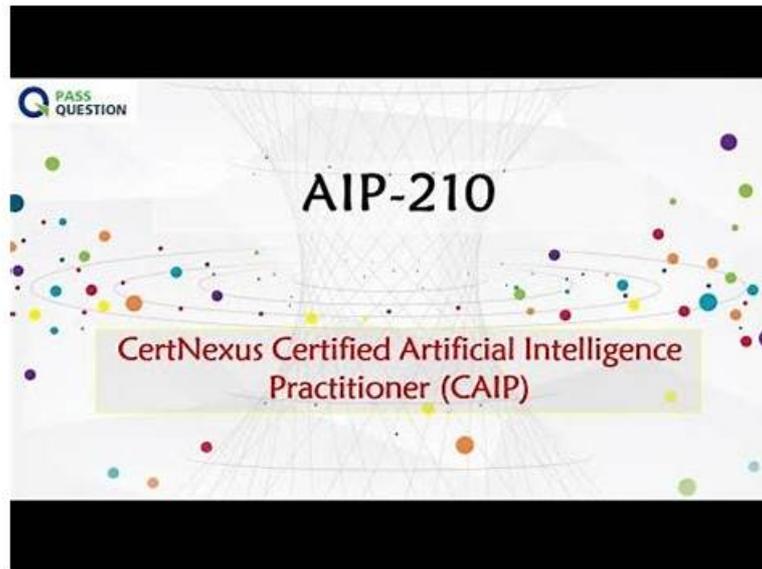


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Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Train, validate, and test data subsets• Training and Tuning ML Systems and Models
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transform numerical and categorical data• Address business risks, ethical concerns, and related concepts in operationalizing the model

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CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) Sample

Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

Your dependent variable data is a proportion. The observed range of your data is 0.01 to 0.99. The instrument used to generate the dependent variable data is known to generate low quality data for values close to 0 and close to 1. A colleague suggests performing a logit-transformation on the data prior to performing a linear regression. Which of the following is a concern with this approach?

Definition of logit-transformation

If p is the proportion: $\text{logit}(p) = \log(p/(1-p))$

- A. The model will be more likely to violate the assumption of normality.
- **B. Noisy data could become more influential in your model.**
- C. Values near 0.5 before logit-transformation will be near 0 after.
- D. After logit-transformation, the data may violate the assumption of independence.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Logit-transformation is a common way to transform proportion data into a continuous variable that can be used for linear regression. However, one concern with this approach is that noisy data could become more influential in your model. This is because logit-transformation tends to amplify the values close to 0 and 1, which are also the values that are likely to be affected by measurement errors or outliers. This could distort the relationship between the dependent and independent variables and bias the regression coefficients.

References: [Logit Transformation | Real Statistics Using Excel], [Logit transformation for proportions - Cross Validated]

NEW QUESTION # 89

In addition to understanding model performance, what does continuous monitoring of bias and variance help ML engineers to do?

- A. Respond to hidden attacks
- B. Recover from hidden attacks
- C. Detect hidden attacks
- **D. Prevent hidden attacks**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Hidden attacks are malicious activities that aim to compromise or manipulate an ML system without being detected or noticed. Hidden attacks can target different stages of an ML workflow, such as data collection, model training, model deployment, or model monitoring. Some examples of hidden attacks are data poisoning, backdoor attacks, model stealing, or adversarial examples. Continuous monitoring of bias and variance can help ML engineers to prevent hidden attacks, as it can help them detect any anomalies or deviations in the data or the model's performance that may indicate a potential attack.

NEW QUESTION # 90

Below are three tables: Employees, Departments, and Directors.

Employee_Table

ID	Firstname	Lastname	Age	Salary	Dept
1256	Jake	Burton	33	\$ 68,230	IT
3489	Zoe	Clark	22	\$ 65,000	IT
4577	Clara	Ortiz	47	\$ 75,625	Analyst
8900	Josh	Green	28	\$ 43,670	HR

Department_Table

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

Director_Table

ID

Firstname

Lastname

Age

Salary

DeptJD

4566

Joey

Morin

62

\$ 122,000

1

1230

Sam

Clarck

43

\$ 95,670

2

9077

Lola

Russell

54

\$ 165,700

3

1346

Lily

Cotton

46

\$ 156,000

4

2088

Beckett

Good

52

\$ 165,000

5

Which SQL query provides the Directors' Firstname, Lastname, the name of their departments, and the average employee's salary?

- A. SELECT m.Firstname, m.Lastname, d.Name, AVG(e.Salary) as Dept_avg_Salary FROM Employee_Table as e RIGHT JOIN Department_Table as d on e.Dept = d.Name INNER JOIN Directorjable as m on d.ID = m.DeptJD GROUP BY e.Salary
- B. SELECT m.Firstname, m.Lastname, d.Name, AVG(e.Salary) as Dept_avg_Salary FROM Employee_Table as e RIGHT JOIN Departmentjable as d on e.Dept = d.Name INNER JOIN Directorjable as m on d.ID = m.DeptJD GROUP BY d.Name
- C. SELECT m.Firstname, m.Lastname, d.Name, AVG(e.Salary) as Dept_avg_Salary FROM Employee_Table as e RIGHT

JOIN Department_Table as d on e.Dept = d.Name INNER JOIN Directorjable as m on d.ID = m.DeptID GROUP BY m.Firstname, m.Lastname, d.Name

- D. SELECT m.Firstname, m.Lastname, d.Name, AVG(e.Saiary) as Dept_avg_Saiary FROM Employee_Table as e LEFT JOIN Department_Table as d on e.Dept = d.Name LEFT JOIN Directorjable as m on d.ID = m.DeptID GROUP BY m.Firstname, m.Lastname, d.Name

Answer: C

Explanation:

This SQL query provides the Directors' Firstname, Lastname, the name of their departments, and the average employee's salary by joining the three tables using the appropriate join types and conditions. The RIGHT JOIN between Employee_Table and Department_Table ensures that all departments are included in the result, even if they have no employees. The INNER JOIN between Department_Table and Directorjable ensures that only departments with directors are included in the result. The GROUP BY clause groups the result by the directors' names and departments' names, and calculates the average salary for each group using the AVG function. References: SQL Joins - W3Schools, SQL GROUP BY Statement - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which of the following is the correct definition of the quality criteria that describes completeness?

- A. The degree to which a set of measures are equivalent across systems.
- B. The degree to which a set of measures are specified using the same units of measure in all systems.
- C. The degree to which the measures conform to defined business rules or constraints.
- **D. The degree to which all required measures are known.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

Completeness is a quality criterion that describes the degree to which all required measures are known.

Completeness can help assess the coverage and availability of data for a given purpose or analysis.

Completeness can be measured by comparing the actual number of measures with the expected number of measures, or by identifying and counting any missing, null, or unknown values in the data.

NEW QUESTION # 92

A healthcare company experiences a cyberattack, where the hackers were able to reverse-engineer a dataset to break confidentiality.

Which of the following is TRUE regarding the dataset parameters?

- A. The model is underfitted and trained on a high quantity of patient records.
- **B. The model is overfitted and trained on a low quantity of patient records.**
- C. The model is underfitted and trained on a low quantity of patient records.
- D. The model is overfitted and trained on a high quantity of patient records.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Overfitting is a problem that occurs when a model learns too much from the training data and fails to generalize well to new or unseen data. Overfitting can result from using a low quantity of training data, a high complexity of the model, or a lack of regularization. Overfitting can also increase the risk of reverse-engineering a dataset from a model's outputs, as the model may reveal too much information about the specific features or patterns of the training data. This can break the confidentiality of the data and expose sensitive information about the individuals in the dataset.

NEW QUESTION # 93

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