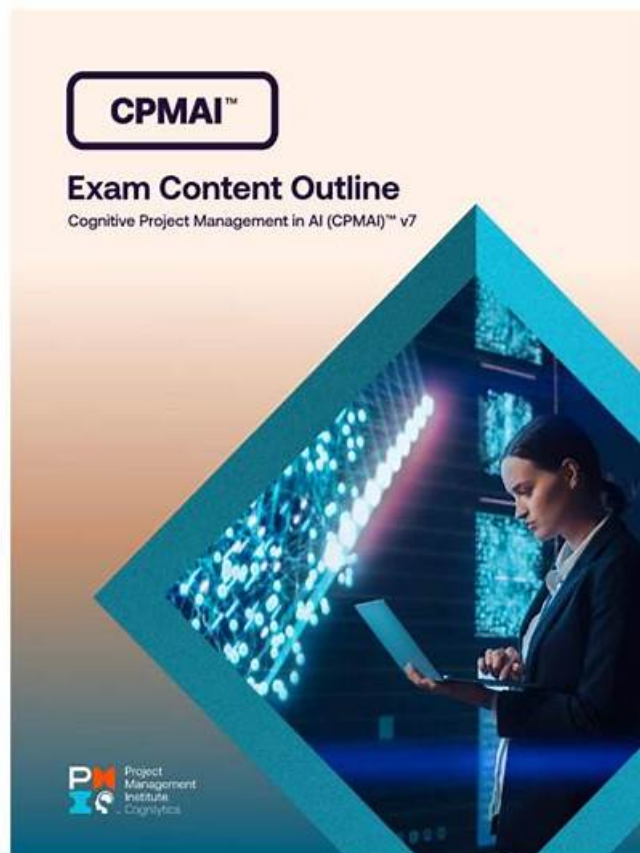


# CPMAI\_v7合格内容、CPMAI\_v7 PDF



さらに、JPNTest CPMAI\_v7ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1H5LkQBISKSkAe-bXplQZonuT4-rC\\_ao](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1H5LkQBISKSkAe-bXplQZonuT4-rC_ao)

JPNTestはもっぱらPMIプロCPMAI\_v7認証試験に関する知識を提供するのサイトで、ほかのサイト使った人はJPNTestが最高の知識源サイトと比較しました。JPNTestの商品はとても頼もしいCPMAI\_v7試験の練習問題と解答は非常に正確でございます。

## PMI CPMAI\_v7 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Domain VI Trustworthy AI: This section is designed for the Project Manager and focuses on ethical, responsible, and transparent AI development. It covers building trustworthy systems, dispelling misconceptions, evaluating real-world ethical concerns, defining responsible frameworks, and implementing mitigation tactics for unintended harms. It addresses data privacy, GDPR compliance, protection of PII, anonymization techniques, security against adversarial threats, and monitoring.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Managing AI: This section is for the Project Manager and involves assessing model performance through quality assurance practices, validation techniques, overfitting and underfitting strategies, alignment with KPIs, and iterative refinements. It additionally covers the deployment of AI from training to inference, operationalization in production environments, on-premise or cloud resource selection, data lifecycle management, version control, and the choice of appropriate machine learning services.</li></ul>

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data for AI: This domain targets the Data</li> <li>• AI Lead and explores the central role of data in AI deployments, including Big Data concepts and unstructured data utility. It defines data governance strategies such as steering, stewardship, lifecycle mapping, lineage tracking, and master data practices.</li> </ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPMAI Methodology: This domain measures the skills of a Project Manager and outlines the distinctive characteristics of AI projects compared to traditional software development. It investigates failure drivers, ROI justification, data quantity and quality challenges, proof-of-concept issues, real-world deployment barriers, lifecycle continuity, vendor mismatches, stakeholder misalignment, and adaptation of waterfall, lean, and agile approaches through the six phases of the CPMAI framework.</li> </ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AI Fundamentals: This section measures the abilities of a Project Manager and explores foundational AI concepts, including its definition, links to human cognition, and differences across AGI, Strong, Weak, and Narrow AI. It includes understanding the Turing Test and cognitive computing, dispelling myths, and applying augmented intelligence in business contexts. The historical progression of AI, such as AI winters, symbolic logic, expert systems, and fuzzy logic, is examined along with reasons for AI's current prominence and its role in digital transformation. The section continues to assess the identification of suitable AI use cases, understanding limitations, and adoption patterns like conversational AI, speech processing, anomaly detection, RPA, goal-driven systems, and integrated AI solutions.</li> </ul>

>> CPMAI\_v7合格内容 <<

## CPMAI\_v7 PDF & CPMAI\_v7参考書

PMIのCPMAI\_v7の認定試験証明書を取りたいなら、JPNTTestが貴方達を提供した資料をかったら、お得です。JPNTTestはもっぱら認定試験に参加するIT業界の専門の人士になりたい方のために模擬試験の練習問題と解答を提供した評判の高いサイトでございます。

## PMI Cognitive Project Management in AI CPMAI v7 - Training & Certification Exam 認定 CPMAI\_v7 試験問題 (Q42-Q47):

### 質問 # 42

You have an Anomaly Detection project you're working on and you need a simple approach of clustering data into classified groups. Which algorithm is the best choice given this situation?

- A. Hidden Markov Model
- B. Decision Tree
- C. K-Means Clustering
- D. Neural Network

正解: C

解説:

Clustering is defined as "an unsupervised process that partitions data into groups (clusters) based on similarity without preassigned labels." K-Means is the canonical unsupervised clustering algorithm, iteratively assigning points to K centroids to minimize within-cluster variance. This makes K-Means the simplest and most direct choice for grouping data in an anomaly-detection context.

### 質問 # 43

One of the key elements of a data-centric methodology is the data requirements phase. During CPMAI Phase II, several unexpected issues have developed and are now threatening the data collection efforts.

What course of action might make the issue worse?

- A. See if you can expand the scope to continue with the project
- B. See if you can purchase the data needed to continue with the project
- C. See if you can adjust the scope of this interaction to continue with the project

- D. See if you already have access to enough data to continue with the project

正解: A

解説:

In Phase II: Data Understanding, CPMAI urges teams to rigorously assess data feasibility-asking whether the data is available, sufficient in quality, and properly aligned with business goals-and to perform a Go/No- Go decision before proceeding . Expanding project scope in the face of data issues violates the methodology's iterative, scope-controlled approach. Instead, CPMAI recommends either down-scoping (Option C), verifying existing data sufficiency (Option B), or identifying necessary data sources (Option D) to resolve issues without amplifying risk.

#### 質問 # 44

You want to make sure that in your HR hiring system that applicants have the ability to contest the result. In what layer of the Trustworthy AI framework do we address this need?

- A. Governed AI
- B. Responsible AI
- C. Explainable AI
- D. Ethical AI
- E. Transparent AI

正解: C

解説:

In CPMAI's Trustworthy AI requirements, the Explainable AI layer specifically covers "legal, compliance, and risk considerations [that] might require that the AI system used for decision-making ... provide some level of explainability for audit, root cause analysis, or other purposes." Providing applicants with the ability to contest hiring decisions depends on furnishing clear, human-understandable explanations of how and why the model arrived at its result-exactly the focus of the Required AI Explainability Considerations task.

---

#### 質問 # 45

As an organization building an AI solution for your current customers based in NYC, but with possible plans for future expansion, how should you handle worldwide AI laws and regulations?

- A. You're too small of an organization to be worried about laws at the moment
- B. Make sure to follow relevant data, privacy, and other important laws both in the US and where you're likely to expand to in the coming year
- C. Make sure to follow relevant data, privacy, and other important laws as it pertains to the United States
- D. Make sure to follow relevant data, privacy, and other important laws as it pertains to NYC

正解: B

解説:

CPMAI's Trustworthy AI - Navigating AI Regulations and Frameworks tasks require continuously monitoring "AI-relevant data privacy laws and regulations" both where you operate today and where you plan to expand . Furthermore, the Workbook's Task: Required Compliance with Regulations and Laws instructs teams to identify all laws and regulations that might apply based on location, industry, and other factors, ensuring legal and liability risks are addressed before operationalization .

---

#### 質問 # 46

You want to create a model to figure out if a customer would be likely to repurchase a certain item. The project owner doesn't want you to create anything too complicated, and you have a limited data set to work with.

- A. Ensemble models
- B. Generative AI
- C. Naive Bayes
- D. Neural Networks

さらに、JPNTest CPMAI\_v7ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1H5LkQBISKSkAe-bXplQZonuT4-rC> ao