

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

IABAC

Certified AI Professional

SHARED BY [u/Gentle-Socket-6010](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 2
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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. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam name and the question number.

1. Which technique explains an individual prediction by approximating the model locally with a simple, interpretable model?
- A LIME
 - B Grid search
 - C Early stopping
 - D Dropout

Answer: A

LIME, or local interpretable model-agnostic explanations, fits a simple surrogate model around one prediction to show which inputs drove it. Grid search is the tempting distractor in the sense of model analysis, but it searches hyperparameter settings rather than explaining predictions. Early stopping and dropout are training techniques, not explanation methods.

2. Retrieval-augmented generation removes the need to evaluate a language model's answers because grounded answers are always correct.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Grounding reduces unsupported claims, but retrieval can return the wrong passage and the model can still misread or overstate sources. Answers still need evaluation for faithfulness and relevance. The statement is false.

3. Which practice most reduces the risk of a model failing silently after release?
- A Reviewing the model only once a year
 - B Defining alert thresholds on input drift, output distribution and business metrics
 - C Removing the logging of predictions
 - D Assuming the vendor's SLA also covers prediction quality

Answer: B

Alert thresholds on input drift, output distribution and business metrics turn silent degradation into an actionable signal. Annual review is the tempting distractor, since periodic governance reviews are good practice, but a yearly cycle leaves long gaps in which failures go unnoticed. Removing prediction logs and assuming uptime covers quality both remove the evidence needed to detect failure.

4. Converting text into dense numerical vectors so that semantically similar passages lie close together is called _____.

Answer: embedding

Embeddings represent text as vectors whose geometric closeness reflects similarity, which is the basis of semantic search in retrieval systems. Tokenization is the tempting distractor, since it also converts text into units, but tokens are not dense semantic vectors. Vector databases store and search embeddings efficiently.

5. Which two elements should a model card contain? (Choose two.)

- A Intended use and known limitations
- B Evaluation results disaggregated by relevant groups
- C The office location of the data science team
- D The vendor's stock price
- E The color scheme of the documentation

Answer: A, B

A model card should state intended use and limitations, and report evaluation results broken down by relevant groups. Team office location is the tempting distractor, since it appears in some project documents, but it does not help a user judge whether the model is fit for use. Stock prices and color schemes have no bearing on model behavior.

6. Which operating model places AI specialists in a central team that sets standards while business units own the use cases?

- A Waterfall model
- B Monolithic model
- C Hub-and-spoke model
- D Peer-to-peer network model

Answer: C

A hub-and-spoke operating model centralizes standards, platforms and scarce expertise in a hub while embedded spoke teams own use cases in the business. A waterfall model is the tempting distractor, since it is a common project method, but it describes a sequence of delivery phases rather than an organizational structure. Monolithic and peer-to-peer describe software architecture and network arrangements.

7. Which problem occurs when a model is trained on data that contains information that would only be known after the prediction is made?
- A Underfitting
 - B Class balancing
 - C Feature scaling
 - D Data leakage

Answer: D

Data leakage gives the model access to information that is unavailable at prediction time, which inflates training performance and fails in production. Underfitting is the tempting distractor, since it is another common training failure, but it describes a model too simple to capture the pattern. Class balancing and feature scaling are preprocessing steps that do not introduce future information.

8. Retraining a model on fresh data always improves its performance in production.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Retraining on new data can introduce label errors, shifts in population or a worse training run, so each candidate must be evaluated before release. Teams that assume retraining always helps often ship regressions. The statement is false.

9. Which statement about return on investment for AI initiatives is most accurate?
- A Benefits should be measured against a pre-agreed baseline
 - B Benefits can be declared once the model reaches target validation accuracy
 - C ROI is irrelevant for internal tools
 - D ROI is calculated only from the first month of use

Answer: A

A baseline agreed before the initiative makes it possible to show the real change in the measured process. Declaring benefits at a target accuracy is the tempting distractor, since accuracy feels like a success measure, but accuracy is not a business outcome. Internal tools still need value measures, and one month of data is rarely representative.

10. Which attack involves an adversary inserting malicious examples into training data so the model learns a hidden behavior?
- A Model distillation
 - B Data poisoning
 - C Feature importance analysis
 - D Hyperparameter sweeping

Answer: B

Data poisoning corrupts the training set so the model learns an attacker-chosen behavior, sometimes triggered by a specific input. Model distillation is the tempting distractor, since it also involves transferring a model's behavior, but it is a legitimate compression technique when used properly. Feature importance analysis and hyperparameter sweeping are standard development activities.