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PMI CPMAI_v7 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI Fundamentals: This section measures the abilities of a Project Manager and explores foundational AI concepts, including its definition, links to human cognition, and differences across AGI, Strong, Weak, and Narrow AI. It includes understanding the Turing Test and cognitive computing, dispelling myths, and applying augmented intelligence in business contexts. The historical progression of AI, such as AI winters, symbolic logic, expert systems, and fuzzy logic, is examined along with reasons for AI's current prominence and its role in digital transformation. The section continues to assess the identification of suitable AI use cases, understanding limitations, and adoption patterns like conversational AI, speech processing, anomaly detection, RPA, goal-driven systems, and integrated AI solutions.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing AI: This section is for the Project Manager and involves assessing model performance through quality assurance practices, validation techniques, overfitting and underfitting strategies, alignment with KPIs, and iterative refinements. It additionally covers the deployment of AI from training to inference, operationalization in production environments, on-premise or cloud resource selection, data lifecycle management, version control, and the choice of appropriate machine learning services.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data for AI: This domain targets the Data AI Lead and explores the central role of data in AI deployments, including Big Data concepts and unstructured data utility. It defines data governance strategies such as steering, stewardship, lifecycle mapping, lineage tracking, and master data practices.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPMAI Methodology: This domain measures the skills of a Project Manager and outlines the distinctive characteristics of AI projects compared to traditional software development. It investigates failure drivers, ROI justification, data quantity and quality challenges, proof-of-concept issues, real-world deployment barriers, lifecycle continuity, vendor mismatches, stakeholder misalignment, and adaptation of waterfall, lean, and agile approaches through the six phases of the CPMAI framework.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machine Learning: This section is aimed at the Data AI Lead and addresses practical machine learning applications. It begins with classification, clustering, and reinforcement algorithms, including ensemble methods and evaluation against business needs. Afterwards, it examines neural network architecture design and deep learning implementation across multiple problem types. Generative AI and LLMs follow, covering use-case suitability, limitations, operation explanations, prompt engineering, fine-tuning, and integrating these technologies into augmented intelligence solutions.

PMI Cognitive Project Management in AI CPMAI v7 - Training & Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

During CPMAI Phase II of your project, your team is going through their data collection needs. One team member wants to make use of pre-trained models while another member is adamantly against it.

As the project lead, what should you do?

- A. Evaluate your data and see if using pre-trained models make sense. If so, have the team see what pre-trained models your company already owns and use those.
- B. Evaluate your data and use only what you have and build all models in house.
- C. Have one team build all models in-house and the other team use pre-trained models and see which team's models perform better.
- D. Evaluate your data and see if using pre-trained models make sense. If so, have the team do research to find the ones that best suit your project.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Pre-Trained and Third-Party Model Usage task in Phase II: Data Understanding directs teams to first assess whether external or foundation models are appropriate given the current data and objectives. If so, they should then research and select the specific pre-trained models that best align with the project's domain, performance needs, and integration constraints. This ensures suitability before committing to fine-tuning or ensemble strategies.

NEW QUESTION # 75

In the case that an algorithm you want to use isn't algorithmically explainable, AI systems should try to do the following:

- A. Provide a means to have a different team on the project
- B. Provide a means to interpret AI results so that cause and effect can be represented.
- C. Provide a means to reverse-engineer the algorithm to inspect its performance
- D. Provide a means to have contestability of the algorithm selected

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under Required AI Explainability Considerations, CPMAI mandates that when a chosen model is a "black-box" with limited native interpretability, teams must implement post-hoc interpretability techniques (e.g., feature importance plots, surrogate models) to "interpret AI results so that cause and effect can be represented," ensuring stakeholders understand why the model makes its predictions.

NEW QUESTION # 76

You have an Anomaly Detection project you're working on and you need a simple approach of clustering data into classified groups. Which algorithm is the best choice given this situation?

- **A. K-Means Clustering**
- B. Hidden Markov Model
- C. Neural Network
- D. Decision Tree

Answer: A

Explanation:

Clustering is defined as "an unsupervised process that partitions data into groups (clusters) based on similarity without preassigned labels." K-Means is the canonical unsupervised clustering algorithm, iteratively assigning points to K centroids to minimize within-cluster variance. This makes K-Means the simplest and most direct choice for grouping data in an anomaly-detection context.

NEW QUESTION # 77

The growth of Big Data has led to a desire to be able to do more to process and extract more value from Big Data. Simply storing data and providing analytics is no longer enough anymore to remain competitive.

To keep your organization competitive, you need to:

- **A. Make sure all senior leadership is data literate, understands the V's of big data, data's connections to your specific team, and how to extract value from big data to unleash it for competitive advantage.**
- B. Make sure the technical team has deep understanding of big data and how best to extract value from big data to unleash it for competitive advantage.
- C. Make sure everyone on the team has an understanding of data, its connections to the organization, and how to extract value from big data to unleash it for competitive advantage.
- D. Make sure senior management has deep understanding of big data and how best to extract value from big data to unleash it for competitive advantage.

Answer: A

Explanation:

CPMAI's Domain IV: Data for AI - Task 1: Managing Data Fundamentals and Big Data Concepts emphasizes that leaders-not just technical practitioners-must grasp the core characteristics of Big Data (the V's: volume, velocity, variety, veracity) and its strategic role in delivering business advantage. Ensuring senior leadership is data literate and understands how to leverage Big Data concepts across teams is critical for sustaining a competitive edge; merely upskilling the technical team or distributing data literacy unevenly will leave strategic gaps.

NEW QUESTION # 78

You're working with petabytes of data and need to make this dataset more manageable. To do this, you want to reduce the number of variables under consideration. What is the name for this process?

- A. Data selection
- **B. Dimensionality Reduction**
- C. Multivariate regression
- D. Gradient Descent

