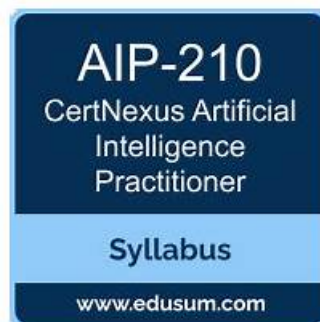


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CertNexus AIP-210 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the Artificial Intelligence Problem • Analyze the use cases of ML algorithms to rank them by their success probability
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential ethical concerns • Analyze machine learning system use cases
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform numerical and categorical data • Address business risks, ethical concerns, and related concepts in operationalizing the model
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train, validate, and test data subsets • Training and Tuning ML Systems and Models
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address business risks, ethical concerns, and related concepts in training and tuning • Work with textual, numerical, audio, or video data formats

CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

For each of the last 10 years, your team has been collecting data from a group of subjects, including their age and numerous biomarkers collected from blood samples. You are tasked with creating a prediction model of age using the biomarkers as input. You start by performing a linear regression using all of the data over the 10-year period, with age as the dependent variable and the biomarkers as predictors. Which assumption of linear regression is being violated?

- A. Linearity
- B. Normality
- C. Independence
- D. Equality of variance (Homoscedastidty)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Independence is an assumption of linear regression that states that the errors (residuals) of the model are independent of each other, meaning that they are not correlated or influenced by previous or subsequent errors.

Independence can be violated when the data has serial correlation or autocorrelation, which means that the value of a variable at a given time depends on its previous or future values. This can happen when the data is collected over time (time series) or over space (spatial data). In this case, the data is collected over time from a group of subjects, which may introduce serial correlation among the errors.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which of the following best describes distributed artificial intelligence?

- A. It does not require hyperparameter tuning because the distributed nature accounts for the bias.
- B. It intelligently pre-distributes the weight of starting a neural network.
- C. It uses a centralized system to speak to decentralized nodes.
- D. It relies on a distributed system that performs robust computations across a network of unreliable nodes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Distributed artificial intelligence (DAI) is a subfield of artificial intelligence that studies how multiple intelligent agents can coordinate and cooperate to achieve a common goal or solve a complex problem. DAI relies on a distributed system that performs robust computations across a network of unreliable nodes, such as sensors, robots, or humans. DAI can handle large-scale, dynamic, and uncertain environments that are beyond the capabilities of a single agent. References: [Distributed artificial intelligence - Wikipedia],

NEW QUESTION # 28

We are using the k-nearest neighbors algorithm to classify the new data points. The features are on different scales. Which method can help us to solve this problem?

- A. Standardization
- B. Log transformation
- C. Normalization
- D. Square-root transformation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Normalization is a method that can help us to solve the problem of features being on different scales when using the k-nearest neighbors algorithm. Normalization is a technique that rescales the values of features to a common range, such as [0, 1] or [-1, 1]. Normalization can help reduce the influence or dominance of some features over others, as well as improve the accuracy and performance of the algorithm².

NEW QUESTION # 29

Personal data should not be disclosed, made available, or otherwise used for purposes other than specified with which of the following exceptions? (Select two.)

- A. If the data is only collected once.
- B. If it was with consent of the person it is collected from.
- C. If it is for a good cause.
- D. If it was collected accidentally.
- E. If it was requested by the authority of law.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

Personal data is any information that relates to an identified or identifiable individual, such as name, address, email, phone number, or biometric data. Personal data should not be disclosed, made available, or otherwise used for purposes other than specified, except with:

* The consent of the person it is collected from: Consent is a clear and voluntary indication of agreement by the person to the processing of their personal data for a specific purpose. Consent can be given by a statement or a clear affirmative action, such as ticking a box or clicking a button.

* The authority of law: The authority of law is a legal basis or obligation that requires or permits the processing of personal data for a legitimate purpose. For example, the authority of law could be a court order, a subpoena, a warrant, or a statute.

NEW QUESTION # 30

An organization sells house security cameras and has asked their data scientists to implement a model to detect human feces, as distinguished from animals, so they can alert th customers only when a human gets close to their house.

Which of the following algorithms is an appropriate option with a correct reason?

- A. Neural network model, because this is a classification problem with a large number of features.
- B. Logistic regression, because this is a classification problem and our data is linearly separable.
- C. k-means, because this is a clustering problem with a small number of features.
- D. A decision tree algorithm, because the problem is a classification problem with a small number of features.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Neural network models are suitable for classification problems with a large number of features, because they can learn complex and non-linear patterns from high-dimensional data. They can also handle image data, which is likely to be the input for the human face detection problem. Neural networks can also be trained using transfer learning, which can leverage pre-trained models on similar

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