PRACTICE QUESTIONS

EC-Council

Certified AI Program Manager (CAIPM)

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10 practice questions for the EC-Council Certified AI Program Manager (CAIPM) exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: **aiexamcerts.com/ec-council/certified-ai-program-manager-caipm**. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

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1. What most accurately separates deep learning from classic machine learning?

A Deep learning depends on engineers writing every feature by hand before training starts

B Deep learning works only on small tabular datasets with a few columns

C Deep learning stacks many neural network layers that learn features from raw inputs

D Deep learning cannot process language or images, which are handled only by rule-based systems and hand-built features

Answer: C

Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that uses many layers of artificial neurons to learn representations from raw data. The option claiming engineers must write every feature by hand is the most tempting because it describes classic machine learning, which leans more heavily on hand-built features. The other two are wrong because deep learning is widely used for images, speech, and text.

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2. A readiness assessment that compares today's capabilities with those needed for the planned AI use cases is a _____ analysis.

Answer: gap

A gap analysis sets the current state beside the state the planned use cases require and lists the differences that must be closed. The blank is gap because that is the term for the difference between current and required capabilities. A maturity score describes where the organization stands, but on its own it does not identify what the plan is missing.

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3. A contact center proposes an AI tool that saves agents about two minutes per call. Which measure is most useful for estimating the value of this use case?

A The number of prompts the pilot team wrote during the test period

B The parameter count of the model, used as a proxy for its capability and its value to the business

C The total number of AI licenses the department has purchased this year, across all of its teams and vendors

D Hours saved per week at loaded labor cost, net of run costs, adjusted for real adoption rates

Answer: D

Value comes from time that is actually freed and turned into savings or capacity, minus the cost of running the tool, adjusted for real adoption. Prompt counts are tempting because they measure usage, but usage alone does not show benefit. Parameter counts and license totals describe the technology or the spending, not the value the business receives.

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4. On a roadmap, work that must finish before other AI initiatives can start, such as a shared data platform, is called a _____.

Answer: dependency (also accepted: dependencies, prerequisite)

A dependency is a predecessor relationship that controls sequencing and shows which initiatives are blocked until shared work is done. The blank is dependency because the question describes a predecessor that gates other work. A risk is a possible event that could harm the plan, which is related but is not the same thing as a sequencing constraint.

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5. Staff know the AI tool exists, want to use it, and have attended the training, yet they have not changed their daily routine. In the ADKAR model, which element is missing?

A Ability, meaning people can apply the new skills and behaviors in their daily work

B Awareness, meaning people understand why the change is needed

C Reinforcement, meaning the new routine is sustained after the launch through recognition and measures

D Desire, meaning people are motivated to support the change

Answer: A

Awareness, desire, and knowledge are all in place here, since people know about the tool, want it, and have been trained, so the missing element is ability, which is applying skills on the job. Reinforcement is the most tempting answer because it also concerns the new routine, but it comes after the change is in use. Awareness and desire are described as already present.

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6. When a provider's proprietary formats and APIs make switching to another vendor costly, the platform decision is said to create vendor _____.

Answer: lock-in (also accepted: lock in, lockin)

Vendor lock-in describes dependence that makes migration expensive, usually because of proprietary formats, limited data export, or integrations built around one API. The blank is lock-in because the question describes that dependence. A platform choice that leaves an exit route open is the opposite of this situation.

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7. A company plans an AI tool that ranks job applicants for recruiters. Under the EU AI Act's risk tiers, which classification is most likely?

A Minimal risk, because the tool only ranks applications and makes no final decision

B High risk, because it informs employment decisions about individuals

C Unacceptable risk, because the tool processes personal data about applicants

D Limited risk, because the tool needs to tell users that it is an AI system

Answer: B

The EU AI Act treats AI used for recruitment and for filtering or evaluating candidates as high risk, which brings documentation, data governance, and human oversight duties. Minimal risk is the most tempting classification because the tool only ranks applications, but ranking candidates is itself the regulated use. Unacceptable risk is reserved for prohibited practices, and the limited-risk tier mainly carries transparency duties.

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8. A pilot team agrees in advance on the conditions that would stop the project, such as a quality threshold missed at two consecutive reviews. These are called _____ criteria.

Answer: kill (also accepted: stop, termination)

Kill criteria are agreed thresholds that end or redirect a pilot when the evidence says it should not continue. The blank is kill because the question describes conditions for stopping. Exit criteria in some methods describe when a phase is complete, which is a different purpose.

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9. Which method gives the most reliable attribution of a shorter claim cycle time to an AI tool?

A Ask the claims team to estimate how much of the improvement the tool caused

B Assume the whole improvement is due to the tool, since both changed in the same quarter

C Compare with a baseline and a non-user group

D Use the vendor's own estimate of the time saved per claim

Answer: C

A comparison with a baseline and a similar group controls for other changes that happened at the same time. Asking staff to estimate their own gains is tempting because it is quick, but people tend to overstate the effect of tools they like. Assuming the tool caused everything and relying on the vendor's estimate both skip the comparison entirely.

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10. A central group that sets AI standards, shares reusable patterns, and reviews investments across business units is often called a Center of _____.

Answer: Excellence

A Center of Excellence coordinates standards, patterns, and reviews for the wider organization rather than running every project itself. The blank is Excellence because that is the standard name for this operating model. A project management office is a related structure, but it usually focuses on the schedule and delivery of individual programs.