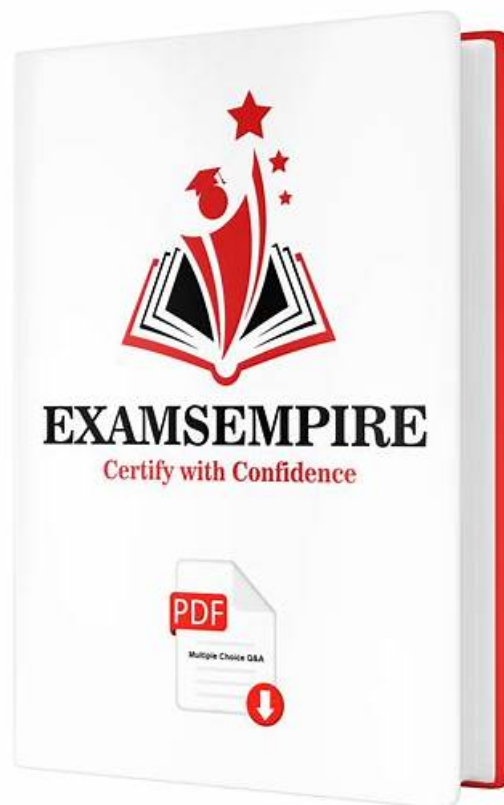


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Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transform numerical and categorical data• Address business risks, ethical concerns, and related concepts in operationalizing the model
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Train, validate, and test data subsets• Training and Tuning ML Systems and Models
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design machine and deep learning models• Explain data collection• transformation process in ML workflow
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify potential ethical concerns• Analyze machine learning system use cases
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognize relative impact of data quality and size to algorithms• Engineering Features for Machine Learning

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CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

Which of the following is the primary purpose of hyperparameter optimization?

- A. Improves model interpretability
- **B. Controls the learning process of a given algorithm**
- C. Makes models easier to explain to business stakeholders
- D. Increases recall over precision

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hyperparameter optimization is the process of finding the optimal values for hyperparameters that control the learning process of a given algorithm. Hyperparameters are parameters that are not learned by the algorithm but are set by the user before training. Hyperparameters can affect the performance and behavior of the algorithm, such as its speed, accuracy, complexity, or generalization. Hyperparameter optimization can help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the algorithm by tuning its hyperparameters to achieve the best results.

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

Answer: C

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 # 13

Which of the following models are text vectorization methods? (Select two.)

- A. t-SNE
- **B. TF-IDF**
- C. PCA
- **D. Skip-gram**
- E. Tokenization
- F. Lemmatization

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Skip-gram and TF-IDF are both text vectorization methods that convert text into numerical feature vectors.

Skip-gram is a prediction-based word embedding method that learns vector representations of words from their contexts in a large corpus of text. TF-IDF is a frequency-based word weighting method that assigns scores to words based on their importance in a document and in a corpus of documents. References: Text Vectorization and Word Embedding | Guide to Master NLP (Part 5), What Is Text Vectorization? Everything You Need to Know - deepset

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following describes a neural network without an activation function?

- A. A radial basis function kernel
- **B. A form of a linear regression**
- C. An unsupervised learning technique
- D. A form of a quantile regression

Answer: B

Explanation:

A neural network without an activation function is equivalent to a form of a linear regression. A neural network is a computational model that consists of layers of interconnected nodes (neurons) that process inputs and produce outputs. An activation function is a function that determines the output of a neuron based on its input. An activation function can introduce non-linearity into a neural network, which allows it to model complex and non-linear relationships between inputs and outputs. Without an activation function, a neural network becomes a linear combination of inputs and weights, which is essentially a linear regression model.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which of the following is NOT a valid cross-validation method?

- A. Leave-one-out
- B. K-fold
- **C. Stratification**
- D. Bootstrapping

Answer: C

Explanation:

Stratification is not a valid cross-validation method, but a technique to ensure that each subset of data has the same proportion of classes or labels as the original data. Stratification can be used in conjunction with cross-validation methods such as k-fold or leave-one-out to preserve the class distribution and reduce bias or variance in the validation results. Bootstrapping, k-fold, and leave-one-out are all valid cross-validation methods that use different ways of splitting and resampling the data to estimate the performance of a machine learning model.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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