

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CertiProf

AI4L

AI for Leaders Professional Certification

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EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	CertiProf AI4L, AI for Leaders Professional Certification

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10 practice questions for the CertiProf AI4L exam, AI for Leaders Professional Certification, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/certiprof/ai4l. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AI4L and the question number.

1. A retailer wants to know which customers are likely to stop buying in the next quarter, and it has a history of customers who did and did not leave. Which approach fits best?
- A Supervised classification trained on historical outcomes of customers who stayed or left
 - B Unsupervised clustering that groups customers by purchase pattern without using any record of who left
 - C Reinforcement learning that rewards the system each time a customer opens a marketing message
 - D Principal component analysis that reduces the number of purchase features before any model is built

Answer: A

Labeled history of who stayed and who left is exactly what supervised classification needs to predict a known outcome for current customers. Clustering can find segments, but it ignores the outcome that matters. Reinforcement learning is tempting because it also learns from feedback, but it is built for sequential decisions rather than a historical labeled dataset.

2. A systematic tendency in a model's outputs that disadvantages particular groups of people is known as algorithmic _____.

Answer: bias

Algorithmic bias describes systematic unfairness in outputs, which can come from data, labels, design choices, or how results are used. It is measured by comparing outcomes and errors across groups. Bias is not removed by accuracy alone.

3. What is the most common reason a promising AI pilot cannot be scaled?
- A The data needed in production is incomplete, delayed, or governed differently from the sample used in the pilot
 - B The pilot model was replaced by a newer release, so the earlier results no longer apply
 - C The pilot team was too small to present its results clearly
 - D The pilot's demonstration ran on a laptop, so the production hardware has to be replaced in full before launch can begin

Answer: A

Pilots often use a curated sample, so production data that arrives late, incomplete, or under different rules breaks the result. Model changes, presentation, and hardware are real but secondary issues. The model replacement distractor is tempting because it sounds like a problem, but a pilot's results usually carry over to a newer release.

4. Human oversight of AI decisions is effective only when the reviewer has the authority and information to change the outcome.

A True
B False

Answer: A (True)

A reviewer who cannot see the basis for a decision or cannot override it provides a formal step with no real control. Effective oversight depends on authority, information, and time. The statement is true.

5. Which two actions help build AI literacy across a leadership team? (Choose two.)

A Requiring each leader to write production code for one sprint before the next budget cycle
B Delegating all AI decisions to the technology team and sharing only a quarterly summary
C Working through real use cases and their risks in regular leadership sessions
D Agreeing on shared definitions for the key AI terms and measures used in reports
E Sending leaders a single long technical paper and asking for a written summary

Answer: C, D

Literacy grows through applied discussion of real cases and shared vocabulary, so leaders can ask better questions. Forced coding, delegating every decision, and one long paper do not build judgment. Sending a technical paper is tempting because reading is an easy form of learning, but it rarely changes how leaders decide.

6. Which body of work does the NIST AI Risk Management Framework provide for organizations?

A A voluntary framework with four core functions for managing AI risks across the system lifecycle
B A mandatory certification scheme that organizations must pass before they can offer AI products in the United States
C A single technical standard for how neural network weights must be stored in production systems
D A list of prohibited AI applications that federal agencies must remove from their systems each year

Answer: A

The NIST AI RMF is voluntary guidance organized around four functions (Govern, Map, Measure, and Manage), and it helps organizations structure AI risk work. It is not a mandatory certification, a storage standard, or a prohibited list. The certification option is tempting because many buyers ask for certificates, but NIST's framework does not certify anyone.

7. Which EU AI Act concept sets the level of legal obligations for an AI system based on the potential harm it poses?
- A A pricing tier that determines how much a vendor may charge the public for each AI API call it serves
 - B A performance threshold that requires every model to exceed a fixed accuracy score before it can be released
 - C A geographic zoning system that assigns each AI service to one of three regional data centers in the bloc
 - D A risk-based classification of AI systems into four tiers from unacceptable to minimal risk

Answer: D

The EU AI Act scales obligations to risk, with some uses prohibited, high-risk uses carrying strict duties, and lower tiers facing lighter transparency rules. Pricing, accuracy thresholds, and data center zoning are not part of that structure. The accuracy threshold is tempting because leaders often expect a pass mark, but the Act is not built on one.

8. Building an AI skills plan that matches roles to the capabilities the company will need over the next two years is called workforce _____.

Answer: planning

Workforce planning compares the skills a company needs with the skills it has, then closes gaps through training, hiring, or redeployment. An AI skills plan applies that discipline to AI roles. It should be revisited as tools and use cases change.

9. A company is deciding between buying an AI product and building its own. Which factor most supports building?
- A A vendor product that already covers the need and has many reference customers
 - B The company wants the newest model every quarter, which a vendor will not deliver
 - C The capability differentiates the business and the company has the talent to sustain it
 - D The company's board has asked for a decision within a single week, so there is no time to evaluate vendors fairly

Answer: C

Building makes sense when the capability differentiates the business and the company can sustain it after launch. A vendor product that already covers the need points toward buying, and update cadence and time pressure are not reasons to build. The update cadence option is tempting because frequent model updates are a real concern, but a company that builds still has to keep up with the field.

10. Which element is most important in a vendor contract for an AI service that handles sensitive customer information?
- A Clear contract terms for how data is used and where it is kept and when it is deleted, backed by audit rights
 - B A guarantee of a fixed price for the first twelve months, regardless of volume
 - C A requirement that the vendor provide free upgrades to every future release, at no extra charge
 - D A right to receive the vendor's internal financial statements every quarter, with supporting notes

Answer: A

For sensitive data, the contract must say how the data is used, where it lives, how long it is kept, and how deletion is proven, and audit rights make those commitments checkable. Fixed pricing, free upgrades, and financial reports are commercial terms. Free upgrades are tempting because they look like added value, but they do not protect the data.