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PMI PMI-CPMAI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Identifying Data Needs for AI Projects (Phase II): This section of the exam measures the skills of a Data Analyst and covers how to determine what data an AI project requires before development begins. It explains the importance of selecting suitable data sources, ensuring compliance with policy requirements, and building the technical foundations needed to store and manage data responsibly. The section prepares candidates to support early data planning so that later AI development is consistent and reliable.
Topic 2	• Iterating Development and Delivery of AI Projects (Phase IV): This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Developer and covers the practical stages of model creation, training, and refinement. It introduces how iterative development improves accuracy, whether the project involves machine learning models or generative AI solutions. The section ensures that candidates understand how to experiment, validate results, and move models toward production readiness with continuous feedback loops.
Topic 3	• Testing and Evaluating AI Systems (Phase V): This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Quality Assurance Specialist and covers how to evaluate AI models before deployment. It explains how to test performance, monitor for drift, and confirm that outputs are consistent, explainable, and aligned with project goals. Candidates learn how to validate models responsibly while maintaining transparency and reliability.}

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PMI Certified Professional in Managing AI Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

NEW QUESTION # 84
A project team is working on an AI project that requires strict adherence to data privacy regulations. The team is in the initial stages of data collection and aggregation.
Which task will help to ensure regulatory compliance?

- A. Developing a comprehensive data risk management plan
- B. Obtaining verbal commitments from stakeholders regarding data usage
- C. Conducting a thorough data audit to identify sensitive information
- D. Implementing advanced encryption for all data transactions

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the PMI-CPMAI perspective on responsible AI and data governance, regulatory compliance starts with knowing exactly what data you have and how sensitive it is. Before you can design controls, encryption schemes, or risk plans, you must first perform a data audit and classification to identify personal, sensitive, and regulated data elements, as well as their sources, flows, and storage locations. This aligns with the guidance that early in the AI lifecycle, project teams should create a clear data inventory and mapping to understand which datasets fall under privacy regulations (such as health, financial, or personally identifiable information).
By conducting a thorough data audit to identify sensitive information, the project team can determine which regulations apply, what consent or legal basis is required, and where to apply specific safeguards (access controls, anonymization, retention limits, etc.). Encryption and broader risk management plans are important, but they are secondary steps that rely on the foundational insight gained from the audit. Verbal commitments from stakeholders have no formal regulatory standing. Therefore, in the initial stages of data collection and aggregation, the task that most directly supports regulatory compliance is a thorough data audit to identify sensitive information.

NEW QUESTION # 85
An AI project team is assessing the scalability of a healthcare solution. Which factor should the project manager consider to help ensure the solution is scalable?

- A. Ability to handle increased loads
- B. Human oversight requirements
- C. Integration with the existing infrastructure
- D. Compliance with data regulations

Answer: A

Explanation:
Scalability in AI initiatives is defined within PMI-CPMAI as the solution's ability to maintain performance, reliability, and accuracy when subjected to increased data volume, user demand, or computational workload. The PMI AI Management Framework emphasizes that an AI system must be architected to "expand capacity, data throughput, and model processing without degradation of service quality" (PMI-CPMAI Learning Path: AI Solution Design and Implementation).
PMI further states that when assessing scalability, project managers must evaluate whether the AI system can "adapt to higher-than-forecast usage levels, larger datasets, and future feature growth using modular and distributed architectures." The official guidance notes that scalable AI solutions often rely on elastic cloud environments, containerized deployments, and horizontally scalable compute layers. This is captured in PMI's explanation that "AI performance must remain stable as demand increases, requiring testing against progressively higher loads to validate computational capacity, latency thresholds, and throughput expectations" (PMI-CPMAI: AI Technical Foundations).

The project manager's responsibility includes verifying that the model pipelines, data ingestion systems, and inferencing services continue to operate effectively under expanded operational demand. PMI stresses that this factor-ability to handle increased loads-is the cornerstone of scalability evaluation, whereas regulatory compliance, human oversight, and integration concerns, while important, relate to governance, ethics, and interoperability rather than scalability.

Therefore, the correct factor that ensures AI scalability is the solution's ability to handle increased loads.

NEW QUESTION # 86

A financial services firm is integrating AI to enhance fraud detection. To oversee data evaluation, the project manager needs to ensure the integrity and accuracy of input data, including transaction histories and customer profiles.

Which method provides the results that address the requirements?

- A. Implementing alternative approaches to process data differently
- B. Utilizing a prompt pattern to guide the AI model's training process
- C. Using a fact checklist to systematically verify data sources
- D. Applying a visualization generator to create data flow diagrams

Answer: C

Explanation:

In AI initiatives for financial fraud detection, PMI-style AI data governance emphasizes that the integrity, provenance, and reliability of input data must be established before modeling. Transaction histories and customer profiles are high-risk, regulated data, so the project manager is expected to apply structured, repeatable verification methods rather than ad hoc checks. A fact checklist to systematically verify data sources directly supports this requirement. Such a checklist typically includes validation of data origin (systems of record), timeliness, completeness, consistency across systems, documentation of transformations, and confirmation that data has not been tampered with in transit or storage.

Within an AI governance framework, these checklists form part of data control evidence, supporting auditability and regulatory compliance. They also help uncover misalignments such as missing transaction fields, inconsistent customer IDs, or unexplained gaps in history-all of which can materially degrade model accuracy and fairness. In contrast, prompt patterns (option A) address LLM behavior rather than data integrity; alternative processing approaches (option C) do not ensure correctness of the underlying data; and visualization of data flows (option D) helps understanding architecture but does not validate the truthfulness or accuracy of the data itself. Therefore, using a fact checklist to systematically verify data sources is the method that best addresses the need to ensure data integrity and accuracy.

NEW QUESTION # 87

A financial institution is implementing a new AI system for fraud detection. The project team must ensure the data meets the needs of the AI solution by verifying data quality, completeness, and relevance. They have access to various internal and external data sources.

Which method addresses the project team's objectives?

- A. Limiting the data sources to internal databases to avoid complications
- B. Integrating data without improvement checks to expedite the project timeline
- C. Conducting a comprehensive data audit and cleansing process
- D. Using pretrained models without tailoring to specific data

Answer: C

Explanation:

In AI fraud detection for financial institutions, PMI-CPMAI-aligned practices place strong emphasis on data quality, completeness, and relevance as the foundation of model reliability and regulatory compliance. Because the team has access to various internal and external data sources, the appropriate method is to perform a comprehensive data audit and cleansing process.

A data audit systematically examines each source for accuracy, consistency, timeliness, coverage of key fraud patterns, and alignment with business and regulatory needs. It checks for missing values, duplicates, inconsistencies across systems, and potential bias (e.g., underrepresentation of certain customer segments or regions). Cleansing then addresses identified issues through deduplication, normalization, imputations where appropriate, and removal of unusable or misleading records. This process ensures that the data used to train and operate the AI solution truly reflects real-world transactions and fraud behaviors, supporting trustworthy and explainable outcomes.

Limiting data to internal sources only (option B) may unnecessarily reduce coverage and predictive power, especially when reputable external data (e.g., watchlists, consortium data) can enhance detection. Integrating data "as is" (option C) violates good AI governance and greatly increases the risk of poor model performance and regulatory concerns. Using pretrained models without

tailoring (option D) ignores the need for alignment with the institution's own data and fraud patterns. Therefore, the method that directly addresses the objectives is conducting a comprehensive data audit and cleansing process.

NEW QUESTION # 88

After implementing an iteration of an Al solution, the project manager realizes that the system is not scalable due to high maintenance requirements. What is an effective way to address this issue?

- A. Utilize cloud-based solutions to enhance maintenance scalability.
- B. Incorporate a generative Al approach to streamline model updates.
- C. Switch to a rule-based system to reduce maintenance complexity.
- D. Adopt a modular architecture to isolate different system components.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When an AI solution is described as "not scalable due to high maintenance requirements," PMI-style AI governance and lifecycle guidance points toward architectural refactoring rather than simply changing technologies or deployment environments. High maintenance often stems from tight coupling, monolithic design, and lack of clear separation between data, model, business logic, and interface layers.

Adopting a modular architecture to isolate different system components (option C) directly addresses this problem. In a modular or microservice-oriented design, each component-data ingestion, feature engineering, model training, model serving, monitoring, etc.-is separated behind clear interfaces. This makes it much easier to update or replace one part of the system without impacting the whole, which reduces maintenance overhead and improves scalability over time. It also supports independent deployment, targeted testing, and selective scaling of the components that receive the heaviest load.

Switching to a rule-based system (option A) typically increases maintenance complexity in dynamic environments. Incorporating generative AI (option B) may change the modeling approach but does not inherently solve structural maintenance issues. Utilizing cloud-based solutions (option D) helps with infrastructure scalability but does not fix architectural coupling. Therefore, the most effective way to address non-scalability caused by high maintenance requirements is to adopt a modular architecture.

NEW QUESTION # 89

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