

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

USAI

# Certified Artificial Intelligence Consultant

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|           |                                                   |
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| EDITION   | Free Set 2                                        |
| QUESTIONS | 10                                                |
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| 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:

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1. Which artifact best captures an AI opportunity before any build begins?

- A A hand-drawn sketch of the user interface
- B A list of model names and benchmark scores from public leaderboards
- C A one-page brief with the problem, users, success metric, and data
- D The final production architecture diagram

**Answer: C**

An opportunity brief frames the problem and the measure of success before engineering starts, so later decisions can be checked against it. Interface sketches and architecture diagrams come later and do not define the opportunity. The leaderboard list is the tempting distractor, since model choice feels like progress.

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2. A use case with high projected value is always the right first project for an organization.

- A True
- B False

**Answer: B (False)**

Early wins should balance value with feasibility, data readiness, and the organization's capacity to adopt, since a high-value but blocked project can stall the program. A quick, credible win often builds the trust needed for larger work. The tempting belief is that the biggest prize should always come first.

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3. A consultant estimates that an AI tool saves 2 hours per week for 200 staff. Which step makes the estimate credible?

- A Multiply the saved hours by the company's current share price to value them
- B Assume every saved hour becomes new revenue
- C Validate the saving with a time study or pilot measurement
- D Round the figure up to make the case stronger

**Answer: C**

Time savings should be measured in a pilot or time study, because assumed or self-reported numbers tend to overstate gains. A credible case also keeps saved time separate from revenue that may or may not follow. The share price option is the tempting distractor, since it looks like a valuation step, but it does not validate the time saved.

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4. Under the GDPR, a high-risk processing activity usually requires a data protection impact \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answer: assessment**

A data protection impact assessment (DPIA) documents the risks of high-risk processing and the measures taken to reduce them, and it is often required before that processing starts. It is not the same as a security audit, which tests controls. Audit is a tempting alternative, but it does not analyze processing risks.

5. Which two factors should a consultant evaluate before selecting a model for a production workload? (Choose two.)

- A How many conference talks the vendor gave last year
- B The color of the vendor's documentation website
- C Latency and cost per request at the expected volume
- D Performance on a test set built from the client's own tasks
- E The length of the model's name

**Answer: C, D**

Latency and cost at real volume decide whether the design can run within budget and service targets, and performance on the client's own tasks shows whether it works. Documentation design, talk counts, and name length say nothing about fit. The conference talk count is the tempting distractor, since it signals visibility, but visibility is not capability.

6. Net present value discounts future cash flows back to today's money using which rate?

- A The inflation rate published by the central bank
- B The interest rate the company pays on its overdraft
- C The growth rate of revenue projected over five years
- D The discount rate reflecting the cost of capital

**Answer: D**

The discount rate reflects the cost of capital or the required return, so money received later is worth less today. Using it lets projects with different timing be compared fairly. The overdraft rate is the tempting distractor, since it is a real borrowing cost, but it is not the rate used to discount a project's cash flows.

7. Which data risk is most likely to make a model perform well in testing but poorly in production?
- A Training data that differs from production data
  - B Using a standard monitoring dashboard
  - C Storing the model artifacts in a version control or registry system
  - D Keeping a documented data dictionary

**Answer: A**

When training data and production data differ in distribution or coverage, test results overstate real performance. Monitoring dashboards, version control, and data dictionaries help manage risk but are not themselves the mismatch. The version control option is the tempting distractor, since it is a good practice, but it does not cause the mismatch.

8. It is appropriate to choose a model based only on its benchmark score.
- A True
  - B False

**Answer: B (False)**

Benchmark scores do not reflect your data, latency, cost, or privacy constraints, so selection should include a test on representative tasks. Benchmarks are a starting filter, not the decision. The tempting belief is that the highest published score is the best choice for every workload.

9. Which control best addresses a model that behaves differently for different demographic groups?
- A Increasing the batch size during training to smooth the results
  - B Measure performance by group and adjust with documented review
  - C Hiding the group field from the dashboard
  - D Adding more layers to the network

**Answer: B**

Group-level measurement reveals the gap, and documented adjustments to data, features, or thresholds address it with an audit trail. Changing batch size, hiding the group field, or adding layers does not remove the disparity and may conceal it. Hiding the group field is the tempting distractor, since it seems to remove bias, but the model can still learn the same pattern through correlated inputs.

10. What should a model card record for a deployed model?
- A Only the name of the developer and the release date
  - B The keyboard shortcuts for the admin console
  - C Intended use, training data, evaluation results, and limitations
  - D A list of every employee who has ever viewed the model's dashboard or docs

**Answer: C**

A model card documents what the model is for, what it was trained on, how it performed across groups, and where it should not be used, which supports responsible deployment decisions. A developer name or release date alone gives no basis for judging fit. The developer-name option is the tempting distractor, since ownership is part of documentation, but it leaves out what is needed to judge use.