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QUESTION 1

What technique can be adopted when a weak learners hypothesis accuracy is only slightly better than 50%?

- A. Over-fitting
- B. Activation.
- C. Iteration.
- D. Boosting.

Correct Answer: D

Weak Learner: Colloquially, a model that performs slightly better than a naive model.

More formally, the notion has been generalized to multi-class classification and has a different meaning beyond better than 50 percent accuracy. For binary classification, it is well known that the exact requirement for weak learners is to be better than random guess. [...] Notice that requiring base learners to be better than random guess is too weak for multi-class problems, yet requiring better than 50% accuracy is too stringent.

-Page 46, Ensemble Methods, 2012.

It is based on formal computational learning theory that proposes a class of learning methods that possess weakly learnability, meaning that they perform better than random guessing. Weak learnability is proposed as a simplification of the

more desirable strong learnability, where a learnable achieved arbitrary good classification accuracy. A weaker model of learnability, called weak learnability, drops the requirement that the learner be able to achieve arbitrarily high accuracy; a

weak learning algorithm needs only output an hypothesis that performs slightly better (by an inverse polynomial) than random guessing.

-The Strength of Weak Learnability, 1990.

It is a useful concept as it is often used to describe the capabilities of contributing members of ensemble learning algorithms. For example, sometimes members of a bootstrap aggregation are referred to as weak learners as opposed to

strong, at least in the colloquial meaning of the term.

More specifically, weak learners are the basis for the boosting class of ensemble learning algorithms.

The term boosting refers to a family of algorithms that are able to convert weak learners to strong learners.

<https://machinelearningmastery.com/strong-learners-vs-weak-learners-for-ensemble-learning/>

The best technique to adopt when a weak learner's hypothesis accuracy is only slightly better than 50% is boosting. Boosting is an ensemble learning technique that combines multiple weak learners (i.e., models with a low accuracy) to create

a more powerful model. Boosting works by iteratively learning a series of weak learners, each of which is slightly better than random guessing. The output of each weak learner is then combined to form a more accurate model. Boosting is a



powerful technique that has been proven to improve the accuracy of a wide range of machine learning tasks. For more information, please see the BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide or the resources listed above.

QUESTION 2

What is defined as a machine that can carry out a complex series of tasks automatically?

- A. A robot
- B. A production line.
- C. A computer.
- D. An autonomous vehicle.

Correct Answer: C

A computer is defined as a machine that can carry out a complex series of tasks automatically. Computers are used in a variety of applications, including artificial intelligence (AI), robotics, production lines, and autonomous vehicles.

Computers are able to carry out complex tasks thanks to their ability to process large amounts of data quickly and accurately.

For more information, please refer to the BCS Foundation Certificate in Artificial Intelligence Study Guide: <https://www.bcs.org/category/18076/bcs-foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence-study-guide>.

QUESTION 3

With a large dataset, limited computational resources or frequent new data to learn from, we can adopt what type of machine learning?

- A. Batch learning.
- B. Big Data learning.
- C. Patchwork learning.
- D. Online learning.

Correct Answer: D

Online learning is a type of machine learning that can be used when a large dataset is limited in computational resources or if the data is frequently changing. It allows the system to learn from new data as it is being presented, rather than having to re-train the entire dataset each time new data is added. This makes it more efficient and effective than batch learning, as it only needs to process the new data and not the entire dataset. Online learning is often used in applications such as fraud detection, where new data is constantly being added and needs to be analyzed quickly. For more information, please refer to the BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide (<https://www.bcs.org/upload/pdf/bcs-foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence-study-guide.pdf>) or the EXIN Artificial Intelligence Foundation Certification (<https://www.exin.com/en/exams/artificial-intelligence-foundation>).



QUESTION 4

Healthcare can benefit from AI, and in particular Machine Learning, an example of which is?

- A. Autonomous wheelchairs.
- B. Automated blood sampling.
- C. Autonomous vehicles.
- D. Diagnostic image analysis

Correct Answer: D

Healthcare can benefit from AI, and in particular Machine Learning, in a number of ways. One example is diagnostic image analysis, which can help to automatically identify and classify abnormalities in medical images such as X-rays, CT scans, and MRI scans. Machine Learning algorithms can be used to detect patterns in the data which can be used to accurately diagnose diseases and illnesses.

References:

[1] <https://www.bcs.org/upload/pdf/foundation-certificate-ai-syllabus-v1.pdf>

[2] <https://www.apmg-international.com/en/qualifications-and-certifications/bc-foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence/>

[3] <https://www.exin.com/en/certifications/bc-foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence/>

[4] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3859976/>

QUESTION 5

Professor David Chalmers described consciousness as having two questions. What were these?

- A. An easy one and a hard one.
- B. What is the sub conscious and what is the conscious?
- C. Can we integrate our knowledge to form consciousness and can we simulate consciousness?
- D. Are only humans conscious and are machines always unconscious?

Correct Answer: B

Professor David Chalmers described consciousness as having two questions: "What is it like to be conscious?" and "Can machines be conscious?". The first question, "What is it like to be conscious?", is an attempt to understand what it is like to experience the subjective aspects of consciousness, such as feeling, emotion, and perception. The second question, "Can machines be conscious?", is an attempt to understand whether or not machines can have the same kinds of subjective experiences as humans. For more information, please see the BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide or the resources listed above.



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