

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AWS

AIB-C01

AWS Certified AI Business Strategist

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	AWS AIB-C01, AWS Certified AI Business Strategist

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10 practice questions for the AWS AIB-C01 exam, AWS Certified AI Business Strategist, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: aiexamcerts.com/aws/aib-c01. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AIB-C01 and the question number.

1. Which statement about tokens and cost is most accurate?

- A Output tokens are never billed because only the input text is processed by the model
- B Token counts are identical across languages for the same meaning, so cost does not vary and therefore the same prompt costs the same everywhere
- C Longer prompts and longer responses both increase the tokens processed, which usually raises cost
- D Tokens measure the speed of the processor rather than the size of the text being handled

Answer: C

Both input and output tokens are processed, and usage-based pricing typically charges for them, so longer prompts and responses increase cost. The claim that counts are identical across languages is tempting because it sounds like a simplification, but token counts differ across languages.

2. Which concept best describes an AI model's output that is systematically less accurate for one group of users than for another?

- A Bias in the training data or the model that produces unequal outcomes across groups
- B Latency, which is the time between a request being sent and the response arriving
- C Context-window overflow, which happens when a long conversation exceeds the token limit
- D Versioning, which is the practice of tracking each release of a model over time

Answer: A

Systematic differences in accuracy across groups are the definition of bias in this context, and they require fairness testing to detect. Context overflow is tempting because it also degrades answers, but it does not depend on which group the user belongs to.

3. Does a larger context window let a model consider more text at once, so that it removes the need to decide which content is relevant?

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

This is false. The window only bounds how much text fits in one request, while relevance selection still improves answer quality and controls cost. Assuming that a bigger window replaces selection is the tempting misreading.

4. Which statement about foundation models is most accurate?

- A They are trained for a single business task and cannot be reused for other purposes afterwards
- B They are large models trained on broad data that can be adapted to many downstream tasks
- C They are small models designed to run only on mobile devices with limited processing power
- D They never require updates after their initial training, so their behavior stays fixed indefinitely

Answer: B

Foundation models are broadly trained and then adapted through prompting, retrieval or fine-tuning for many tasks. Option D is tempting because a model's weights do not change between requests, but providers and organizations still update and evaluate models over time.

5. The measure that compares the gain from an AI investment with its total cost, expressed as a percentage, is return on _____.

Answer: investment (also accepted: ROI)

Return on investment divides net gain by cost and expresses the result as a percentage. Payback period is tempting because it is another common finance measure, but it reports how long recovery takes rather than the size of the return.

6. A retailer wants to pick its first AI use case. Which candidate is most suitable to prioritize?

- A A moonshot project with no available data, no executive sponsor and no defined business outcome
- B An initiative that has unclear success measures, a shifting scope and no accountable business owner
- C A high-volume customer-support triage process with existing ticket history and a clear business owner
- D A research project to build a new foundation model from scratch using the company's own infrastructure

Answer: C

A high-volume process with existing history, data and an owner offers a feasible, measurable first win. Building a foundation model is tempting because it sounds ambitious, but it demands resources far beyond a first use case.

7. Which baseline metric should be captured before an AI tool is introduced for claims processing?
- A Current average handling time and error rate for each type of claim
 - B The number of AI vendors contacted during the initial market search
 - C The count of employees who expressed interest in AI tools during the survey
 - D The total number of model parameters advertised by the vendor in its brochure

Answer: A

A baseline of handling time and error rate lets the organization measure the change the tool actually produces. The vendor's parameter count is tempting because it sounds technical, but it says nothing about performance on this company's claims.

8. Which two items are leading indicators that predict an AI project's success? (Choose two.)
- A Data readiness and access approvals completed on the planned schedule
 - B Quarterly revenue reported after the project has already finished
 - C Sustained adoption among pilot users in the first several weeks of use
 - D The final cost of the project recorded after the budget has been closed
 - E The number of press releases published about the project after its launch

Answer: A, C

Leading indicators appear early and predict whether the project will deliver, such as data readiness and early adoption. Revenue and final cost are lagging indicators that report results after the fact, and revenue is the tempting choice because it is the business goal.

9. Which build-buy-partner factor most directly favors buying a managed service over building a custom solution?
- A A need to own every line of model code for competitive reasons and long-term control
 - B Unique proprietary training data that no vendor can access or license for the project when the proprietary dataset is confidential and cannot leave the company
 - C A strategy to hire a large in-house research team to develop new algorithms
 - D A short timeline and limited internal machine learning expertise within the organization

Answer: D

A short timeline and limited expertise make a managed service faster and less risky to adopt. Proprietary data is tempting as a reason to build, but it is a case for building only when the data gives a real advantage.

10. Does a business case for AI need a documented baseline, so that the value realized after launch can be compared with performance before the change?
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

This is true. Without a baseline, the organization cannot show whether the AI initiative changed anything, so a before-and-after comparison is essential. Relying on vendor claims instead of the company's own baseline is the tempting shortcut.