

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

USAI

Certified AI Transformation Leader

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EDITION	Free Set 2
QUESTIONS	10
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EXAM	USAI Certified AI Transformation Leader

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10 practice questions for the USAII Certified AI Transformation Leader exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. An organization has forty AI ideas and budget for five. What is the most defensible first step?
 - A Wait a year until the technology is mature enough to be considered safe for any investment
 - B Split the budget evenly across all forty ideas so that no team feels left out of the program
 - C Score each idea on value and feasibility, then fund a short list with clear success metrics
 - D Fund the five ideas proposed by the most senior executives, since they usually have the best context on risk

Answer: C

A transparent scoring of value and feasibility lets leaders compare ideas on the same basis, then focus funding where the evidence is strongest. Funding by seniority ignores evidence, and splitting evenly spreads the budget too thin to learn anything. Waiting a year gives up learning while the market moves.

2. An AI pilot that succeeds technically can still fail as a business investment if no one changes the process that uses its output.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

A correct model that nobody uses, or that sits outside the workflow, produces no benefit, so process and behavior change are part of delivering value. This is why pilots need owners for the operating change. The statement is true.

3. What does an AI use-case intake form primarily capture?
 - A The problem, the expected outcome, the data sources, the owner and the risk level
 - B The names of every employee who might be affected by the change during the rollout
 - C The vendor's logo, colors and preferred contract length for the first three years of service
 - D The model architecture that the team has already decided to build before the review

Answer: A

An intake form records what problem is being solved, what outcome is expected, what data and owner are involved and how risky it is, which lets the portfolio team triage consistently. Vendor branding, affected-staff lists and a predetermined architecture are inputs to later decisions, not the purpose of intake.

4. Encouraging people to keep using a new process after training, through coaching and recognition, is called _____.

Answer: reinforcement (also accepted: sustainment)

Reinforcement keeps new behavior in place after initial training through coaching, measurement and recognition. Reinforcement or sustainment is accepted. Without it, teams often drift back to the old process within months.

5. Which two practices help a program measure AI value honestly? (Choose two.)

- A Track both the benefits and the full cost of running the system
- B Let the vendor write the final value report without any internal review
- C Report only the best month's results to the steering committee each quarter
- D Count every automated email as a saved hour of work for the team
- E Define the baseline before launch and compare results against it

Answer: A, E

A baseline taken before launch and full cost tracking give a fair comparison of benefit against cost. Reporting only the best month, counting every email as saved time and outsourcing the report without review all overstate value.

6. Why is it useful to track AI use cases in a single portfolio view?

- A It replaces the need for any finance review of AI spending across the business units
- B It shows overlaps, shared data needs and total spend across the whole business
- C It guarantees that every idea reaches production within a single quarter of approval
- D It lets each department hide its experiments from the rest of the company until they succeed

Answer: B

A single view exposes duplicated work, shared data dependencies and total spend, which are hard to see when each team tracks its own work. Hidden experiments, replaced finance review and guaranteed timelines are the wrong outcomes that a shared view is meant to prevent.

7. What is the purpose of an AI risk tiering scheme?

- A To decide which vendor receives the largest contract in the next procurement round
- B To rank models by the number of parameters they contain in their final trained form
- C To apply controls in proportion to the potential harm a system could cause
- D To remove the need for documentation on systems that are classified as low risk

Answer: C

Tiering matches the level of review, testing and oversight to the harm a system could cause, which keeps low-risk work fast and high-risk work controlled. Parameter counts are not a measure of harm, vendor selection is a procurement matter and low-risk systems still need proportionate documentation.

8. Fairness testing is needed only once before launch, with no repeat as the population or data changes.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Populations, data and usage shift over time, so a model that was fair at launch can become unfair without any code change. Fairness monitoring and periodic re-testing are needed for high-impact systems. The statement is false.

9. Which problem is most common when training data is collected from one region but the model is used globally?

- A The company must buy a new license for every country where the product is offered
- B The model becomes too small to store all of its parameters and must be retrained locally
- C The training run produces fewer log files than expected by the operations team
- D Performance drops for populations that were underrepresented in the training data

Answer: D

Underrepresented groups often see lower accuracy, so a single-region dataset can produce uneven results globally. Model size, licensing and log volume are operational concerns that do not reflect how representation affects outcomes.

10. What is data lineage?

- A A record of where data came from and how it was transformed on the way to a model
- B A chart showing the monthly cost of storage across all the systems the company runs
- C The family tree of employees who built the first version of the company data warehouse years ago
- D The number of rows in a dataset compared with the total from the previous quarter

Answer: A

Lineage traces the origin and transformations of data, which supports debugging, audit and trust in model inputs. Staff history, row counts and storage costs are different kinds of information and do not show how data moved.