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QUESTION 1

Who was the pioneer of computer programming?

- A. Dame Wendy Hall.
- B. Karen Spark Jones.
- C. Ada Lovelace.
- D. Sophie Wilson

Correct Answer: C

<https://www.techopedia.com/2/31564/watercooler/ada-lovelace-enchantress-of-numbers>

Ada Lovelace was an English mathematician and writer who is widely credited as the pioneer of computer programming. In 1842, she wrote an article in which she outlined the fundamental principles of computing, making her the first person to recognize the potential of computers and to describe algorithms that could be used to program them. Her work laid the basis for modern computing and is recognized as one of the most significant contributions to the field of computing.

References:

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

<https://www.apmg-international.com/en-gb/courses/computing-and-programming/computing-and-programming-foundation-and-certification/>

QUESTION 2

Sustainability focuses on which three core areas?

- A. Scientific, Environmental and Economic.
- B. Social, Economic and Environmental.
- C. Social, Economic and Entrepreneurial.
- D. Social, Entrepreneurial and Environmental.

Correct Answer: B

The term sustainability is broadly used to indicate programs, initiatives and actions aimed at the preservation of a particular resource. However, it actually refers to four distinct areas: human, social, economic and environmental ?known as the

four pillars of sustainability.

<https://www.futurelearn.com/info/courses/sustainable-business/0/steps/78337#:~:text=However%2C%20it%20actually%20refers%20to,the%20four%20pillars%20of%20sustainability.andtext=Human%20sustainability%20aims%20to%20m>



maintain and improve the human capital in society. Sustainability focuses on these three core areas because they all have an impact on the environment and society. Social sustainability is concerned with the

relationships between people and how to create a society that is equitable and fair for all members. Economic sustainability focuses on the creation of a viable economic system that provides for the needs of the present without compromising

the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Environmental sustainability focuses on protecting natural resources, ecosystems and habitats, and minimizing the impact of human activities on the environment.

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

<https://www.apmg-international.com/en-gb/courses/sustainability/sustainability-foundation-and-certification/>

QUESTION 3

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 4

If AI undertakes routine and monotonous tasks and takes these away from humans, what will humans do?

- A. Higher value work.
- B. Leisure activities
- C. Change jobs.
- D. Sabotage the AI.

Correct Answer: A

AI is designed to take on routine and monotonous tasks, freeing up humans to take on more complex, higher value work. This can include tasks such as research, problem-solving, and decision-making. This shift in work roles is



expected to

increase productivity and efficiency, allowing humans to focus on more creative and innovative tasks. For example, robots can be used to automate mundane manufacturing processes, freeing up human workers to take on jobs that require

more creative thinking and problem- solving.

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/>

QUESTION 5

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.

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