

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AWS

AIF-C01

AWS Certified AI Practitioner

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM AWS AIF-C01, AWS Certified AI Practitioner

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

1. Which AWS service gives you a managed environment to build, train, tune, and deploy custom ML models?
- A Amazon Polly
 - B Amazon Kendra
 - C Amazon SageMaker
 - D Amazon Comprehend

Answer: C

Amazon SageMaker is the managed service for the end-to-end ML lifecycle, including notebooks, training jobs, tuning, and hosted endpoints. Amazon Comprehend is tempting because it uses machine learning, but it is a prebuilt NLP service rather than a platform for training your own models. Amazon Polly converts text to speech and Amazon Kendra provides intelligent enterprise search.

2. A neural network learns by adjusting its weights to reduce a loss function.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Training a neural network uses an optimizer such as gradient descent to update weights in the direction that reduces the loss. The loss is a measure of error that drives those updates. The statement is true.

3. Which prompting technique asks the model to show intermediate reasoning steps before giving a final answer?
- A Zero-shot prompting
 - B Prompt caching
 - C Chain-of-thought prompting
 - D Temperature sampling

Answer: C

Chain-of-thought prompting encourages step-by-step reasoning, which often improves answers to multistep problems. Zero-shot prompting is tempting because it also uses no examples, but it does not ask for reasoning steps. Prompt caching and temperature sampling affect cost and randomness rather than reasoning.

4. Generating text that is factually wrong but presented confidently is called _____.

Answer: hallucination

This failure is called hallucination, and it happens because the model generates likely-sounding text rather than verified facts. Grounding the model in retrieved documents and checking outputs both reduce it. Longer prompts alone do not cause it, although they can be used to supply better context.

5. Which two practices help reduce hallucinations in a RAG application? (Choose two.)

- A Raising the temperature to add more creativity
- B Grounding answers in retrieved source passages
- C Removing all source citations from the prompt
- D Instructing the model to answer only from the provided context
- E Increasing the output length limit

Answer: B, D

Grounding answers in retrieved sources and instructing the model to answer only from the supplied context both constrain responses to verifiable material. Raising temperature is tempting for creative tasks, but it works against factual answers. Removing citations and raising the output limit do not reduce unsupported claims.

6. A customer support assistant must call an order-status API and then explain the result to the customer. Which Bedrock capability supports this?

- A Amazon Bedrock Agents with an action group that invokes the API
- B Amazon Bedrock Guardrails with denied topics
- C Amazon Bedrock batch inference jobs
- D Provisioned Throughput with more model units

Answer: A

Bedrock Agents can plan steps and invoke action groups, which map to APIs or Lambda functions, then use the results in the reply. Guardrails are tempting because they sit in the same request flow, but they filter content rather than call business systems. Batch inference and Provisioned Throughput change how requests are processed or priced.

7. Which AWS service computes bias metrics for training data and model predictions, and provides feature attribution explanations?
- A Amazon Macie
 - B Amazon SageMaker Clarify
 - C Amazon Inspector
 - D AWS Audit Manager

Answer: B

SageMaker Clarify computes bias metrics and feature attribution explanations based on SHAP values. Amazon Macie is tempting because it analyzes data for sensitive content, but it finds personal data in S3 rather than measuring model bias. Inspector scans workloads for vulnerabilities and Audit Manager collects audit evidence.

8. Aggregate accuracy alone proves that a model treats all demographic groups fairly.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Disaggregated evaluation compares error rates and outcomes across groups, because overall averages can hide large gaps. Aggregate accuracy is the tempting shortcut for a fairness review. The statement is false.

9. Which AWS service stores database credentials for an AI application and supports automatic rotation for supported credentials?
- A AWS Secrets Manager
 - B AWS Certificate Manager
 - C Amazon Cognito user pools
 - D AWS IAM Access Analyzer

Answer: A

Secrets Manager stores secrets encrypted with KMS and can rotate supported credentials automatically. Certificate Manager is tempting because it also manages security material, but it issues TLS certificates rather than database passwords. Cognito handles user sign-in and Access Analyzer finds unintended resource access.

10. Which Knowledge Bases design best enforces an AI policy that only approved data sources may feed retrieval?
- A Let every employee upload files directly to the index
 - B Connect only approved data sources and restrict who can change them
 - C Index the entire public internet to maximize coverage
 - D Use any document on the shared drive without review

Answer: B

Controlling which sources are connected, and who can change them, keeps retrieval inside the approved corpus. Open uploads are tempting for convenience, but they let unreviewed content into answers. Indexing the public internet and using unreviewed drives both break the policy.