

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CertNexus

AIZ-210

AIBIZ

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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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. A hiring tool scores résumés. Which control most directly tests whether the tool treats applicants with equal qualifications equally across groups?
 - A A load test confirming the tool can score a résumé in under one second
 - B A review of the vendor's public marketing claims about model accuracy
 - C A disparate impact analysis comparing selection rates across groups
 - D A weekly count of how many recruiters log in to use the tool

Answer: C

A disparate impact analysis compares selection rates across groups, which is the direct test for unequal treatment of similarly qualified applicants. Load testing measures speed, not fairness. Marketing claims and usage counts say nothing about whether outcomes differ between groups.

2. Human-in-the-loop review means a person can examine, override, or stop an automated decision before it takes effect.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Human-in-the-loop designs give a qualified person authority to review, override, or halt a model's output before it affects someone. This is a common control for high-impact uses such as lending or hiring, and the EU AI Act expects meaningful human oversight for high-risk systems. The statement is true.

3. A vendor's demo shows a model with 98 percent accuracy. Which question should a business leader ask before accepting that claim?
 - A Which company logo should appear on the title slide of the demo deck?
 - B What was the class balance, and was accuracy measured on unseen data?
 - C How many lines of code the team wrote to build the prototype model?
 - D Whether the demonstration ran on a laptop or on a shared cloud server?

Answer: B

A 98 percent accuracy figure can be meaningless if one class dominates the data or if the score came from examples the model already saw. Asking about class balance and unseen-data evaluation tests whether the claim holds. Logos, code volume, and hardware do not affect whether the accuracy is real.

4. Removing or transforming direct identifiers such as names and account numbers so that records are harder to link to a person is called _____.

Answer: de-identification (also accepted: de identification, deidentification)

De-identification removes or transforms direct identifiers before data is analyzed or shared, and it is a standard step before using records for AI development. It reduces risk but does not always make data anonymous, because re-identification can remain possible. Teams still need a lawful basis for processing the data.

5. Which two costs are most often underestimated in an enterprise AI project? (Choose two.)

- A The license fee for the initial model platform subscription
- B Ongoing data preparation and labeling work after launch
- C The hardware purchase price shown on the vendor quote
- D The facilitation fee for the kickoff workshop
- E Monitoring, retraining, and maintaining models in production

Answer: B, E

Data preparation and labeling recur as sources change, and monitoring, retraining, and maintenance continue for the life of the system. Teams often budget only for build costs and miss these. Platform license fees, quoted hardware prices, and workshop fees are visible upfront and are budgeted early.

6. Which document most clearly records who is accountable for each stage of an AI system's lifecycle?

- A A marketing brochure describing the product's main benefits for customers
- B A quarterly sales forecast for the product line across all regions
- C A RACI matrix for development, validation, deployment, and monitoring
- D A list of the vendor's software licenses with their renewal dates

Answer: C

A RACI matrix maps who is responsible, accountable, consulted, and informed for each lifecycle activity, which makes ownership explicit. Brochures, forecasts, and license lists describe the product or its finances, not who must act at each stage of the lifecycle.

7. A proof of concept works technically, but the business unit never adopts it. Which earlier planning step would most likely have prevented this?
- A Choosing a faster GPU instance for the training runs
 - B Publishing detailed API documentation for external developers to read
 - C Writing a longer technical report on the model architecture and tuning
 - D Involving process owners and end users early in defining success

Answer: D

Adoption depends on whether the tool fits the real workflow and solves a problem the users care about, so involving process owners early in defining success prevents building the wrong thing. Faster hardware, API documentation, and architecture reports do not address whether anyone will use the output.

8. Large language models store a verified fact database that they consult before answering every question.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Large language models do not consult a verified fact database before answering. They generate text by predicting likely next tokens learned during training, which is why they can produce fluent but unsupported statements. Business deployments add retrieval grounding and verification to address this. The statement is false.

9. Which task is the best fit for a predictive model rather than a generative model?
- A Summarizing customer call transcripts into short case notes for agents
 - B Drafting a product description for each new item in the catalog
 - C Forecasting next month's demand for each product from past sales
 - D Generating several taglines for a seasonal promotional campaign

Answer: C

Demand forecasting produces a numeric estimate from historical patterns, which is the core strength of predictive models. The other tasks produce new prose, which is the strength of generative models, even though they draw on existing text.

10. A dataset has 40 percent missing values in a field that drives the model's main prediction. Which step is the most defensible first move?
- A Fill every gap with zero and move directly to model training runs
 - B Investigate why values are missing and choose a handling method
 - C Drop every record with any missing value, regardless of how much the field matters
 - D Accept the vendor's default imputation without reviewing the results

Answer: B

The reason values are missing determines whether they can be imputed safely or whether the collection process must be fixed. Filling with zeros or accepting defaults can silently bias predictions. Dropping every affected record can discard most of the data when the field is central to the model.