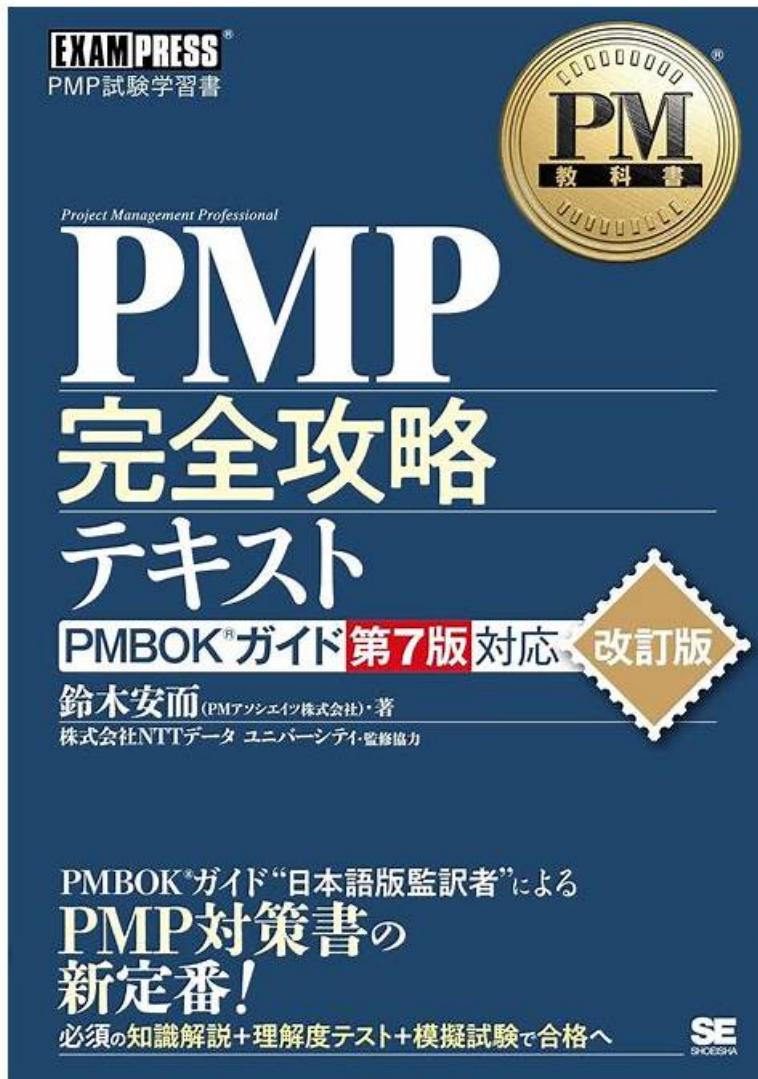


# 試験の準備方法-実用的なPMI-CPMAI模擬対策問題試験-実際的なPMI-CPMAI合格内容



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>> PMI-CPMAI模擬対策問題 <<

## 検証するPMI PMI-CPMAI | 実際的なPMI-CPMAI模擬対策問題試験 | 試験の準備方法PMI Certified Professional in Managing AI合格内容

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## PMI Certified Professional in Managing AI 認定 PMI-CPMAI 試験問題 (Q65-Q70):

### 質問 # 65

An aerospace company is integrating AI into their manufacturing process to enhance safety and efficiency. The project team needs to evaluate potential security threats to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data.

What is the highest risk?

- A. Implementing an AI model without regular data updates
- B. Employing a proprietary software with no open-source review
- C. Secure APIs and data flows by enforcing data governance
- D. Operationalizing a decentralized data storage system

正解: D

#### 解説:

PMI-CPMAI treats data privacy, governance, and security as central pillars of responsible AI, highlighting that AI projects often deal with sensitive and regulated information. When evaluating threats that could lead to unauthorized access to sensitive aerospace manufacturing data, the framework encourages looking at attack surface, distribution of data, and control complexity.

A decentralized data storage system (option C) significantly increases the potential risk: data is distributed across multiple locations or nodes, making consistent access control, identity management, logging, and incident response more challenging. Misconfigurations or weak endpoints in such an environment can create numerous entry points for attackers, magnifying exposure of proprietary designs, safety-critical parameters, or personal data. PMI-CPMAI's guidance on data governance stresses centralized policies, clear stewardship, and controlled data flows precisely to reduce this risk.

By contrast, proprietary software with no open-source review (A) may present transparency concerns but does not inherently imply broader data exposure. Lack of regular data updates (B) is more a model performance and drift issue than a direct security threat. Option D describes a mitigation-securing APIs and enforcing governance-not a risk. Therefore, the highest security risk for unauthorized access in this scenario is operationalizing a decentralized data storage system.

### 質問 # 66

A project team is trying to determine the most suitable environment to operationalize their AI/machine learning (ML) solution. They need to consider various factors to help ensure a successful implementation.

What should the project manager do?

- A. Evaluate the system's scalability options
- B. Identify the end users and their interactions
- C. Consider the cost of implementation
- D. Analyze the solution's compliance requirements

正解: B

#### 解説:

When choosing an environment to operationalize an AI/ML solution, PMI-CPMAI guidance stresses starting from stakeholders and end-user interactions, then deriving technical choices (infrastructure, deployment model, integration pattern) from those needs.

Identifying who the end users are, how they will interact with the system, and in which workflows and channels is crucial. This includes understanding whether the AI will be consumed via dashboards, embedded in existing applications, via APIs, or as decision support in specific business processes.

Once these interaction patterns are clear, the project manager and technical team can determine environment needs: latency requirements, availability, integration points, security boundaries, on-prem vs. cloud, edge vs. centralized deployment, and needed tooling for monitoring and MLOps. Scalability (option A), cost (option B), and compliance (option D) are all important factors, but they are secondary considerations that should be evaluated in the context of how users will actually use the system.

PMI's AI lifecycle view emphasizes that environment and architecture decisions must be requirements-driven, not purely cost- or technology-driven. Therefore, the project manager should first identify the end users and their interactions with the solution (option C) as the basis for selecting the most suitable operational environment.

### 質問 #67

A transportation company is preparing data for an AI model to optimize fleet management. The project team is working with large amounts of structured and unstructured data.

If the project manager avoids addressing the variety of data during preparation, what will be the result?

- A. Improved model accuracy
- B. Decreased data processing speed
- C. Reduced model performance
- D. Increased data consistency

正解: C

解説:

PMI-CPMAI explains that modern AI projects often work with high-volume, high-variety data, including both structured (tables, logs, telemetry) and unstructured formats (text, documents, images). A core principle in the data preparation and pipeline design stages is that "variety must be explicitly addressed through normalization, harmonization, and feature extraction so that models receive coherent, compatible inputs." If the project manager ignores the variety dimension-treating all data as if it were homogeneous-this typically leads to misaligned schemas, inconsistent encodings, missing modalities, and improperly handled unstructured content.

The guidance notes that such issues "manifest as degraded model performance, instability, and reduced generalizability, even when volume and velocity are adequately managed." In a fleet management context, failing to harmonize telematics, maintenance records, driver logs, and external data (e.g., traffic or weather) means the model cannot fully capture relevant patterns, and some signals may be effectively unusable or misleading. Rather than improving accuracy or consistency, skipping this work undermines the quality of features, increases noise, and introduces hidden biases.

As a result, PMI-CPMAI indicates that not addressing data variety during preparation will most directly lead to reduced model performance, because the model is trained and evaluated on incomplete, inconsistent, or poorly integrated representations of the underlying operational reality.

### 質問 #68

During the transition to an AI solution, the project manager discovers that certain tasks may not require cognitive AI capabilities and can be handled through traditional automation methods. As a result, the project team starts segregating tasks based on their cognitive requirements.

What should the team consider?

- A. Applying AI capabilities for noncognitive tasks
- B. Assessing traditional task complexity
- C. Proceeding with intelligent functionalities
- D. Utilizing traditional automation solutions

正解: D

解説:

PMI-CPMAI clearly distinguishes between cognitive AI capabilities and traditional automation or noncognitive solutions. The guidance stresses that not every task in a workflow benefits from AI and that "project leaders should deliberately match solution complexity to problem complexity, reserving cognitive AI for tasks that truly require perception, learning, or sophisticated decision support." For deterministic, rule-based, repetitive tasks, the recommended approach is to use conventional automation technologies (scripts, RPA, rule engines, workflow systems) rather than machine learning models.

When a project team discovers that certain tasks do not require cognition (e.g., simple routing, format conversion, deterministic validations), PMI-CPMAI recommends "segregating cognitive from noncognitive tasks and applying the simplest effective technology to each." This reduces cost, operational risk, and technical debt, while focusing AI engineering effort where it provides differentiated value. Applying AI to noncognitive tasks can introduce unnecessary complexity, additional monitoring and governance overhead, and avoidable model risk. Proceeding only with intelligent functionalities or overanalyzing traditional tasks without acting on the insight misses this key optimization.

Therefore, once tasks have been segregated by cognitive requirements, the team should utilize traditional automation solutions for noncognitive tasks and focus AI design, data, and model work only where cognitive capabilities are justified. This aligns with PMI-CPMAI's principle of "fit-for-purpose" technology selection and responsible, efficient AI adoption.

## 質問 # 69

A national health insurance company is embarking on a complex AI project to assist in coordinating patient care across its multiple hospital network. The AI system will analyze large amounts of patient data to coordinate care, improve patient outcomes, and optimize resource allocation. Numerous healthcare providers' data needs to be integrated. The data includes private patient information, and the project must comply with data privacy regulations in various countries.

Which critical step should be performed to optimize representative training data?

- A. Increase the data set size without considering diversity
- B. Implement comprehensive bias detection metrics
- C. Enhance the key performance indicator (KPI) metrics
- D. Improve data understanding and preparation

正解: D

解説:

PMI-CPMAI treats data as a central asset and states that representative, high-quality training data is essential for safe and effective AI in sensitive domains such as healthcare. Before sophisticated bias metrics or advanced KPIs are useful, the guidance stresses a phase of data understanding and preparation, where teams analyze data sources, coverage, completeness, and consistency, and ensure that the training set reflects the relevant populations, geographies, and use cases. PMI describes this as "profiling and exploring data to understand distributions, outliers, missingness, and segment coverage, then cleaning, integrating, and transforming it into a trusted, analysis-ready dataset." In a multi-country health insurance scenario, with diverse hospitals and different privacy regimes, this step includes mapping schemas, resolving identifiers, handling missing or noisy records, and ensuring that patients from different regions, demographics, and care pathways are adequately represented without oversampling or excluding key groups. Simply increasing the size of the dataset without ensuring diversity and representativeness may reinforce existing biases or create blind spots. Likewise, KPI enhancement comes later, once the data foundation is sound. Therefore, the critical step to optimize representative training data in this context is to improve data understanding and preparation, ensuring that the integrated dataset is complete, consistent, diverse, and properly structured for training.

## 質問 # 70

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PMI-CPMAI合格内容: <https://www.passtest.jp/PMI/PMI-CPMAI-shiken.html>

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