

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AWS

AIB-C01

AWS Certified AI Business Strategist

SHARED BY [u/learner_c01](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
SHARED	October 18, 2026
EXAM	AWS AIB-C01, AWS Certified AI Business Strategist

Shared by [u/learner_c01](#) on aiexamcerts

10 practice questions for the AWS AIB-C01 exam, AWS Certified AI Business Strategist, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: aiexamcerts.com/aws/aib-c01. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AIB-C01 and the question number.

1. Which factor most directly determines how much of a long document a generative model can consider in one request?
 - A The number of employees who reviewed the document before it was shared with the model
 - B The brand name of the model provider and the marketing name of the model family
 - C The model's context window, which is measured in tokens
 - D The file format used to store the document, such as PDF or Word, on the shared drive

Answer: C

The context window sets how many tokens a model can process in one request, so it limits how much of a document fits at once. File format is tempting because it affects how text is extracted, but the extracted text still has to fit within the window.

2. Adapting a foundation model by training it further on a labeled set of company examples is called _____.

Answer: fine-tuning (also accepted: fine tuning, finetuning)

Fine-tuning changes the model's weights using company examples, which is different from supplying information at query time. Retrieval Augmented Generation is tempting here because it also customizes answers, but it leaves the model's weights unchanged.

3. Which governance concern is most closely associated with shadow AI?
 - A Overpaying for a managed model because the annual contract was signed before usage was measured
 - B Model training taking longer than planned on the available hardware in the data center
 - C Missing performance benchmarks for a model that is already running in production
 - D Employees using unapproved AI tools with company data outside any oversight or policy

Answer: D

Shadow AI is the use of AI tools that the organization has not approved, which can expose company data without oversight. Missing benchmarks is tempting because it is also a control gap, but it concerns approved systems rather than unapproved usage.

4. Which practice best helps a team identify when a deployed model needs attention?
- A Freezing the model after launch so that its results stay identical over time
 - B Monitoring input data and output quality for drift and changes in performance
 - C Measuring only the number of user logins each month for the application
 - D Retraining the model every hour regardless of what its results show over time whenever a new product launch is announced to customers

Answer: B

Monitoring inputs and output quality reveals drift and performance changes early, which is why deployed AI needs ongoing checks. Retraining on a fixed schedule is tempting as a safe habit, but it ignores whether the model actually needs attention.

5. Can Amazon Bedrock Guardrails apply organization-defined content and topic policies to both model inputs and model outputs?
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

This is true. Guardrails let the organization configure policies such as denied topics and content filters that are applied to prompts and responses. Assuming that guardrails retrain the model is the tempting misreading, because they act as a control layer around the model.

6. Which Amazon Web Services offering provides a managed platform for accessing foundation models through a single API?
- A Amazon Bedrock, a managed service for accessing foundation models through a single API
 - B Amazon SageMaker AI, for building, training and deploying custom machine learning models
 - C Amazon Quick, an AI-powered business assistant for analytics and everyday work tasks
 - D AWS Marketplace, a catalog for finding and buying third-party software and services

Answer: A

Amazon Bedrock is the managed route to foundation models through one API, which suits organizations that do not want to train their own. Amazon SageMaker AI is tempting because it is also an AI service, but it targets custom model building rather than access to ready-made foundation models.

7. Which two statements describe AI agents accurately? (Choose two.)

- A Agents can coordinate with other agents on a shared task and hand work between them
- B Agents always follow fixed scripts and never choose between alternative actions
- C Agents can act through tools such as databases and ticketing systems to complete a goal
- D Agents remove the need for monitoring because they correct their own errors automatically
- E Agents are defined by the size of the model they run on, with larger models making them more capable

Answer: A, C

Agents can coordinate with other agents and act through tools, which are the core capabilities the exam blueprint lists. Option D is the tempting claim, but agents still need monitoring because they can make errors, and option E confuses the definition of an agent with the size of its model.

8. Retrieval Augmented Generation is often shortened to _____.

Answer: RAG

RAG is the common abbreviation for Retrieval Augmented Generation, which combines retrieval of source material with generation. Fine-tuning is tempting as an alternative way to improve answers, but it is a training method rather than the retrieval pattern this term names.

9. Which response best explains the difference between training and inference?

- A Inference adjusts model weights using labeled data, while training only runs predictions on new inputs and it is used only after deployment is complete
- B Training and inference are the same stage, with different names used in the vendor documentation
- C Inference happens only in the cloud, while training happens only on local devices in the office
- D Training uses historical data to learn patterns and set parameters, while inference applies the trained model to new inputs

Answer: D

Training learns parameters from historical data, and inference uses the finished model to produce outputs for new inputs. Option A reverses the two terms, which is the tempting error for people who see the words in a hurry.

10. A team wants to classify incoming emails into five fixed categories using historical labeled examples. Which AI approach fits best?
- A Generative drafting of a new reply for every incoming email in the queue
 - B A supervised classification model trained on labeled historical emails with the five categories
 - C An unsupervised clustering model that groups emails without using the five labeled categories that is retrained every week on new emails
 - D A chatbot that answers each email in conversation with the sender until the issue is resolved

Answer: B

Labeled examples and fixed categories call for supervised classification. Clustering is tempting because it also groups emails, but it discovers its own groups and does not use the five labels the business needs.