

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AI CERTs

# AI+ Executive

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|-----------|------------------------|
| EDITION   | Free Set 1             |
| QUESTIONS | 10                     |
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| EXAM      | AI CERTs AI+ Executive |

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

1. Which statement best describes an AI strategy?
  - A A list of every AI vendor the company has contacted
  - B A plan linking AI investment to business goals
  - C A technical architecture diagram of one model
  - D A procurement checklist for one cloud contract

**Answer: B**

An AI strategy connects investments to business goals and states the capabilities and risks that come with them. A vendor list, one architecture diagram, or a procurement checklist does not set priorities or direction. A single architecture diagram is tempting because it is the most concrete artifact, but it covers one system rather than the program.

2. The term for a plan that links AI investments to business goals, capabilities, and risks is AI \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: strategy**

An AI strategy sets the direction, priorities, and risk appetite for AI investment, tying it to business objectives. Operational plans and technical roadmaps are narrower and follow from the strategy.

3. Which factor most favors buying a packaged AI product rather than building a custom model?
  - A Requirement for proprietary training data no vendor can access
  - B Goal to own every model parameter outright
  - C Plan to avoid any vendor contract entirely
  - D Common problem with mature vendor solutions

**Answer: D**

When a mature product solves a common problem and the company lacks ML skills, buying reduces time and maintenance burden. Proprietary data and full ownership goals push toward building, and avoiding contracts is not a sound procurement reason. The proprietary data option is tempting because it sounds decisive, but it argues for controlling the data, not necessarily for building the model.

4. Data quality problems can undermine an AI system even when the algorithm itself is sound.
- A True
  - B False

**Answer: A** (True)

Models learn from their inputs, so missing, mislabeled, or stale data can produce poor results regardless of algorithm quality. Fixing the algorithm alone will not correct a data problem. The statement is true because data quality is a separate dependency of AI systems.

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5. Which two practices strengthen data governance for AI? (Choose two.)
- A Copying sensitive data to personal devices
  - B Keeping access open to all staff by default
  - C Assigning named data owners for key datasets
  - D Stopping documentation of data transformations
  - E Maintaining metadata and data quality rules

**Answer: C, E**

Named owners and maintained quality rules create clear accountability and consistent standards for data. Copying sensitive data to personal devices, open access, and stopping transformation records all weaken governance. Open access is tempting because sharing speeds projects, but governance requires access to be granted deliberately.

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6. Which statement about large language models is accurate for executives to understand?
- A They always retrieve verified facts from a curated database
  - B They generate plausible text and can err confidently
  - C They cannot be used to draft business documents
  - D They guarantee compliance with privacy law

**Answer: B**

Large language models produce fluent output by predicting likely text, so they can be confidently wrong and outputs need checking. They do not inherently query a verified database, and they can draft documents with appropriate review. The retrieval option is tempting because retrieval-augmented systems exist, but a base model does not guarantee verified facts.

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7. A proposed AI project would automate a rare, high-stakes decision with little historical data. What is the most prudent executive response?
- A Deploy fully autonomous decisions immediately to save time
  - B Cancel all AI work for the year
  - C Pilot with human review and success criteria
  - D Expand the scope before measuring any results

**Answer: C**

A limited pilot with human review and defined success criteria lets the organization learn while the stakes are controlled. Immediate autonomy with little data is risky, and expanding scope before measurement hides the problem. Canceling everything is tempting for risk-averse leaders, but it discards a use case that could be redesigned and tested.

8. The principle of granting users only the access they need for their role is called least \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: privilege**

Least privilege limits each user or system account to the minimum access required for its function, which reduces the damage of misuse. It applies directly to who can see or change AI training data and tools.

9. Which risk is most directly associated with generative AI outputs used in customer communications?
- A Inaccurate or misleading statements presented as fact
  - B Slower training runs on the data science cluster
  - C Unexpected cloud storage bills from archived logs
  - D Outdated hardware in the regional data center

**Answer: A**

Customer-facing generated text can contain errors or misleading claims that the company is responsible for. Slow training runs, storage bills, and aging hardware are operational issues without a direct link to communication accuracy. Slow training runs are tempting only because they affect AI systems, but they do not change what customers read.

10. Which role is best placed to own the enterprise AI roadmap and balance business priorities against technical feasibility?
- A Head of internal audit
  - B Chief AI or chief data officer
  - C Network operations manager
  - D Chief marketing officer

**Answer: B**

A chief AI or chief data officer, backed by business sponsors, can set priorities across functions and weigh feasibility against value. Internal audit reviews controls independently, network operations runs infrastructure, and the chief marketing officer owns brand and demand, so none has a mandate over the AI portfolio. Internal audit is the tempting alternative because it oversees risk, but it assesses rather than owns the roadmap.