

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

IABAC

Artificial Intelligence Certified Executive

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM IABAC Artificial Intelligence Certified Executive

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10 practice questions for the IABAC Artificial Intelligence Certified Executive exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which metric best captures the value of an AI customer-service assistant over one year?

- A Number of prompts sent to the model each day by staff
- B Count of model parameters in the chosen architecture
- C Change in cost per resolved contact and satisfaction versus a baseline
- D Number of slides shown and people who attended steering committee meetings

Answer: C

Cost per resolved contact and satisfaction, measured against the pre-AI baseline, show whether the assistant changed outcomes. Prompt volume is the tempting usage number, but high usage alone does not show value. Parameter counts and slide counts say nothing about customer results.

2. It is reasonable to treat generative AI adoption as a purely IT experiment with no change to how the business operates.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Generative AI changes workflows, roles and controls, so it is an operating decision as well as a technology one. Treating it as a contained IT test is the tempting approach for a first pilot, but it leaves the operating changes unmanaged. The statement is false.

3. What is a data catalog used for in an AI program?

- A Automatically encrypting every file on the network
- B Helping teams find and trust datasets, with owners and definitions
- C Storing trained model weights in a compressed archive for each release
- D Ranking employees by productivity

Answer: B

A data catalog records what datasets exist, what they mean and who owns them, which makes reuse safe. Encryption is the tempting security function, but a catalog documents data rather than protecting every file. Model weight archives and productivity rankings are unrelated.

4. Metadata that describes a dataset's purpose, collection method and known limitations is often called a _____ sheet.

Answer: datasheet (also accepted: data sheet)

A datasheet for a dataset documents its purpose, collection and limitations so users can judge fitness for use. A model card is the tempting document, but it describes a trained model rather than the data. The blank is datasheet, with data sheet accepted as a variant.

5. Which two elements should a responsible AI policy define? (Choose two.)

- A Roles and accountability for approving and monitoring AI systems
- B The color scheme used on AI training slides
- C Criteria for which use cases are prohibited or require extra review
- D The exact model architecture for every project
- E The number of coffee breaks allowed during training

Answer: A, C

A responsible AI policy sets who is accountable for approval and monitoring and which uses are off limits or need extra review. Fixing architectures is the tempting level of detail, but a policy sets governance rather than engineering choices. Slide colors and break rules are not policy elements for AI.

6. Which description best fits a hallucination in a generative AI system?

- A A rendering error in the chat window after an interface update
- B A system alert when the GPU overheats during a long session
- C Confident output that is false or unsupported by sources
- D A deliberate refusal to answer a sensitive question

Answer: C

A hallucination is fluent output that asserts something false or unsupported, which is why answers need grounding and checking. A rendering glitch is the tempting explanation for odd text, but it is a display problem rather than a content error. System alerts and refusals are different behaviors.

7. Which technique gives a language model access to up-to-date company documents without retraining it?

- A Full pretraining from random weights
- B Quantization of the model to lower precision
- C Adding more hidden layers to the network
- D Retrieval-augmented generation

Answer: D

Retrieval-augmented generation fetches relevant documents at query time and supplies them to the model. Full pretraining is the tempting choice for teams who want custom knowledge, but it is costly and unnecessary for documents. Quantization and added layers change the model, not its access to current information.

8. It is sufficient to state in a policy that an AI system is fair, without measurable criteria or testing.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

A fairness statement without measurable criteria or testing cannot be verified or enforced. A stated principle is the tempting shortcut for governance, but principles need evidence. The statement is false.

9. Which hiring approach best builds AI capacity in a non-technical organization?
- A Hiring only researchers with PhDs and no product or delivery experience
 - B Relying solely on contractors who leave at each project end
 - C A small expert core plus training for existing staff and career paths
 - D Avoiding any new hires to keep budgets flat

Answer: C

A small expert core combined with training for existing staff spreads capability and keeps knowledge in the organization. Research-only hiring is the tempting prestige choice, but it lacks delivery experience. Contractor-only models lose knowledge at each handover, and no hiring leaves the gap unfilled.

10. What is a RACI chart used for in AI governance?
- A Measuring the response time of the model API
 - B Ranking the top vendors by price per token
 - C Tracking the carbon footprint and energy price of every cloud region used
 - D Clarifying who is Responsible, Accountable, Consulted and Informed

Answer: D

A RACI chart makes roles explicit so every activity has one accountable owner. Response-time measurement is the tempting operational chart, but it belongs to monitoring. Vendor price rankings and carbon tracking are different analyses.