

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

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AIFPC

AI Foundation Professional Certification

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

SHARED October 15, 2026

EXAM CertiProf AIFPC, AI Foundation Professional Certification

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10 practice questions for the CertiProf AIFPC exam, AI Foundation Professional Certification, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. A spam filter learns to separate spam from legitimate email from a large collection of messages that people have already labeled. Which category of learning does this illustrate?
- A Unsupervised learning
 - B Supervised learning
 - C Reinforcement learning from rewards
 - D Rule-based expert systems written without examples

Answer: B

Learning from examples that already carry the correct label is supervised learning. Unsupervised learning is the tempting confusion, because the same email data can be grouped without labels, but here the labels drive what the filter learns. Rule-based systems are written by hand rather than learned, and reward-based learning needs an environment that gives feedback on actions.

2. A chatbot that answers questions from a large set of hand-written if-then rules is an example of a rule-based _____ system.

Answer: expert (also accepted: expert system)

Rule-based expert systems encode human knowledge as explicit rules, which makes their behavior easy to trace. The approach becomes hard to maintain as the number of rules grows and interacts, which is why learning-based systems later became common.

3. Which of these is an example of a classification task?
- A Forecasting next quarter's revenue
 - B Estimating the price of a house in dollars from its size, location, and age
 - C Grouping shoppers by spending pattern
 - D Predicting whether a customer will cancel a subscription, yes or no

Answer: D

Classification assigns each case to one of a fixed set of categories, and a yes or no cancellation prediction fits that pattern. Revenue and house price are numeric targets, which makes them regression tasks, and that is the tempting confusion. Grouping shoppers has no labels and is clustering.

4. Overfitting occurs when a model is too simple to capture the patterns in its training data.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

The statement is false. That description fits underfitting. Overfitting happens when a model captures noise and quirks of the training set, so it performs well on training data and poorly on new data.

5. Which two are good candidates for AI automation in a business process? (Choose two.)
- A High-volume, repetitive sorting of documents
 - B One-time strategic decisions with no supporting data
 - C Routing support tickets to a team by topic
 - D Replacing every human approval in regulated decisions without review
 - E Workflows with no measurable outcome

Answer: A, C

Repetitive, high-volume work with consistent rules is where automation pays off, and topic routing fits that pattern well. Strategic one-time decisions lack the repeated data that automation needs. Removing review in regulated decisions is a tempting efficiency gain that creates serious risk, and automating a process with no measurable outcome cannot prove any value.

6. Which term describes the units of text, which can be whole words or parts of words, that a language model reads and writes?
- A Vectors
 - B Tokens
 - C Embeddings
 - D Epochs

Answer: B

Tokens are the pieces of text the model processes, and a single word may be split into several. Embeddings are tempting because they also represent text, but they are numeric vectors derived from tokens. Epochs are training passes over a dataset.

7. Which prompting approach supplies a few worked examples of the desired input and output before the real request?

- A Zero-temperature sampling
- B Model distillation
- C Few-shot prompting
- D Token pruning

Answer: C

Few-shot prompting shows the model the pattern to imitate, so it follows the same format and style for the new request. Zero-temperature sampling is a decoding setting that reduces randomness, and model distillation trains a smaller model. Token pruning shrinks inputs or models rather than guiding a single answer.

8. A retail store system that counts shoppers entering from camera feeds is an example of _____ vision.

Answer: computer

Computer vision turns images or video into structured information such as counts, locations, or categories. Counting people from video is a common retail use of the same techniques used in other visual tasks.

9. What does human in the loop mean for an AI process?

- A Removing people from the process entirely to save time
- B Letting the model decide without any human oversight
- C People reviewing or approving AI outputs where the stakes are high
- D A training method used only for large language models

Answer: C

Human in the loop means a person reviews or approves outputs where errors would be costly. Removing people altogether is the opposite of the concept, although efficiency-focused teams may be tempted by it. Letting the model decide unsupervised fails the same principle, and the phrase is not a training method.

10. Which risk arises when a model reproduces unfair patterns that exist in its historical training data?

- A Latency
- B Version control
- C Model compression
- D Algorithmic bias

Answer: D

Algorithmic bias carries past unfairness into future predictions, often without anyone intending it. Model compression is a tempting cause to suspect because compressed models behave differently, but it changes size rather than fairness. Latency and version control are operational concerns.