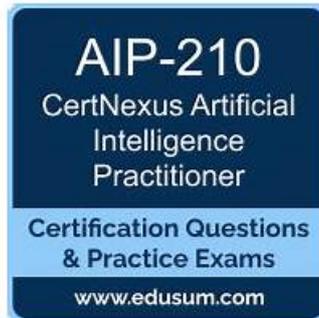


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CertNexus AIP-210 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transform numerical and categorical data• Address business risks, ethical concerns, and related concepts in operationalizing the model

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize relative impact of data quality and size to algorithms • Engineering Features for Machine Learning
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design machine and deep learning models • Explain data collection • transformation process in ML workflow
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"> • Address business risks, ethical concerns, and related concepts in training and tuning • Work with textual, numerical, audio, or video data formats
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train, validate, and test data subsets • Training and Tuning ML Systems and Models

CertNexus Certified Artificial Intelligence Practitioner (CAIP) Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which of the following scenarios is an example of entanglement in ML pipelines?

- A. Change the way output is visualized in the monitoring step.
- B. Add a new method for drift detection in the model evaluation step.
- C. Add a new pipeline for retraining the model in the model training step.
- **D. Change in normalization function in the feature engineering step.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

Entanglement in ML pipelines occurs when a change in one step affects other steps that depend on it.

Changing the normalization function in the feature engineering step would affect the model training and evaluation steps, as they rely on the features generated by the feature engineering step. Therefore, this scenario is an example of entanglement in ML pipelines.

The other scenarios are not examples of entanglement, as they do not affect other steps in the pipeline.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which of the following occurs when a data segment is collected in such a way that some members of the intended statistical population are less likely to be included than others?

- A. Algorithmic bias
- **B. Sampling bias**
- C. Stereotype bias
- D. Systematic value distortion

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Sampling bias occurs when a data segment is collected in such a way that some members of the intended statistical population are less likely to be included than others. This can result in a sample that is not representative of the population and may lead to inaccurate or misleading conclusions. Sampling bias can be caused by various factors, such as non-random sampling methods, non-response, self-selection, or convenience sampling. References: [Sampling bias - Wikipedia], [What is Sampling Bias? Definition, Types and Examples]

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following approaches is best if a limited portion of your training data is labeled?

- A. Dimensionality reduction
- **B. Semi-supervised learning**
- C. Probabilistic clustering
- D. Reinforcement learning

Answer: B

Explanation:

Semi-supervised learning is an approach that is best if a limited portion of your training data is labeled. Semi-supervised learning is a type of machine learning that uses both labeled and unlabeled data to train a model.

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. Semi-supervised learning can use various techniques, such as self-training, co-training, or generative models, to incorporate unlabeled data into the learning process.

NEW QUESTION # 29

An organization sells house security cameras and has asked their data scientists to implement a model to detect human feces, as distinguished from animals, so they can alert their customers only when a human gets close to their house.

Which of the following algorithms is an appropriate option with a correct reason?

- A. k-means, because this is a clustering problem with a small number of features.
- B. Logistic regression, because this is a classification problem and our data is linearly separable.
- C. A decision tree algorithm, because the problem is a classification problem with a small number of features.
- **D. Neural network model, because this is a classification problem with a large number of features.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

Neural network models are suitable for classification problems with a large number of features, because they can learn complex and non-linear patterns from high-dimensional data. They can also handle image data, which is likely to be the input for the human face detection problem. Neural networks can also be trained using transfer learning, which can leverage pre-trained models on similar tasks and improve the accuracy and efficiency of the model. References: [Neural network - Wikipedia], [Transfer Learning - Machine Learning's Next Frontier]

NEW QUESTION # 30

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-nearest neighbors
- **C. Lasso regression**
- D. K-means
- E. Logistic regression

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Explanation

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]

