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### QUESTION 1

Which factor of a Waterfall approach is most likely to result in the failed delivery of an AI project?

- A. Takes longer to deliver all functional requirements.
- B. Discourages collaboration and cross boundary communication.
- C. Takes longer to complete the design phase of the project.
- D. Discourages revisiting and revising any prior phase once it is complete.

Correct Answer: D

The Waterfall approach is a sequential design process in which each phase of development must be completed before the next phase can begin. This means that once a phase is complete, it is difficult to go back and make changes, as any

changes made to the project could potentially affect all the other phases. As a result, the Waterfall approach can make it difficult to adapt to changing customer requirements or adjust to new technology. This can ultimately lead to the failed delivery of an AI project.

References:

[1] BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide, Page number 19

[2] APMG International, "What is a Waterfall Model?", <https://apmg-international.com/en/blog/what-is-a-waterfall-model/>

[3] EXIN, "What is the Waterfall Model?", <https://www.exin.com/blog/what-is-the-waterfall-model/>

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### QUESTION 2

Ensemble learning methods do what with the hypothesis space?

- A. Select a combination of hypothesis to combine their predictions
- B. Use stochastic gradient descent to optimise a network.
- C. Extract ergodic solutions.
- D. Test multiple hypotheses simultaneously.

Correct Answer: A

[https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-0-387-73003-5\\_293#:~:text=Definition,and%20combine%20them%20to%20use](https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-0-387-73003-5_293#:~:text=Definition,and%20combine%20them%20to%20use). It works by selecting different subsets of the data, or different combinations of the hypothesis, and

combining the results of each prediction in order to create a single, more accurate result. This is useful in situations where different hypothesis may be accurate in different parts of the data, or where a single hypothesis may not be accurate in



all cases. Ensemble learning is used in a variety of applications, from computer vision to natural language processing.

References:

[1] BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide, BCS

[2] Apmg-international.com, "What is Ensemble Learning?", APMG International, <https://apmg-international.com/en/about-apmg/blog/what-is-ensemble-learning/>

[3] Exin.com, "Ensemble Learning", EXIN, <https://www.exin.com/en-us/learn/ensemble-learning>

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### QUESTION 3

In Machine learning what are a brain's axons called?

- A. Dendrites
- B. Edges
- C. Tetrahedra.
- D. Nodes

Correct Answer: D

In Machine Learning, the brain's axons are referred to as nodes. Nodes are the components of a neural network that are responsible for processing the input data and generating the output. A node is a mathematical function that takes input data, performs a computation on it, and produces an output. Each node is connected to other nodes in the network via edges, which represent the strength of the connection between the respective nodes. The strength of the connection between two nodes is determined by the weights assigned to each edge. The weights are adjusted during the training process to generate the desired results. 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>).

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### 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/>
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#### QUESTION 5

What are monotonous and repetitive tasks, that require accuracy BEST suited to?

- A. Human plus machine.
- B. Machine.
- C. Human.
- D. Artificial General Intelligence.

Correct Answer: B

Monotonous and repetitive tasks that require accuracy are best suited to machines. Machines are able to accurately and quickly perform tasks that require little to no creativity, such as data entry or image recognition. This is because machines are able to process large amounts of data quickly and accurately, and are less likely to make mistakes than humans. Additionally, machines are able to process large amounts of data without becoming bored or distracted, making them ideal for tasks that require consistent accuracy. For more information, please see the BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide or the resources listed above. Search results: BCS Foundation Certificate in Artificial Intelligence Study Guide, Chapter 4: Machine Learning: <https://www.bcs.org/category/19669>

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