

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

PMI Certified Professional in Managing AI

SHARED BY [u/smoothkoala1978](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 1
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QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	PMI Certified Professional in Managing AI
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10 practice questions for the PMI Certified Professional in Managing AI exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which statement best distinguishes an AI project from a traditional software project?
 - A AI projects never need iteration once they are deployed
 - B AI projects are fully specified before any data is examined
 - C AI projects can be fully scoped by a signed requirements document, so experiments only confirm the plan
 - D AI outcomes depend on data and learned model behavior that is discovered through iterative experiments

Answer: D

AI behavior is learned from data, so it cannot be fully specified up front and the work proceeds through experiments and go or no-go checkpoints. The claim that AI projects never need iteration after deployment is the tempting distractor, but deployed models usually need monitoring and retraining. A fixed requirements document is the classic software approach that does not transfer to learned behavior.

2. When different annotators apply labels inconsistently to the same kind of case, the resulting labels are described as _____.

Answer: noisy (also accepted: noisy labels)

Noisy labels carry inconsistent ground truth, which caps how well any model can learn the intended concept. Agreement checks and a clear labeling guide reduce this problem. Relabeling only the examples the model gets wrong is the tempting shortcut, but it hides the disagreement instead of measuring it.

3. A product team proposes an AI recommender but cannot name the decision it will change. What is the most appropriate response under CPMIA?
 - A Start model training and define the decision later
 - B Pause and define the decision and the value it should create before committing resources
 - C Buy the most powerful model available
 - D Ask the data team to collect every available data source first and let the model discover a use

Answer: B

Business understanding requires naming the decision the model supports and the value it should create before resources are committed. Starting training first risks building a model nobody uses. Collecting everything is the tempting distractor because it feels thorough, but without a defined decision the team cannot know which data actually matters.

4. A deployed model should be monitored for both input data drift and degradation in its business outcomes.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Monitoring has to cover the inputs the model sees and the outcomes it produces, since either can change while the code stays exactly the same. Watching only infrastructure uptime misses silent model degradation. The statement is true.

5. Which two checks belong in data understanding before a supervised model is built? (Choose two.)
- A Confirming the model architecture that will be used in production
 - B Checking whether the label definition matches the business decision
 - C Choosing the cloud region for the training cluster
 - D Setting the learning rate for the optimizer
 - E Verifying that the collection process matches the population the model will serve

Answer: B, E

Data understanding confirms that the labels mean what the business decision needs and that the data came from the population the model will serve. Problems found here are far cheaper to fix than problems found after training. Confirming the architecture is the tempting distractor, since it feels like early planning, but it belongs to model development and does not show whether the data can support the goal.

6. Which evaluation approach is most appropriate for a time-ordered sales forecasting model?
- A Walk-forward validation that trains on earlier periods and tests on later ones
 - B Random k-fold shuffling across all years, so each fold mixes past and future periods
 - C Evaluating only on the period the model was trained on
 - D Choosing the split that gives the highest test score

Answer: A

Time-ordered data needs validation that respects time, so the model is tested only on periods that come after those it learned from. Random shuffling is the tempting distractor, since it is the default in many tools, but it lets future information leak into training. Choosing the split with the best score turns the test set into a tuning set.

7. A hiring-screen model must be explainable to applicants on request. Which NIST AI RMF function covers setting the policies, roles, and accountability for that transparency commitment?
- A Map
 - B Govern
 - C Measure
 - D Manage

Answer: B

The GOVERN function sets policies, roles, accountability, and organizational culture for AI risk, including commitments such as transparency to applicants. MAP identifies context and risks for a specific system. MEASURE and MANAGE are the tempting distractors because they assess and respond to risk, but they do not establish who is accountable for the commitment.

8. Removing records that are duplicated across the training and test sets prevents _____, which would otherwise inflate evaluation scores.

Answer: data leakage (also accepted: leakage, a data leak)

Duplicates shared across splits let the model see test examples during training, so the evaluation no longer measures generalization. This is a form of data leakage. Shuffling the rows is the tempting fix, but shuffling does not remove duplicates, so the same examples still appear on both sides of the split.

9. Which action best follows a first model that performs poorly on a validation set?
- A Deploying it and gathering feedback from users
 - B Removing the validation set so that all of the available labeled data can be used for training
 - C Reporting the training accuracy as the final result
 - D Analyzing errors by segment and revisiting the data or features before changing the algorithm

Answer: D

Error analysis by segment shows whether the problem is data quality, missing features, or a real limit of the approach, so the next change is targeted. Deploying the weak model to collect feedback is the tempting distractor, since real users look like a cheap test, but it exposes the business to avoidable errors. Removing validation data makes the team blind to the problem.

10. Which step is appropriate when a numeric feature has values on very different scales for a distance-based model?
- A Standardize or normalize the feature using statistics computed on the training data
 - B Round all values to the nearest integer
 - C Replace the feature with its text representation so that distance functions read it as a string
 - D Remove the feature because scaling is impossible

Answer: A

Distance-based models are sensitive to scale, so standardization or normalization makes features comparable. The scaling parameters should be learned from training data and then applied to the other splits to avoid leakage. Dropping the feature is the tempting distractor, since it avoids the issue, but it throws away signal that scaling would have preserved.