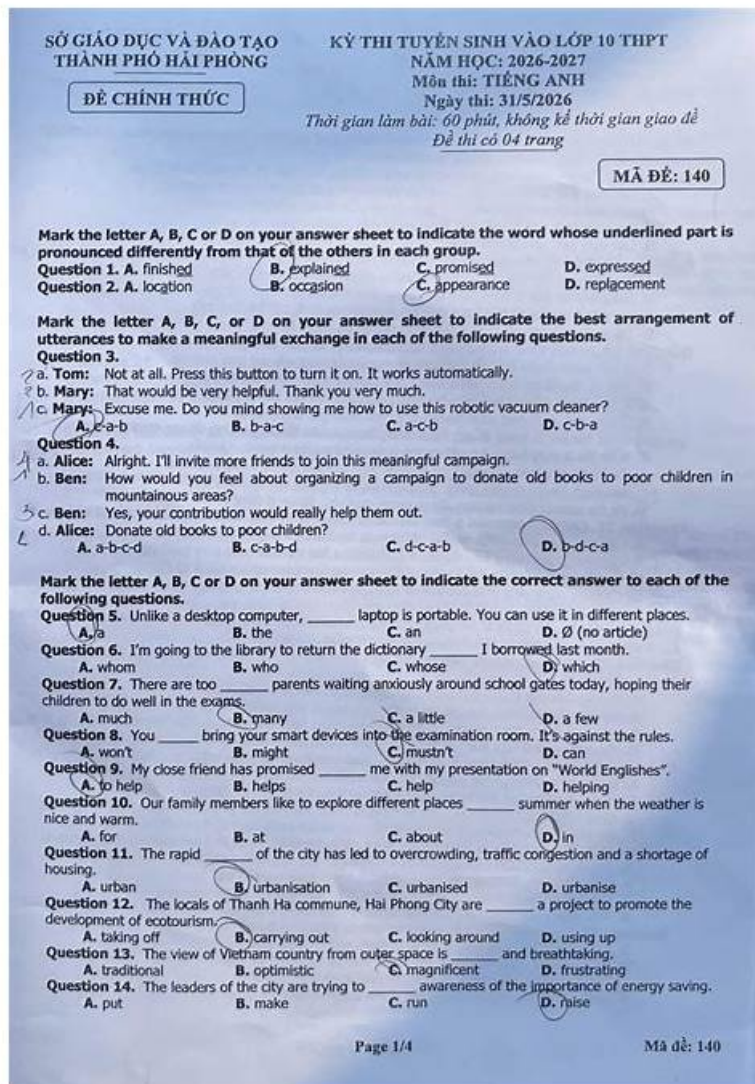


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CertNexus AIP-210 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train, validate, and test data subsets Training and Tuning ML Systems and Models
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential ethical concerns Analyze machine learning system use cases
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize relative impact of data quality and size to algorithms Engineering Features for Machine Learning

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the Artificial Intelligence Problem • Analyze the use cases of ML algorithms to rank them by their success probability
Topic 5	<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 (Q81-Q86):

NEW QUESTION # 81

A market research team has ratings from patients who have a chronic disease, on several functional, physical, emotional, and professional needs that stay unmet with the current therapy. The dataset also captures ratings on how the disease affects their day-to-day activities.

A pharmaceutical company is introducing a new therapy to cure the disease and would like to design their marketing campaign such that different groups of patients are targeted with different ads. These groups should ideally consist of patients with similar unmet needs.

Which of the following algorithms should the market research team use to obtain these groups of patients?

- A. Naive-Bayes
- B. Logistic regression
- C. k-means clustering
- D. k-nearest neighbors

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

k-means clustering is an algorithm that should be used by the market research team to obtain groups of patients with similar unmet needs. k-means clustering is an unsupervised learning technique that partitions the data into k clusters based on the similarity of the features. The algorithm iteratively assigns each data point to the cluster with the nearest centroid and updates the centroid until convergence. k-means clustering can help identify patterns and segments in the data that may not be obvious or intuitive. References: [K-means clustering - Wikipedia], [How to Run K-Means Clustering in Python]

NEW QUESTION # 82

In general, models that perform their tasks:

- A. Less accurately are neither more nor less robust against adversarial attacks.
- B. More accurately are less robust against adversarial attacks.
- C. More accurately are neither more nor less robust against adversarial attacks.
- D. Less accurately are less robust against adversarial attacks.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Adversarial attacks are malicious attempts to fool or manipulate machine learning models by adding small perturbations to the input

data that are imperceptible to humans but can cause significant changes in the model output. In general, models that perform their tasks more accurately are less robust against adversarial attacks, because they tend to have higher confidence in their predictions and are more sensitive to small changes in the input data. References: [Adversarial machine learning - Wikipedia], [Why Are Machine Learning Models Susceptible to Adversarial Attacks? | by Anirudh Jain | Towards Data Science]

NEW QUESTION # 83

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

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 # 84

A dataset can contain a range of values that depict a certain characteristic, such as grades on tests in a class during the semester. A specific student has so far received the following grades: 76, 81, 78, 87, 75, and 72.

There is one final test in the semester. What minimum grade would the student need to achieve on the last test to get an 80% average?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

To calculate the minimum grade needed to achieve an 80% average, we can use the following formula:

minimum grade = (target average * number of tests - sum of grades) / (number of tests - 1) Plugging in the given values, we get:

$$\text{minimum grade} = (80 * 7 - (76 + 81 + 78 + 87 + 75 + 72)) / (7 - 6)$$

$$\text{minimum grade} = (560 - 469) / 1$$

$$\text{minimum grade} = 91$$

Therefore, the student needs to score at least 91 on the last test to get an 80% average.

NEW QUESTION # 85

We are using the k-nearest neighbors algorithm to classify the new data points. The features are on different scales. Which method can help us to solve this problem?

