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NEW QUESTION: 1

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 2

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.

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NEW QUESTION: 3

During CPMAI Phase IV: Model Development, which of the following is not done during this phase?

- A. Algorithm Selection
- B. Model training
- C. Model tuning
- D. Model Selection

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Phase IV: Model Development generic tasks include:

Select Modeling Technique (algorithm selection)

Generate model test design

Model Training / Model Building

Hyperparameter Optimization (model tuning)

Final Model Selection (choosing the best candidate against business criteria) is performed in Phase V: Model Evaluation, not in Phase IV .

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NEW QUESTION: 4

Your team is planning an AI-enabled chatbot project to help reduce call center load. They are currently determining if the project can get off the ground and working through the AI Go/No Go feasibility questions.

What stage of CPMAI is the team currently working on?

- A. Phase I
- B. Phase II
- C. Phase III
- D. Phase IV

E. Phase V

F. Phase VI

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The AI Go/No Go assessment is part of Phase I: Business Understanding under the Cognitive Project Requirements generic task group. In Phase I, teams perform business-feasibility, data-feasibility, and execution-feasibility checks before proceeding with any AI work .

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NEW QUESTION: 5

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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)."

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NEW QUESTION: 6

Major factors for the project you are currently working on are around the training time, cost, and complexity of training your models. Which algorithm is not the best choice given these constraints?

A. Support Vector Machines (SVM)

B. Neural Networks

C. Naive Bayes

D. Gaussian Mixture

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Neural Networks-especially deep architectures-typically require extensive computational resources, longer training times, and higher infrastructure costs compared to simpler methods. In contrast, algorithms like Naive Bayes train very quickly on large datasets, and Gaussian Mixture Models or SVMs have more moderate training complexity and infrastructure demands. Therefore, given strict constraints on training time, cost, and complexity, Neural Networks are the least suitable choice.

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NEW QUESTION: 7

You're looking to take an image and have a Generative AI solution generate additional content beyond the bounds of the current image size. What Generative AI approach can you use?

- A. Prompt engineering for new image generation
- B. Use of inpainting to replace image components
- C. Use of super#resolution to enhance the existing image
- D. Use of Generative Outpainting

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Generative AI encompasses techniques that create new data based on learned patterns. Outpainting is the specific generative approach for extending an image's content beyond its original borders. It leverages the same learned representations as inpainting or super#resolution but focuses on generating entirely new regions around an existing image.

NEW QUESTION: 8

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 \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

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.

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NEW QUESTION: 9

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: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

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 .

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NEW QUESTION: 10

Your model is going to be used for continuous monitoring of machinery, with need for continuous, instant model predictions. What's the most appropriate Model Operationalization approach?

A. Real-time prediction

B. Web service / Microservice

C. Batch prediction

D. Stream learning

Answer: **A** [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

CPMAI defines real-time prediction as "the generation of predictions instantly as new data is received, which is crucial for time-sensitive applications" and positions it as the go-to approach when models must deliver immediate outputs for continuous monitoring scenarios . While streaming and microservices are architectural styles or ongoing learning frameworks, real-time prediction speaks directly to the requirement of instant inference.

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NEW QUESTION: 11

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** [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

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.

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NEW QUESTION: 12

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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."

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NEW QUESTION: 13

Your team is running a simulation-based optimization exercise to increase routing efficiency. Learning for this exercise is done through "trial and error." Which type of machine learning approach is being leveraged for this exercise?

- A.** Reinforcement Learning
- B.** Supervised Learning
- C.** Reinforcement Learning is defined in CPMAI as the paradigm where agents learn optimal actions via interactions labeled by reward/punishment signals-essentially a "trial and error" process. Domain III of the CPMAI Exam Content Outline covers "Design reinforcement learning approaches with appropriate agents and environments," confirming that simulation-based, trial-and-error optimization is the hallmark of Reinforcement Learning .
- D.** All would work equally well
- E.** Unsupervised Learning

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14

Your team is ready to operationalize the model they have been working on. It's a model that is meant to be used on an "edge device," specifically a mobile phone, and the user may sometimes be in remote locations without regular access to the internet.

What's the most important thing to consider here?

- A.** Make sure that you can use Generative AI solutions on an edge device
- B.** Make sure the model lives in a hybrid environment
- C.** Make sure the model is available over a cloud-based API
- D.** Make sure the model lives on the edge device so it can be used regardless of internet connection

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In the Model Operationalization phase (Phase VI), when targeting edge devices, teams must capture the specific constraints around connectivity and on-device performance. The CPMAI Workbook's Edge Model Data Needs task group instructs project teams to list all requirements and constraints for running models on edge systems-including constraints on external data access-and to determine how models will be deployed locally so they function offline when connectivity is unavailable.

Under "Edge constraints," the Workbook requires teams to "List constraints on model usage including ...

requirements for model result response time, constraints on external data access," underscoring that reliance on a remote API is infeasible without connectivity.

Consequently, the critical operationalization decision is to deploy the model directly on the edge device, ensuring it remains fully functional regardless of internet availability.

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NEW QUESTION: 15

Your team has collected petabytes of data for your AI project. As the project lead, you understand this is too much data to use for this iteration of the project.

What is the best course of action to take with this data?

- A.** Data selection and attribute pruning to reduce overall size and data complexity.
- B.** Data Deduping to reduce overall size and data complexity.
- C.** Data integration focused on reducing the number of data sources.
- D.** Careful algorithm selection that reduces the need for data.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In Phase III: Data Preparation, the Select Data task instructs teams to choose only the records and attributes needed for modeling-documenting inclusions and exclusions to reduce volume and complexity. This selective pruning of columns and rows is the primary mechanism for trimming excessive data before modeling.

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NEW QUESTION: 16

Your team is working on an image recognition system to help identify plants. They have collected a large amount of data but need to get this data labeled.

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: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Phase III: Data Preparation includes the Data Labeling generic task group. Specifically, the Label data task covers "identifying methods for data labeling and engaging in data labeling efforts," which is essential for supervised learning workflows like image recognition.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

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NEW QUESTION: 18

Your team is working on an NLP model and has just operationalized the first model. Your team makes updates to the model, overwrites the original model, and puts this new model into operation. However, one of the teams using the model has seen a decrease in performance and is asking to use the original model.

What critical error did your team make?

- A. They did not have data governance in place
- B. They did not practice model versioning and keep all versions of the model
- C. They did not have a model retraining pipeline that took into account models
- D. They did not practice model iteration and properly iterate on the model

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Phase VI: Model Operationalization of the CPMAI v7 methodology, project teams must explicitly plan for "model versioning and iteration" as part of deploying and maintaining models in production. Overwriting the original model without preserving its prior version prevents rollback and comparison, which is a core requirement for robust AI operations. The Workbook states that operationalization considerations include "model versioning and iteration" to ensure that previous model artifacts are retained and that updates can be managed safely.

Additionally, under Edge Model Data Needs, teams are instructed to "Determine methods for model versioning and update" to support proper tracking and governance of model changes across iterations.

NEW QUESTION: 19

Your team is working on a new loan decision model that takes a number of factors and data points into consideration and then automatically approves or denies a loan. After a month in operation someone does a review and notices that the system is denying a large number of loans from a certain demographic when all other factors from people in other regions (such as age, salary, and credit score) are the same.

What is most likely happening here?

- A. Biased data sets leading to algorithmic discrimination
- B. Generative AI models hallucinating data results
- C. Nothing is wrong, algorithmic decisions will never be 100%
- D. Data privacy issues leading to data sharing concerns

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

When training data under-represents or skews certain groups, the resulting model can systematically discriminate against those groups-a phenomenon termed algorithmic discrimination in the CPMAI Glossary.

Such bias in outcomes arises directly from biased training data.

Moreover, the CPMAI Exam Content Outline emphasizes that Trustworthy AI must apply laws pertaining to AI ethics, bias, and fairness to detect and remediate these issues early in the lifecycle.

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NEW QUESTION: 20

A project manager meets with a customer for initial discussions about an upcoming project. At the end of the meeting, the customer asks the project manager for a rough estimate of the project duration. Based on her experience with three similar projects, the project manager provides an estimate of 8-10 months.

What's wrong with this timeframe?

- A.** It's underestimating the project timeline by 3 months
- B.** It fits into a waterfall timeframe, but not an agile project timeframe
- C.** It's not accounting for data preparation timelines
- D.** It's not accounting for potential project delays

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

CPMAI's Phase III: Data Preparation is a distinct phase that encompasses data cleansing, augmentation, labeling, and pipeline construction. Because data engineering often accounts for the majority of AI project effort, omitting this phase from initial estimates leads to significant timeline underestimation. Project timelines must explicitly include Phase III activities to be realistic .

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NEW QUESTION: 21

Your organization wants to keep an eye on AI systems for Governance purposes. What are the most crucial things to consider? (Select all that apply.)

- A.** Vendor procurement methods
- B.** AI System testing requirements
- C.** Continuous System monitoring
- D.** Data source identification
- E.** Algorithm selection
- F.** Human chain of accountability
- G.** Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- H.** ROI determination

Answer: C,D,F,G (LEAVE A REPLY)

Continuous System monitoring (C): Phase VI's "Monitoring and maintenance plan" requires teams to define

"What continuous monitoring and management approach and tools will be used for the model in this iteration?" to ensure the model continues to provide expected results in operation .

Data source identification (D): In Phase II: Data Understanding, teams must "Describe Data," including "Data source formats" and "Training data identification," to maintain visibility into where the model's inputs originate-essential for governance and troubleshooting .

Human chain of accountability (F): The "Model Governance Framework" task directs project teams to document "Determination of Governance Team," identifying members who will serve as the "owners" of the model and be responsible for its usage, soliciting feedback, and addressing concerns-establishing a clear accountability structure .

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) (G): Domain V's "KPI Measurement" task mandates that teams "Align model performance with business key performance indicators" and implement ongoing KPI evaluation as part of quality assurance, providing the metrics by which governance bodies assess model health and business impact .

Options A, B, E, and H fall outside the core ongoing governance activities defined in CPMAI v7. Continuous monitoring of deployed models, clear data lineage, defined human accountability, and KPI tracking are the pillars of robust AI governance.

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NEW QUESTION: 22

Which of the following best describes the technical definition of Machine Learning?

- A. An approach to using increasing levels of intelligence to solve greater cognitive needs from unintelligent automation to autonomous business process.
- B. A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P if its performance at tasks in T, as measured by P, improves with experience E.
- C. The application of pre-defined rules and algorithms to solve complex problems.
- D. The use of computing technology to enable machines to gain cognitive intelligence.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Tom Mitchell's widely adopted formulation captures ML's essence: improvement on task T, measured by P, through experience E. This aligns with CPMAI's view that ML enables systems to learn from data and improve over time ("The ability of a machine to learn from data, improve with experience, and apply that learning to make predictions.") .

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NEW QUESTION: 23

You're working on a project and are working with personally identifiable information (PII). What's the best approach to take when it comes to collecting and using this data?

- A. Use noise reduction techniques to reduce all forms of data noise
- B. Implement a new data privacy policy
- C. Store the data in a data warehouse
- D. If this data is not needed, use Data anonymization techniques to remove it before feeding to models

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Under CPMAI Phase III: Data Preparation, the Data Format task includes "Data anonymization" as a core activity to remove or mask PII when it is not required for modeling, thereby protecting privacy while retaining data utility.

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NEW QUESTION: 24

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 25

You're working with an inexperienced team and this is all their first AI project. You're trying to work on a supervised learning binary classification problem to determine if emails are spam or not.

What is the best approach for this project?

- A. Pick a simple algorithm such as naive bayes
- B. Pick a neural network algorithm since you know this works well for supervised learning approaches
- C. Pick an ensemble method since you're not sure which algorithm will perform best
- D. Pick a simple algorithm such as Gaussian mixture

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Naive Bayes classifiers are a family of "simple probabilistic classifiers based on Bayes' theorem with the

'naive' assumption of feature independence," making them fast to train and easy to interpret-ideal for teams new to AI tackling binary tasks like spam detection .

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NEW QUESTION: 26

Clean, well-labeled datasets used for machine learning are partitioned into three subsets: Training sets, Validation sets, and Test sets. As your team is doing this, what's the best way to split up this data?

- A. Split by patterned subsampling
- B. Split by random subsampling
- C. Use the same data for all sets
- D. Split by alphabetical order

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

CPMAI's glossary defines data splitting as "dividing a data set into subsets (e.g., training, validation, test) for model development and evaluation," typically achieved via random subsampling to ensure each subset is representative of the underlying distribution and to prevent sampling bias.

NEW QUESTION: 27

Leadership wants a new HR system built that will better handle potential candidate matching. The project manager assigned to this project believes that the project is well-suited for AI, however they are unsure which pattern of AI this would be.

What should the project manager do?

- A. Move forward without determining which pattern of AI this falls under.
- B. Pick an algorithm that seems best suited for the problem and then determine which pattern of AI it is based on the algorithm selected.
- C. Conduct a straw poll with stakeholders to determine which pattern of AI this project falls under so they can best collect the data needed and skill sets for the team.
- D. Determine which pattern of AI this project falls under so they can best collect the data needed and skill sets for the team.

Answer: [D \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

In Phase I: Business Understanding, after performing the Go/No Go assessment, the CPMAI methodology requires teams to perform AI Pattern identification-mapping business objectives to one or more of the Seven Patterns of AI-so that the right data requirements, algorithms, and team skills can be scoped effectively. This early pattern identification helps accelerate design by leveraging best practices for that pattern .

NEW QUESTION: 28

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 \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

The process of reducing a dataset's feature set while retaining its most informative components is formally known as dimensionality reduction. CPMAL 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: 29

Your team is using a neural network algorithm to generate a Machine Learning Model. What specific artifacts need to be included? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The algorithm code
- B. Supporting training data
- C. Bias-variance tradeoff
- D. Hyperparameter settings

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Algorithm selection/code must be documented under the Select Modeling Technique task, where teams

"document the actual algorithm/modeling technique to be used" .

Supporting training data pipelines are a core artifact of Phase III: Data Cleansing, which mandates "create a reusable data pipeline to collect, ingest, and prepare data for training purposes" .

Hyperparameter settings are captured in the Hyperparameter Optimization task, where teams "list the final, optimized settings" used for model building .

The bias-variance tradeoff is a conceptual consideration during evaluation but is not a discrete artifact to include in the project deliverables.

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NEW QUESTION: 30

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

Training deep neural networks on CPUs is very slow. CPMAL'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.

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NEW QUESTION: 31

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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NEW QUESTION: 32

Your team has been asked to summarize and highlight patterns in historical purchasing data, identifying prior performance metrics and patterns. What type of analytics is most appropriate to apply for this need?

- A. Descriptive Analytics
- B. Predictive Analytics
- C. Diagnostic Analytics
- D. Projective Analytics

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Descriptive analytics focuses on summarizing and reporting on past data-exactly what's needed to highlight historical purchasing patterns and performance metrics. The CPMAI Glossary defines analytics as "the use of statistical and computational methods to extract meaningful insights from data (related: predictive, descriptive, ...)" where descriptive analytics provides the retrospective view.

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NEW QUESTION: 33

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?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Transfer learning is defined as a technique that "leverages a pretrained model (trained on a large, relevant data set) as a starting point for a new, related task," allowing you to reuse learned representations (e.g., convolutional layers trained on one image domain) when training on another domain (like cars # animals) .

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