

CAIPM최신업데이트버전덤프 - CAIPM최신시험대비 자료

IBM C1000-172 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• IBM Cloud Storage Options: This section tests the knowledge of data architects about storage options and capabilities on IBM Cloud, including File Storage, Block Storage for VPC, and Object Storage.
주제 2	• Designing Cloud Solutions: This section is aimed at business intelligence developers and covers describing the three IBM Cloud service models, examining automation for application platforms using IBM Cloud Schematics.
주제 3	• Security: This section is designed for professionals with a focus on cloud security. It evaluates the knowledge of IBM Cloud Professionals to understand and deploy key architectural concepts related to IBM Cloud Security, the use of IBM Key Protect, and Hyper Protect Crypto Services.
주제 4	• Compute Options: This part of the exam assesses the knowledge of data architects, focusing on the functionality of VPC on IBM Cloud through detailed feature use cases. It also includes understanding architectural considerations for IBM Cloud container platforms.
주제 5	• IBM Cloud Resiliency Features: This part assesses the understanding of data architects about the benefits of deploying applications in multizone regions (MZR), disaster recovery concepts, and resilient solutions.
주제 6	• IBM Networking Options: This portion assesses the ability of data architects to explain Direct Link deployment considerations, hybrid cloud integration via IBM Secure Gateway, and cloud-native application network requirements for containers.
주제 7	• Observability Capabilities: This section measures the ability of data architects to identify monitoring and alerting features in IBM Cloud Monitoring and analyze the functionalities of IBM Log Analysis through detailed use cases.

최신 IBM Certified Professional Architect - Cloud v6 C1000-172 무료샘플문제 (Q124-Q129):

질문 # 124

Which high availability strategy will result in a maximum of 4 nines (99.99%) of availability for an IBM Kubernetes Services cluster?

- A. Multiple worker nodes in at least three availability zones in two or more regions
- B. A single worker node in a single availability zone in a single region
- C. Multiple worker nodes in at least three availability zones in a single region
- D. Multiple worker nodes in a single availability zone in a single region

정답: C

설명 :

To achieve a high availability strategy with a target of four nines (99.99%) for an IBM Kubernetes Services cluster, you need to deploy multiple worker nodes across at least three availability zones within a single region. This configuration ensures that even if one or two zones experience failures, the cluster remains operational, thus meeting the 99.99% uptime objective.

High Availability in IBM Cloud Kubernetes Service: Deploying worker nodes across multiple availability zones provides redundancy and fault tolerance. By having at least three zones, the Kubernetes cluster can tolerate failures in up to two zones while still maintaining functionality.

C1000-172 시험기술문제최신업데이트버전덤프자료

DumpTOP의 EC-COUNCIL인증 CAIPM덤프로 시험공부를 하신다면 고객님의 시간은 물론이고 거금을 들여 학원 등록하지 않아도 되기에 금전상에서도 많은 절약을 해드리게 됩니다. EC-COUNCIL인증 CAIPM덤프 구매의향이 있으시면 무료샘플을 우선 체험해보세요.

EC-COUNCIL CAIPM Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: AI Team Leadership and Management	20%	- Building AI Teams - Conflict Resolution in AI Projects - Cross-functional Collaboration - Talent Management and Development
Topic 2: AI Program Evaluation and Optimization	10%	- KPI and Success Metrics - Performance Measurement - Continuous Improvement
Topic 3: AI Fundamentals and Strategy	15%	- AI Business Strategy Alignment - AI Ethics and Governance Frameworks - AI Concepts and Terminology

Topic 4: AI Project Lifecycle Management	25%	- Model Development and Testing - AI Development Methodology (CRISP-DM, Agile) - Data Preparation and Management - Monitoring and Maintenance - Deployment and Operations (MLOps)
Topic 5: Risk Management and Compliance	10%	- Regulatory Compliance (GDPR, CCPA) - AI Risk Identification and Assessment - Security Considerations for AI
Topic 6: AI Program Planning	20%	- AI Project Scoping and Feasibility Analysis - Stakeholder Identification and Analysis - Requirements Gathering for AI Projects - Resource Planning and Budgeting

>> CAIPM최신 업데이트버전 덤프 <<

퍼펙트한 CAIPM최신 업데이트버전 덤프 인증공부자료

EC-COUNCIL 인증 CAIPM시험이 너무 어려워서 시험 볼 엄두도 나지 않는다구요? DumpTOP 덤프만 공부하신다면 IT인증시험공부고민은 이젠 그만 하셔도 됩니다. DumpTOP에서 제공해드리는 EC-COUNCIL 인증 CAIPM시험 대비 덤프는 덤프제공사이트에서 가장 최신버전이어서 시험패스는 한방에 갑니다. EC-COUNCIL 인증 CAIPM시험뿐만 아니라 IT인증시험에 관한 모든 시험에 대비한 덤프를 제공해드립니다. 많은 애용 바랍니다.

최신 Certified AI Program Manager CAIPM 무료샘플문제 (Q61-Q66):

질문 # 61

As part of a controlled rollout of an AI-based market analysis capability, a wealth management firm introduces the system into its technical environment under constrained conditions. For an initial two-month period, the AI processes historical market data and generates trend predictions that are evaluated against decisions made by human analysts. These outputs are reviewed solely for accuracy and reliability, with safeguards in place to ensure that client portfolios and live trading activities remain unaffected. Within an AI integration lifecycle, which phase does this deployment most accurately represent?

- A. Optimization
- B. Partial Handoff
- **C. Pilot Integration**
- D. Full Integration

정답: C

설명:

The scenario clearly describes a controlled, low-risk introduction of an AI system where outputs are generated and evaluated without impacting live operations. This is a defining characteristic of the Pilot Integration phase in the AI adoption lifecycle.

In CAIPM, Pilot Integration involves deploying the AI system in a limited or simulated environment to validate its performance, accuracy, and reliability before allowing it to influence real business decisions.

During this phase, safeguards are implemented to ensure that the system does not affect production outcomes.

The AI operates in parallel to existing processes, and its outputs are compared against human decisions or historical benchmarks.

Key indicators in the scenario include:

Use of historical data instead of live operational data

Side-by-side comparison with human analyst decisions

Outputs used for evaluation only, not execution

Explicit risk controls to prevent business impact

These elements confirm that the organization is still validating the system before progressing to deeper integration.

In contrast:

Partial Handoff would involve AI actively contributing to decision-making with human oversight Full Integration would mean the AI system is embedded into live workflows and influencing outcomes Optimization occurs after deployment when performance is continuously improved Therefore, the correct answer is Pilot Integration, as the system is being tested in a controlled environment without affecting real-world operations.

질문 # 62

A global digital platform has successfully reached the "Optimized" stage of AI maturity. As the Chief Technology Officer, you observe that your fraud detection models have moved beyond static deployment. The systems now continuously ingest live transaction data and independently execute automated retraining and dynamic threshold adjustments to maintain peak performance with minimal human intervention. Which specific characteristic of the "Optimized" stage is defined by this ability to self-correct and learn from live data?

- A. AI-First Culture
- B. Continuous Improvement Cycles
- C. Autonomous Optimization
- D. Mature MLOps Practices

정답: C

설명:

In the CAIPM maturity model, the Optimized stage represents the highest level of AI capability, where systems are not only operational but also self-improving and adaptive in real time. The defining feature of this stage is the transition from human-driven optimization to system-driven, autonomous optimization.

The scenario clearly describes models that continuously ingest live data, retrain automatically, and adjust thresholds dynamically without requiring manual intervention. This reflects a system that can monitor its own performance, detect drift or degradation, and take corrective actions independently—hallmarks of autonomous optimization.

While other options are related concepts, they are not as precise:

AI-First Culture refers to organizational mindset, not system behavior.

Continuous Improvement Cycles involve periodic human-led review and enhancement, not real-time self-correction.

Mature MLOps Practices provide the infrastructure and processes to support automation but do not inherently imply autonomous decision-making.

CAIPM emphasizes that at the optimized stage, AI systems evolve into self-regulating systems, capable of maintaining and improving performance continuously with minimal oversight.

Therefore, the correct answer is Autonomous Optimization, as it directly describes the system's ability to self-correct and learn from live data in real time.

질문 # 63

Everstone Logistics has progressed beyond isolated AI experimentation and is now running several initiatives that extend past pilot phases. These efforts follow a consistent strategic direction and are selectively expanded where early results justify further investment. However, Olivia Grant, the Director of Enterprise Analytics, notes that while specific projects are successful, AI adoption is not yet uniform across the enterprise, and systematic measurement is not applied broadly. Based on this mix of consistent direction but uneven scaling, which AI maturity stage best reflects Everstone Logistics' current state?

- A. Initial
- B. Repeatable
- C. Managed
- D. Defined

정답: D

설명:

According to the CAIPM maturity model, organizations evolve from Initial to Repeatable, Defined, and finally Managed stages.

Each stage reflects increasing levels of strategic alignment, standardization, and measurement across the enterprise.

In this scenario, Everstone Logistics has moved well beyond the Initial stage, as it is no longer experimenting in isolation. It has also surpassed the Repeatable stage, where isolated successes are duplicated without strong central direction. The presence of a consistent strategic direction and deliberate expansion of successful initiatives indicates that governance and alignment are taking shape, which is characteristic of the Defined stage.

However, the organization has not yet reached the Managed stage. In a Managed environment, AI adoption is uniform across the enterprise, and systematic performance measurement is consistently applied. The scenario explicitly states that adoption is uneven and measurement is not broadly implemented, indicating that full operational maturity has not yet been achieved.

CAIPM emphasizes that the Defined stage represents a transition point where organizations establish clear strategies and frameworks but are still working toward enterprise-wide consistency and measurement.

Therefore, Everstone Logistics is best classified in the Defined maturity stage.

질문 # 64

Michael Turner, an Enterprise AI Program Lead at a multinational technology company, structured the initial rollout of a new AI productivity platform by enabling it first within individual departments. Each function received customized training and ownership for adoption. However, within weeks, teams reported inconsistent workflows, handoff delays between departments, and confusion when collaborating on shared processes that spanned multiple functions. These issues slowed enterprise-wide adoption despite strong uptake within individual teams. Based on this outcome, which rollout sequencing approach most directly contributed to the problem encountered?

- A. Geography/Region
- B. Use Case
- **C. Department/Function**
- D. Hybrid Approach

정답: C

설명:

The rollout strategy described is clearly department/function-based, where each business unit adopts the AI solution independently with customized training and ownership. While this approach can drive strong local adoption, it often creates silos, leading to inconsistencies in workflows, standards, and collaboration across departments.

The key issue highlighted in the scenario is cross-functional friction -handoff delays, inconsistent processes, and confusion when workflows span multiple departments. This is a known drawback of department-based rollout sequencing, where each unit optimizes locally without ensuring enterprise-wide alignment.

CAIPM emphasizes that while department-based rollouts can accelerate early adoption, they must be carefully managed to avoid fragmentation. For enterprise-wide systems, especially those supporting shared processes, approaches such as use-case-based rollout or coordinated hybrid strategies are often more effective in maintaining consistency.

Other options are less relevant:

Geography-based rollout would create regional differences, not functional workflow conflicts.

Use-case-based rollout focuses on end-to-end processes, which would reduce cross-functional issues.

Hybrid approaches aim to balance these challenges rather than cause them.

Therefore, the correct answer is Department/Function, as it directly explains the siloed adoption and resulting cross-functional inefficiencies.

질문 # 65

Sarah Bennett, Head of Finance Operations at a global manufacturing organization, is evaluating candidates for an initial AI automation initiative. One process involves validating high volumes of purchase invoices using standardized formats and fixed approval rules. Another involves resolving supplier disputes that vary widely in documentation and require case-by-case judgment. Leadership asks Sarah to recommend where AI adoption should begin to reduce risk and demonstrate early value. Which process represents the suitable entry point for AI adoption?

- **A. Repetitive and rules-based tasks**
- B. High-variability processes
- C. Poor fit
- D. Human-required decisions

정답: A

설명:

CAIPM emphasizes that early AI adoption should prioritize low-risk, high-feasibility use cases that can deliver quick wins and demonstrate value. The most suitable starting point is processes that are highly repetitive, standardized, and governed by clear rules, as these are easier to automate and require minimal ambiguity handling.

In this scenario, invoice validation fits this profile perfectly:

High volume and repetitive nature

Standardized input formats

Clearly defined approval rules

Low variability and predictable outcomes

These characteristics make it ideal for automation using AI or intelligent process automation, enabling quick deployment, measurable efficiency gains, and reduced operational risk.

In contrast, supplier dispute resolution involves:

High variability in inputs and documentation

Significant reliance on human judgment

- [illegible]