

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CertNexus

AIP-210

Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP)

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM CertNexus AIP-210, Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP)

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10 practice questions for the CertNexus AIP-210 exam, Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP), each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/certnexus/aip-210. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AIP-210 and the question number.

1. A bank wants an AI system that flags suspicious wire transfers for analyst review. Which success measure ties most directly to business value?
 - A Number of training epochs completed each night by the batch job
 - B Total disk space used by the model artifacts
 - C A shorter review backlog with a bounded fraud miss rate
 - D Number of model versions created in a month

Answer: C

Business value comes from faster, more accurate review with a bounded miss rate, and the backlog and missed-fraud rate capture both. Epoch counts are the most tempting engineering measure, but they say little about whether the bank is better protected. Disk use and version counts are internal measures.

2. In machine learning, the _____ is the data held back from training and used only to estimate performance on examples the model has never seen.

Answer: test set (also accepted: test dataset, holdout set, holdout data)

The test set is kept out of training and tuning, so the score it produces reflects performance on new examples. Reporting performance on the training data inflates the result because the model has already fitted those rows. Keep the test set untouched until the final evaluation.

3. Which term describes the numerical values a model learns from training data, such as the weights in a neural network?
 - A Hyperparameters
 - B Features
 - C Labels
 - D Parameters

Answer: D

Parameters such as weights and biases are values the training process adjusts to fit the data. Hyperparameters, such as learning rate or tree depth, are chosen before training and are the most tempting wrong answer. Features are input variables and labels are target values, so neither describes learned weights.

4. Standardizing numeric features to zero mean and unit variance is always required before training a decision tree.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

A decision tree splits on thresholds of single features, so rescaling a feature does not change which splits are chosen. Scaling matters for distance-based and gradient-based methods such as k-nearest neighbors and neural networks. The statement is False.

5. Which two practices help avoid data leakage in a time-series forecasting project? (Choose two.)
- A Split the data by time so that training rows come before validation rows
 - B Shuffle all dates randomly across the full history before splitting
 - C Build lag features using only values available before each prediction time
 - D Scale the entire series with statistics that include future values
 - E Use the target value from the same timestamp as an input feature

Answer: A, C

Chronological splits and lag features built only from past observations follow the order in which real predictions would be made. Random shuffling across dates is the most tempting mistake, because it lets the model learn from future patterns. Scaling with future statistics or using the same-timestamp target as an input is direct leakage.

6. In gradient descent, what does the learning rate control?
- A The number of features considered at each split
 - B The size of each parameter update step
 - C The fraction of rows held out for testing
 - D The number of classes the model can predict

Answer: B

The learning rate scales the gradient when parameters are updated, so a larger value takes bigger steps. Features considered per split is a tree-ensemble setting, which is the most tempting confusion. The test fraction is set by the data pipeline, and the number of classes comes from the problem definition.

7. In a confusion matrix for a binary classifier, which cell counts false negatives?

- A Actual negatives predicted as positive
- B Actual positives predicted as positive
- C Actual positives predicted as negative
- D Actual negatives predicted as negative

Answer: C

A false negative is a real positive that the model missed, so it sits in the actual-positive row and the predicted-negative column. Actual negatives predicted as positive are false positives, which is the most tempting swap. The two diagonal cells hold the correct predictions.

8. A technique that trains many models on bootstrap samples and averages their predictions to reduce variance is called _____.

Answer: bagging (also accepted: bootstrap aggregating)

Bagging, short for bootstrap aggregating, trains each model on a resampled dataset and combines their outputs, which lowers variance. Random forests are a well-known example. Boosting is different because it builds models in sequence to reduce bias.

9. What is the main purpose of a model registry in an MLOps workflow?

- A Storing raw clickstream events for long-term analytics and business reporting
- B Routing HTTP requests to the correct load balancer
- C Running gradient calculations on GPUs during training
- D Versioning trained models with metadata, lineage, and approval status

Answer: D

A model registry records model versions, the data and code that produced them, and their promotion status, so teams can deploy and roll back reliably. Raw event storage belongs to a data lake or warehouse, which is the most tempting confusion. Load balancing and GPU compute are infrastructure concerns.

10. Which NIST AI Risk Management Framework function focuses on establishing policies, roles, and accountability for AI risk across an organization?

- A Govern
- B Measure
- C Map
- D Manage

Answer: A

Govern sets the policies, roles, culture, and accountability structures that make the other functions work. Manage is the most tempting answer because it covers responding to risks, but it acts on risks once they are identified. Map and Measure cover context and quantitative assessment.