

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

USAI

Certified AI Consultant - Project Management

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

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10 practice questions for the USAII Certified AI Consultant - Project 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 a feasibility study before an AI project is approved?
 - A To finalize the staffing plan and assign every role before any data or options are reviewed
 - B To test whether the data, technology, skills and timeline make the objective achievable within acceptable risk
 - C To confirm the licensing terms that the model vendor will use in its contract
 - D To agree the final project budget with finance before any option has been assessed

Answer: B

A feasibility study checks whether data, technology, skills and timeline can achieve the objective within acceptable risk, which informs the go decision. Staffing plans, contract terms and a final budget agreement come after the study and do not test whether the project should proceed.

2. The first formal document that authorizes a project and names its sponsor, project manager and high-level objectives is the project _____.

Answer: charter

The project charter formally authorizes the project, names the sponsor and project manager, and states the high-level objectives and constraints. A scope statement details what is in and out of scope, and a risk register lists threats, so neither authorizes the work. A status report describes progress after work has begun.

3. A stakeholder insists that an AI system must be 100 percent accurate before launch. What is the most appropriate response?
 - A Agree to it, since the sponsor has the final say over every quality standard in the project
 - B Explain that no model is perfect, then agree measurable accuracy thresholds tied to business impact
 - C Remove accuracy from the requirements entirely, so that the team can avoid the debate altogether
 - D Schedule a meeting with the vendor's sales team to ask whether a perfect model is possible

Answer: B

Measurable thresholds tied to business impact replace an unachievable absolute with something the team can build, test and defend. Agreeing to perfection sets the project up to fail, removing accuracy avoids the question, and asking the vendor's sales team misplaces the decision.

4. It is reasonable for the data science team to define the business requirements alone, without the business owner, because it understands the model better.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Business requirements define the outcome the organization needs, which the business owner must confirm, while data scientists know what the model can do. Defining requirements alone risks building something technically sound but misaligned. The statement is false.

5. Which two practices help manage resources across several concurrent AI workstreams? (Choose two.)
- A Maintaining a resource calendar that shows each person's allocation and availability by week
 - B Assigning the same data engineer to every workstream so that the project's knowledge stays in one place
 - C Adding more people to a late workstream without updating the plan, to recover the schedule quickly
 - D Letting each workstream hire its own contractors without checking the budget or the overall plan
 - E Tracking dependencies between workstreams, such as data delivery that is needed before training starts

Answer: A, E

A resource calendar and tracked dependencies show where people are overloaded and which handoffs can block work. Concentrating one person across every workstream, adding staff without updating the plan and hiring without a budget check each create new bottlenecks.

6. A team plans to copy customer data into a new environment for training. Which control should be in place before the data moves?
- A Access controls, a data classification check, and an approved retention schedule for the copied data
 - B A promise to delete the copy once the team remembers to do so, with no date or named owner recorded
 - C Copying the full production database so that the environments match exactly every single week
 - D Sharing the environment credentials with all contractors so that their onboarding is faster and simpler

Answer: A

Access controls, classification and an approved retention schedule ensure that copied personal data is governed as the original was. Deleting when someone remembers, copying full production data weekly and sharing credentials each expand exposure without a control.

7. What does a data pipeline's lineage record best support?
- A Speeding up model training by caching intermediate features between successive runs
 - B Tracing where each dataset came from and how it was transformed, to support audits and debugging
 - C Reducing the size of the storage bill by deleting older logs in the pipeline without checking whether anyone uses them
 - D Measuring how many lines of code each engineer wrote in the pipeline each month

Answer: B

Lineage traces where data came from and how it changed, which supports audits, debugging and trust in results. Caching features speeds up training, and lines-of-code counts measure effort, but neither explains how data flowed through the pipeline.

8. The longest chain of dependent activities, which sets the minimum possible project duration, is called the critical _____.

Answer: path

The critical path is the longest chain of dependent activities, and it sets the minimum project duration, so delays on it move the finish date. Float is the slack available on non-critical activities. The work breakdown structure decomposes deliverables and does not calculate durations.

9. A project team wants to reduce the risk of an AI tool being misused by its own staff. Which control is most direct?
- A Publishing the tool's internal design documents on the company intranet so that everyone can read them
 - B Turning off all logging so that staff feel their work is private and are more willing to use the tool
 - C Defining acceptable-use rules, role-based access, and monitoring of unusual usage with a clear review path
 - D Giving every employee full administrator rights so that no one is blocked from doing any task in the system

Answer: C

Acceptable-use rules, role-based access and monitoring of unusual use, with a review path, address misuse directly at the points where it can happen. Publishing design documents, turning off logs and granting administrator rights to everyone each weaken control.

10. Which ethics practice is most useful when an AI decision affects a person's access to a service?
- A Giving the decision a faster approval path so that customers receive their answers more quickly than before
 - B Telling the customer the decision was automated, but offering no route for questions, review or appeal
 - C Using the model's raw confidence score as the only explanation that is shown to the customer on screen
 - D Providing a plain-language reason for the decision, along with a route to human review and appeal

Answer: D

A plain-language reason and a route to human review and appeal let affected people understand and challenge decisions that touch access to services. Faster paths, automation notices without any recourse and raw confidence scores do not give people a meaningful way to respond.