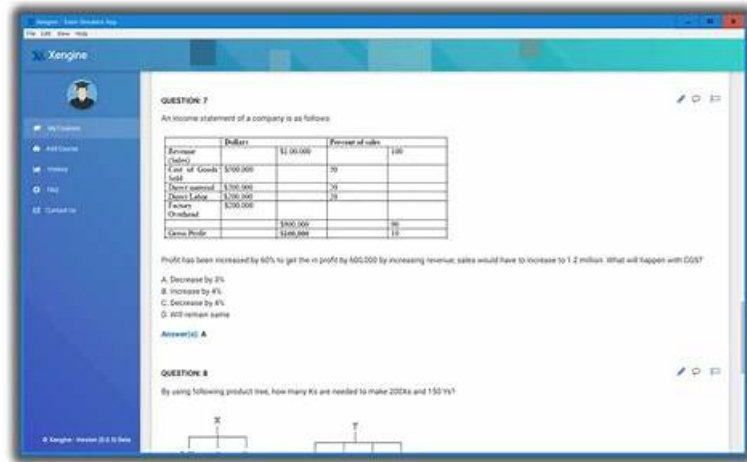# Real PMI PMI-CPMAI Exam Questions [2026]-Secrets To Pass Exam In First Try

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PMI PMI-CPMAI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• The Need for AI Project Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Project Manager and covers why many AI initiatives fail without the right structure, oversight, and delivery approach. It explains the role of iterative project cycles in reducing risk, managing uncertainty, and ensuring that AI solutions stay aligned with business expectations. It highlights how the CPMAI methodology supports responsible and effective project execution, helping candidates understand how to guide AI projects ethically and successfully from planning to delivery.

Topic 2	• Managing Data Preparation Needs for AI Projects (Phase III): This section of the exam measures the skills of a Data Engineer and covers the steps involved in preparing raw data for use in AI models. It outlines the need for quality validation, enrichment techniques, and compliance safeguards to ensure trustworthy inputs. The section reinforces how prepared data contributes to better model performance and stronger project outcomes.
Topic 3	• Identifying Data Needs for AI Projects (Phase II): This section of the exam measures the skills of a Data Analyst and covers how to determine what data an AI project requires before development begins. It explains the importance of selecting suitable data sources, ensuring compliance with policy requirements, and building the technical foundations needed to store and manage data responsibly. The section prepares candidates to support early data planning so that later AI development is consistent and reliable.

PMI Certified Professional in Managing AI Sample Questions (Q85-Q90):

NEW QUESTION # 85
A telecommunications company is preparing data for an AI tool. The project team needs to ensure the data is in the right shape and format for model training. In addition, they are working with a mix of structured and unstructured data.
Which method will address the project team's objectives?

- A. Separating structured and unstructured data into different databases
- B. Employing a data transformation tool to standardize formats
- C. Using a hybrid storage system for both data types
- D. Converting unstructured data into structured formats

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to PMI-CPMAI, preparing data for AI models involves ensuring that data from multiple sources and of multiple types is brought into a consistent, machine-readable, and model-ready form. The guidance highlights that AI projects frequently work with both structured (tables, records) and unstructured data (text, logs, documents) and that "standardization and transformation pipelines are required so that downstream models receive inputs with well-defined schemas, formats, and encodings." Employing a data transformation tool to standardize formats supports exactly this objective. Such tools can normalize date/time formats, unify encoding, align units and categorical labels, and transform unstructured content into structured features or embeddings, all within controlled and repeatable pipelines. PMI emphasizes establishing these pipelines as part of the data readiness and MLOps practices so that the training and inference stages both see data in the same standardized shape. While converting unstructured data into structured form is often part of this process, the broader requirement is end-to-end standardization rather than one-off conversions. A transformation tool also supports governance and traceability by documenting how raw data is transformed. For these reasons, the method that best addresses the project team's stated objective-ensuring that data is in the right shape and format for model training across mixed data types-is employing a data transformation tool to standardize formats.

NEW QUESTION # 86
A company plans to operationalize an AI solution. The project manager needs to ensure model performance is meeting selected thresholds before release.
What is an effective way to confirm these thresholds before this release?

- A. Testing against validation datasets
- B. Implementing an impact evaluation
- C. Running multiple end-user acceptance tests
- D. Conducting a series of penetration tests

Answer: A

Explanation:
Before operationalizing an AI model, PMI-CPMAI emphasizes confirming whether the model meets predefined performance thresholds using well-governed evaluation datasets. This is done by testing against validation (and/or test) datasets that are distinct from the training data and representative of real-world conditions. These datasets allow the team to compute agreed metrics-such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1, AUC, or domain-specific KPIs-and compare them directly against acceptance criteria defined earlier with stakeholders.

The PMI framework stresses traceability from business objectives → requirements → metrics → thresholds → evaluation results. Validation testing is where this chain is concretely confirmed: if the model consistently meets or exceeds thresholds on held-out data, it is a strong indicator that it is ready for controlled release. Impact evaluation (option B) is more appropriate once the model is in pilot or production, focusing on business outcomes. End-user acceptance tests (option C) mainly address usability and workflow fit, not detailed model performance. Penetration tests (option D) address security rather than predictive quality.

Thus, to confirm that model performance meets selected thresholds before release, the most effective method is testing against validation datasets (option A).

NEW QUESTION # 87

A finance company is planning an AI project to improve fraud detection. The project manager has identified multiple cognitive patterns that can be used.

Which method will narrow the project scope?

- A. Rotating through cognitive and non-cognitive patterns sequentially in short iterations
- B. Implementing all identified patterns in parallel to test their effectiveness
- C. Prioritizing patterns based on their potential impact and complexity
- D. Comparing cognitive patterns against noncognitive requirements

Answer: C

Explanation:

PMI-CP/CPMAI emphasizes that scoping AI projects is fundamentally about focus and feasibility: selecting a small number of high-value, achievable objectives rather than attempting to cover every conceivable pattern or use case at once. When a project manager has identified multiple cognitive patterns (for example, anomaly detection, predictive scoring, and document understanding) for fraud detection, the next discipline step is prioritization.

The framework recommends ranking candidate patterns based on criteria such as business impact (fraud loss reduction, improved detection rate, reduced false positives), implementation complexity (data availability, technical difficulty, integration effort), risk, and time-to-value. By doing this, the team can select one or two patterns that deliver strong benefits quickly and can be iterated on, while deferring or discarding lower-value or high-complexity ideas.

Attempting to implement all identified patterns in parallel expands scope, increases coordination overhead, and raises delivery risk; rotating through them without prioritization delays concrete value. Comparing against noncognitive requirements helps with design but doesn't itself narrow the scope. The method that explicitly narrows scope in line with CPMAI guidance is prioritizing patterns based on their potential impact and complexity, and choosing a focused subset to implement first.

NEW QUESTION # 88

A company is evaluating whether to implement AI for a project. They have defined their business objectives and determined the AI capability they want to use.

Which action will enable the project manager to move forward with the project?

- A. Conducting a data quality assessment
- B. Identifying the contingency procedures
- C. Implementing a preliminary version of the AI solution
- D. Conducting a go/no-go assessment

Answer: D

Explanation:

Within the PMI Certified Professional in Managing AI framework, once an organization has clearly defined its business objectives and selected the AI capability it intends to utilize, the next critical step before proceeding into development or implementation is to conduct a go/no-go assessment. PMI-CPMAI identifies this assessment as a formal checkpoint used to validate whether all foundational conditions-technical, organizational, ethical, and data-related-are sufficiently in place to justify advancing the AI project. The PMI AI Project Evaluation Guidance explains that the go/no-go assessment "ensures alignment of business objectives, validates feasibility, confirms readiness of data and technical environments, and verifies that risks are understood and acceptable." It serves as a structured decision-making mechanism that prevents premature adoption, scope misalignment, or investment in solutions that may not be viable. PMI stresses that this step is essential for reducing sunk costs and ensuring that only well-justified AI initiatives move forward: "AI projects must not proceed until baseline readiness indicators and feasibility criteria have been formally approved." While data quality assessment (D) is important, PMI confirms that it is one of the inputs considered during the go/no-go process-not the decision gate itself. Implementing a preliminary version of the solution (A) would be inappropriate prior to confirming feasibility, and contingency planning (B) occurs later, within risk planning phases.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Different AI project team members are responsible for various parts of the project, both cognitive and non-cognitive. The project manager needs to ensure effective accountability documentation.

Which method will help to ensure accurate documentation?

- A. Using a centralized documentation system accessible to all team members
- B. Implementing periodic documentation reviews by the project manager
- C. Assigning documentation responsibilities to a dedicated documentation team
- D. Creating separate documentation protocols for cognitive and non-cognitive parts

Answer: A

Explanation:
The PMI-CPMAI framework places strong emphasis on traceability, accountability, and documentation across the entire AI lifecycle-covering both cognitive (ML models, data pipelines) and non-cognitive components (traditional automation, rule engines, integration services). It explains that AI projects typically involve cross-functional roles-data scientists, ML engineers, domain experts, security, compliance, and operations-and that "clear accountability requires that decisions, changes, and artifacts be documented in a way that is shared, searchable, and version-controlled across the team." To achieve this, PMI-CPMAI recommends centralized documentation repositories (for example, a single documentation platform or system-of-record) where all contributors can log design decisions, assumptions, model versions, data lineage, approvals, and test results. Centralization reduces fragmentation, ensures a "single source of truth," and supports audits, governance reviews, and handovers. Periodic reviews by the project manager improve quality but do not, by themselves, create systematic accountability. Splitting protocols for cognitive vs. non-cognitive parts can introduce silos and inconsistencies, and a separate documentation team may distance those doing the work from owning the records.

By contrast, using a centralized documentation system accessible to all team members aligns directly with PMI-CPMAI's call for integrated, lifecycle-wide documentation: every role remains responsible for its own artifacts, but all content lives in a shared, governed environment, enabling accurate, up-to-date accountability documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 90

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