

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CertNexus

AIZ-210

AIBIZ

SHARED BY [u/Mighty-Walrus-3772](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	CertNexus AIZ-210, AIBIZ

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10 practice questions for the CertNexus AIZ-210 exam, AIBIZ, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/certnexus/aiz-210. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AIZ-210 and the question number.

1. What does model drift most commonly describe once a model is in production?

- A Manual labeling of new examples by a review team before each release
- B Declining accuracy as live inputs move away from the training data
- C Automatic growth in model size after each scheduled retraining cycle
- D Removal of personal fields from a dataset before the analysis begins

Answer: B

Drift means the relationship between inputs and outcomes has changed, so a model trained on older data gradually loses accuracy. Manual labeling is a data preparation activity rather than a failure mode. Growth in model size and field removal are unrelated to degradation over time.

2. A searchable inventory that records each dataset's owner, source, and permitted use is called a data _____.

Answer: catalog (also accepted: data catalog)

A data catalog stores metadata about datasets so teams can find them and check who owns them and how they may be used. Keeping it accurate is a common first step before piloting AI on enterprise data. Data lineage records how data moved and changed, which is related but narrower.

3. Which practice best supports explainability for a customer-facing decision made by an AI model?

- A Publishing the raw training dataset with customer names removed
- B Hiding the model type so that competitors cannot copy the approach
- C Running the model only once a quarter to reduce the logging load
- D Recording the main factors behind each decision in plain language

Answer: D

Recording the main factors behind each decision lets reviewers and customers understand why an outcome occurred and challenge it if needed. Publishing raw data with names removed can still expose sensitive information and does not explain any single decision. Hiding the model type or limiting its use works against transparency.

4. Under the EU AI Act, AI systems used to evaluate the creditworthiness of natural persons are classified as high-risk.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Annex III of the EU AI Act lists AI systems used to evaluate the creditworthiness of natural persons or to establish their credit score as high-risk. High-risk systems carry obligations such as risk management, data governance, logging, and human oversight. The statement is true.

5. Which two factors should be weighed when prioritizing a generative AI use case for a sales organization? (Choose two.)
- A Expected hours saved per week and the number of users likely to adopt it
 - B How many AI conferences the sales director attended last year
 - C Whether the customer data needed is accessible under company policy
 - D Which executive first proposed the idea at the planning meeting
 - E The largest model size available, regardless of the sales task

Answer: A, C

Prioritization should compare expected value, such as time saved and adoption, against feasibility, including whether the required data may legally and practically be used. Conference attendance and who proposed the idea have no bearing on value or feasibility. Model size matters only when it serves the specific task, so it is not a prioritization factor on its own.

6. A company rolls out an AI tool to 2,000 employees, and adoption stalls after the first month. Which response is most consistent with change management practice?
- A Disable the tool entirely and wait until the next annual budget cycle begins
 - B Mandate usage in every performance review while providing no training at all
 - C Train team champions, gather user feedback, and adjust the workflow
 - D Replace the tool with a new vendor before reviewing why adoption stalled

Answer: C

Stalled adoption usually signals training gaps, workflow friction, or unmet needs, and champions plus feedback loops address those causes directly. Mandating use without training creates resentment rather than capability. Switching vendors before diagnosing the cause repeats the same problem with new software.

7. Which statement best distinguishes artificial intelligence from traditional rule-based automation?
- A AI always requires a person to write every decision rule in advance
 - B AI systems learn patterns from data, while fixed rules do not change
 - C Rule-based automation is a specialized subset of deep learning systems
 - D Traditional rule-based automation can run only on cloud infrastructure

Answer: B

AI systems infer behavior from data, so their behavior can shift as the data and training change, whereas rule-based automation executes logic that people wrote explicitly. Rule-based automation is not a subset of deep learning. Where a system runs, cloud or on premises, does not define whether it is AI.

8. In data governance, the person accountable for a dataset's definitions, quality standards, and access decisions is called the data _____.

Answer: owner (also accepted: data owner)

The data owner is the accountable business role for a dataset, approving access and setting what the data means and how good it must be. Naming an owner early matters for AI projects, because unclear accountability is a common reason data access is delayed.

9. An insurer wants to flag claims that might be fraudulent before payment, but few past claims carry confirmed fraud labels. Which AI approach fits this situation best?
- A Image generation that creates synthetic photos of damaged vehicles
 - B A translation model that converts claim notes into other languages
 - C A forecast of total claim volume for the next quarter by region
 - D Anomaly detection that scores claims deviating from normal patterns

Answer: D

Anomaly detection learns what typical claims look like and scores departures from that norm, so it works when confirmed fraud labels are scarce. Image generation and translation do not address the detection problem. Volume forecasting predicts totals, not individual suspicious claims.

10. A hospital network wants a first AI project that can show value quickly. Which candidate best fits the usual criteria of a clear metric, available data, and a contained scope?
- A Building one general medical AI that handles every department simultaneously
 - B Redesigning the entire hospital campus into a fully automated facility at once
 - C Scheduling discharge reminders from existing appointment records
 - D Replacing clinicians' diagnoses with an unsupervised system from day one

Answer: C

Discharge reminders have a measurable outcome, such as missed appointments, use data the hospital already holds, and are narrow enough to pilot. The other options are broad, depend on no existing data, or remove clinical oversight, which makes them poor first projects.