

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

USAI

Certified AI Consultant - Product Management

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EDITION	Free Set 1
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	USAI Certified AI Consultant - Product Management

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10 practice questions for the USAI Certified AI Consultant - Product Management exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. What is the main purpose of an AI opportunity sizing exercise?

- A To produce the exact revenue figure the product will earn in its first fiscal year
- B To estimate how many users have the problem, how often they meet it, and what solving it is worth
- C To choose which foundation model vendor will receive the first contract
- D To decide the brand name and logo for the new AI feature

Answer: B

Sizing estimates the reach, frequency and value of a problem so the team can compare opportunities before investing. Forecasting an exact first-year revenue figure is tempting, but it is false precision at this stage. Vendor choice and naming come later, once the problem is worth solving.

2. Interviewing real users about their goals and struggles before deciding what to build is called customer _____.

Answer: discovery

Customer discovery tests whether a problem is real and worth solving before the team commits to a solution. Validation tests a specific solution against that problem, so it follows discovery. A usability test checks how people use a built product, which comes later still.

3. Which criterion best separates a suitable AI use case from one better handled with rules or ordinary software?

- A The task needs the identical output every time, with exact arithmetic over structured fields in a ledger
- B The task involves varied language or unstructured inputs and can tolerate some error when outputs are reviewed
- C The task has a single correct answer that can be checked by a simple lookup table
- D The task is performed by a single person who would not notice any change in the workflow at all

Answer: B

Generative AI earns its place where inputs vary and language or unstructured content must be interpreted, and where occasional errors can be caught by review. Fixed outputs and exact arithmetic are better served by deterministic code. Answers that a lookup table can supply and single-person tasks do not argue for a model.

4. A team should rank a high-pain AI use case first even when the data it needs does not exist and cannot be obtained.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

A use case whose data cannot be obtained cannot be built, however painful the problem is, so ranking it first wastes capacity. The team can rank it lower, or first do the work needed to create the data. The statement is false.

5. Which two items belong in the success metrics section of an AI product requirements document? (Choose two.)

- A The logo files for the marketing team to use in the launch announcement and in social media posts
- B Guardrail metrics, such as the rate of unsafe or off-policy responses, with a maximum allowed value
- C The names of the three executives who will attend the launch review meeting next month
- D A primary outcome metric with a baseline value and a target that the launch must reach
- E The list of vendor contracts that the procurement team has already signed during this year

Answer: B, D

A primary outcome metric with a baseline and target says what success means, and guardrail metrics with limits say what must not get worse. Logos, executive attendance and procurement lists belong in other documents and do not define success.

6. A feature needs answers based on a company's internal policy documents, which change every week. Which approach fits best?

- A Retrieving the current documents at question time, with citations, so that answers reflect the latest version
- B Fine-tuning the model once on last year's documents and never refreshing the training data afterward at all
- C Copying the policies into the prompt by hand each quarter and leaving them there for every user to share
- D Relying on the model's built-in knowledge, since the policies are public and well known inside the company

Answer: A

Retrieval fetches the current policy text when a question is asked, so answers track changes without retraining, and citations let users check the source. A one-time fine-tune goes stale as the policies change. Hand-copying policies into prompts does not scale, and general model knowledge does not include the company's internal rules.

7. Why is labeled evaluation data important when a product team plans a model feature?
- A Labels are required by law for any software product that uses machine learning in any of its features at all
 - B Labels let the team measure whether outputs are correct on realistic cases, not just rely on impressions
 - C Labels make the model train faster because it can read the expected answers before it reads the questions
 - D Labels can be reused as marketing copy once the product launches in the next region of the business

Answer: B

Labeled cases with known correct answers let the team measure accuracy on realistic inputs, which is what turns impressions into evidence. No general law requires labels for every product, and labels do not speed up training in the way the other option claims. Reusing labels as marketing copy confuses an evaluation asset with promotional material.

8. A product metric that tracks the share of users who come back to a feature within a set period is called a _____ rate.

Answer: retention

Retention rate shows whether users come back after their first use, which signals sustained value rather than a novelty spike. Conversion rate measures the share of users who take a target action, and activation rate measures the share who reach a first success. Neither describes returning behavior.

9. Under a responsible AI framework, who should own the decision to ship a high-impact AI feature?
- A The data scientist who trained the model and wrote its evaluation, since they understand its behavior best
 - B The vendor's account manager, who can answer questions about the model's safety settings and defaults
 - C A named accountable owner, with documented review from risk, legal and the affected business
 - D The most junior engineer on the team, so that the decision is easy to reverse if it goes wrong

Answer: C

Accountability sits with a named owner who signs off after documented review by risk, legal and the affected business, which gives the decision traceability. A model's trainer, a vendor's account manager or a junior engineer can inform the decision but should not own the release. Ownership without review leaves the risk untracked.

10. Which control best protects personal data that is included in prompts sent to a third-party model API?
- A Sending the full customer record in every prompt so the model has complete context
 - B Logging every prompt in a public dashboard so that anyone in the company can audit model behavior
 - C Storing the model's responses in the customer's account indefinitely as a permanent history of their chats
 - D Minimizing and redacting personal data before the call, under a contract that limits vendor use and retention

Answer: D

Minimizing and redacting personal data before the call, under a contract that restricts vendor use and retention, limits exposure at the point the data leaves the company. Sending full records gives the vendor more than the task needs. Public logs and indefinite storage create new exposure rather than reducing it.