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>> 新版PMI-CPMAI考古題 <<

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## 最新的 CPMAI PMI-CPMAI 免費考試真題 (Q60-Q65):

### 問題 #60

A team is in the early stages of an AI project. They need to ensure they have the necessary data and technology to support AI solution development.

What is the first step the project team should complete?

- A. Assess the team's current AI and data expertise
- **B. Verify the availability and quality of the required data**
- C. Outline the business objectives for the AI project
- D. Identify the gaps and procure the needed tools

答案：B

解題說明：

In the PMI-CP in Managing AI guidance, early AI project work includes confirming that the data foundation is viable before committing to specific tools or architectures. For AI initiatives, data is the primary constraint: if the right data does not exist, is incomplete, or is of low quality, no choice of technology will rescue the solution. Therefore, before assessing tooling gaps or even detailing the technology stack, teams are expected to verify the availability, accessibility, and quality of the required data for the intended use case.

PMI-CPMAI describes data readiness activities such as identifying key data sources, profiling them for completeness and

consistency, assessing coverage of relevant populations and time periods, and checking for legal and regulatory constraints around access and use. Only after this verification can the team meaningfully evaluate whether existing platforms, infrastructure, and tools are sufficient, and then identify gaps.

Assessing team expertise or procuring tools are important, but they follow from the prior understanding of what data exists and what is needed for the model. Thus, the first step the project team should complete to ensure they have what they need for AI development is to verify the availability and quality of the required data.

#### 問題 #61

A company's leadership team has requested insights into the AI model's ability to support decision-making processes without requiring them to understand complex technical details.

Which step should the project manager take?

- A. Explain the role of neural network architectures in prediction accuracy
- **B. Demonstrate how the model's output can be integrated and used in end-user systems**
- C. Describe the model's backpropagation and gradient descent optimization
- D. Discuss how ensemble methods improve the model's robustness

答案： B

解題說明：

In PMI-CPMAI, a key responsibility of the AI project manager is to translate technical capabilities into business-usable decision support, especially for senior leaders who do not need (or want) deep technical model detail. The PMI-CPMAI exam content emphasizes aligning AI outputs with business processes and decision workflows across the full lifecycle, from defining the business need to operationalizing the solution in real environments. ProjectManagement Rather than explaining the mathematics of neural networks, gradient descent, or ensemble methods (options A-C), the guidance stresses demonstrating how the AI system's outputs appear in familiar tools (dashboards, reports, workflow systems) and how they can be acted upon by decision-makers. This includes clarifying inputs, key indicators, thresholds, confidence levels, exception handling, and what actions users should take based on different system recommendations.

PMI-CPMAI also links this to value realization-leaders need to see how the model's outputs are embedded in end-user systems to drive measurable outcomes, not how the algorithm is implemented. certifyera.com+1 Demonstrating integration into end-user systems (option D) directly addresses that need, supports adoption, and satisfies the framework's focus on practical, lifecycle-oriented AI delivery.

#### 問題 #62

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

答案： D

解題說明：

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.

### 問題 #63

During the configuration management of an AI/machine learning (ML) model, the team has observed inconsistent performance metrics across different test datasets.

What will cause the inconsistency issue?

- A. Insufficient model complexity
- B. Low variance in the test results
- C. Incorrect data preprocessing steps
- D. Overfitting the training data

答案: C

解題說明:

PMI-CPMAI highlights data pipelines and preprocessing as critical components of AI/ML configuration management. A core principle is that all evaluation datasets must be processed through consistent, validated preprocessing steps (cleaning, normalization, feature engineering, encoding, etc.). If different test datasets experience different preprocessing logic, parameter settings, or transformations, performance metrics will naturally appear inconsistent, not because of the model itself but because the inputs are not comparable.

The guidance notes that configuration management for AI must track not only model versions but also data transformations, feature pipelines, and parameter settings. Inconsistent metrics across test datasets are a classic symptom of mismatched preprocessing, such as applying different scaling, missing-value handling, text tokenization, or feature selection strategies across datasets. Overfitting and model complexity affect generalization, but typically manifest as consistently poor performance on out-of-sample data, rather than erratic metrics between test sets prepared correctly.

Therefore, when a team observes inconsistent performance metrics across different test datasets, PMI-CPMAI would direct them to first check whether the data preprocessing steps are implemented correctly and consistently across those datasets. The likely cause of the inconsistency issue is incorrect (or inconsistent) data preprocessing steps.

### 問題 #64

Different AI project team members are responsible for various parts of the project, both cognitive and non-cognitive. The project manager needs to ensure effective accountability documentation.

Which method will help to ensure accurate documentation?

- A. Implementing periodic documentation reviews by the project manager
- B. Creating separate documentation protocols for cognitive and non-cognitive parts
- C. Using a centralized documentation system accessible to all team members
- D. Assigning documentation responsibilities to a dedicated documentation team

答案: C

解題說明:

The PMI-CPMAI framework places strong emphasis on traceability, accountability, and documentation across the entire AI lifecycle—covering both cognitive (ML models, data pipelines) and non-cognitive components (traditional automation, rule engines, integration services). It explains that AI projects typically involve cross-functional roles—data scientists, ML engineers, domain experts, security, compliance, and operations—and that "clear accountability requires that decisions, changes, and artifacts be documented in a way that is shared, searchable, and version-controlled across the team." To achieve this, PMI-CPMAI recommends centralized documentation repositories (for example, a single documentation platform or system-of-record) where all contributors can log design decisions, assumptions, model versions, data lineage, approvals, and test results. Centralization reduces fragmentation, ensures a "single source of truth," and supports audits, governance reviews, and handovers. Periodic reviews by the project manager improve quality but do not, by themselves, create systematic accountability. Splitting protocols for cognitive vs. non-cognitive parts can introduce silos and inconsistencies, and a separate documentation team may distance those doing the work from owning the records.

By contrast, using a centralized documentation system accessible to all team members aligns directly with PMI-CPMAI's call for integrated, lifecycle-wide documentation: every role remains responsible for its own artifacts, but all content lives in a shared, governed environment, enabling accurate, up-to-date accountability documentation.

### 問題 #65

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