

AIP-210 Fragen & Antworten & AIP-210 Studienführer & AIP-210 Prüfungsvorbereitung



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CertNexus AIP-210 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Transform numerical and categorical data • Address business risks, ethical concerns, and related concepts in operationalizing the model
Thema 2	• Identify potential ethical concerns • Analyze machine learning system use cases
Thema 3	• Design machine and deep learning models • Explain data collection • transformation process in ML workflow

CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) AIP-210 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q80-Q85):

80. Frage

You train a neural network model with two layers, each layer having four nodes, and realize that the model is underfit. Which of the actions below will NOT work to fix this underfitting?

- A. Add features to training data
- B. Train the model for more epochs
- C. Get more training data
- D. Increase the complexity of the model

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Explanation

Underfitting is a problem that occurs when a model learns too little from the training data and fails to capture the underlying complexity or structure of the data. Underfitting can result from using insufficient or irrelevant features, a low complexity of the model, or a lack of training data. Underfitting can reduce the accuracy and generalization of the model, as it may produce oversimplified or inaccurate predictions. Some of the ways to fix underfitting are:

Add features to training data: Adding more features or variables to the training data can help increase the information and diversity of the data, which can help the model learn more complex patterns and relationships.

Increase the complexity of the model: Increasing the complexity of the model can help increase its expressive power and flexibility, which can help it fit better to the data. For example, adding more layers or nodes to a neural network can increase its complexity.

Train the model for more epochs: Training the model for more epochs can help increase its learning ability and convergence, which can help it optimize its parameters and reduce its error.

Getting more training data will not work to fix underfitting, as it will not change the complexity or structure of the data or the model. Getting more training data may help with overfitting, which is when a model learns too much from the training data and fails to generalize well to new or unseen data.

81. Frage

Which of the following occurs when a data segment is collected in such a way that some members of the intended statistical population are less likely to be included than others?

- A. Algorithmic bias
- B. Stereotype bias
- C. Sampling bias
- D. Systematic value distortion

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Explanation

Sampling bias occurs when a data segment is collected in such a way that some members of the intended statistical population are less likely to be included than others. This can result in a sample that is not representative of the population and may lead to inaccurate or misleading conclusions. Sampling bias can be caused by various factors, such as non-random sampling methods, non-response, self-selection, or convenience sampling. References: [Sampling bias - Wikipedia], [What is Sampling Bias? Definition, Types and Examples]

82. Frage

Which of the following sentences is TRUE about the definition of cloud models for machine learning pipelines?

- A. Software as a Service (SaaS) can provide AI practitioner data science services such as Jupyter notebooks.
- B. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) can provide CPU, memory, disk, network and GPU.
- C. Platform as a Service (PaaS) can provide some services within an application such as payment applications to create efficient results.
- D. Data as a Service (DaaS) can host the databases providing backups, clustering, and high availability.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Explanation

Cloud models are service models that provide different levels of abstraction and control over computing resources in a cloud environment. Some of the common cloud models for machine learning pipelines are:

Software as a Service (SaaS): SaaS provides ready-to-use applications that run on the cloud provider's infrastructure and are accessible through a web browser or an API. SaaS can provide AI practitioner data science services such as Jupyter notebooks, which are web-based interactive environments that allow users to create and share documents that contain code, text, visualizations, and more.

Platform as a Service (PaaS): PaaS provides a platform that allows users to develop, run, and manage applications without worrying about the underlying infrastructure. PaaS can provide some services within an application such as payment applications to create efficient results.

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS): IaaS provides access to fundamental computing resources such as servers, storage, networks, and operating systems. IaaS can provide CPU, memory, disk, network and GPU resources that can be used to run machine learning models and applications.

Data as a Service (DaaS): DaaS provides access to data sources that can be consumed by applications or users on demand. DaaS can host the databases providing backups, clustering, and high availability.

83. Frage

A dataset can contain a range of values that depict a certain characteristic, such as grades on tests in a class during the semester. A specific student has so far received the following grades: 76, 81, 78, 87, 75, and 72.

There is one final test in the semester. What minimum grade would the student need to achieve on the last test to get an 80% average?

- A. 0
- **B. 1**
- C. 2
- D. 3

Antwort: B

Begründung:

To calculate the minimum grade needed to achieve an 80% average, we can use the following formula:

minimum grade = (target average * number of tests - sum of grades) / (number of tests - 1) Plugging in the given values, we get:

minimum grade = $(80 * 7 - (76 + 81 + 78 + 87 + 75 + 72)) / (7 - 6)$

minimum grade = $(560 - 469) / 1$

minimum grade = 91

Therefore, the student needs to score at least 91 on the last test to get an 80% average.

84. Frage

What is Word2vec?

- **A. A word embedding method that finds characteristics of words in a very large number of documents.**
- B. A bag of words.
- C. A matrix of how frequently words appear in a group of documents.
- D. A word embedding method that builds a one-hot encoded matrix from samples and the terms that appear in them.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Explanation

Word2vec is a word embedding method that finds characteristics of words in a very large number of documents. Word embedding is a technique that converts words into numerical vectors that represent their meaning, usage, or context. Word2vec learns a dense and continuous vector representation for each word based on its context in a large corpus of text. Word2vec can capture the semantic and syntactic similarity and relationships among words, such as synonyms, antonyms, analogies, or associations¹.

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