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## AIP-210 Test Voucher | Testking AIP-210 Learning Materials

UpdateDumps provides one of the most comprehensive and high-quality CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) Exam Questions. We cut through the nonsense and made CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) exam preparation useful, to get your CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) certification on the first try. Our CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) AIP-210 Questions include real-world questions that will help you learn the fundamentals of the topic not only for the CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) AIP-210 exam but also for your future profession.

## CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

### NEW QUESTION # 10

The following confusion matrix is produced when a classifier is used to predict labels on a test dataset. How precise is the classifier?

		Predicted	
		0	1
True	0	48 true negatives	8 false positives
	1	7 false negatives	37 true positives

- A.  $(48+37)/100$
- B.  $37/(37+8)$
- C.  $37/(37+7)$
- D.  $48/(48+37)$

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

Precision is a measure of how well a classifier can avoid false positives (incorrectly predicted positive cases).

Precision is calculated by dividing the number of true positives (correctly predicted positive cases) by the number of predicted positive cases (true positives and false positives). In this confusion matrix, the true positives are 37 and the false positives are 8, so the precision is  $37/(37+8) = 0.822$ .

#### NEW QUESTION # 11

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

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 12

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

**Answer: C**

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

The following confusion matrix is produced when a classifier is used to predict labels on a test dataset. How precise is the classifier?

		Predicted	
		0	1
True	0	48 <i>true negatives</i>	8 <i>false positives</i>
	1	7 <i>false negatives</i>	37 <i>true positives</i>

- A.  $(48+37)/100$
- B.  $37/(37+8)$
- C.  $37/(37+7)$
- D.  $48/(48+37)$

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Precision is a measure of how well a classifier can avoid false positives (incorrectly predicted positive cases).

Precision is calculated by dividing the number of true positives (correctly predicted positive cases) by the number of predicted positive cases (true positives and false positives). In this confusion matrix, the true positives are 37 and the false positives are 8, so the precision is  $37/(37+8) = 0.822$ .

### NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following principles supports building an ML system with a Privacy by Design methodology?

- A. Understanding, documenting, and displaying data lineage.
- B. Collecting and processing the largest amount of data possible.
- C. Avoiding mechanisms to explain and justify automated decisions.
- D. Utilizing quasi-identifiers and non-unique identifiers, alone or in combination.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Data lineage is the process of tracking the origin, transformation, and usage of data throughout its lifecycle. It helps to ensure data quality, integrity, and provenance. Data lineage also supports the Privacy by Design methodology, which is a framework that aims to embed privacy principles into the design and operation of systems, processes, and products that involve personal data. By understanding, documenting, and displaying data lineage, an ML system can demonstrate how it collects, processes, stores, and deletes personal data in a transparent and accountable manner.

### NEW QUESTION # 15

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