

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

IABAC

Artificial Intelligence Certified Executive

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM IABAC Artificial Intelligence Certified Executive

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1. What is the most useful first question when a leader proposes an AI initiative?
 - A Which vendor offers the largest model in its public catalog this year?
 - B Which measurable business outcome will change, and how will it be tracked?
 - C How many GPUs can we buy this quarter?
 - D Which competitor has announced an AI product this month?

Answer: B

A measurable outcome and a way to track it define what success looks like before money is spent. Vendor size is the tempting question because it sounds decisive, but a larger model does not establish business value. Hardware counts and competitor news do not define the problem the initiative must solve.

2. A business case compares the total cost of an AI solution with its expected benefits, which is often expressed as return on _____.

Answer: investment

Return on investment compares the net benefit of a project with its cost and is a standard business-case measure. Payback period is the tempting alternative, but it measures time to recover cost rather than the return itself. The blank is investment.

3. Which governance role is typically accountable for the business decisions that an AI system supports?
 - A A named business owner for each AI use case
 - B The model's random seed value used in the final training run
 - C The GPU driver version installed on the training servers
 - D The hardware vendor's account manager

Answer: A

Each AI use case needs a named business owner who answers for the decisions it supports. The hardware vendor's account manager is the tempting name to put down because the vendor supplies the platform, but a supplier contact does not own business decisions. Random seeds and driver versions are technical settings, not accountable roles.

4. Accuracy is a data quality dimension that checks whether values match the real-world entity they describe.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Accuracy measures whether stored values correctly represent the real-world facts they describe. Completeness is the tempting dimension to pick, since it also concerns values, but it asks whether values are present. The statement is true.

5. Which two practices matter most before trusting a classifier in a high-stakes setting? (Choose two.)
- A Accept the training accuracy shown in the demo
 - B Measure only the time taken to train the model
 - C Test performance on held-out data and across relevant subgroups
 - D Count the number of features used in the model
 - E Error analysis that explains where and why the model fails

Answer: C, E

Held-out and subgroup testing together with error analysis show how the model behaves where it will be used. Demo accuracy is the tempting number because it looks impressive, but it is measured on data the model has seen. Training time and feature counts do not show reliability.

6. Which AI capability best fits extracting key terms from customer emails?
- A Computer vision
 - B Natural language processing
 - C Robotic process automation with no learning component
 - D Reinforcement learning for robotic arms

Answer: B

Natural language processing works on text to extract and classify terms. Computer vision is the tempting choice for a document workflow, but it handles images rather than email text. Rule-based automation and robotic control are not suited to reading language.

7. Under the EU AI Act, which category covers systems that are prohibited outright?

- A Minimal risk
- B Limited risk with transparency duties
- C General purpose risk with no obligations
- D Unacceptable risk

Answer: D

The EU AI Act bans systems that present unacceptable risk, such as certain manipulative or social scoring uses. Limited risk is the tempting pick because it also carries named duties, but those systems are permitted with transparency obligations. Minimal risk systems face few requirements, and general purpose risk is not an Act tier.

8. The OECD AI Principles were adopted in _____.

Answer: 2019

The OECD adopted its AI Principles in 2019, establishing values such as human-centered design and accountability. The later EU AI Act is the tempting date to reach for, since it is the best-known AI rule, but it is a law rather than these principles. The blank is 2019.

9. Why does change management matter for AI adoption?

- A People must trust it, learn new steps and know when to override
- B Change management replaces the need for testing
- C Employees rarely use new tools regardless of the training they receive
- D It reduces the amount of data required by models

Answer: A

Adoption depends on trust, new workflows and clear override rules, which change management provides. Skipping testing is the tempting shortcut that change programs might seem to justify, but it does not replace validation. The other options misstate how people and data behave.

10. A team's AI tool is ignored by frontline staff. What is the most likely cause to investigate first?

- A The model has too many layers to render properly on the staff's screens
- B The tool does not fit the workflow or staff had no say in design
- C The tool was launched on a Tuesday
- D The logo color is not the company color

Answer: B

Tools that do not fit the workflow, or that were designed without the staff who use them, are the usual reason for non-adoption. Model depth is the tempting technical explanation, but staff rarely see the layer count. Launch day and logo color have little bearing on use.