

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CertiProf

AIFPC

AI Foundation Professional Certification

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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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. Which statement about training and inference is correct?

- A Inference is the process of adjusting a model's parameters from the data during each run
- B Training uses a finished model to produce predictions for new inputs
- C Training fits parameters to data, and inference applies the trained model to new inputs
- D Inference always requires a labeled dataset

Answer: C

Training adjusts parameters using historical examples, while inference uses the fixed parameters to produce outputs for new inputs. Option A swaps the two terms, which is the tempting confusion for beginners. Inference does not need labels, because the labels were needed only to fit the parameters during training.

2. A model trained only on customer data from one region may perform poorly when deployed in a region where customer behavior is different.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

The statement is true. A model reflects the population represented in its training data, so differences in customer behavior between regions can lower accuracy. Checking performance on representative data from the target region catches this before launch.

3. Which technique helps a neural network generalize better by randomly switching off some of its units during training?

- A Dropout
- B Oversampling
- C Tokenization
- D Data labeling

Answer: A

Dropout removes random units on each training step, which stops the network from relying on specific units and memorizing noise. Oversampling is the tempting choice for imbalanced data, but it changes the class mix rather than the network's internal behavior. Tokenization and labeling are data steps, not training regularizers.

4. A _____ set is used to tune a model's hyperparameters before the final one-time evaluation on unseen data.

Answer: validation (also accepted: validation set)

Tuning against a validation set lets the team pick settings without touching the test set. Keeping the test set untouched until the end is what makes its final score an honest estimate.

5. Which two principles are commonly included in responsible AI frameworks? (Choose two.)

- A Transparency about how a system is used
- B Collecting as much data as possible regardless of consent
- C Human oversight of consequential decisions
- D Keeping AI decisions secret from the people they affect
- E Skipping testing before release to move faster

Answer: A, C

Responsible AI frameworks commonly stress transparency about use and human oversight where decisions have serious consequences. Collecting data regardless of consent is the tempting growth tactic, but it violates core privacy principles. Secrecy toward affected people and skipping testing both undermine accountability.

6. What is retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) mainly used for?

- A Shrinking models to run on phones with no loss of accuracy
- B Translating live audio in real time
- C Generating images from text descriptions
- D Grounding answers in documents retrieved at query time

Answer: D

RAG finds relevant passages and includes them in the prompt, so answers reflect current, specific sources. Shrinking models for phones is a compression goal, which is a different problem. Audio translation and image generation are unrelated uses.

7. Which practice reduces the chance that a language model reveals confidential information in its answers?

- A Restricting the data the model can access and filtering its outputs
- B Putting secrets in the system prompt, where users cannot see them
- C Sharing the administrator password inside the system prompt text
- D Increasing the temperature setting to make the answers more varied

Answer: A

Limiting what the model can reach and checking outputs before they are shown cuts the chance of leakage at the source. Putting secrets in the system prompt is a tempting shortcut, but prompt text can often be extracted by a determined user. Temperature only controls randomness and does not protect information.

8. A customer-facing chatbot never needs a path that hands the conversation to a human agent.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

The statement is false. Complex, sensitive, or failed conversations need a handoff to a person, and a good design makes that path easy to reach.

9. Which AI application is most appropriate for forecasting next month's inventory demand?
- A A chatbot that answers employee onboarding questions
 - B A computer vision model that detects defects on a line
 - C A speech recognizer that transcribes recorded customer calls
 - D A time-series forecasting model trained on past sales

Answer: D

Time-series forecasting learns from historical sequences, including trends and seasonality, to estimate future quantities such as demand. Vision, speech, and chatbot systems handle images, audio, and conversation, so none of them produces a demand estimate.

10. Which role is typically responsible for approving an AI system's use in a regulated business process?
- A An accountable business owner, supported by governance and risk input
 - B The newest intern on the data team, who built the prototype
 - C The vendor's sales representative who sold the platform
 - D The marketing agency that produced the launch materials

Answer: A

Approval belongs to an accountable owner who can weigh business and risk consequences with input from governance functions. A junior data team member lacks that authority, and vendors and agencies do not own internal risk decisions.