

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

EC-Council

Artificial Intelligence Essentials (AIE)

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM EC-Council Artificial Intelligence Essentials (AIE)

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10 practice questions for the EC-Council Artificial Intelligence Essentials (AIE) exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which term describes the input data an AI model receives at prediction time?
 - A Input features or prompt content supplied for a prediction
 - B Labels stored with the training dataset
 - C The architecture of the neural network, meaning its layers and how they are connected
 - D A benchmark score used to compare models

Answer: A

At prediction time the model receives input features, or the prompt content in a generative system, and produces an output from them. Labels belong to training data and are not supplied during prediction. The architecture option is tempting because it describes the model's structure, but structure is not the input.

2. Because AI chatbots can cite sources, every citation they produce can be trusted without checking the original.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Chatbots can invent citations that look real, including authors, titles, or links that do not exist. Each citation must be checked against the original source before it is relied on. The statement is false because the ability to cite does not guarantee that the citation is accurate.

3. Which statement about a large language model is correct?
 - A It stores a verified copy of the internet and searches it for every query
 - B It predicts the next token based on patterns learned from training text
 - C It cannot generate text that has not appeared in its training data
 - D It must be retrained each time a user asks a question

Answer: B

A large language model generates output by predicting the next token from statistical patterns learned during training. It does not hold a verified copy of the internet, and it can produce new combinations of text. The option about searching a stored copy is tempting because retrieval systems do exist, but that is a different architecture.

4. Asking a model to adopt a specific persona, such as a patient tutor, is called role _____.

Answer: prompting

Role prompting assigns the model a persona or position so that its tone and perspective match the task. It does not change what the model knows, but it shapes how the answer is framed. The answer is prompting because the technique is a form of prompt design.

5. Which factor most directly supports transparency for users of an AI-generated recommendation?

- A Keeping the model's training data secret from all reviewers
- B Showing the recommendation without telling users that AI produced it or how it was made
- C Disclosing that AI was used and giving users a way to question the output
- D Removing the output after twenty-four hours

Answer: C

Transparency means users know AI is involved and can understand or challenge the output. Hiding the use of AI or hiding training information from all reviewers works against that goal. The option about keeping training data secret is the most tempting, since some data is confidential, but confidentiality does not replace disclosure to affected users.

6. Which TWO statements explain how training differs from inference in a machine learning lifecycle? (Choose two.)

- A Training adjusts model parameters using example data
- B Inference is the stage where a trained model produces outputs for new inputs
- C Inference updates the model weights permanently with every request
- D Training happens only after a model is deployed to users
- E Inference requires a labeled dataset to run

Answer: A, B

Training is the phase where parameters are learned from example data, and inference is the phase where the trained model is applied to new inputs. Ordinary inference does not change the weights, which rules out the option about permanent updates. The option that reverses the order of training and deployment is tempting, but training normally precedes deployment.

7. Which use of a general AI assistant is most likely to expose sensitive information?

- A Rewriting a public blog post for a different audience and reading level
- B Brainstorming names for a hypothetical product
- C Pasting an unredacted customer contract into a public chatbot
- D Asking for a summary of a publicly published report

Answer: C

An unredacted customer contract contains confidential and personal information that leaves the organization when pasted into a public tool. The other options involve content that is already public or hypothetical. The public blog post option is a distractor because it involves a real text, but that text is not confidential.

8. A confusion matrix summarizes the counts of correct and incorrect predictions for each class in a classification task.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

A confusion matrix tabulates true and predicted classes, showing where the model gets things right and where it confuses one class for another. It is a standard tool for evaluating classifiers. The statement is true as a description of what the matrix contains.

9. Which practice most improves the reliability of an AI-generated answer to a factual question?

- A Asking the model to cite claims and then verify each against a primary source
- B Accepting the first answer if it sounds confident
- C Asking the same question at a higher temperature and choosing the longest answer
- D Assuming the model checks its own sources automatically

Answer: A

Requesting citations and verifying each claim against a primary source gives a concrete check on the answer. Confident wording is not evidence of accuracy, and models do not reliably verify their own sources. The option about choosing the longest answer is tempting because it looks thorough, but length does not establish truth.

10. Protecting personal data so that only people with a need to know can access it is known as access _____.

Answer: control

Access control restricts who can view or change data to those with a documented need, which reduces the chance of misuse. It is one of the basic safeguards applied to datasets used with AI. The answer is control because the blank completes the term for restricting access.