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There are more and more people to try their best to pass the AIP-210 exam, including many college students, a lot of workers, and even many housewives and so on. These people who want to pass the AIP-210 exam have regard the exam as the only one chance to improve themselves and make enormous progress. So they hope that they can be devoting all of their time to preparing for the AIP-210 Exam, but it is very obvious that a lot of people have not enough time to prepare for the important AIP-210 exam. Our AIP-210 exam questions can help you pass the AIP-210 exam with least time and energy.

CertNexus AIP-210 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Recognize relative impact of data quality and size to algorithms • Engineering Features for Machine Learning
Topic 2	• Design machine and deep learning models • Explain data collection • transformation process in ML workflow
Topic 3	• Train, validate, and test data subsets • Training and Tuning ML Systems and Models
Topic 4	• Transform numerical and categorical data • Address business risks, ethical concerns, and related concepts in operationalizing the model
Topic 5	• Address business risks, ethical concerns, and related concepts in training and tuning • Work with textual, numerical, audio, or video data formats

CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20
You are implementing a support-vector machine on your data, and a colleague suggests you use a polynomial kernel. In what situation might this help improve the prediction of your model?

- A. When it is necessary to save computational time.
- B. When there is high correlation among the features.
- C. When the distribution of the dependent variable is Gaussian.
- D. When the categories of the dependent variable are not linearly separable.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
A support-vector machine (SVM) is a supervised learning algorithm that can be used for classification or regression problems. An SVM tries to find an optimal hyperplane that separates the data into different categories or classes. However, sometimes the data is not linearly separable, meaning there is no straight line or plane that can separate them. In such cases, a polynomial kernel can help improve the prediction of the SVM by transforming the data into a higher-dimensional space where it becomes linearly separable. A polynomial kernel is a function that computes the similarity between two data points using a polynomial function of their features.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which of the following is a privacy-focused law that an AI practitioner should adhere to while designing and adapting an AI system that utilizes personal data?

- A. ISO/IEC 27001
- B. General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- C. PCIDSS
- D. Sarbanes Oxley (SOX)

Answer: B

Explanation:
The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a privacy-focused law that an AI practitioner should adhere to while designing and adapting an AI system that utilizes personal data. The GDPR applies to any organization that processes personal data of individuals in the European Union (EU), regardless of where the organization is located. The GDPR grants individuals rights over their personal data, such as the right to access, rectify, erase, restrict, or object to its processing. The GDPR also imposes obligations on organizations that process personal data, such as the duty to obtain consent, conduct data protection impact assessments, implement data protection by design and by default, and ensure accountability and transparency. The GDPR also addresses some specific issues related to AI, such as automated decision-making, profiling, and data portability.

NEW QUESTION # 22
An HR solutions firm is developing software for staffing agencies that uses machine learning.
The team uses training data to teach the algorithm and discovers that it generates lower employability scores for women. Also, it predicts that women, especially with children, are less likely to get a high-paying job.
Which type of bias has been discovered?

- A. Emergent
- B. Automation
- C. Preexisting
- D. Technical

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
Preexisting bias is a type of bias that originates from historical or social contexts, such as stereotypes, prejudices, or discriminations. Preexisting bias can affect the data or the algorithm used for machine learning, as well as the outcomes or decisions made by machine learning. Preexisting bias can cause unfair or harmful impacts on certain groups or individuals based on their attributes, such as gender, race, age, or disability3. In this case, the software that uses machine learning generates lower employability scores for women and predicts that women, especially with children, are less likely to get a high-paying job. This indicates that the software has preexisting bias against women, which may reflect the historical or social inequalities or expectations in the labor market.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Which of the following algorithms is an example of unsupervised learning?

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

Answer: D

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 # 24
Which of the following sentences is true about model evaluation and model validation in ML pipelines?

- A. Model evaluation and validation are the same.
- B. Model validation is defined as a set of tasks to confirm the model performs as expected.
- C. Model evaluation is defined as an external component.
- D. Model validation occurs before model evaluation.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Model validation is the process of checking whether the model meets the specified requirements and quality standards. It involves

testing the model on a validation dataset, which is different from the training and testing datasets, and evaluating the model performance using appropriate metrics. References: Overview of ML Pipelines | Machine Learning, MLOps: Continuous delivery and automation pipelines in machine learning

NEW QUESTION # 25

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