

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AI CERTs

AI+ Executive

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EDITION	Free Set 2
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. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. Which is a leading indicator for an AI program rather than a lagging one?

- A Percentage of pilot users active each week
- B Annual revenue reported after the fiscal year closes
- C Total headcount at year end
- D Audit findings from the previous year

Answer: A

A leading indicator, such as weekly active use of a pilot, signals whether results are likely before the financial outcome is final. Annual revenue, year-end headcount, and last year's audit findings are lagging measures that confirm what already happened. Annual revenue is tempting because it matters most, but it arrives too late to steer the program.

2. Human review is never needed once an AI system has passed vendor testing.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Vendor testing covers the scenarios the vendor chose, while the organization's own users and data may reveal other failures. Ongoing human oversight is needed for high-impact decisions. The statement is false because vendor testing does not transfer responsibility for use in the company's context.

3. What does a data catalog primarily provide to an AI program?

- A A tool that retrains models automatically on new data
- B A replacement for the company's data warehouse
- C An automatic guarantee that data is unbiased
- D Searchable metadata on data, owners, and quality

Answer: D

A data catalog records what datasets exist, who owns them, and how reliable they are, so teams can find and trust the right inputs. Automated retraining, warehouse replacement, and automatic bias guarantees fall outside what a catalog does. The bias guarantee is tempting because catalogs can flag quality issues, but they cannot certify that data is unbiased.

4. A confidently stated but false output from a generative model is commonly called a _____.

Answer: hallucination

A hallucination is a fluent, plausible output that is not supported by facts or sources. It is the main reason generated content needs verification before use.

5. Which two elements belong in an AI business case? (Choose two.)

- A Expected benefits with measurable targets
- B Detailed source code for the model
- C Named owner and funding plan for operations
- D Full list of the vendor's other customers
- E The data science team's preferred tooling

Answer: A, C

A business case needs expected benefits with measurable targets and a named owner with a plan to fund operations after launch. Source code, the vendor's customer list, and tooling preferences do not justify the investment. The vendor's customer list is tempting only because vendor details often appear in proposals, but it does not show value.

6. When evaluating an AI vendor, which contract term most directly protects the company's data?

- A Automatic renewal every five years without notice
- B A requirement to use the vendor's office software
- C Limits on training use of customer data
- D Unlimited liability for the customer

Answer: C

Limits on training use and defined retention periods control what the vendor may do with customer data and for how long. Automatic renewal, bundled office software, and customer liability do not protect data. Automatic renewal is tempting because it sounds like a stability term, but it locks the company in without protecting its information.

7. What is a key difference between traditional software and machine learning systems that executives should understand?
- A ML behavior depends on data and changes over time
 - B ML systems never require updates after they launch
 - C Traditional software learns from data by itself
 - D Machine learning cannot produce predictions

Answer: A

Traditional software follows rules that people wrote, while ML behavior is shaped by training data and can drift as data changes. ML systems need monitoring and updates, and they learn patterns from data rather than following hand-written rules. Monitoring is the reason the update option is tempting, but the statement is still wrong.

8. Change management is often needed for AI adoption because workflows and roles change.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

AI adoption typically changes how tasks are done and sometimes which tasks people own, so communication, training, and support are needed. Without them, tools are often ignored or misused. The statement is true because adoption depends on people changing how they work.

9. Which metric best shows whether a customer support AI pilot is succeeding?
- A Number of prompts typed by staff each day
 - B Resolution rate and satisfaction versus baseline
 - C Total tokens processed by the pilot each week
 - D Number of licenses purchased for the pilot

Answer: B

Resolution rate and satisfaction compared with the pre-pilot baseline show whether customers are actually better served. Prompt counts and license counts measure activity, and token totals measure cost without showing outcomes. Prompt counts are tempting because they show usage, but usage alone does not prove the pilot works.

10. What is the main purpose of data lineage tracking in an AI program?

- A Encrypting data in transit between regions
- B Reducing the licensing cost of analytics tools
- C Tracing where data came from and how it changed
- D Scheduling model retraining jobs

Answer: C

Lineage records the source of each dataset and the transformations applied, which supports trust, audits, and debugging. Encryption in transit, license cost, and retraining schedules are unrelated to data provenance. Encryption is tempting because it also protects data, but it secures data in motion rather than recording how data was produced.