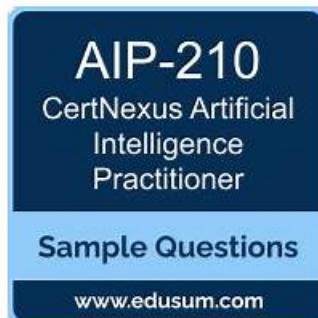


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CertNexus AIP-210 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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">• Design machine and deep learning models• Explain data collection• transformation process in ML workflow
Topic 3	<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

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CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which of the following pieces of AI technology provides the ability to create fake videos?

- A. Recurrent neural networks (RNN)
- B. Support-vector machines (SVM)
- C. Generative adversarial networks (GAN)
- D. Long short-term memory (LSTM) networks

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Generative adversarial networks (GAN) are a type of AI technology that can create fake videos, images, audio, or text that are realistic and indistinguishable from real ones. GAN consist of two neural networks: a generator and a discriminator. The generator tries to produce fake samples from random noise, while the discriminator tries to distinguish between real and fake samples. The two networks compete against each other in a game-like scenario, where the generator tries to fool the discriminator and the discriminator tries to catch the generator. Through this process, both networks improve their abilities until they reach an equilibrium where the generator can produce convincing fakes.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following algorithms is an example of unsupervised learning?

- A. Random forest
- B. Principal components analysis
- C. Neural networks
- D. Ridge regression

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Unsupervised learning is a type of machine learning that involves finding patterns or structures in unlabeled data without any predefined outcome or feedback. Unsupervised learning can be used for various tasks, such as clustering, dimensionality reduction, anomaly detection, or association rule mining. Some of the common algorithms for unsupervised learning are:

Principal components analysis: Principal components analysis (PCA) is a method that reduces the dimensionality of data by transforming it into a new set of orthogonal variables (principal components) that capture the maximum amount of variance in the data. PCA can help simplify and visualize high-dimensional data, as well as remove noise or redundancy from the data.

K-means clustering: K-means clustering is a method that partitions data into k groups (clusters) based on their similarity or distance. K-means clustering can help discover natural or hidden groups in the data, as well as identify outliers or anomalies in the data.

Apriori algorithm: Apriori algorithm is a method that finds frequent itemsets (sets of items that occur together frequently) and association rules (rules that describe how items are related or correlated) in transactional data. Apriori algorithm can help discover patterns or insights in the data, such as customer behavior, preferences, or recommendations.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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. Stereotype bias
- B. Sampling bias
- C. Systematic value distortion

- D. Algorithmic bias

Answer: B

Explanation:

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]

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

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.

NEW QUESTION # 39

Which of the following metrics is being captured when performing principal component analysis?

- A. Variance
- B. Kurtosis
- C. Missingness
- D. Skewness

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Principal component analysis (PCA) is a technique that reduces the dimensionality of a dataset by transforming it into a set of new variables called principal components. The principal components are linear combinations of the original variables that capture the maximum amount of variance in the data. The first principal component explains the most variance, the second principal component explains the second most variance, and so on. The goal of PCA is to retain as much variance as possible while reducing the number of variables.

NEW QUESTION # 40

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