

# AIP-210 Updated Dumps - AIP-210 Excellect Pass Rate

ID	Name	Director ID
1	Accountants	4566
2	HR	1230
3	Analyst	9077
4	IT	1346
5	Legal	2088

What's more, part of that PassLeader AIP-210 dumps now are free: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1P-L1mLY\\_UpkVPSHZLUC0e13XHHYqKdGE](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1P-L1mLY_UpkVPSHZLUC0e13XHHYqKdGE)

The CertNexus AIP-210 certification exam is one of the top-rated career booster certifications in the market. This CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) (AIP-210) certification offers a great opportunity for CertNexus aspirants to validate their skills and knowledge. By doing this they can gain several personal and professional benefits. These AIP-210 Certification benefits help them not only prove their expertise but also enable them to gain multiple career opportunities in the highly competitive market.

The 21 century is the information century. So there are many changes in the field of the AIP-210 exam questions. They are also transforming people's lives and the mode of operation of human society in a profound way. when you are preparing for an AIP-210 exam, our company can provide the best electronic AIP-210 Exam Torrent for you in this website. I strongly believe that under the guidance of our AIP-210 test torrent, you will be able to keep out of troubles way and take everything in your stride.

>> AIP-210 Updated Dumps <<

## AIP-210 Excellect Pass Rate | AIP-210 Trustworthy Exam Content

If our CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) guide torrent can't help you pass the exam, we will refund you in full. If only the client provide the exam certificate and the scanning copy or the screenshot of the failure score of AIP-210 exam, we will refund the client immediately. The procedure of refund is very simple. If the clients have any problems or doubts about our AIP-210 Exam Materials you can contact us by sending mails or contact us online and we will reply and solve the client's problems as quickly as we can.

### CertNexus AIP-210 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transform numerical and categorical data</li> <li>• Address business risks, ethical concerns, and related concepts in operationalizing the model</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train, validate, and test data subsets</li> <li>• Training and Tuning ML Systems and Models</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the Artificial Intelligence Problem</li> <li>• Analyze the use cases of ML algorithms to rank them by their success probability</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify potential ethical concerns</li> <li>• Analyze machine learning system use cases</li> </ul>

- Recognize relative impact of data quality and size to algorithms
- Engineering Features for Machine Learning

## CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following tests should be performed at the production level before deploying a newly retrained model?

- A. Security test
- B. A/Btest
- C. Performance test
- D. Unit test

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Performance testing is a type of testing that should be performed at the production level before deploying a newly retrained model. Performance testing measures how well the model meets the non-functional requirements, such as speed, scalability, reliability, availability, and resource consumption. Performance testing can help identify any bottlenecks or issues that may affect the user experience or satisfaction with the model. References: [Performance Testing Tutorial: What is, Types, Metrics and Example], [Performance Testing for Machine Learning Systems | by David Talby | Towards Data Science]

### NEW QUESTION # 45

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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 # 46

Which two of the following decrease technical debt in ML systems? (Select two.)

- A. Refactoring
- B. Boundary erosion
- C. Documentation readability

- D. Design anti-patterns
- E. Model complexity

**Answer: A,C**

Explanation:

Technical debt is a metaphor that describes the implied cost of additional work or rework caused by choosing an easy or quick solution over a better but more complex solution. Technical debt can accumulate in ML systems due to various factors, such as changing requirements, outdated code, poor documentation, or lack of testing. Some of the ways to decrease technical debt in ML systems are:

\* **Documentation readability:** Documentation readability refers to how easy it is to understand and use the documentation of an ML system. Documentation readability can help reduce technical debt by providing clear and consistent information about the system's design, functionality, performance, and maintenance. Documentation readability can also facilitate communication and collaboration among different stakeholders, such as developers, testers, users, and managers.

\* **Refactoring:** Refactoring is the process of improving the structure and quality of code without changing its functionality. Refactoring can help reduce technical debt by eliminating code smells, such as duplication, complexity, or inconsistency. Refactoring can also enhance the readability, maintainability, and extensibility of code.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

A big data architect needs to be cautious about personally identifiable information (PII) that may be captured with their new IoT system. What is the final stage of the Data Management Life Cycle, which the architect must complete in order to implement data privacy and security appropriately?

- A. De-Duplicate
- B. Duplicate
- **C. Destroy**
- D. Detain

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The final stage of the data management life cycle is data destruction, which is the process of securely deleting or erasing data that is no longer needed or relevant for the organization. Data destruction ensures that data is disposed of in compliance with any legal or regulatory requirements, as well as any internal policies or standards. Data destruction also protects the organization from potential data breaches, leaks, or thefts that could compromise its privacy and security. Data destruction can be performed using various methods, such as overwriting, degaussing, shredding, or incinerating.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

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

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 49

.....

