ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION^{Q&As}

Certification Artificial Intelligence

Pass APMG International ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.pass2lead.com/artificial-intelligence-foundation.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by APMG
International Official Exam Center

QUESTION 1

The EU and United Nations have made designing for all individuals a core principle. What is this type of design called?

A. Core design

B. Universal design.

C. Biophilic design.

D. Utopic design.

Correct Answer: B

https://universaldesign.ie/What-is-Universal-Design/ Universal design is a type of design that takes into account the needs of all individuals, regardless of age, ability, or physical condition. It is a principle that is embraced by the European

Union and the United Nations, and it is based on the idea that products, services, and environments should be designed to be usable by the widest range of people possible. Universal design emphasizes accessibility, usability, and inclusivity,

and it is often used to create products and services that are easy to use for people of all ages and abilities.

References:

https://www.bcs.org/more/certifications/foundation-certificate-in-artificial-intelligence/

https://www.apmg-international.com/en-gb/courses/universal-design/universal-design-foundation-and-certification/

QUESTION 2

An intelligent robot uses AI to do what?

A. Sense, plan and act

B. Plan, act and speak.

C. Perceive, plan and act.

D. Sense, plan and move.

Correct Answer: C

An intelligent robot uses Artificial Intelligence (AI) to perceive its environment, plan its actions and then act on them. This is sometimes referred to as the "sense, plan, act" cycle, and is at the heart of what makes a robot intelligent. By using

AI, robots can sense their environment, plan their actions accordingly and then act on them in order to complete their tasks.

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.

Latest ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION Dumps | ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION PDF
Dumps | ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION Practice Test

3 / 6

QUESTION 3

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

Latest ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION Dumps | ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION
Dumps | ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION Practice Test

4 / 6

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 4

Para View allows large data sets to be visualised on a parallel computer.

Which of the following is one of the techniques used?

A. Norm calculation.

B. Dashboard.

C. Contour plot

D. Eigen function analysis.

Correct Answer: C

ParaView is an open-source, multi-platform visualization application that allows large data sets to be visualized on a parallel computer. ParaView uses a variety of techniques to visualize data, including contour plots, which are useful for

visualizing 3D data sets. Contour plots are created by plotting a set of curves connecting points of equal value, with each curve representing a particular value. This allows 3D data sets to be visualized in a 2D format, making it easier to

understand the data.

References:

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

[2] APMG International, "What is ParaView?", https://apmg- international.com/en/blog/what-is-paraview/

[3] EXIN, "What is ParaView?", https://www.exin.com/blog/what-is-paraview/

QUESTION 5

Narrow or weak AI can be useful to robots.

Which of the following is an example of narrow AI?

A. Conscious simul-ation.

B. Artificial General AI.

C. Conscious integration.

D. NLP - Natural Language Processing.

Correct Answer: D

NLP - Natural Language Processing is an example of narrow AI. It is a type of AI system that is able to understand,

![Pass2Lead](https://Pass2Lead.com)
interpret, and generate natural language. NLP has become increasingly popular over the past few years, as it has been used

to create applications such as chatbots, virtual assistants, and search engines. NLP systems are able to learn language and the context in which it is used, and they are able to understand the nuances of language and its different meanings.

References:

BCS Foundation Certificate In Artificial Intelligence Study Guide, https://bcs.org/certifications/foundation-certificates/artificial-intelligence/

Latest ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION Dumps

ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION PDF Dumps

ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION Practice Test

Latest ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION Dumps | ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION PDF Dumps | ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-FOUNDATION Practice Test

6 / 6