

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

IABAC

# Certified AI Professional

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EDITION Free Set 1

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QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM IABAC Certified AI Professional

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10 practice questions for the IABAC Certified AI Professional exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: [www.aiexamcerts.com/iabac/certified-ai-professional](http://www.aiexamcerts.com/iabac/certified-ai-professional). Spotted a mistake? Email [support@aiexamcerts.com](mailto:support@aiexamcerts.com) with the exam name and the question number.

1. Which technique adapts a large pretrained model by training small low-rank matrices while keeping the original weights frozen?

- A Beam search
- B Nucleus truncation
- C LoRA
- D Byte-pair encoding

**Answer: C**

LoRA, or low-rank adaptation, trains small rank-decomposition matrices while the base weights stay frozen, which greatly reduces the compute and storage needed for adaptation. Beam search is the tempting distractor, since it is a decoding method used with language models, but it selects output sequences rather than adapting weights. Nucleus truncation is a sampling method, and byte-pair encoding is a tokenization method.

2. Joining training records to feature values as they were at each event time, not their latest values, is called a point-in-time \_\_\_\_\_ join.

**Answer: correct** (also accepted: correct join)

A point-in-time correct join prevents future information from leaking into training by matching each event with the feature values that existed then. Using latest values is a common leakage error that inflates offline metrics. Feature stores are often used to enforce this join automatically.

3. A pilot shows a model improves a metric by 3 percent, but the business owner says the process has not changed. What is the most likely gap?

- A The model uses too few parameters
- B The training data is stored in the wrong format for the pipeline
- C The metric was reported in percentages
- D No operating model was defined for how people use the output

**Answer: D**

A model only creates value when people and processes are changed to use its output, which requires a defined operating model and change management. Insufficient parameters is the tempting distractor, since teams often blame model capacity first, but the symptom described is about adoption rather than accuracy. Data format and metric units do not explain a process that did not change.

4. Differential privacy provides a formal guarantee that limits how much any single individual's record can influence a released result.
- A True
  - B False

**Answer: A** (True)

Differential privacy bounds the influence of any individual record on the output through a privacy budget parameter, giving a formal guarantee rather than an informal promise. Removing identifiers alone does not give that guarantee. The statement is true.

5. Which two controls reduce the risk of prompt injection in an LLM application that reads external web content? (Choose two.)
- A Separating trusted instructions from untrusted retrieved content in the prompt structure
  - B Allowing retrieved content to override system instructions
  - C Restricting the tools and data the model can act on
  - D Disabling all logging of model inputs
  - E Increasing the temperature to make responses unpredictable

**Answer: A, C**

Keeping trusted instructions apart from untrusted content and limiting which tools or data the model can act on reduce what an injected instruction can achieve. Allowing retrieved content to override instructions is the tempting wrong choice only if one misreads flexibility as helpfulness, but it is the very attack path. Disabling logs and raising temperature make the system harder to investigate or less predictable, not safer.

6. A binary classifier shows 95 percent accuracy on a dataset where only 2 percent of cases are positive. What should the team check next?
- A Precision and recall for the positive class
  - B Only the training time and peak memory used
  - C Only the number of features
  - D Only the accuracy on the training set

**Answer: A**

With a 2 percent positive rate, a model that always predicts negative would already score 98 percent accuracy, so accuracy alone hides poor detection. Precision and recall for the positive class reveal whether the rare cases are actually found. Training time, feature counts and training-set accuracy do not test this.

7. Which deployment pattern sends a small, growing share of live traffic to a new model version while monitoring for regressions?

- A Big-bang cutover
- B Canary release
- C Offline archive
- D Manual export

**Answer: B**

A canary release routes a small slice of real traffic to the new version and expands it only if monitored metrics stay healthy. A big-bang cutover is the tempting distractor, since it is a common release strategy, but it exposes every user at once. An offline archive and a manual export do not route live traffic at all.

8. A structured method for turning an AI project's expected benefits into measured financial outcomes is known as benefits \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: realization**

Benefits realization tracks whether projected benefits materialize after delivery, with named owners and measures. It closes the gap between a model that works and a business that gains from it. Without it, projects often report technical success while the expected value never appears.

9. Which data governance control best supports the lineage requirement for a regulated credit model?

- A Storing only the final model file
- B Overwriting the training data each week
- C Recording the source, transformations and version of each training dataset
- D Sharing the data in an unrestricted folder so every analyst can copy it locally

**Answer: C**

Recording sources, transformations and dataset versions lets an auditor trace any training run back to its inputs. Storing only the final model file is the tempting distractor, since it is the artifact people deploy, but it hides the data that shaped it. Overwriting data and unrestricted sharing remove lineage and weaken control.

10. In the EU AI Act, which document must providers of high-risk AI systems maintain to demonstrate compliance with requirements such as data governance and record keeping?
- A A marketing brochure
  - B A quarterly sales forecast
  - C A conference badge list
  - D Technical documentation

**Answer: D**

Providers of high-risk AI systems must prepare and keep technical documentation that shows how the system meets the Act's requirements. A marketing brochure is the tempting distractor, since it describes the product, but it does not provide the evidence regulators require. Sales forecasts and badge lists are unrelated to compliance evidence.