

PMI

Exam Questions CPMAI_v7

Cognitive Project Management in AI CPMAI v7 - Training & Certification



NEW QUESTION 1

- [CPMAI Methodology]

Your team is trying to determine which pattern best fits their AI problem. To do this the project team is running through the seven patterns of AI to figure out what pattern best applies to their problem.

Which of the following is the best approach?

- A. When in doubt, go with the Patterns & Anomalies pattern as all AI projects are about pattern matching.
- B. Determine what you're trying to accomplish and see which pattern(s) of AI fit best.
- C. Apply every pattern to the project.
- D. When in doubt, don't apply any pattern of AI.

Answer: B

Explanation:

CPMAI's Task: AI Pattern Identification requires teams to map their specific business objectives to the most appropriate one or more of the Seven Patterns of AI. Starting from "what are we trying to accomplish" and then selecting the pattern(s) that align with those goals is the prescribed approach.

NEW QUESTION 2

- [CPMAI Methodology]

Your team is testing the NLP model they just created to make sure it's performing as expected. Some of your team members want to move this model to production and move to the next iteration.

What's wrong with this workflow?

- A. You need to make sure the AI Go/No Go questions have been addressed
- B. Nothing is wrong with this workflow
- C. You can move to the next iteration
- D. Team members should not be able to move to new projects until senior management signs off
- E. Model Evaluation requires continuous model evaluation, retraining, and operationalization

Answer: A

Explanation:

Phase V of the CPMAI™ v7 methodology—Model Evaluation and Maintenance—includes a formal CPMAI Phase V Go/No-Go assessment before any model can be moved into production or on to the next iteration. This checkpoint ensures that the model meets predefined business success criteria, quality metrics, and risk considerations prior to deployment. Skipping this Go/No-Go review bypasses critical governance questions and undermines the integrity of the AI lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION 3

- [Data for AI]

Enhancing and cleaning data is an important action during which phase of CPMAI?

- A. Phase VI
- B. Phase I
- C. Phase V
- D. Phase III
- E. Phase II
- F. Phase IV

Answer: D

Explanation:

The CPMAI™ v7 methodology groups all data-centric preparation activities—including both data cleansing ("Clean data") and data augmentation ("Enhance & Augment data")—into Phase III: Data Preparation. In this phase, teams focus squarely on constructing the dataset to be used for modeling by performing all required cleaning, transformation, and enhancement operations.

Phase III: Data Preparation is defined in the Workbook's Table of Contents as covering Data Cleansing & Enhancement tasks ("Clean data" and "Enhance & Augment data").

Under Phase III, the Generic Task Group: Data Cleansing & Enhancement explicitly lists "Task: Clean data" (bringing data quality to modeling-ready levels) and "Task: Enhance & Augment data" (producing derived attributes and new records) as core activities.

NEW QUESTION 4

- [Data for AI]

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The process of reducing a dataset's feature set while retaining its most informative components is formally known as dimensionality reduction. CPMAI describes techniques such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and t-distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding (t-SNE) under this category, enabling teams to simplify high-dimensional data for more efficient modeling.

NEW QUESTION 5

- [CPMAI Methodology]

You just joined a new company and they want to start their first AI project. Senior management thinks the best approach is to just buy AI from a vendor. You know that AI is something you do, not something you buy. What is your next best course of action to address this?

- A. Share prior experiences with how your last team addressed this problem and how you solved it
- B. Help senior management do research on AI vendors
- C. Share prior experiences with how your last team addressed this problem and their data quality issues
- D. Say nothing and let the team figure it out for themselves

Answer: A

Explanation:

CPMAI's Differentiate AI Project Management Approaches task stresses that effective AI adoption requires building internal capabilities and understanding domain-specific challenges. By sharing your own team's past experiences—how you diagnosed the problem, structured the data, and developed AI solutions—you guide leadership toward establishing a homegrown, iterative AI practice rather than simply purchasing a black-box product .

NEW QUESTION 6

- [AI Fundamentals]

Use cognitive technologies/AI when you can't code the rules or you can't scale easily with people or automation. As a good rule of thumb when deciding if AI is right for the project you should:

- A. Decide if it's a statistics patter
- B. If it's statistical then go with the AI project.
- C. Decide if it's probabilistic or deterministic pattern
- D. If it's deterministic then go with the AI project.
- E. See if simple rules wor
- F. If yes, then pick the right AI solution to solve the problem.
- G. Decide if it's probabilistic or deterministic pattern
- H. If it's probabilistic then go with the AI project.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The CPMAI™ Glossary contrasts automation (for deterministic, rule-based tasks) with AI (for probabilistic, learning-based tasks). As a rule of thumb, if a problem exhibits probabilistic patterns that can't be captured by fixed rules, then AI is the appropriate solution; deterministic problems are better handled by simple automation.

NEW QUESTION 7

Your team is working on an AI-enabled chatbot to be placed on the website. The goal of the chatbot is to be able to answer questions 24/7 to service clients around the globe. When evaluating your data you realize you don't have enough data to train the model. What's the best course of action?

- A. Research what Third-Party Models are available and purchase them to keep the project moving
- B. Do not move forward with the project
- C. Ask your customer service team to generate additional data for you to use for the project
- D. Use the data that you have and keep the project moving

Answer: A

Explanation:

In Phase II: Data Understanding, the Pre-Trained and Third-Party Model Usage task directs teams to "determine if team will use a model developed by another team, or by a third-party organization" and to gather information about "costs to use model, origin of data and methods of training, performance measures, and other factors that will determine appropriateness of model" before proceeding . When in-house data is insufficient, leveraging existing third-party models is the recommended path to avoid project stall.

NEW QUESTION 8

- [Managing AI]

You're creating an AI-enabled chatbot that is going to access user data. What areas related to data governance do you need to make sure you're addressing? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Data Sharing challenges
- B. Privacy Risks
- C. Data Quantity Issues
- D. Change Management Issues
- E. Security Risks
- F. Data Quality Issues
- G. Business Risks

Answer: ABEF

Explanation:

Domain IV: Data for AI - Task 2: Implementing Data Governance and Management mandates establishing data stewardship, management plans, lineage, and master-data practices. Core governance concerns include how data is shared (A), ensuring user privacy (B), guarding against breaches (E), and maintaining high data quality (F). Quantity or change-management issues are operational rather than governance controls.

NEW QUESTION 9

You're being told by upper management that you need to manage a new AI project. You need to determine the AI project fit to make sure you're actually solving a real business problem.

During Phase I: Business Understanding, you should consider at least one of the following (Select all that apply):

- A. Explores a proof of concept for an AI project
- B. Enhance revenue
- C. Solves a previously unsolved problem
- D. Improve company competitiveness in the market
- E. Has the "cool" factor
- F. Solves an already solved problem but does it better and cheaper

Answer: BCDF

Explanation:

Phase I begins with Determine Business Objectives to ensure the AI initiative aligns to real business needs. Teams evaluate whether the solution will enhance revenue, solve a previously unsolved problem, improve competitive positioning, or "provide enough ROI/impact??and be better/more impactful than the current, non-cognitive, heuristic approach" (i.e., do something already addressed but do it better and cheaper). Proof-of-concepts (A) and "cool" factors (E) are not valid business objectives under CPMAI's Business Understanding tasks.

NEW QUESTION 10

- [Data for AI]

Enhancing and cleaning data is an important action during which phase of CPMAI?

- A. Phase I
- B. Phase II
- C. Phase III
- D. Phase IV
- E. Phase V
- F. Phase VI

Answer: C

Explanation:

Phase III: Data Preparation is dedicated to all data-centric tasks, including cleaning ("Clean data") and enhancement ("Enhance & Augment data") of raw inputs so they're ready for model consumption.

NEW QUESTION 10

- [Managing AI]

Recently, you implemented an augmented intelligence application at work to help employees do their job better. However, employees have been resistant to this change and aren't using the application as expected. What could have been done better to get the team to feel comfortable with this technology and use it? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Ask end users what information and technology they need to help them do their job better and build the tool to help with these pain points.
- B. Have the team that built the technology relay to employees this tool is to augment, and not replace their jobs.
- C. Have upper management relay to employees this tool is to augment, and not replace their jobs.
- D. Provide training for everyone to have all employees feel more comfortable using the technology even if they aren't using the technology yet.

Answer: ABCD

Explanation:

The Continuous Improvement and Respect for People principle in CPMAI stresses involving end users early-gathering their pain points (A), clarifying that AI will augment rather than replace roles (B & C), and providing thorough training to build confidence (D). Engaging stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle and prioritizing user-centered design are key to adoption.

NEW QUESTION 13

- [Data for AI]-

For AI projects the code and systems don't matter as much as the data. In fact, big data is what's powering much of this latest wave of AI. What's most important for your company to consider around data?

- A. Because of almost-infinite storage and compute power, collect as much data as possible and deal with organizing it later.
- B. Collect enormous amounts of data – the more data the better.
- C. Understanding which algorithms are best for your data needs.
- D. Have team members that have experience, understanding of tools, and the ability to deal with massive volumes of data.

Answer: D

Explanation:

CPMAI emphasizes that data is only as valuable as the team's ability to manage, prepare, and harness it effectively. In Phase I: Business Understanding, one of the first tasks under Assess Situation is an AI Skills Assessment, which ensures that the project team has the right mix of experience and tooling expertise to handle data-intensive AI work. Without skilled data engineers and AI practitioners, even the largest datasets cannot be transformed into business value. The Workbook's Task Group: Assess Situation in Phase I explicitly calls out AI Skills Assessment alongside resource and tooling considerations, highlighting that team capability is a foundational requirement for any data-centric initiative. Furthermore, in Domain IV: Data for AI of the CPMAI Exam Content Outline, managing data fundamentals and Big Data concepts hinges on having personnel who can apply Big Data approaches to enhance AI capabilities, which presupposes the presence of experienced data professionals. Thus, the single most critical factor is ensuring you have team members with the right experience and tool expertise to handle and derive value from massive volumes of data.

NEW QUESTION 15

- [Trustworthy AI]

As an organization building an AI solution for your current customers based in NYC, but with possible plans for future expansion, how should you handle worldwide AI laws and regulations?

- A. Make sure to follow relevant data, privacy, and other important laws both in the US and where you're likely to expand to in the coming year

- B. Make sure to follow relevant data, privacy, and other important laws as it pertains to NYC
- C. Make sure to follow relevant data, privacy, and other important laws as it pertains to the United States
- D. You're too small of an organization to be worried about laws at the moment

Answer: A

Explanation:

CPMAI's Trustworthy AI – Navigating AI Regulations and Frameworks tasks require continuously monitoring AI-relevant data privacy laws and regulations both where you operate today and where you plan to expand. Furthermore, the Workbook's Task: Required Compliance with Regulations and Laws instructs teams to identify all laws and regulations that might apply based on location, industry, and other factors, ensuring legal and liability risks are addressed before operationalization.

NEW QUESTION 17

- [Machine Learning]

Recently your company has been getting a large number of spam emails and some employees have been clicking on these suspicious emails causing a headache for IT. The head of IT wants to create a more robust spam filter and your team has been tasked with this project. What type of algorithm would you select for this problem?

- A. Clustering
- B. Regression
- C. Binary (or Binomial) Classification
- D. Multiclass Classification

Answer: C

Explanation:

A spam filter must decide between exactly two categories—spam or not spam—making it a binary (or binomial) classification task. The CPMAI Glossary defines binary classification as a classification task where data is categorized into one of two classes (e.g., spam vs. not spam).

NEW QUESTION 18

- [Machine Learning]

The confusion matrix measures how the algorithm performs for a binary classification activity. As your team is running tests to evaluate model performance, they are seeing the model is incorrectly categorizing flowers as trees. Your model is provided the following:

- A. False Negative results
- B. False Positive results
- C. True Positive results
- D. True Negative results

Answer: B

Explanation:

A false positive occurs when the model predicts the positive class (e.g., tree) but the actual label is negative (e.g., flower). The confusion matrix definition confirms that mislabeling a negative instance as positive maps to the false positive count.

NEW QUESTION 23

- [Machine Learning]

An inexperienced team is training a neural network model on a desktop computer and this is taking a significant amount of time. What would you recommend to them to speed up model training?

- A. Train the model over multiple desktop computers
- B. Train the model on GPUs
- C. Use a contractor to do the training portion
- D. Break the dataset up into multiple smaller datasets and train the model on each of the smaller datasets over a desktop computer

Answer: B

Explanation:

Training deep neural networks on CPUs is very slow. CPMAI's Glossary highlights that tensor processing units (TPUs) and GPUs are specialized hardware accelerators explicitly recommended to accelerate the training and inference of machine learning models by parallelizing the heavy matrix operations in neural-network layers. Switching from desktop CPU training to GPU-based training can reduce training time by orders of magnitude.

NEW QUESTION 26

- [CPMAI Methodology]

Your team is running a forecasting project and wants to use previous user data to better predict future outcomes. However your team doesn't have access to all the data it needs. What's the best course of action?

- A. Move ahead as planned and hope you get access to the data once you need it
- B. Since you're using an iterative approach you can always go back to steps as needed later on.
- C. Cautiously move forward knowing you may need to pause mid-project which is ok.
- D. Move ahead as planned so you stay on time with your project.
- E. Do not move forward until you have access to all the data you need.

Answer: D

Explanation:

During Phase I: Business Understanding, the Data Feasibility task explicitly mandates a Go/No-Go decision on data availability and access: Do you have access to the data you need? If not, what do you need for access to the data? Mark as a NoGo. Projects should not proceed until all essential data access

requirements are met to avoid wasted effort and unresolvable blockages down the line

NEW QUESTION 28

- [CPMAI Methodology]

You have just joined a team and they are working on a new project. The project lead isn't sure what type of technology should be used on this project—AI or a traditional software development approach. What is the best way to determine if you have the criteria for a good AI/ML Project?

- A. Evaluate whether the solution can be done with automation.
- B. Determine if the project fits within the scope, budget, and timeline set out.
- C. Determine whether the project has a cognitive technology component and meets a short-term need.
- D. Determine the long-term need for the organization and build the project to that long-term goal.

Answer: A

Explanation:

During Phase I: Business Understanding, one of the foundational CPMAI tasks is to determine when to implement automation versus AI, ensuring that rule-based or non-cognitive alternatives are considered first and AI is only selected when those approaches won't suffice.

NEW QUESTION 30

- [Trustworthy AI]

You want to make sure that in your HR hiring system that applicants have the ability to contest the result. In what layer of the Trustworthy AI framework do we address this need?

- A. Responsible AI
- B. Ethical AI
- C. Transparent AI
- D. Explainable AI
- E. Governed AI

Answer: D

Explanation:

In CPMAI's Trustworthy AI requirements, the Explainable AI layer specifically covers legal, compliance, and risk considerations [that] might require that the AI system used for decision-making provide some level of explainability for audit, root cause analysis, or other purposes. Providing applicants with the ability to contest hiring decisions depends on furnishing clear, human-understandable Explanations of how and why the model arrived at its result—exactly the focus of the Required AI Explainability Considerations task.

NEW QUESTION 33

- [Machine Learning]

You're testing your model and it is overly sensitive to the fluctuations of data and having trouble generalizing. What type of problem is this?

- A. You are underfitting the data
- B. You are overfitting the data
- C. You have selected the wrong algorithm
- D. You have selected the wrong data

Answer: B

Explanation:

Overfitting occurs when a model learns not only the underlying patterns but also the noise in the training data, causing it to perform well on seen data but poorly on unseen data. The CPMAI™ Glossary defines overfitting as a modeling error where a model learns the training data too well, including its noise, resulting in poor performance on new data.

NEW QUESTION 34

- [CPMAI Methodology]

You are leading a project to develop a new predictive maintenance solution. Together with your project team you determine your data needs, see if you have access to the data, and then begin working on the project.

Which phase best describes the work you are performing?

- A. Phase I
- B. Phase II
- C. Phase III
- D. Phase IV
- E. Phase V
- F. Phase VI

Answer: B

Explanation:

Phase II: Data Understanding is dedicated to identifying data requirements, collecting initial data, assessing data quality, and verifying that necessary datasets are accessible and fit for modeling. Determining what data you need and confirming access are the core activities of this phase.

NEW QUESTION 38

- [Data for AI]

You're running an image recognition project and realize that you do not have enough data of a certain type of vehicle. What is the best course of action to get the additional labeled data you need?

- A. Purchase the data from a third party

- B. Perform Data Transformation & Multiplication
- C. Perform Data Sampling
- D. Perform Data Anonymization

Answer: B

Explanation:

In CPMAI™ v7's Phase III: Data Preparation, teams are instructed to construct the final modeling dataset through a variety of enhancement activities—including data augmentation, which specifically covers transforming existing records or generating entirely new records to increase volume and variety. This augmentation is described as constructive data preparation operations such as the production of derived attributes or entire new records, or transformed values for existing attributes .

Moreover, under the Training & Test Data Requirements task, the Workbook explicitly asks project teams to determine What transformation or multiplication activities can be done to increase training data volume while maintaining quality . Performing data transformation (e.g., image rotations, color jitter, cropping) and multiplication (synthetic record generation) directly addresses the lack of labeled samples without incurring the cost or delay of third-party purchases, making option B the correct approach.

NEW QUESTION 40

- [Trustworthy AI]

Your team is starting a new facial recognition project and you want to ensure that the project is being done with Trustworthy AI in mind. At what phase of CPMAI would Trustworthy AI be considered?

- A. Phase I
- B. Phase II
- C. Phase III
- D. Phase IV
- E. Phase V
- F. Phase VI
- G. All phases
- H. None of the phases

Answer: G

Explanation:

Trustworthy AI is not confined to a single phase but is woven throughout the entire CPMAI lifecycle:

The CPMAI Exam Content Outline under Domain VI: Trustworthy AI specifies tasks such as Apply ethical AI concepts throughout the development lifecycle, Ensure compliance with privacy/security requirements, and Implement transparency and explainability at every stage .

The CPMAI Workbook's Task Group: Trustworthy AI Requirements (covering transparency, explainability, ethics, compliance, and responsible-AI frameworks) appears as an overarching set of artifacts and considerations that map back to multiple phases—beginning with Business Understanding and continuing through Model Operationalization .

Thus, Trustworthy AI considerations apply across all CPMAI phases.

NEW QUESTION 44

Your team is working on a project and is running into some issues. You need someone on the team who is able to solve problems in environments of uncertainty, can deal with failure, and has the math and data visualization skills needed to communicate the results with others so the issues can get resolved.

- A. Data Scientist
- B. Data Engineer
- C. Citizen Data Scientist
- D. Project Manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

CPMAI defines a Data Scientist as the role responsible for formulating data-driven hypotheses, selecting and applying statistical algorithms, interpreting model results, and communicating insights to stakeholders, all of which require critical thinking under uncertainty, advanced mathematics, and strong data-visualization skills .

NEW QUESTION 49

You are being tasked to manage an AI project at your company and you need to identify which project to start with. What's the best way to approach this?

- A. Go through all possible scenarios to come up with the perfect first project.
- B. Ask key stakeholders from your group and find a small problem that would have a big return on investment and start there.
- C. Find a project that requires 100% accuracy in the results and start with that one.
- D. Ask key stakeholders from all groups for input about their pain points.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Phase I: Business Understanding, CPMAI directs teams to "determine business objectives" by engaging stakeholders to surface specific pain points, estimate time-to-ROI, and prioritize projects that deliver tangible business value quickly. Focusing on a narrowly scoped problem with high ROI ensures early success, builds momentum, and validates the AI methodology before tackling larger or more complex initiatives.

NEW QUESTION 51

When building your model you need to make sure you're not only checking for performance and making sure the model is giving the expected results. You also need to make sure the model is accomplishing the business objective.

At what phase of CPMAI is this most appropriate to do this?

- A. Phase IV
- B. Phase I

- C. Phase II
- D. Phase VI
- E. Phase III
- F. Phase V

Answer: F

Explanation:

Phase V: Model Evaluation is where you validate not only technical performance but also alignment with the business success criteria defined in Phase I. Within this phase, the KPI Measurement task focuses on "measuring and evaluating the model against Phase I objectives," ensuring the solution meets its intended business outcomes before moving forward.

NEW QUESTION 55

During CPMAI Phase II, it's important to not only understand the sources of your data but also what data is required for training as well as identifying the features that are required.

When looking to gather data, what approach is best when determining how much data you need?

- A. The "Goldilocks" approach
- B. The "less is better" approach
- C. The "more is better" approach
- D. There is no correct approach

Answer: A

Explanation:

Phase II: Data Understanding centers on identifying just the right amount of data for model training - neither too little (risking underfitting) nor too much (wasting resources and introducing noise). This balanced - "Goldilocks"- approach ensures you collect sufficient high-quality, relevant records to meet cognitive objectives without incurring unnecessary cost or complexity.

NEW QUESTION 56

Your team is looking to develop an RPA bot to help assist call center agents while on providing support. What type of bot should your team be creating?

- A. Augmented Intelligence
- B. Attended bot
- C. RPA is not the right solution to this problem
- D. Unattended bot

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the CPMAI Glossary, attended bots are defined as "software automation tools that work alongside humans (typically in front-office roles) to assist with tasks and boost productivity." Call-center assistance is a classic front-office scenario requiring a bot that human agents can invoke interactively.

NEW QUESTION 58

You're in charge of marketing at your organization and you've been tasked with using AI to help create marketing images. What's a good solution for this need?

- A. Generative AI solutions for content generation
- B. Image and object detection and recognition systems
- C. Autonomous patterns and process automation
- D. Decision tree and Random Forest approaches

Answer: A

Explanation:

Generative AI is defined in the CPMAI Glossary as "AI systems that create new data (e.g., text, images, music) based on patterns learned from existing data." Using Generative AI for content generation directly addresses the need to produce marketing images automatically.

NEW QUESTION 63

In order for Supervised Learning approaches to work, they must be fed clean, well-labeled data that the system can use to learn from examples. But how do you get Labeled Data?

As a team leader at a small startup, what approach would not be beneficial when trying to gather labeled data?

- A. Contract with Third Party Data Labeling Firms
- B. Hire a Contractor Workforce
- C. Get your Users to Do it
- D. Find a source of already labeled data

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Data Labeling task in Phase III: Data Preparation specifies that teams should identify labeling methods such as using internal staff, contracting third-party labelers, leveraging pre-existing labeled datasets, or combining those modes. Soliciting end-users to label data falls outside these recommended approaches and introduces uncontrolled variability and quality issues .

NEW QUESTION 64

During which phase of an AI project should you consider Trustworthy AI considerations?

- A. Phase I: Business Understanding
- B. Phase II: Data Understanding
- C. Phase VI: Model Operationalization
- D. Every Phase of the AI project

Answer: D

Explanation:

CPMAI's Domain VI: Trustworthy AI is designed to span the entire project lifecycle, embedding ethics, transparency, fairness, privacy, and security checks into every phase - from Business Understanding through Operationalization - so that trustworthy practices are not an afterthought but a continuous, integrated activity .

NEW QUESTION 66

Your team is working on an image recognition project, have collected the appropriate data for the project, and have picked a neural network algorithm. They are now ready to train their model.

In which phase of CPMAI is this done?

- A. Phase I
- B. Phase II
- C. Phase III
- D. Phase IV
- E. Phase V
- F. Phase VI

Answer: D

Explanation:

Phase IV: Model Development is explicitly where "Model Training / Model Building" occurs. This phase includes tasks for selecting modeling techniques, conducting hyperparameter optimization, and executing the actual training runs on the prepared datasets.

NEW QUESTION 69

You need to hire a data scientist to join your team. What skill sets should you be looking for when hiring and interviewing this person? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Prompt engineering skills
- B. Understanding of tools and technologies for manipulating, collecting, and preparing large data sets
- C. Critical thinking skills
- D. Understanding of algorithms
- E. Automation skills, especially around creating RPA bots
- F. Strong math skills, especially in calculus and statistics

Answer: BCDF

Explanation:

In Phase I's AI Skills Assessment, CPMAI directs teams to "List the cognitive skills you have available" and to identify "What expertise and skills you have available to you that you can use for this project" as well as any skills gaps to address. The methodology - and the CPMAI Glossary's definition of a data scientist - emphasizes core competencies in:

Data Engineering & Preparation (manipulating, collecting, transforming large data sets)

Critical Thinking (interpreting insights to align with business goals)

Algorithmic Understanding (selecting and applying the right statistical or ML models)

Mathematical Proficiency (especially statistics and calculus underpinning model creation)

By contrast, prompt engineering (A) is a specialized role for LLM interactions, not a general data-science core competency; and RPA-centric automation skills (E) fall outside the CPMAI focus on cognitive/ML capabilities.

NEW QUESTION 74

In what way would you be using Generative AI if you used the results of the Generative AI solution to improve and accelerate your job?

- A. Used for Hyperpersonalization
- B. As an autonomous system removing the human from the loop
- C. As an Augmented Intelligence system
- D. As a programmatic approach for automation

Answer: C

Explanation:

The CPMAI Glossary defines Augmented Intelligence as "enhancing human abilities with AI," where AI outputs are leveraged by humans to improve decision-making or productivity. Using Generative AI to accelerate or improve your own work is precisely an Augmented Intelligence use case, distinct from full autonomy or simple automation .

NEW QUESTION 78

You have been tasked at your organization to manage a large language model (LLM) project. Identify what LLMs are useful for. (Select all that apply.)

- A. Process automation
- B. Text summarization
- C. Machine Translation
- D. Classify and categorize content
- E. Code generation
- F. Improve search quality

Answer: BCDEF

Explanation:

Large language models (LLMs) excel at generating, understanding, and manipulating text. According to the CPMAI Glossary:

Content summarization is a core NLP function: "the process of using AI/ML techniques to generate a concise overview of a larger body of text."

Machine translation: "the use of AI to automatically translate text or speech from one language to another."

Classification: LLMs can assign content to categories via fine-tuned classification heads (??classifier?? term), making them suitable for content categorization.

Code generation: As generative AI, LLMs can produce new content, including code snippets, by pattern learning from programming corpora ("generative AI" term).

Search quality improvement: LLMs can rephrase queries, expand keywords, and rank results to enhance search relevance. Though not explicitly detailed in the glossary, this capability derives directly from their generative and understanding strengths.

LLMs are not designed for pure process automation (option A), which is handled by RPA or orchestrators rather than by text-centric models.

NEW QUESTION 83

You want to create a model to figure out if a customer would be likely to repurchase a certain item. The project owner doesn't want you to create anything too complicated, and you have a limited data set to work with.

- A. Ensemble models
- B. Naive Bayes
- C. Neural Networks
- D. Generative AI

Answer: B

Explanation:

The CPMAI Glossary defines a naive Bayes classifier as "a family of simple probabilistic classifiers based on Bayes' theorem with the assumption of feature independence," making it ideal for small or limited datasets where model simplicity and interpretability are priorities.

NEW QUESTION 87

You recently completed an image recognition project at your company that was focused on identifying different types of cars. You have now been assigned a new image recognition project that is focused on identifying different types of animals. You know you can shortcut model development by using a specific technique. What is this technique called?

- Reinforcement Learning
- A. Generative AI
- B. Transfer Learning
- C. Pre-Trained Models
- D.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91

Your model has been working fine for the last three months, however recently you notice the model's performance has greatly declined. What seems to have been overlooked in your workflow pipeline?

- A. Model retraining
- B. Model Operationalization
- C. Model Drift
- D. Model reevaluation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 96

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