

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

USAI

# Certified Artificial Intelligence Consultant

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|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|
| EDITION   | Free Set 1                                        |
| QUESTIONS | 10                                                |
| SHARED    | October 15, 2026                                  |
| EXAM      | USAI Certified Artificial Intelligence Consultant |

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

[www.aiexamcerts.com/usaii/certified-artificial-intelligence-consultant](http://www.aiexamcerts.com/usaii/certified-artificial-intelligence-consultant). Spotted a mistake? Email [support@aiexamcerts.com](mailto:support@aiexamcerts.com) with the exam name and the question number.

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1. What is the main purpose of a use-case discovery workshop?

- A To choose the cloud vendor before the business problem is known
- B To agree on problems worth solving and how success is measured
- C To train the first model on the company's historical data
- D To approve the budget for hardware purchases

**Answer: B**

Discovery workshops align stakeholders on which problems matter and what success would look like before any technology choice. Vendor selection and model training come later, once the problem is clear. The vendor option is the tempting distractor because teams often want a platform first.

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2. CRISP-DM stands for Cross-Industry Standard Process for Data \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: Mining**

CRISP-DM is a widely used six-phase methodology that begins with business understanding and ends with deployment. Consultants use it to keep technical work tied to a business goal. Analytics is a tempting alternative, but the term in the standard's name is Mining.

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3. Which cost is most often missed in an AI business case?

- A The license fee for the office printer
- B Ongoing monitoring, retraining, and human review after launch
- C Travel for the kickoff meeting and the three follow-up workshops
- D The company logo redesign for the project website

**Answer: B**

Post-launch costs such as monitoring, retraining, and the staff who review outputs are often left out, which inflates the apparent return. Printer licenses, logo work, and kickoff travel are real costs but small and rarely the decisive omission. The travel option is the tempting distractor because travel is a visible budget line.

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4. A business case can claim a financial return without any quantified benefit.
- A True
  - B False

**Answer: B (False)**

A financial return requires a benefit that can be measured or reasonably estimated in money, even if qualitative benefits are also reported. A case built only on qualitative claims cannot show a ratio or payback. The tempting belief is that a strong narrative can substitute for numbers.

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5. Which two criteria should weigh most when a use case handles regulated data? (Choose two.)
- A How recently the vendor changed its homepage
  - B Audit logging that the client can export as evidence
  - C Data residency and access controls that meet the regulation
  - D The number of free webinars the vendor hosts each year
  - E The number of customer logos shown on the vendor's site

**Answer: B, C**

For regulated data, residency, access control, and audit evidence are pass-or-fail requirements, so they should dominate the comparison. Webinar counts, website changes, and logo counts are not evidence of compliance. The webinar option is the tempting distractor, since training support does matter, but it cannot substitute for controls.

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6. What does data lineage describe?
- A The color scheme and icon set used in the data catalog interface
  - B The number of rows in the largest table
  - C The path data takes from source through transformations to use
  - D The password policy for database administrators

**Answer: C**

Lineage traces where data came from, how it was changed, and where it is consumed, which supports trust, audits, and impact analysis. Colors, row counts, and password policies are unrelated to that trace. The row count option is the tempting distractor, since size is the first thing people check, but size says nothing about origin.

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7. A dataset has strong historical outcomes, but the labels were entered inconsistently by three teams. What is the best next step?

- A Train the model on the labels exactly as they are
- B Drop the labels and cluster the records instead without asking anyone
- C Ask the three teams to pick their own label definitions
- D Standardize the label definitions and re-check a sample with experts

**Answer: D**

Inconsistent labels teach the model inconsistent rules, so definitions should be agreed and a sample verified before training. Using the labels as they are, or letting each team define its own, perpetuates the problem. The raw-labels option is the tempting distractor, since it looks faster, but it bakes the inconsistency into the model.

8. The practice of defining who can call a model and which data each caller may see is called \_\_\_\_\_ control.

**Answer: access**

Access control assigns permissions to users and services so that each caller reaches only what it needs. It works alongside encryption and logging rather than replacing them. Retention is a tempting alternative, but it describes how long data is kept, which is a different control.

9. Which of the following is one of the four core functions of the NIST AI RMF?

- A Validate
- B Monitor
- C Deploy
- D Govern

**Answer: D**

The NIST AI RMF organizes risk work into Govern, Map, Measure, and Manage, and Govern covers the policies, roles, and accountability that support the others. Validate, Monitor, and Deploy are real activities in the AI lifecycle but are not among the four named functions. Monitor is the tempting distractor, because monitoring is central to operations, but it is not one of the four.

10. A hiring tool scores candidates. What is the most important governance measure before deployment?
- A Test for disparate impact and document findings and mitigations
  - B Make the scores public on the company website
  - C Use the tool only for the candidates who already score highest in interviews
  - D Remove the human recruiter from the process

**Answer: A**

Employment decisions require bias testing across protected groups, with documented findings and mitigations, because disparate impact can create legal and ethical harm. Public scores, score-only screening, and removing recruiters each add risk rather than control it. The score-only option is the tempting distractor, since it looks efficient, but it hides how the tool treats groups.