PRACTICE QUESTIONS

EC-Council

Certified AI Program Manager (CAIPM)

PUBLISHED BY aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
ISSUED	November 8, 2026
EXAM	EC-Council Certified AI Program Manager (CAIPM)

Shared by **aiexamcerts** on aiexamcerts

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.

---

1. An analytics dashboard that reports last quarter's sales totals is an AI system by default.

A True

B False

Answer: B (False)

Descriptive analytics summarizes what already happened by aggregating and displaying data, and it does not learn from that data unless a predictive model is added. Reporting totals is therefore analytics, not AI, and the distinction matters when a business case is written. The statement is false.

---

2. Which evidence best shows that an organization's AI work is managed rather than ad hoc?

A Individual teams choose their own tools and share results informally in chat channels

B The company has bought enterprise licenses so employees can try AI tools on their own

C A single AI demonstration was shown to the board, and the project was then left to the vendor

D Every AI initiative goes through documented intake, with a named owner and success metrics reviewed on a schedule

Answer: D

Managed capability shows up in repeatable intake, ownership, and review routines rather than in isolated experiments. Teams choosing their own tools is tempting as evidence because it looks like activity, but informal choices and chat sharing are the ad hoc pattern. Buying licenses shows access, not management, and a single demonstration shows nothing about repeatability.

---

3. It is generally sound to rank AI use cases by expected value and by feasibility together, rather than by value alone.

A True

B False

Answer: A (True)

Value-only rankings often select initiatives whose data, integration, or risk makes them impossible to deliver, so feasibility belongs in the same decision. Plotting value against effort or feasibility is a common way to find quick wins and avoid expensive dead ends. The statement is true.

---

4. An organization wants five AI use cases live within two quarters, but its data access and governance foundations are not ready. What is the best roadmap sequencing?

A Build data and governance foundations first, then release dependent use cases

B Launch all five use cases now and treat data access as a task for after go-live

C Pause all AI work until a perfect enterprise data warehouse is completed

D Launch the three most visible use cases using copied data extracts that bypass the platform work and its controls

Answer: A

Use cases built on ungoverned data will either stall or create shadow copies, so the foundations must come first in the sequence. Launching everything now is tempting because it appears to meet the two-quarter promise, but it turns the missing work into live risk. Pausing for a perfect warehouse is unrealistic, while copied extracts bypass the controls the foundations exist to provide.

---

5. AI enablement should cover when not to rely on AI output, as well as how to operate the tool.

A True

B False

Answer: A (True)

Responsible use depends on knowing when to verify output, when to escalate, and which decisions need human judgment, so training that covers only operation leaves gaps. Including these limits is a normal part of enablement for any tool that can produce wrong answers. The statement is true.

---

6. A company wants an LLM assistant to read records from its CRM and ticketing system. Which integration approach best manages access and risk?

A Give the model the administrator password so it can read every record without permission errors or delays

B An integration layer with scoped credentials and audit logging

C Export the full CRM nightly into a shared spreadsheet that the model reads

D Place each user's personal password in the prompt so the model can act as that user

Answer: B

Scoped credentials, a controlled integration layer, and audit logs apply least privilege and leave a trail of what the assistant accessed. Using the administrator password is tempting because it avoids permission errors, but it gives the assistant far more access than any task needs. Nightly exports and personal passwords in prompts both copy or expose data in ways the controls cannot track.

---

7. A high-impact AI system needs a documented way for humans to review, override, or stop its decisions.

A True

B False

Answer: A (True)

High-impact systems need meaningful human oversight so that errors can be caught and corrected before they harm people, and the mechanism should be documented. The EU AI Act sets human oversight duties for high-risk systems, and the NIST AI RMF expects organizations to define roles for human oversight as part of managing AI risk. The statement is true.

---

8. Which pilot design gives the most reliable evidence of business impact?

A Only the pilot's best-performing team, so that the program can show what is possible for the wider group

B A survey asking users whether they would like the tool to remain available

C A control group that does not use the tool

D The vendor's internal benchmark, run before the pilot starts on the company's data

Answer: C

A concurrent comparison group separates the tool's effect from seasonality, staffing changes, and other background trends. Using the best-performing team is tempting because it shows the upside, but it selects the result rather than measuring the typical effect. Surveys and vendor benchmarks do not measure the business outcome against a comparison.

---

9. A count of AI tool logins is enough on its own to show that the program is creating business value.

A True

B False

Answer: B (False)

A login count shows that people opened the tool, not whether the work improved, so it is an adoption signal at best. Value needs outcome measures such as cycle time, quality, or cost, compared with a baseline. The statement is false.

---

10. Which practice best keeps an AI portfolio healthy over several years?

A Keeping every pilot running indefinitely, so that no experiment is ever lost

B Renewing all licenses automatically at the same price each year, without review, to keep budgeting simple

C Measuring success only by the number of models that are currently in production

D A regular review that retires, retrains, or expands systems by value and cost

Answer: D

A regular review applies current evidence to each system so the portfolio stays aligned with value and risk. Keeping every pilot running is tempting because it avoids the discomfort of stopping work, but it accumulates cost and risk. Automatic renewal and counting models measure inertia and volume rather than the health of the portfolio.