance and personalization, Example Corp wants to enhance the prompts by using customer-specific context such

as product preferences, customer attributes, and business history.
The customers have strict data governance requirements. The customers must retain full ownership and control over their own data.
The customers do not require real-time access. However, semantic accuracy must be high and retrieval latency must remain low to support customer experience use cases.
Example Corp wants to minimize architectural complexity in its integration pattern. Example Corp does not want to deploy and manage services in each customer's environment unless necessary.
Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Ensure that each customer sets up an Amazon Q Business index that includes the customer's internal data. Ensure that each customer designates Example Corp as a data accessor to allow Example Corp to retrieve relevant content by using a secure API to enrich prompts at runtime.
- B. Use federated search with Model Context Protocol (MCP) by deploying real-time MCP servers for each customer. Retrieve data in real time during prompt generation.
- C. Ensure that each customer configures an Amazon Bedrock knowledge base. Allow cross-account querying so Example Corp can retrieve structured data for prompt augmentation.
- D. Configure Amazon Kendra to crawl customer data sources. Share the resulting indexes across accounts so Example Corp can query each customer's Amazon Kendra index to retrieve augmentation data.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option A is the correct solution because Amazon Q Business is explicitly designed to provide secure, governed access to enterprise data while preserving customer ownership and control. Each customer maintains their own Amazon Q Business index, which ensures that data never leaves the customer's control boundary unless explicitly shared through approved access mechanisms.
By designating Example Corp as a data accessor, customers can allow controlled, auditable access to their indexed content through secure APIs. This model satisfies strict data governance requirements, including data ownership, access transparency, and revocation capability. Customers do not need to expose raw data or deploy infrastructure in Example Corp's environment.
Amazon Q Business provides high semantic accuracy through managed indexing, ranking, and retrieval optimizations. Because real-time access is not required, this approach avoids the complexity and latency challenges of live federated retrieval while still delivering fast query performance suitable for customer experience use cases.
Option B introduces unnecessary operational complexity by requiring real-time MCP servers per customer.
Option C requires customers to manage Amazon Bedrock knowledge bases and enable cross-account access, which increases integration complexity and governance risk. Option D requires shared Amazon Kendra indexes across accounts, which complicates access control and data ownership boundaries.
Therefore, Option A provides the cleanest, lowest-overhead architecture that meets data governance, accuracy, performance, and scalability requirements while minimizing operational burden for both Example Corp and its customers.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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