

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AI CERTs

AI+ Quality Assurance

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EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	AI CERTs AI+ Quality Assurance

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

1. Why must QA treat non-determinism as a test design concern for generative AI features?
 - A Generative models return identical text whenever the temperature setting is above zero
 - B The same prompt can give different outputs, so tests need tolerance rules or rubric checks
 - C Non-determinism only affects image models and never text models
 - D Non-deterministic output means the feature cannot be tested, so every answer needs manual review

Answer: B

Sampling makes the output vary between runs, so exact string comparison produces false failures and false passes. Tests therefore assert properties such as required facts, format and forbidden content, sometimes across several runs. The option claiming identical output above zero temperature is the most tempting error, since it reverses how sampling works.

2. A classifier that is trained on one population and deployed on another can suffer from dataset _____.

Answer: shift (also accepted: drift, distribution shift, covariate shift)

The mismatch between training and deployment populations is dataset shift, which includes covariate shift when the input distribution changes. Testing on a held-out split from the training population will not reveal it.

3. Which governance artifact records who approved an AI feature for release and on what conditions?
 - A The commit history of the feature branch, including each merge and revert made by developers
 - B A release risk assessment signed by the accountable owner, with test evidence
 - C The public changelog that the model vendor publishes for each version
 - D The default layout of the monitoring dashboard used by the operations team

Answer: B

A signed risk assessment names the accountable owner and the conditions attached to approval, and linking the test evidence makes the decision auditable. Commit history records code changes, not sign-off. Vendor changelogs and dashboard layouts describe other parties' software, not the organization's decision.

4. It is reasonable to treat a green run of an AI-generated suite as evidence only for the behaviors those tests actually assert.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

Test results can only speak to the assertions that exist, so a passing suite says nothing about unasserted behavior. This framing keeps the evidence claim narrow and honest. The tempting overreach is to treat the green result as general proof of quality.

5. Which two metrics together show whether a release candidate is ready to ship? (Choose two.)

- A Number of commits the developer team made this week
- B Open critical defects measured against the agreed exit criteria
- C Number of status meetings held during the release cycle
- D Count of test cases written during the quarter
- E Pass rate of the regression suite on the release candidate build

Answer: B, E

Exit criteria tie release readiness to unresolved severe defects, and the regression pass rate on the exact build shows whether the agreed behavior still holds. Commit counts, meeting hours and test authoring volume measure activity, not readiness. A team can be busy and still ship a broken build.

6. Which measure describes how quickly a reported defect is resolved?

- A Mean number of comments added to each defect ticket by the reviewers
- B Average length of a test case title in the test management tool
- C Mean time to resolve, measured from the report to a verified fix
- D Count of defect tickets that were created on Monday mornings

Answer: C

Mean time to resolve tracks the elapsed time from report to verified fix, which shows responsiveness of the whole defect loop. Comment counts reflect discussion, not resolution speed. Title length and creation day carry no information about how quickly defects are fixed.

7. Which entry criterion should block the start of system testing for a new model release?
- A The training data lineage and evaluation baseline have been reviewed
 - B The slides for the launch event have received final brand approval from marketing
 - C The sales team has already announced the launch date to customers
 - D The release manager has scheduled the post-launch review meeting

Answer: A

Entry criteria protect the test effort by requiring that the model's inputs and baseline are trustworthy before testing starts. Marketing material and launch announcements are downstream business activities that do not change test validity. Booking a room is logistics with no bearing on whether the model is ready to test.

8. The test-design technique that picks one representative value from each set of inputs the system treats the same is called equivalence _____.

Answer: partitioning (also accepted: partitions, classes)

Equivalence partitioning groups inputs by expected behavior and tests one value from each group, which keeps the case count small. Boundary value analysis is the closely related technique that targets the edges of each group.

9. Which triage decision best fits a defect that affects a rarely used report and has a documented workaround?
- A Critical priority so that it is fixed before anything else in the release, including the planned feature work
 - B Blocker status that halts all testing work until the fix lands
 - C Closed without a note because the report is rarely used
 - D Medium or low priority, scheduled after higher-impact defects, with the workaround documented

Answer: D

Priority reflects how soon the defect should be fixed given its impact and the available workaround, so a rarely used report with a workaround belongs after higher-impact work. Critical or blocker labels would stall the release for a minor problem. Closing it silently loses information that support staff will need.

10. A model is retrained weekly from user feedback. Which control best reduces the risk of poisoned training data?
- A Training on all feedback immediately as it arrives, because more data always improves the model
 - B Validating and provenance-checking feedback before it enters training, logging rejections
 - C Hiding the feedback source from the data scientists
 - D Deleting the validation set after each retraining run

Answer: B

Poisoning succeeds when malicious or low-quality records enter training unchecked, so validation and provenance tracking act as a gate. Logging rejections lets the team spot a coordinated attack. The other options either trust all input or remove the means of checking the result.