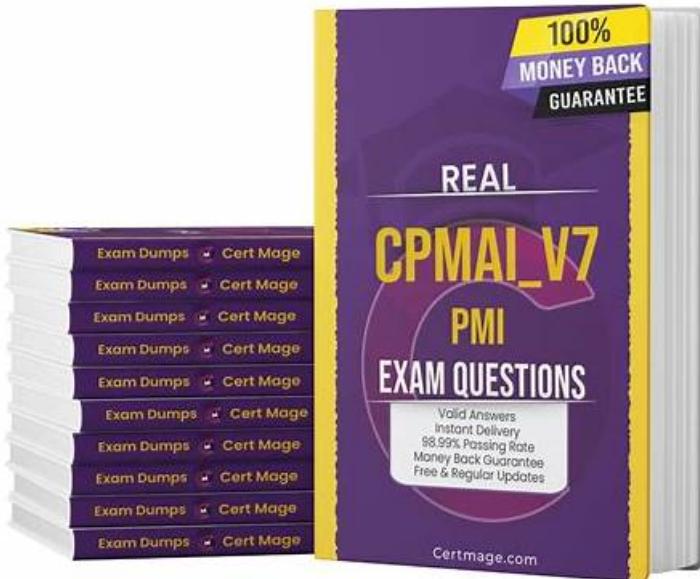


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## PMI PMI-CPMAI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Matching AI with Business Needs (Phase I): This section of the exam measures the skills of a Business Analyst and covers how to evaluate whether AI is the right fit for a specific organizational problem. It focuses on identifying real business needs, checking feasibility, estimating return on investment, and defining a scope that avoids unrealistic expectations. The section ensures that learners can translate business objectives into AI project goals that are clear, achievable, and supported by measurable outcomes.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing Data Preparation Needs for AI Projects (Phase III): This section of the exam measures the skills of a Data Engineer and covers the steps involved in preparing raw data for use in AI models. It outlines the need for quality validation, enrichment techniques, and compliance safeguards to ensure trustworthy inputs. The section reinforces how prepared data contributes to better model performance and stronger project outcomes.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Need for AI Project Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Project Manager and covers why many AI initiatives fail without the right structure, oversight, and delivery approach. It explains the role of iterative project cycles in reducing risk, managing uncertainty, and ensuring that AI solutions stay aligned with business expectations. It highlights how the CPMAI methodology supports responsible and effective project execution, helping candidates understand how to guide AI projects ethically and successfully from planning to delivery.</li> </ul>

## PMI Certified Professional in Managing AI Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

### NEW QUESTION # 75

An AI project team is in the process of designing a security plan. The team needs to consider various aspects such as transparency, explainability, and compliance with data regulations.

Which action should the project manager take?

- A. Rely solely on encryption without considering other security aspects
- B. Assume compliance without reviewing current regulations
- C. Ensure the AI system's decisions are transparent and explainable**
- D. Focus only on technical security measures, ignoring transparency

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In PMI-CPMAI, security planning for AI solutions goes beyond traditional technical controls; it explicitly includes transparency, explainability, and regulatory compliance as part of a responsible AI posture. The guidance states that security and trust in AI depend not only on encryption, access control, and infrastructure hardening, but also on whether stakeholders can understand how decisions are made and whether those decisions comply with applicable laws and policies.

PMI's AI management perspective includes requirements for explainable and auditable decision-making, particularly in public-sector and high-impact domains. This means designing systems so that model behavior can be interpreted, key features and factors identified, and decisions documented in a way that regulators, auditors, and affected users can review. The project manager is therefore expected to ensure that the AI system's design and governance support transparency and explainability, in addition to technical security controls.

Focusing only on technical measures or assuming compliance without review contradicts PMI-CPMAI's emphasis on proactive governance and legal/ethical due diligence. Reliance solely on encryption addresses confidentiality but not fairness, accountability, or

understandability. Thus, the correct action is to ensure the AI system's decisions are transparent and explainable, embedded alongside other security and compliance safeguards.

#### NEW QUESTION # 76

A consulting firm is determining the feasibility of an AI project. They need to justify the use of AI over noncognitive solutions. The project manager has listed potential noncognitive alternatives.

What is an effective method to support an AI approach?

- A. Relying only on industry trends favoring AI adoption
- **B. Conducting a cost-benefit analysis comparing AI and noncognitive solutions**
- C. Focusing on the novelty and technological AI appeal
- D. Emphasizing the simplicity and reliability of noncognitive solutions

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Within the PMI-CPMAI framework, the decision to use AI rather than a noncognitive or traditional solution is treated as a business case and value-realization question, not a technology-first decision. PMI stresses that project leaders should "compare AI-based and non-AI alternatives using structured cost-benefit and risk-benefit analysis, including implementation costs, operational costs, expected value, and non-financial impacts such as risk, compliance, and ethics." The guidance warns against adopting AI purely for novelty or perceived prestige, emphasizing that AI should only be chosen when it provides clear incremental value over simpler options in terms of accuracy, scalability, adaptability, or automation potential. A cost-benefit analysis helps quantify and qualify where AI delivers superior outcomes—for example, handling large-scale unstructured data, learning patterns that rules cannot capture, or enabling continuous improvement through retraining. It also allows transparent communication with stakeholders and sponsors about why AI is justified relative to more traditional solutions. Thus, the effective method to support an AI approach in a feasibility assessment is conducting a cost-benefit analysis comparing AI and noncognitive solutions, not relying on buzz, trends, or perceived complexity.

#### NEW QUESTION # 77

A team needs to identify which parts of the project they are working on will require AI and which will not. In addition, they need to determine technology and data requirements.

Which method should be used?

- **A. Components-based analysis**
- B. Detailed data mapping
- C. Technical feasibility assessment

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

PMI-CPMAI describes a very practical early-stage activity: breaking down a solution into components or sub-functions and then deciding which components actually require AI and which do not. This is often referred to as a components-based analysis. The idea is to decompose the overall workflow or product into units such as data ingestion, preprocessing, prediction, rule-based decisioning, user interface, reporting, and integration layers.

For each component, the team asks:

Does this require cognitive capability (learning from data, pattern recognition, probabilistic reasoning)?

Or can it be handled by conventional software, rules, or existing systems?

At the same time, they identify technology and data requirements: data sources, data quality, storage, pipelines, compute needs, and integration points for each AI-relevant component. PMI-CPMAI ties this directly into later tasks such as technical feasibility, architecture design, and MLOps planning.

Detailed data mapping (option A) is useful but focuses mainly on information flows, not necessarily on AI vs non-AI partitioning. Technical feasibility assessment (option B) evaluates whether a proposed AI approach is realistic but presumes that the AI portions are already identified. Only components-based analysis (option C) simultaneously answers "which parts need AI, which do not, and what are the tech/data needs for each?", which matches the scenario precisely.

#### NEW QUESTION # 78

A financial services firm is implementing AI models to automate fraud detection. The project manager needs to ensure the models

comply with regulatory standards and ethical guidelines while maintaining performance and accuracy. Which action should the project manager take?

- A. Use any available data without checking for consent
- B. Assume compliance without formal verification
- **C. Implement bias detection and mitigation strategies**
- D. Focus solely on model accuracy, ignoring compliance

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

PMI-CPMAI places responsible AI, regulatory compliance, and ethical alignment on equal footing with performance and accuracy, especially in highly regulated sectors like financial services. Fraud detection models often operate on sensitive financial and personal data and can materially impact customers if they are biased or systematically unfair.

The PMI-CPMAI guidance on risk, ethics, and governance emphasizes that project managers must ensure AI systems are evaluated not only on predictive quality but also on fairness, bias, transparency, and explainability. A core expectation is that teams implement bias detection and mitigation strategies across the AI lifecycle: examining training data for representational bias, testing model outputs for disparate impact across customer segments, and applying corrective techniques such as rebalancing, re-weighting, or constraint-based training.

Focusing solely on accuracy (option A) contradicts responsible AI principles and can institutionalize harmful patterns. Using any available data without consent (option C) violates data protection and ethical standards. Assuming compliance without formal verification (option D) fails governance and auditability requirements. By contrast, implementing bias detection and mitigation strategies directly addresses regulatory and ethical concerns, while also supporting robust, trustworthy performance. It operationalizes responsible AI practices in line with PMI-CPMAI expectations, ensuring the fraud models are both effective and compliant.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 79**

A telecommunications company is preparing data for an AI tool. The project team needs to ensure the data is in the right shape and format for model training. In addition, they are working with a mix of structured and unstructured data.

Which method will address the project team's objectives?

- A. Converting unstructured data into structured formats
- **B. Employing a data transformation tool to standardize formats**
- C. Using a hybrid storage system for both data types
- D. Separating structured and unstructured data into different databases

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

According to PMI-CPMAI, preparing data for AI models involves ensuring that data from multiple sources and of multiple types is brought into a consistent, machine-readable, and model-ready form. The guidance highlights that AI projects frequently work with both structured (tables, records) and unstructured data (text, logs, documents) and that "standardization and transformation pipelines are required so that downstream models receive inputs with well-defined schemas, formats, and encodings." Employing a data transformation tool to standardize formats supports exactly this objective. Such tools can normalize date/time formats, unify encoding, align units and categorical labels, and transform unstructured content into structured features or embeddings, all within controlled and repeatable pipelines. PMI emphasizes establishing these pipelines as part of the data readiness and MLOps practices so that the training and inference stages both see data in the same standardized shape. While converting unstructured data into structured form is often part of this process, the broader requirement is end-to-end standardization rather than one-off conversions. A transformation tool also supports governance and traceability by documenting how raw data is transformed. For these reasons, the method that best addresses the project team's stated objective—ensuring that data is in the right shape and format for model training across mixed data types—is employing a data transformation tool to standardize formats.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 80**

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