

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

USAI

Certified AI Consultant - Product Management

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	USAI Certified AI Consultant - Product Management

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10 practice questions for the USAII 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. A product team has three AI ideas and limited engineering capacity. Which factor should weigh most in ranking them?
 - A How impressive the demo looks to executives in next month's review meeting
 - B How many competitors have already announced a similar feature during the current quarter
 - C Expected value to customers weighed against cost, risk and time to a measurable result
 - D Which idea uses the newest model release, so the team can say its product is current

Answer: C

Ranking by expected customer value against cost, risk and time to a measurable result keeps scarce engineering capacity on the bets most likely to pay off. Demo impact and competitor announcements are tempting signals but say little about customer value. Using the newest model is a technology choice, not a prioritization criterion.

2. A product team should check whether the production data distribution matches the training or evaluation data before trusting offline results.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Offline results predict production performance only if the evaluation data resembles live inputs, so a mismatch can make a good score misleading. Checking for distribution shift is part of responsible evaluation. The statement is true.

3. Which evidence best supports the claim that generative AI can replace a manual step in a customer workflow?
- A A demo video recorded by the team using clean sample inputs that did not come from real customers
 - B A survey in which half of the respondents said they were curious about AI assistants in general
 - C A press article quoting an analyst who predicts strong growth in AI adoption across many industries
 - D A pilot that ran real workflow cases through the model and scored its output against agreed criteria

Answer: D

A pilot on real cases, scored against agreed criteria, tests whether the model can perform the step in practice. A clean demo video, general curiosity and analyst forecasts do not show performance on the customer's own inputs. Those signals are tempting because they are easy to gather, but they do not test the claim.

4. The practice of defining, before building, the observable result that proves an AI feature works is called setting success _____.

Answer: criteria

Success criteria state in advance what result counts as working, which prevents the team from moving the bar after results arrive. Acceptance criteria are narrower and describe when a delivered story is complete. Release notes describe what shipped, so they do not measure success.

5. Which two actions help a product team narrow an AI use case to a viable scope? (Choose two.)
- A Adding every related workflow to the first release so that no customer request is ignored
 - B Defining one user, one task and one measurable outcome for the first release
 - C Choosing a model that supports the widest range of languages, regardless of what the task needs
 - D Listing every failure mode the model might ever have before writing any product requirements
 - E Defining the cases the feature will not handle and what the user should do instead

Answer: B, E

One user, one task and one measurable outcome give the first release a clear finish line, and naming unsupported cases with a fallback sets honest boundaries. Adding every workflow, choosing for language breadth and cataloguing failure modes before any requirements exist all widen scope rather than narrowing it.

6. A product needs answers in under one second for a live chat. Which trade-off must the team evaluate?
- A Whether the feature's name fits the brand voice of the marketing team that approved the launch plan
 - B Whether the answers can be displayed in a colorful card layout that matches the site theme
 - C Whether a larger, slower model's quality gain justifies missing the latency target for users
 - D Whether the team can host the chat service on a server located in the same office as its developers

Answer: C

Latency targets set a hard limit on model size and call design, so the team must weigh whether a quality gain is worth missing the target. Brand fit, card layouts and office hosting do not decide whether a live chat feels responsive. The latency trade-off is the one that shapes the architecture.

7. Which property belongs in a well-written product requirement for an AI feature?
- A A statement that the model will match a trained human expert's judgment in all of the cases that users submit
 - B A list of all future features that might be built on the same model in later years of the roadmap
 - C The name of the engineer who will tune the prompts, so that responsibility for the feature is clear
 - D A measurable acceptance threshold for output quality, tied to a named test set

Answer: D

A measurable threshold tied to a named test set makes acceptance testable, which is what a requirement needs. Promises of expert-level performance in every case cannot be tested, and roadmaps or owner names do not define what the feature must do. Those distractors look like requirements but are not testable.

8. It is acceptable to launch a customer-facing AI feature without telling users that they are interacting with AI, if the answers are accurate.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Many jurisdictions and platform rules require disclosure when people interact with an AI system, and accuracy does not remove that obligation or users' interest in knowing. Disclosure also sets expectations about when to verify answers. The statement is false.

9. What does a good acceptance criterion for an AI summary feature look like?
- A At least 90 percent of test summaries score 4 or higher on a 5-point faithfulness rubric
 - B The summaries should feel smart and engaging to readers across the many types of documents they read
 - C The model should be the latest release of its family when the feature ships to customers
 - D Summaries should be as short as possible so that readers can scan them quickly on a mobile device

Answer: A

A threshold on a named rubric, applied to a fixed test set, is testable and tells the team when the feature is good enough to ship. Feeling smart is subjective, and requiring the latest model release fixes a technology choice rather than a result. Shortness on mobile is a style preference that does not show the summary is faithful.

10. A feature's retrieval step returns the wrong documents for many questions. Which fix should the team try first?
- A Inspecting failed queries to check chunking, metadata filters and ranking before changing the model
 - B Switching to a larger generation model, which will compensate for documents that were never retrieved in the first place
 - C Asking the model to ignore retrieved text and answer from memory whenever the search results look weak
 - D Removing the search step entirely so that the model answers from its training data alone

Answer: A

Inspecting failed queries against chunking, metadata filters and ranking locates where retrieval breaks, which is the cheapest and most direct fix. A larger generator cannot answer from documents it never received. Ignoring retrieved text or removing search discards the grounding that the feature depends on.