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Amazon AIF-C01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Guidelines for Responsible AI: This domain highlights the ethical considerations and best practices for deploying AI solutions responsibly, including ensuring fairness and transparency. It is aimed at AI practitioners, including data scientists and compliance officers, who are involved in the development and deployment of AI systems and need to adhere to ethical standards.
Topic 2	• Applications of Foundation Models: This domain examines how foundation models, like large language models, are used in practical applications. It is designed for those who need to understand the real-world implementation of these models, including solution architects and data engineers who work with AI technologies to solve complex problems.
Topic 3	• Fundamentals of Generative AI: This domain explores the basics of generative AI, focusing on techniques for creating new content from learned patterns, including text and image generation. It targets professionals interested in understanding generative models, such as developers and researchers in AI.

Topic 4	• Security, Compliance, and Governance for AI Solutions: This domain covers the security measures, compliance requirements, and governance practices essential for managing AI solutions. It targets security professionals, compliance officers, and IT managers responsible for safeguarding AI systems, ensuring regulatory compliance, and implementing effective governance frameworks.
Topic 5	• Fundamentals of AI and ML: This domain covers the fundamental concepts of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML), including core algorithms and principles. It is aimed at individuals new to AI and ML, such as entry-level data scientists and IT professionals.

Amazon AWS Certified AI Practitioner Sample Questions (Q353-Q358):

NEW QUESTION # 353
A company's large language model (LLM) is experiencing hallucinations.
How can the company decrease hallucinations?

- A. Decrease the temperature inference parameter for the model.
- B. Use a foundation model (FM) that is trained to not hallucinate.
- C. Set up Agents for Amazon Bedrock to supervise the model training.
- D. Use data pre-processing and remove any data that causes hallucinations.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Hallucinations in large language models (LLMs) occur when the model generates outputs that are factually incorrect, irrelevant, or not grounded in the input data. To mitigate hallucinations, adjusting the model's inference parameters, particularly the temperature, is a well-documented approach in AWS AI Practitioner resources. The temperature parameter controls the randomness of the model's output. A lower temperature makes the model more deterministic, reducing the likelihood of generating creative but incorrect responses, which are often the cause of hallucinations.
Exact Extract from AWS AI Documents:
From the AWS documentation on Amazon Bedrock and LLMs:
"The temperature parameter controls the randomness of the generated text. Higher values (e.g., 0.8 or above) increase creativity but may lead to less coherent or factually incorrect outputs, while lower values (e.g., 0.2 or
0.3) make the output more focused and deterministic, reducing the likelihood of hallucinations." (Source: AWS Bedrock User Guide, Inference Parameters for Text Generation) Detailed Explanation:
Option A: Set up Agents for Amazon Bedrock to supervise the model training.Agents for Amazon Bedrock are used to automate tasks and integrate LLMs with external tools, not to supervise model training or directly address hallucinations. This option is incorrect as it does not align with the purpose of Agents in Bedrock.
Option B: Use data pre-processing and remove any data that causes hallucinations.While data pre-processing can improve model performance, identifying and removing specific data that causes hallucinations is impractical because hallucinations are often a result of the model's generative process rather than specific problematic data points. This approach is not directly supported by AWS documentation for addressing hallucinations.
Option C: Decrease the temperature inference parameter for the model.This is the correct approach. Lowering the temperature reduces the randomness in the model's output, making it more likely to stick to factual and contextually relevant responses. AWS documentation explicitly mentions adjusting inference parameters like temperature to control output quality and mitigate issues like hallucinations.
Option D: Use a foundation model (FM) that is trained to not hallucinate.No foundation model is explicitly trained to "not hallucinate," as hallucinations are an inherent challenge in LLMs. While some models may be fine-tuned for specific tasks to reduce hallucinations, this is not a standard feature of foundation models available on Amazon Bedrock.
References:
AWS Bedrock User Guide: Inference Parameters for Text Generation (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock
/latest/userguide/model-parameters.html)
AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path: Module on Large Language Models and Inference Configuration Amazon Bedrock Developer Guide: Managing Model Outputs (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest
/devguide/)

NEW QUESTION # 354
A retail company wants to build an ML model to recommend products to customers. The company wants to build the model based

on responsible practices. Which practice should the company apply when collecting data to decrease model bias?

- A. Use data from only customers who match the demography of the company's overall customer base.
- B. Ensure that the data is from a publicly available dataset.
- C. Ensure that the data is balanced and collected from a diverse group.
- D. Collect data from customers who have a past purchase history.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The retail company wants to build an ML model for product recommendations using responsible practices to decrease model bias. Collecting balanced and diverse data ensures the model does not favor specific groups, reducing bias and promoting fairness, a key responsible AI practice.
Exact Extract from AWS AI Documents:
From the AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path:
"To reduce model bias, it is critical to collect balanced and diverse data that represents various demographics and user groups. This practice ensures fairness and prevents the model from disproportionately favoring certain populations." (Source: AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path, Module on Responsible AI) Detailed Explanation:
Option A: Use data from only customers who match the demography of the company's overall customer base.
Limiting data to a specific demographic may reinforce existing biases, failing to address underrepresented groups and increasing bias.
Option B: Collect data from customers who have a past purchase history.Focusing only on customers with purchase history may exclude new users, potentially introducing bias, and does not address diversity.
Option C: Ensure that the data is balanced and collected from a diverse group.This is the correct answer. A balanced and diverse dataset reduces bias by ensuring the model learns from a representative sample, aligning with responsible AI practices.
Option D: Ensure that the data is from a publicly available dataset.Public datasets may not be diverse or representative of the company's customer base and could introduce unrelated biases, failing to address fairness.
References:
AWS AI Practitioner Learning Path: Module on Responsible AI
Amazon SageMaker Developer Guide: Bias and Fairness in ML (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/latest/dg/clarify-bias.html)
AWS Documentation: Responsible AI Practices (https://aws.amazon.com/machine-learning/responsible-ai/)

NEW QUESTION # 355
A research company implemented a chatbot by using a foundation model (FM) from Amazon Bedrock. The chatbot searches for answers to questions from a large database of research papers.
After multiple prompt engineering attempts, the company notices that the FM is performing poorly because of the complex scientific terms in the research papers.
How can the company improve the performance of the chatbot?

- A. Clean the research paper data to remove complex scientific terms.
- B. Use few-shot prompting to define how the FM can answer the questions.
- C. Change the FM inference parameters.
- D. Use domain adaptation fine-tuning to adapt the FM to complex scientific terms.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 356
A company wants to keep its foundation model (FM) relevant by using the most recent data. The company wants to implement a model training strategy that includes regular updates to the FM.
Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Static training
- B. Batch learning
- C. Continuous pre-training
- D. Latent training

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 357
A bank is fine-tuning a large language model (LLM) on Amazon Bedrock to assist customers with questions about their loans. The bank wants to ensure that the model does not reveal any private customer data.
Which solution meets these requirements?

- A. Store customer data in Amazon S3. Encrypt the data before fine-tuning the LLM.
- B. Remove personally identifiable information (PII) from the customer data before fine-tuning the LLM.
- C. Increase the Top-K parameter of the LLM.
- D. Use Amazon Bedrock Guardrails.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A: Amazon Bedrock Guardrails: Guardrails in Amazon Bedrock allow users to define policies to filter harmful or sensitive content in model inputs and outputs. While useful for real-time content moderation, they do not address the risk of private data being embedded in the model during fine-tuning, as the model could still memorize sensitive information.
B: Remove personally identifiable information (PII) from the customer data before fine-tuning the LLM: Removing PII (e.g., names, addresses, account numbers) from the training dataset ensures that the model does not learn or memorize sensitive customer data, reducing the risk of data leakage. This is a proactive and effective approach to data privacy during model training.
C: Increase the Top-K parameter of the LLM: The Top-K parameter controls the randomness of the model's output by limiting the number of tokens considered during generation. Adjusting this parameter affects output diversity but does not address the privacy of customer data embedded in the model.
D: Store customer data in Amazon S3. Encrypt the data before fine-tuning the LLM: Encrypting data in Amazon S3 protects data at rest and in transit, but during fine-tuning, the data is decrypted and used to train the model. If PII is present, the model could still learn and potentially expose it, so encryption alone does not solve the problem.
Exact Extract Reference: AWS emphasizes data privacy in AI/ML workflows, stating, "To protect sensitive data, you can preprocess datasets to remove personally identifiable information (PII) before using them for model training. This reduces the risk of models inadvertently learning or exposing sensitive information." (Source: AWS Best Practices for Responsible AI, https://aws.amazon.com/machine-learning/responsible-ai/). Additionally, the Amazon Bedrock documentation notes that users are responsible for ensuring compliance with data privacy regulations during fine-tuning (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-customization.html).
Removing PII before fine-tuning is the most direct and effective way to prevent the model from revealing private customer data, making B the correct answer.
Explanation:
The goal is to prevent a fine-tuned large language model (LLM) on Amazon Bedrock from revealing private customer data. Let's analyze the options:
Reference:
AWS Bedrock Documentation: Model Customization (https://docs.aws.amazon.com/bedrock/latest/userguide/model-customization.html) AWS Responsible AI Best Practices (https://aws.amazon.com/machine-learning/responsible-ai/) AWS AI Practitioner Study Guide (emphasis on data privacy in LLM fine-tuning)

NEW QUESTION # 358
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