

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Oracle

NetSuite AI Foundations Associate

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

SHARED October 15, 2026

EXAM Oracle NetSuite AI Foundations Associate

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10 practice questions for the Oracle NetSuite AI Foundations Associate exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. A model scores 98% on its training records but only 61% on records it has never seen. Which problem does this pattern most clearly indicate?
 - A Underfitting, because the model is too simple to capture the signal
 - B Overfitting, because the model memorized training patterns that do not generalize
 - C Label leakage, because the target is copied into the input features
 - D Data drift, because the production population and invoice mix have changed since the model was trained

Answer: B

A large gap between training accuracy and accuracy on unseen records is the classic sign of overfitting. Underfitting is the most tempting distractor, but an underfit model also performs poorly on its training records. Label leakage usually inflates scores in testing, and data drift needs evidence that the input population changed over time.

2. Splitting data into training, validation and test sets helps measure how well a model will _____ to records it has not seen.

Answer: generalize (also accepted: generalise)

The purpose of holding out validation and test sets is to estimate generalization, which means performance on data the model never trained on. Training accuracy alone says little about this, because a model can memorize its training records. The word generalize is the standard term, and the spelling variant is accepted.

3. A company wants a model to answer questions about its own NetSuite help articles, including articles published last week. Which approach best supports current, verifiable answers?
 - A Retrieve the relevant current articles and include them in the prompt as grounding context
 - B Rely only on the model's pretraining knowledge, which was fixed when its training data was collected and cannot include new articles
 - C Fine-tune once a year and never update the source content
 - D Ask the model to estimate the date of the newest article

Answer: A

Retrieval-augmented generation supplies the current source text at question time, so answers can be checked against specific documents. Pretraining knowledge is a fixed snapshot and cannot include articles published last week. Annual fine-tuning is the most tempting distractor, but it still lags behind new content, and asking the model to estimate dates produces guesses.

4. A sandbox account in NetSuite is the recommended place to test SuiteScript changes before they are deployed to the production account.

- A True
- B False

Answer: A (True)

This is true. A sandbox is a separate account used for development and testing, which keeps experiments away from live transactions and customer data. Changes are then moved to production through the controlled deployment process.

5. Which two statements about responsible AI controls are correct? (Choose two.)

- A Access to AI features should follow the same role rules as the data they use
- B AI feature use should be logged so it can be audited
- C A disclaimer alone satisfies privacy obligations
- D Vendor safety claims replace the company's own testing
- E Responsible AI is complete once the policy document is written

Answer: A, B

Applying existing role rules to AI features keeps them from exposing data users could not otherwise see, and logging usage supports audits. A disclaimer alone is the most tempting distractor for teams that want a quick sign-off, but it does not meet privacy obligations. Vendor claims and a written policy do not replace testing and monitoring.

6. A developer needs to store extra information about each sales order that the standard fields do not cover. Which NetSuite feature is designed for this?

- A Sandbox refresh, which copies production data into a test account
- B Custom transaction field
- C Login audit trail
- D SuiteAnalytics Workbook

Answer: B

A custom transaction field adds a new field to transaction records such as sales orders, without changing the standard schema. A sandbox refresh copies data between environments, and the login audit trail records sign-ins. The SuiteAnalytics Workbook analyzes data but does not add fields, which makes it the most tempting distractor.

7. An AI-generated forecast influences inventory purchases worth millions. Which control best reduces the risk of an unreviewed error?
- A Let the model approve its own purchase orders
 - B Remove the forecast and rely on the previous year's purchases without reviewing current demand signals
 - C Require a human approver with defined thresholds before a high-value order is placed
 - D Publish the model accuracy in the public newsletter

Answer: C

A human-in-the-loop approval with clear thresholds keeps accountability with a named person for high-impact decisions. Letting the model approve its own orders removes the review the risk requires. Dropping the forecast is the most tempting distractor, because it seems safe, but it discards useful information, and publishing accuracy does not control anything.

8. Two customer records with the same name but different tax IDs should be reviewed before merging, because a name match alone is not a reliable _____ for deciding that two records are the same company.

Answer: match key (also accepted: matching key, identifier)

Customer names are inconsistent and often repeated, so they make a weak basis for matching. Stronger identifiers such as tax IDs give a better basis before duplicate records are merged. Matching key is accepted in both spellings and the bare word identifier is also accepted.

9. Which step most directly reduces the risk that a model learns from information it will not have at prediction time?
- A Scaling numeric features so every column falls within the same range before training
 - B Renaming the columns to shorter names
 - C Increasing the number of training epochs
 - D Removing label leakage such as fields updated after the outcome occurs

Answer: D

Label leakage occurs when a feature contains information from after the outcome, so the model looks accurate in testing but fails in production. Removing those fields keeps the training inputs consistent with what is known at prediction time. Feature scaling is useful but does not address leakage, and extra epochs or renaming columns do not change what information is available.

10. A team compares two forecasting models on the same held-out data. Model A has a lower mean absolute error than Model B. What is the most sound conclusion?
- A Model B must be discarded because it is more complex and harder for the team to maintain and explain to stakeholders
 - B Model A is always better in every future period
 - C Model A is better for this metric on that data, but the team should also check business impact and stability
 - D The comparison proves that the data is perfectly clean

Answer: C

A lower error on the same held-out data is a fair comparison for that metric, but it does not guarantee future performance or business value. Claiming Model A is always better ignores changes over time, which is the most tempting distractor. Complexity alone is not a reason to discard a model, and a comparison cannot prove the data is clean.