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QUESTION NO: 1

What is the main purpose of a confusion matrix?

A. To compare predicted classes with actual classes.

B. To encrypt training data.

C. To store a neural network.

D. To create a project plan.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

To compare predicted classes with actual classes. is correct because a confusion matrix presents the outcomes of a classification model in a table. It shows how many cases were correctly classified and how many were assigned to the wrong category. In a two-class problem, it commonly identifies true positives, true negatives, false positives, and false negatives. This provides more insight than accuracy alone, particularly where one type of error has greater consequences than another or where the classes are unevenly represented. For example, a medical screening system may require particular attention to false negatives. See the scikit-learn documentation on confusion matrices for further detail.

QUESTION NO: 2

What is a key benefit of using a proof of concept before fully deploying an AI solution?

A. It tests feasibility and value on a limited scale.

B. It guarantees that the system is unbiased.

C. It removes the need for testing.

D. It replaces operational monitoring.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

It tests feasibility and value on a limited scale. is correct because a proof of concept provides an early, controlled opportunity to establish whether an AI approach can address the intended problem using available data, technology, skills, and processes. It can reveal practical limitations before an organisation commits substantial resources to full implementation. A proof of concept may test whether data is sufficiently accurate, whether a model can meet a relevant performance target, and whether stakeholders consider the outputs useful in the operational context. It does not by itself prove that a system is ready for unrestricted use; further testing, governance, integration, monitoring, and risk assessment remain necessary before deployment. See NIST's AI Risk Management Framework for lifecycle-oriented AI risk management guidance.

QUESTION NO: 3

In the 1800's the development of statistics led to_____theorem and is used in probabilistic inference. (Select the missing word.)

A. Boltzmann's

B. Kolmogorov's

C. Bayes'

D. The central limit

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Bayes' is the correct missing word because Bayes' theorem is a core rule for probabilistic inference: it provides a principled way to update the probability of a hypothesis when new evidence is observed. It combines an initial probability estimate, called a prior, with the likelihood of seeing the evidence under that hypothesis, producing an updated probability, called a posterior. This process is central to Bayesian reasoning and to many artificial-intelligence applications that must make decisions under uncertainty, including classification, diagnosis, prediction, and learning from data. In practical terms, the theorem helps an AI system move from "what was believed before seeing the data" to "what should be believed after seeing the data." Its importance to statistics and later AI is therefore specifically its role in expressing and calculating conditional probabilities for inference. The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy explains the theorem's role in Bayesian inference and probability updating in its Bayes' Theorem entry. A concise mathematical definition and explanation of prior, likelihood, and posterior probabilities is also available from Encyclopaedia Britannica.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following is an advantage of a machine based system?

A. Able to judge ambiguous and unknown situations.

B. Capable of sympathising with humans.

C. Undertakes monotonous tasks reliably and accurately.

D. Can explain the output of an AI system

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Undertakes monotonous tasks reliably and accurately is an advantage of a machine-based system because computers can repeatedly execute defined instructions at high speed without fatigue, loss of attention, or inconsistency caused by routine work. This makes machine-based systems particularly valuable where a process has clear rules, stable inputs, and a need for consistent performance, such as processing transactions, checking data against specified criteria, or carrying out repetitive production and administrative activities. In an artificial-intelligence context, automation can also support people by handling large volumes of routine work, allowing human effort to be focused on activities requiring contextual judgement, empathy, creativity, or accountability. Reliability does not mean that every automated result is inherently correct: the system must be appropriately designed, trained where applicable, tested, monitored, and supplied with suitable data. However, once operating within its intended conditions, a machine can perform the same repetitive task consistently and accurately at a scale that would be difficult to sustain manually. This core strength of machines—repeatable execution of well-defined tasks—is a foundational reason organisations use automation and AI-enabled systems. The UK Government's AI assurance guidance discusses the importance of reliability and robustness in AI systems: AI assurance guide. Further background on responsible and reliable AI is available from the NIST AI Risk Management Framework.

QUESTION NO: 5

What is Natural Language Processing used for?

A. Processing and interpreting human language.

B. Controlling the speed of a computer processor.

C. Storing data in a relational database.

D. Manufacturing robotic components.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Processing and interpreting human language. is correct because Natural Language Processing, commonly abbreviated to NLP, enables computer systems to work with language expressed in text or speech. NLP can support tasks such as identifying the intent of a customer request, extracting information from documents, translating text, summarising content, recognising speech, or generating a response. Human language is complex and context-dependent, so effective NLP commonly combines linguistic methods, statistical techniques, and machine learning. NLP is a narrow AI capability: it is designed for language-related functions and does not imply general intelligence or consciousness. See IBM: What is Natural Language Processing? for further information.

QUESTION NO: 6

The EU's Ethical Guidelines use what to demonstrate trustworthy AI?

A. A quality assurance plan.

B. UN's sustainability goals.

C. Customer feedback.

D. A human-centric value system.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The EU's Ethical Guidelines for Trustworthy AI use **a human-centric value system** as the foundation for demonstrating that artificial intelligence is trustworthy. The guidelines state that trustworthy AI should be lawful, ethical, and robust throughout its life cycle. Their ethical dimension is explicitly grounded in fundamental rights and values, including respect for human autonomy, prevention of harm, fairness, and explicability. This human-centric approach ensures that AI is developed and used to serve people and society, rather than treating technical performance as the sole measure of success. The guidance translates these values into practical requirements such as human agency and oversight, technical robustness and safety, privacy and data governance, transparency, diversity and non-discrimination, societal and environmental well-being, and accountability. Accordingly, a human-centric value system is the conceptual basis used to establish and assess trustworthy AI in the Ethical Guidelines. The European Commission's original guidance is available in its Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI. The Commission also summarises the framework and its key requirements on its High-Level Expert Group on AI page.