

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ARTiBA

Chartered AI Business Professional

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EDITION	Free Set 2
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QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	ARTiBA Chartered AI Business Professional
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10 practice questions for the ARTiBA Chartered AI Business Professional exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. A company's AI initiatives are scattered across departments with no shared inventory. Which first governance step gives leaders the most visibility?
 - A Freeze all new AI projects until the annual budget has been approved by the board
 - B Ask each department to run its own AI governance review and report results to the CEO next quarter
 - C Appoint a chief AI officer and wait for that officer to design the full process
 - D Create a single register of AI use cases with owner, purpose, data used, and current status

Answer: D

A central register gives leaders the basic visibility needed for prioritization and risk review, and it can be created quickly. Freezing projects stops value without learning, and separate departmental reviews produce inconsistent, unreconciled results. Appointing a chief AI officer is a sound governance step, but appointing someone does not by itself create visibility.

2. Bias testing needs to be performed only once, before deployment, because a model's fairness does not change after it goes live.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Fairness can drift as the population, inputs, and business context change, so monitoring and periodic retesting after deployment are needed. A single pre-launch test cannot cover data the model meets later. The statement is false.

3. Which practice best protects personal data used to train an internal AI model?
- A Copying all customer records into the training set so the model sees every pattern in the historical data
 - B Storing the training set on a shared drive so that every analyst can use it freely
 - C Minimizing the data to what the purpose requires, documenting the lawful basis, and restricting access by role
 - D Keeping the data indefinitely in case future models need it for another purpose

Answer: C

Data minimization, a documented lawful basis, and role-based access are core principles in GDPR and similar laws, and they apply to training data. Copying all records, sharing broadly, and retaining indefinitely each violate those principles. Indefinite retention is the most tempting option because storage is cheap, but it multiplies exposure without a purpose.

4. The practice of recording where data came from, how it was transformed, and where it is used is called data _____.

Answer: lineage

Data lineage traces data from its sources through each transformation to its downstream uses, which is essential for audit, impact analysis, and trust in AI outputs. Lineage makes the history of a dataset visible to governance teams. It is distinct from simply cataloging an owner or a refresh date.

5. Which two criteria are most useful when deciding whether a proposed AI use case should move from pilot to production? (Choose two.)
- A The number of executives who have attended a live demo of the prototype
 - B Measured benefit compared against the pilot's documented baseline
 - C The size of the model in parameters compared with the models of competitors
 - D Whether the pilot team used the newest programming language available that year
 - E Operational cost to run and support the solution at full production volume

Answer: B, E

Production decisions rest on measured benefit against a documented baseline and on whether the run cost is sustainable at real volume. Demo attendance, parameter count, and language choice do not show whether the business gains. The parameter count is tempting because it sounds technical, but model size is not value.

6. Which factor most often causes an AI use case to fail its business case even when the model performs well in testing?
- A The model was trained on too much historical data, which slowed the test runs
 - B The vendor documentation is published in several languages, which slowed the pilot team reading the guides
 - C The pilot team used a cloud region that was farther from company headquarters
 - D The process it is meant to change is not redesigned, so users keep their old workflow alongside the new tool

Answer: D

Models that work in testing still deliver nothing when the surrounding workflow is untouched and people keep doing things the old way. Training data volume, documentation language, and region distance are not common causes of business failure. Excess data is tempting as an explanation because it sounds technical, but a well-run model rarely fails for that reason.

7. Which contract term is most important when an organization sends its customer data to a third-party AI model provider?
- A A promise of a discount on the next renewal of the subscription for the buyer
 - B Clear rules on whether customer data is used to train the provider's models, plus retention and deletion commitments
 - C A guarantee that the buyer logo may appear on the provider public customer page with a link to its website
 - D A requirement that the provider publish the weights of its models for public review

Answer: B

Whether the provider trains on your data and how long it keeps it are the core privacy and confidentiality risks in an AI service agreement. A renewal discount and logo rights are commercial terms, and public weights sound transparent but do not protect your data. Public weights are the most tempting distractor because openness feels reassuring.

8. An AI strategy should name specific business outcomes and their owners, not only the technologies the organization plans to adopt.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

A strategy anchored to technology choices tends to drift toward tools rather than results. Named outcomes with accountable owners make progress and trade-offs decidable, and owners turn intent into action. The statement is true.

9. Which AI role is primarily accountable for translating a business problem into a measurable model objective and agreed success criteria?
- A Model training engineer who builds and tunes the model
 - B Data protection officer who checks lawful processing
 - C AI product owner
 - D Cloud capacity planner who forecasts compute needs

Answer: C

The product owner frames the business problem, sets success criteria, and decides trade-offs with stakeholders, so the model objective traces back to value. A model training engineer builds the model that meets the objective, which is the most tempting distractor, but engineers usually inherit the objective rather than set it. Data protection and capacity planning carry other responsibilities.

10. A team of analysts resists an AI forecasting tool because they fear it will replace their professional judgment. Which response best addresses the concern?
- A Define which decisions stay with analysts and let them override forecasts with recorded reasons
 - B Tell them the tool is mandatory and that the system will block any manual override
 - C Remove the forecasting team from the planning process to avoid further conflict
 - D Publish the model accuracy score on the intranet and wait for analysts to adopt it once they see the numbers

Answer: A

Clear decision rights and a documented override process keep human judgment in the loop and give analysts a reason to engage. Mandates without an override path breed resentment, removing the team ignores the people who must use the tool, and publishing a score alone informs without changing behavior. The mandate is tempting because it is the fastest way to force usage, but it usually backfires.