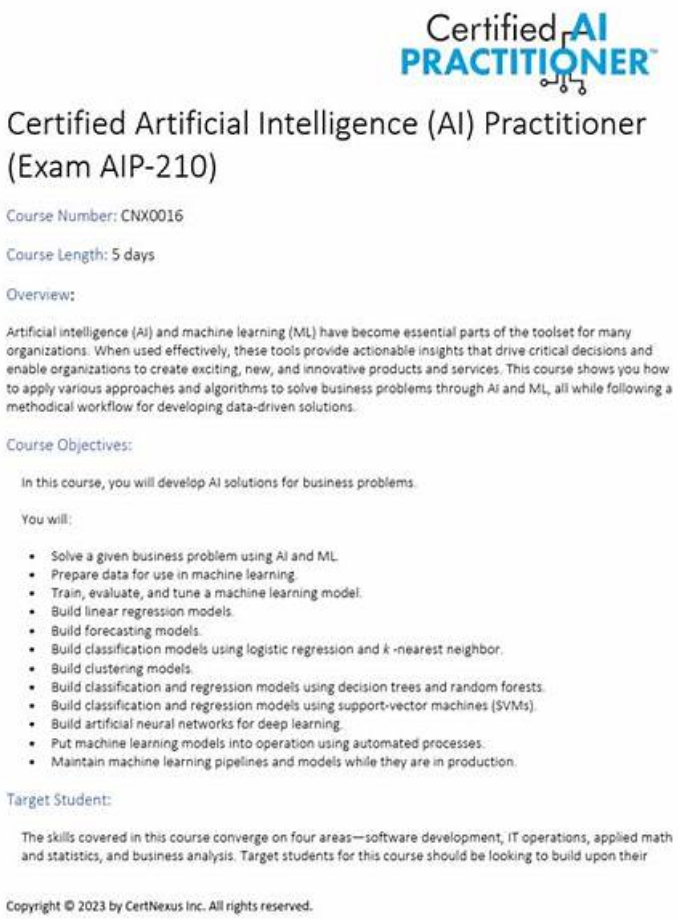
AIP-210試験の準備方法｜便利なAIP-210参考書試験｜100％合格率のCertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP)問題例


Certified AI PRACTITIONER

Certified Artificial Intelligence (AI) Practitioner (Exam AIP-210)

Course Number: CNX0016

Course Length: 5 days

Overview:

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have become essential parts of the toolset for many organizations. When used effectively, these tools provide actionable insights that drive critical decisions and enable organizations to create exciting, new, and innovative products and services. This course shows you how to apply various approaches and algorithms to solve business problems through AI and ML, all while following a methodical workflow for developing data-driven solutions.

Course Objectives:

In this course, you will develop AI solutions for business problems.

You will:

- Solve a given business problem using AI and ML.
- Prepare data for use in machine learning.
- Train, evaluate, and tune a machine learning model.
- Build linear regression models.
- Build forecasting models.
- Build classification models using logistic regression and *k*-nearest neighbor.
- Build clustering models.
- Build classification and regression models using decision trees and random forests.
- Build classification and regression models using support-vector machines (SVMs).
- Build artificial neural networks for deep learning.
- Put machine learning models into operation using automated processes.
- Maintain machine learning pipelines and models while they are in production.

Target Student:

The skills covered in this course converge on four areas—software development, IT operations, applied math and statistics, and business analysis. Target students for this course should be looking to build upon their

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CertNexus AIP-210 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 人工知能の問題を理解する • ML アルゴリズムのユースケースを分析して、成功確率に基づいてランク付けする

トピック 2	• データの品質とサイズがアルゴリズム • 機械学習のエンジニアリング機能に与える相対的な影響を認識する
トピック 3	• 潜在的な倫理的懸念を特定 • 機械学習システムのユースケースを分析
トピック 4	• データ サブセットのトレーニング、検証、テスト • ML システムとモデルのトレーニングとチューニング
トピック 5	• 数値データとカテゴリデータを変換 • モデルを運用する際のビジネス リスク、倫理的懸念、および関連概念に対処する
トピック 6	• ビジネス リスク、倫理的懸念、およびトレーニングと調整における関連概念に対処する • テキスト、数値、音声、またはビデオ データ形式を扱う

実用的なAIP-210参考書 & 合格スムーズAIP-210問題例 | 一番優秀なAIP-210練習問題集 CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP)

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CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) 認定 AIP-210 試験問題 (Q32-Q37):

質問 # 32
Which of the following tools would you use to create a natural language processing application?

- A. NLTK
- B. Azure Search
- C. AWS DeepRacer
- D. DeepDream

正解：A

解説：
Explanation
NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit) is a Python library that provides a set of tools and resources for natural language processing (NLP). NLP is a branch of AI that deals with analyzing, understanding, and generating natural language texts or speech. NLTK offers modules for various NLP tasks, such as tokenization, stemming, lemmatization, parsing, tagging, chunking, sentiment analysis, named entity recognition, machine translation, text summarization, and more .

質問 # 33
When should you use semi-supervised learning? (Select two.)

- A. Labeling data is challenging and expensive.
- B. A small set of labeled data is available but not representative of the entire distribution.
- C. There is a large amount of labeled data to be used for predictions.

- D. There is a large amount of unlabeled data to be used for predictions.
- E. A small set of labeled data is biased toward one class.

正解：A、D

解説：
Explanation
Semi-supervised learning is a type of machine learning that uses both labeled and unlabeled data to train a model. Semi-supervised learning can be useful when:
Labeling data is challenging and expensive: Labeling data requires human intervention and domain expertise, which can be costly and time-consuming. Semi-supervised learning can leverage the large amount of unlabeled data that is easier and cheaper to obtain and use it to improve the model's performance.
There is a large amount of unlabeled data to be used for predictions: Unlabeled data can provide additional information and diversity to the model, which can help it learn more complex patterns and generalize better to new data. Semi-supervised learning can use various techniques, such as self-training, co-training, or generative models, to incorporate unlabeled data into the learning process.

質問 # 34
You have a dataset with thousands of features, all of which are categorical. Using these features as predictors, you are tasked with creating a prediction model to accurately predict the value of a continuous dependent variable. Which of the following would be appropriate algorithms to use? (Select two.)

- A. Ridge regression
- B. K-means
- C. Lasso regression
- D. K-nearest neighbors
- E. Logistic regression

正解：A、C

解説：
Lasso regression and ridge regression are both types of linear regression models that can handle high- dimensional and categorical data. They use regularization techniques to reduce the complexity of the model and avoid overfitting. Lasso regression uses L1 regularization, which adds a penalty term proportional to the absolute value of the coefficients to the loss function. This can shrink some coefficients to zero and perform feature selection. Ridge regression uses L2 regularization, which adds a penalty term proportional to the square of the coefficients to the loss function. This can shrink all coefficients towards zero and reduce multicollinearity. References: [Lasso (statistics) - Wikipedia], [Ridge regression - Wikipedia]

質問 # 35
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: logit(p)=log(p/(1-p))

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

正解：B

解説：
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]

質問 # 36
Which of the following unsupervised learning models can a bank use for fraud detection?

- A. Anomaly detection
- B. k-means
- C. DB5CAN
- D. Hierarchical clustering

正解： A

解説：
Explanation
Anomaly detection is an unsupervised learning technique that identifies outliers or abnormal patterns in data, which can be useful for fraud detection. Anomaly detection algorithms can learn the normal behavior of transactions and flag the ones that deviate significantly from the norm, indicating possible fraud.

質問 # 37
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