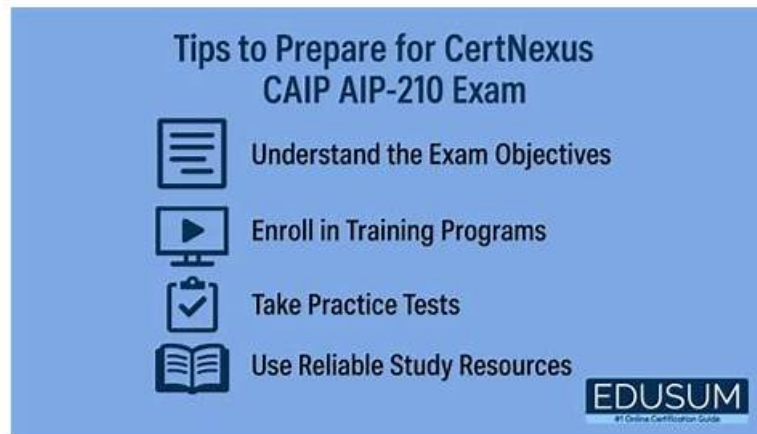


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CertNexus AIP-210 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Train, validate, and test data subsets• Training and Tuning ML Systems and Models
Topic 2	<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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognize relative impact of data quality and size to algorithms• Engineering Features for Machine Learning
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design machine and deep learning models• Explain data collection• transformation process in ML workflow
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
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify potential ethical concerns• Analyze machine learning system use cases

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CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

For a particular classification problem, you are tasked with determining the best algorithm among SVM, random forest, K-nearest neighbors, and a deep neural network. Each of the algorithms has similar accuracy on your data. The stakeholders indicate that they need a model that can convey each feature's relative contribution to the model's accuracy. Which is the best algorithm for this use case?

- A. SVM
- B. Deep neural network
- C. Random forest
- D. K-nearest neighbors

Answer: C

Explanation:

Random forest is an ensemble learning method that combines multiple decision trees to create a more accurate and robust classifier or regressor. Random forest can convey each feature's relative contribution to the model's accuracy by measuring how much the prediction error increases when a feature is randomly permuted. This metric is called feature importance or Gini importance. Random forest can also provide insights into the interactions and dependencies among features by visualizing the decision trees .

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which two encodes can be used to transform categories data into numerical features? (Select two.)

- A. One-Hot Encoder
- B. Count Encoder
- C. Log Encoder
- D. Median Encoder
- E. Mean Encoder

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Encoding is a technique that transforms categorical data into numerical features that can be used by machine learning models. Categorical data are data that have a finite number of possible values or categories, such as gender, color, or country. Encoding can help convert categorical data into a format that is suitable and understandable for machine learning models. Some of the encoding methods that can be used to transform categorical data into numerical features are:

* Mean Encoder: Mean encoder is a method that replaces each category with the mean value of the target variable for that category. Mean encoder can capture the relationship between the category and the target variable, but it may cause overfitting or multicollinearity problems.

* One-Hot Encoder: One-hot encoder is a method that creates a binary vector for each category, where only one element has a value of 1 (the hot bit) and the rest have a value of 0. One-hot encoder can create distinct and orthogonal vectors for each category, but it may increase the dimensionality and sparsity of the data.

NEW QUESTION # 35

When working with textual data and trying to classify text into different languages, which approach to representing features makes the most sense?

- A. Bag of bigrams (2 letter pairs)
- B. Bag of words model with TF-IDF
- C. Clustering similar words and representing words by group membership
- D. Word2Vec algorithm

Answer: A

Explanation:

A bag of bigrams (2 letter pairs) is an approach to representing features for textual data that involves counting the frequency of each pair of adjacent letters in a text. For example, the word "hello" would be represented as

{'he': 1, 'el': 1, 'll': 1, 'lo': 1}. A bag of bigrams can capture some information about the spelling and structure of words, which can be useful for identifying the language of a text. For example, some languages have more common bigrams than others, such as "th" in English or "ch" in German.

NEW QUESTION # 36

You are building a prediction model to develop a tool that can diagnose a particular disease so that individuals with the disease can receive treatment. The treatment is cheap and has no side effects. Patients with the disease who don't receive treatment have a high risk of mortality.

It is of primary importance that your diagnostic tool has which of the following?

- A. High positive predictive value
- B. Low false positive rate
- C. High negative predictive value
- D. Low false negative rate

Answer: D

Explanation:

A false negative is an error where a positive case (belonging to the target class) is incorrectly predicted as negative (not belonging to the target class). A false negative rate is the ratio of false negatives to all actual positive cases. A low false negative rate means that most of the positive cases are correctly identified by the classifier.

For a diagnostic tool that can diagnose a particular disease so that individuals with the disease can receive treatment, it is of primary importance that it has a low false negative rate. This is because false negatives can have serious consequences for patients who have the disease but do not receive treatment, such as increased risk of mortality or complications. A low false negative rate can ensure that most patients who have the disease are diagnosed correctly and receive timely treatment.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which of the following best describes distributed artificial intelligence?

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

Answer: C

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], [Distributed Artificial Intelligence: An Overview]

NEW QUESTION # 38

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