

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AI CERTs

AI+ Developer

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	AI CERTs AI+ Developer

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10 practice questions for the AI CERTs AI+ Developer exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/ai-certs/ai-developer. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. Which library is the standard choice for vectorized numerical arrays and matrix operations in Python?

- A requests
- B flask
- C numpy
- D pytest

Answer: C

NumPy provides n-dimensional arrays and fast vectorized operations that most AI libraries build on. requests sends HTTP calls, Flask is a web framework, and pytest runs tests, so none of them is the array library.

2. Fine-tuning is usually the best first step to give a model access to a company's latest product documentation.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Documents change often, and retrieval lets the system use the current content without retraining. Fine-tuning is better for consistent style, format or specialized behavior. Retraining every time the documents change is costly.

3. Which Python construct guarantees that a file is closed even if an exception occurs while it is being read?

- A lambda expression
- B global keyword
- C assert statement
- D with statement

Answer: D

The with statement uses a context manager that closes the file on exit, including when an exception occurs. A lambda defines a small anonymous function, the global keyword changes variable scope, and assert checks a condition during testing or debugging.

4. Asking a model to answer without any examples in the prompt is called _____ prompting.

Answer: zero-shot (also accepted: zero shot)

Zero-shot prompting gives the task description alone, relying on what the model learned in pre-training. Few-shot prompting adds a small number of examples to guide the format and behavior.

5. Which two practices make a tool-using agent safer to operate? (Choose two.)

- A Give each tool the minimum permissions it needs
- B Let the agent read credentials from the prompt history
- C Log every tool call with its arguments and result
- D Allow the agent to modify its own permission settings
- E Skip input validation for internal tools

Answer: A, C

Least-privilege tools limit what a compromised or mistaken call can do, and detailed logs support review and incident response. Storing credentials in prompt history, letting the agent alter its permissions and skipping validation all increase exposure.

6. A developer needs the model's reply as valid JSON that a program can parse. Which approach is most reliable?

- A Ask for JSON in the prompt and parse whatever comes back
- B Lower max_tokens so every reply stays short enough to parse
- C Use the provider's structured output or JSON mode with a schema
- D Request a longer reply so the JSON is complete

Answer: C

Structured output or JSON mode constrains the response format, which makes parsing reliable. Asking in plain text still allows malformed output, shortening replies risks truncated JSON, and a longer reply does not guarantee valid syntax.

7. Which token-related concept explains why the same paragraph can cost different amounts of money on two model providers?

- A Providers store prompts in different data centers
- B Providers apply different default temperatures
- C Providers parse the request body with different JSON libraries
- D Tokenization differs between models

Answer: D

Each model family uses its own tokenizer, so the same text can produce different token counts and therefore different costs. Data center location, default temperature and JSON parsing do not change how text is tokenized or billed.

8. Including the phrase "think step by step" is always enough to make a model reliably correct on arithmetic and logic tasks.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Step-by-step prompting often helps, but it does not guarantee correctness. Reliable systems add verification, tools such as a calculator or code interpreter, and evaluation on representative tasks. Relying on one phrase is a common mistake.

9. Which similarity measure is most commonly used to compare two embedding vectors by their direction rather than their length?

- A Edit distance between the original texts
- B Cosine similarity
- C Difference in token counts
- D Jaccard overlap of the two texts' word sets

Answer: B

Cosine similarity compares the angle between vectors, which makes it robust to differences in magnitude. The other options do not measure semantic closeness between embeddings.

10. Which step most often improves retrieval quality when source documents are very long?

- A Truncating each document to its first sentence
- B Removing all punctuation before indexing
- C Chunking the documents into overlapping passages
- D Storing one embedding for an entire book

Answer: C

Chunking splits long documents into passages that match specific questions, and a small overlap preserves context across boundaries. Truncating documents, stripping punctuation and embedding a whole book in one vector each reduce retrieval precision in different ways.