

# PMI-CPMAI완벽한인증시험덤프 & PMI-CPMAI최신 버전덤프공부



PMI인증 PMI-CPMAI시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하여 승진이나 이직을 꿈꾸고 있는 분이신가요? 이 글을 읽게 된다면PMI인증 PMI-CPMAI시험패스를 위해 공부자료를 마련하고 싶은 마음이 크다는것을 알고 있어 시장에서 가장 저렴하고 가장 최신버전의 PMI인증 PMI-CPMAI덤프자료를 강추해드립니다. 높은 시험패스율을 자랑하고 있는PMI인증 PMI-CPMAI덤프는 여러분이 승진으로 향해 달리는 길에 날개를 펼쳐드립니다.자격증을 하루 빨리 취득하여 승진꿈을 이루세요.

Itcertkr PMI PMI-CPMAI덤프의 질문들과 답변들은 100%의 지식 요점과 적어도 98%의 시험 문제들을 커버하는,수 년동안 가장 최근의PMI PMI-CPMAI시험 요점들을 컨설팅 해 온 시니어 프로 IT 전문가들의 그룹에 의해 구축 됩니다. Itcertkr의 IT전문가들이 자신만의 경험과 끊임없는 노력으로 최고의PMI PMI-CPMAI학습자료를 작성해 여러분 들이PMI PMI-CPMAI시험에서 패스하도록 도와드립니다.

>> PMI-CPMAI완벽한 인증 시험덤프 <<

## PMI-CPMAI완벽한 인증 시험덤프 완벽한 시험 기출자료

PMI인증PMI-CPMAI시험을 패스하기가 어렵다고 하면 학습가이드를 선택하여 간단히 통과하실 수 있습니다. 우리Itcertkr에서는 무조건 여러분을 위하여 관련 자료덤프 즉 문제와 답을 만들어낼 것입니다. 우리덤프로PMI인증PMI-CPMAI시험준비를 잘하시면 100%PMI인증PMI-CPMAI시험을 패스할 수 있습니다. Itcertkr덤프로 여러분은 PMI인증PMI-CPMAI시험을 패스는 물론 여러분의 귀중한 간도 절약하실 수 있습니다.

## 최신 CPMAI PMI-CPMAI 무료샘플문제 (Q76-Q81):

### 질문 # 76

A national health insurance company is embarking on a complex AI project to assist in coordinating patient care across its multiple hospital network. The AI system will analyze large amounts of patient data to coordinate care, improve patient outcomes, and optimize resource allocation. Numerous healthcare providers' data needs to be integrated. The data includes private patient information, and the project must comply with data privacy regulations in various countries.

Which critical step should be performed to optimize representative training data?

- A. Increase the data set size without considering diversity
- B. Implement comprehensive bias detection metrics
- C. Enhance the key performance indicator (KPI) metrics
- **D. Improve data understanding and preparation**

정답: D

### 설명:

PMI-CPMAI treats data as a central asset and states that representative, high-quality training data is essential for safe and effective AI in sensitive domains such as healthcare. Before sophisticated bias metrics or advanced KPIs are useful, the guidance stresses a phase of data understanding and preparation, where teams analyze data sources, coverage, completeness, and consistency, and ensure that the training set reflects the relevant populations, geographies, and use cases. PMI describes this as "profiling and exploring data to understand distributions, outliers, missingness, and segment coverage, then cleaning, integrating, and transforming it into a trusted, analysis-ready dataset." In a multi-country health insurance scenario, with diverse hospitals and different privacy regimes, this step includes mapping schemas, resolving identifiers, handling missing or noisy records, and ensuring that patients from different regions, demographics, and care pathways are adequately represented without oversampling or excluding key groups. Simply increasing the size of the dataset without ensuring diversity and representativeness may reinforce existing biases or create

blind spots. Likewise, KPI enhancement comes later, once the data foundation is sound. Therefore, the critical step to optimize representative training data in this context is to improve data understanding and preparation, ensuring that the integrated dataset is complete, consistent, diverse, and properly structured for training.

#### 질문 # 77

The project team at an IT services company is working on an AI-based customer support chatbot. To help ensure the chatbot functions effectively, they need to define the required data.

Which method meets the project requirements?

- A. Using synthetic data generated from sample customer conversations
- B. Integrating feedback from beta customers to refine the model
- C. Developing a new script based on anticipated customer queries
- D. Gathering historical customer interaction logs for training data

정답: D

#### 설명:

For an AI-based customer support chatbot, PMI-CPMAI-aligned lifecycle guidance stresses that defining required data starts from real, historical interactions that reflect actual customer needs and behaviors. Gathering historical customer interaction logs for training data (option B) is the method that best meets this requirement. These logs typically include customer questions, intents, issues, resolutions, and escalation paths, providing a rich, labeled or label-ready corpus that is highly representative of real-world use. By analyzing these logs, the team can identify the most frequent intents, common phrasing, edge cases, and areas where customers are confused or dissatisfied. This directly informs data schema design, labeling strategies, and coverage requirements for the chatbot. It also helps define performance metrics (such as resolution rate for top intents) and guardrails. Synthetic data (option A) may supplement coverage but should not be the primary basis for defining required data, as it risks encoding designer assumptions instead of reality. Feedback from beta customers (option C) is valuable later in the evaluation and improvement phases. Developing scripts based on anticipated queries (option D) aids dialogue design but does not truly define the underlying data required for robust training. Therefore, gathering and leveraging historical customer interaction logs is the most appropriate method to define required data for an effective support chatbot.

#### 질문 # 78

A government agency plans to increase personalization of their AI public services platform. The agency is concerned that the personal information may be hacked.

Which action should occur to achieve the agency's goals?

- A. Standardize service protocols to deliver services for reliability.
- B. Educate employees on new technologies so they can help users.
- C. Develop user-friendly interfaces which are tested by users.
- D. Enhance data privacy to increase user trust and confidence.

정답: D

#### 설명:

PMI's guidance on responsible and trustworthy AI highlights data privacy, security, and protection of personal information as central when deploying AI in public-sector services. For personalization in e-government platforms, PMI notes that organizations must "design AI solutions that safeguard personally identifiable information (PII) and comply with applicable privacy regulations," because public trust is especially fragile in government contexts. Strengthening privacy controls-through techniques such as data minimization, access controls, encryption, anonymization/pseudonymization, and robust cybersecurity practices-is described as a direct way to protect citizens and maintain confidence in AI-enabled services.

The PMI-CPMAI materials also emphasize that user trust is a prerequisite for adoption, particularly when AI uses sensitive personal or behavioral data. They state that AI programs should "embed privacy-by-design and security-by-design into architectures and workflows so that personalization does not compromise confidentiality or expose citizens to heightened risk." While standardizing protocols, educating employees, and improving interfaces have value, they do not address the agency's specific concern about hacking and misuse of personal data. Enhancing data privacy and security directly aligns with both the risk concern (hacking) and the strategic goal (personalized services that users trust), making it the action most consistent with PMI's responsible AI and data governance guidance.

### 질문 # 79

A financial services firm is integrating AI to enhance fraud detection. To oversee data evaluation, the project manager needs to ensure the integrity and accuracy of input data, including transaction histories and customer profiles. Which method provides the results that address the requirements?

- A. Applying a visualization generator to create data flow diagrams
- **B. Using a fact checklist to systematically verify data sources**
- C. Implementing alternative approaches to process data differently
- D. Utilizing a prompt pattern to guide the AI model's training process

**정답: B**

**설명:**

In AI initiatives for financial fraud detection, PMI-style AI data governance emphasizes that the integrity, provenance, and reliability of input data must be established before modeling. Transaction histories and customer profiles are high-risk, regulated data, so the project manager is expected to apply structured, repeatable verification methods rather than ad hoc checks. A fact checklist to systematically verify data sources directly supports this requirement. Such a checklist typically includes validation of data origin (systems of record), timeliness, completeness, consistency across systems, documentation of transformations, and confirmation that data has not been tampered with in transit or storage.

Within an AI governance framework, these checklists form part of data control evidence, supporting auditability and regulatory compliance. They also help uncover misalignments such as missing transaction fields, inconsistent customer IDs, or unexplained gaps in history—all of which can materially degrade model accuracy and fairness. In contrast, prompt patterns (option A) address LLM behavior rather than data integrity; alternative processing approaches (option C) do not ensure correctness of the underlying data; and visualization of data flows (option D) helps understanding architecture but does not validate the truthfulness or accuracy of the data itself. Therefore, using a fact checklist to systematically verify data sources is the method that best addresses the need to ensure data integrity and accuracy.

### 질문 # 80

A project involves integrating AI systems across multiple departments, each with different access levels. This complex AI project has presented the project manager with significant issues related to data misuse. The project team has been focused on their ethics guidelines but continues to experience data misuse. The project involves different regional data protection regulations which further increases the complexity.

What issue will cause these challenges to occur?

- A. Failure to implement robust encryption for data security
- **B. Lack of a detailed plan addressing a governance strategy**
- C. Overlooking algorithmic bias and fairness concerns
- D. Limited awareness of explainability requirements

**정답: B**

**설명:**

In PMI-CPMAI, persistent issues like data misuse across departments and jurisdictions point directly to weaknesses in AI and data governance, not just ethics awareness. While ethics guidelines are important, they are only one element of a complete governance framework. PMI's AI governance view stresses the need for a detailed, actionable governance strategy that defines roles (owners, stewards, custodians), access controls, data classification, data use policies, approval workflows, and compliance processes that consider regional regulations (e.g., differing data protection laws).

Without such a governance plan, teams may unintentionally share or use data in ways that conflict with internal policies or external regulations, even if they know and care about ethics. Algorithmic bias (option C) and explainability (option A) are important but do not directly address cross-department access management and regional regulatory differences. Failure to implement robust encryption (option D) concerns technical security of data in transit/at rest; it does not, by itself, prevent misuse by authorized but improperly governed users.

Therefore, the root issue causing these challenges is the lack of a detailed plan addressing a governance strategy (option B), which should integrate ethics, regulatory requirements, and operational controls for data use across departments and regions.

### 질문 # 81

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PMI PMI-CPMAI 덤프는 PMI PMI-CPMAI 시험문제변경에 따라 주기적으로 업데이트를 진행하여 저희 덤프가 항상

