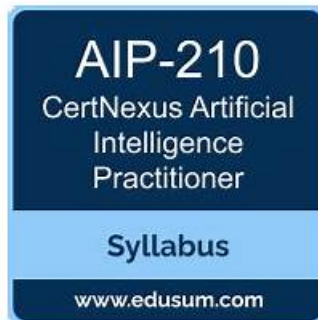


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CertNexus AIP-210 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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">• Address business risks, ethical concerns, and related concepts in training and tuning• Work with textual, numerical, audio, or video data formats
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 (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

Why do data skews happen in the ML pipeline?

- A. Test and evaluation data are designed incorrectly.
- B. There is insufficient training data for evaluation.
- C. There is a mismatch between live output data and offline data.
- D. There Is a mismatch between live input data and offline data.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data skews happen in the ML pipeline when the distribution or characteristics of the live input data differ from those of the offline data used for training and testing the model. This can lead to a degradation of the model performance and accuracy, as the model is not able to generalize well to new data. Data skews can be caused by various factors, such as changes in user behavior, data collection methods, data quality issues, or external events. References: What is training-serving skew in Machine Learning?, Data preprocessing for ML: options and recommendations

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following is the definition of accuracy?

- A. $(\text{True Positives} + \text{False Positives}) / \text{Total Predictions}$
- B. $\text{True Positives} / (\text{True Positives} + \text{False Positives})$
- C. $(\text{True Positives} + \text{True Negatives}) / \text{Total Predictions}$
- D. $\text{True Positives} / (\text{True Positives} + \text{False Negatives})$

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

Accuracy is a measure of how well a classifier can correctly predict the class of an instance. Accuracy is calculated by dividing the number of correct predictions (true positives and true negatives) by the total number of predictions. True positives are instances that are correctly predicted as positive (belonging to the target class). True negatives are instances that are correctly predicted as negative (not belonging to the target class).

NEW QUESTION # 29

An HR solutions firm is developing software for staffing agencies that uses machine learning.

The team uses training data to teach the algorithm and discovers that it generates lower employability scores for women. Also, it predicts that women, especially with children, are less likely to get a high-paying job.

Which type of bias has been discovered?

- A. Preexisting
- B. Emergent
- C. Technical
- D. Automation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Preexisting bias is a type of bias that originates from historical or social contexts, such as stereotypes, prejudices, or discriminations. Preexisting bias can affect the data or the algorithm used for machine learning, as well as the outcomes or decisions made by machine learning. Preexisting bias can cause unfair or harmful impacts on certain groups or individuals based on their attributes, such as gender, race, age, or disability³. In this case, the software that uses machine learning generates lower employability scores for women and predicts that women, especially with children, are less likely to get a high-paying job. This indicates that the software has preexisting bias against women, which may reflect the historical or social inequalities or expectations in the labor market.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which of the following is NOT a valid cross-validation method?

- A. Leave-one-out
- B. Bootstrapping
- C. K-fold
- **D. Stratification**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Stratification is not a valid cross-validation method, but a technique to ensure that each subset of data has the same proportion of classes or labels as the original data. Stratification can be used in conjunction with cross-validation methods such as k-fold or leave-one-out to preserve the class distribution and reduce bias or variance in the validation results. Bootstrapping, k-fold, and leave-one-out are all valid cross-validation methods that use different ways of splitting and resampling the data to estimate the performance of a machine learning model.

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which of the following sentences is TRUE about the definition of cloud models for machine learning pipelines?

- A. Platform as a Service (PaaS) can provide some services within an application such as payment applications to create efficient results.
- B. Data as a Service (DaaS) can host the databases providing backups, clustering, and high availability.
- C. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) can provide CPU, memory, disk, network and GPU.
- **D. Software as a Service (SaaS) can provide AI practitioner data science services such as Jupyter notebooks.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

Cloud models are service models that provide different levels of abstraction and control over computing resources in a cloud environment. Some of the common cloud models for machine learning pipelines are:

Software as a Service (SaaS): SaaS provides ready-to-use applications that run on the cloud provider's infrastructure and are accessible through a web browser or an API. SaaS can provide AI practitioner data science services such as Jupyter notebooks, which are web-based interactive environments that allow users to create and share documents that contain code, text, visualizations, and more.

Platform as a Service (PaaS): PaaS provides a platform that allows users to develop, run, and manage applications without worrying about the underlying infrastructure. PaaS can provide some services within an application such as payment applications to create efficient results.

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS): IaaS provides access to fundamental computing resources such as servers, storage, networks, and operating systems. IaaS can provide CPU, memory, disk, network and GPU resources that can be used to run machine learning models and applications.

Data as a Service (DaaS): DaaS provides access to data sources that can be consumed by applications or users on demand. DaaS can host the databases providing backups, clustering, and high availability.

NEW QUESTION # 32

