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質問: 1

経営陣は新製品の展開を計画しており、顧客データから何らかのパターンや洞察が得られるかどうかを検討したいと考えている。プロジェクトチームは、データ内の潜在的なパターンや構造を発見する任務を負っている。

どのタイプの機械学習手法を用いるべきか？

- A. どれも同じようにうまく機能します
- B. 教師なし学習
- C. 強化学習

正解: B ([コメントを発表する](#))

In PMI-CPMAI, selecting the appropriate machine learning approach starts with clarifying the type of question being asked of the data. When upper management wants to "see if there are any patterns and insights that can be discovered from customer data" without predefined labels or outcomes, this maps directly to unsupervised learning.

Unsupervised learning techniques-such as clustering, dimensionality reduction, and association rule mining-are used to uncover hidden structure, segments, or relationships in data where no target variable is specified. PMI-CPMAI training descriptions highlight using such approaches in discovery phases to identify segments, behavioral groupings, or natural patterns that can later inform strategy, product design, or subsequent supervised models.

Reinforcement learning (option C) focuses on agents learning via rewards and penalties through interaction with an environment, which does not fit this "exploratory pattern discovery" objective. Saying "all would work equally well" (option A) contradicts PMI-style guidance, which requires fit-for-purpose selection of AI techniques based on problem framing and data characteristics. Therefore, for discovering patterns and structure in customer data without pre-labeled outcomes, Unsupervised Learning (option B) is the correct choice in line with PMI-CPMAI principles.

質問: 2

ある通信会社は、自動チャットボットによる顧客サービスの向上を目指し、AIソリューションの導入を検討している。プロジェクトチームは、AIソリューションの拡張性と有効性を検

証することで、その実現可能性を評価している。この会社にとって、最も大きなリスクとなるのは何だろうか？

- A. チャットボットは既存のカスタマーサービスプラットフォームとうまく連携しない可能性があります。
- B. このソリューションは顧客データプライバシー規制に違反する可能性があり、法的結果を招く可能性があります。
- C. このソリューションでは、顧客からの問い合わせ量を効果的に処理できない可能性があります。
- D. チームはAIベースの顧客サービスソリューションの実装経験が不足している可能性がある。

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI's responsible AI emphasis treats privacy, security, and compliance as top-tier risks because failures can lead to immediate harm, legal penalties, loss of trust, and forced shutdown of the system-often outweighing technical or delivery risks. PMI notes that strong data governance creates a structured, secure environment that minimizes the risk of data security breaches and addresses compliance gaps as AI capabilities evolve faster than regulation. In a customer-service chatbot, sensitive data (account details, identifiers, interaction logs) is frequently processed and stored; a privacy breach can trigger regulatory action and reputational damage at a scale that eclipses integration delays (A), performance/scalability issues (C), or team capability gaps (D). PMI also frames trustworthy AI around governance and accountability practices that reduce fear and build trust-privacy compliance is foundational to that trust. While scalability is important for feasibility, it is generally a solvable engineering and capacity-planning challenge; by contrast, privacy noncompliance can be existential for the initiative. Therefore, the highest-risk option is breaching customer data privacy regulations with legal consequences.

質問: 3

ある医療機関は、AIソリューションを用いて患者の再入院を予測する計画を立てている。データサイエンスチームは、データソースを特定し、データの品質を確保する必要がある。プロジェクトチームの目標を達成できる方法はどれですか？

- A. 欠損値を補完するためのデータ拡張技術の実装
- B. データプロファイリングツールを使用してデータの完全性を評価する
- C. リアルタイムデータ検証のための継続的インテグレーションパイプラインの構築
- D. メタデータ標準を維持するためのデータカタログの運用化

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In PMI-CPMAI's treatment of data for AI, especially in sensitive domains like healthcare, the first responsibility of the project and data science teams is to understand and assess data quality and suitability before model development. The guidance states that AI teams should "systematically profile candidate data sources to evaluate completeness, consistency, validity, and coverage of key populations and variables relevant to the use

case." Data profiling tools are highlighted as a practical means to inspect distributions, missing values, outliers, and anomalies across structured clinical, administrative, and claims data.

For a patient readmission prediction use case, PMI-CPMAI stresses that teams must identify which sources (EHR, discharge summaries, lab results, prior admissions, demographics, social determinants, etc.) are available and then "quantify data quality metrics such as completeness and timeliness to determine whether the dataset is fit for training and deployment." While techniques such as augmentation or real-time validation might be valuable later, they build upon an initial understanding obtained via profiling. Operationalizing a catalog supports governance and discovery but does not directly satisfy the immediate need to measure data quality.

Therefore, the method that best meets the objective of identifying data sources and ensuring data quality is to use data profiling tools to assess data completeness and other quality dimensions, providing an evidence-based foundation for subsequent preprocessing, feature engineering, and model training.

質問: 4

ある物流会社が、配送ルートを最適化するためにAIソリューションを実用化しようとしている。プロジェクトマネージャーは、交通状況、配送スケジュール、車両性能に関する最新情報を収集する必要がある。

これらの多様なデータタイプを統合するには、どの方法を用いるのが良いでしょうか？

- A. フェデレーションデータモデルの採用
- B. 抽出、変換、ロード(ETL)パイプラインの使用
- C. リアルタイムデータ処理フレームワークの実装
- D. 統合データウェアハウスの構築

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In CPMAI and PMI-aligned AI lifecycles, integrating diverse data types from multiple operational systems is typically handled through robust data engineering pipelines, most commonly implemented as ETL (extract, transform, load) or closely related ELT patterns. For a logistics optimization use case, the AI system needs to bring together traffic patterns (often from external or sensor feeds), internal delivery schedules, and vehicle performance/telematics data into a consistent, analyzable structure.

An ETL pipeline is designed precisely for this: it extracts data from heterogeneous sources, transforms it into common formats and schemas (handling units, timestamps, geocodes, data quality rules), and loads it into a target store (data lake, warehouse, or feature store) that downstream AI components can consume. CPMAI emphasizes that this integration work is a core part of the Data Understanding and Data Preparation phases, because AI models depend on unified, high-quality inputs rather than fragmented, siloed feeds. While real-time frameworks, federated models, or warehouses may play additional roles, the

primary method explicitly focused on integrating diverse data sources into a coherent whole is an ETL pipeline, making option B the best fit.

質問: 5

あるITサービス企業のプロジェクトチームは、ネットワークセキュリティを強化するためのAIソリューションを開発している。プロジェクトが望ましい成果を確実に達成できるよう、成功基準を明確に定義する必要がある。

プロジェクトマネージャーは、関連する成功基準を定義するために何をすべきでしょうか？

- A. 証券投資の詳細な費用対効果分析を実施する
- B. インシデント対応時間と脅威検出率に関する主要業績評価指標(KPI)を使用する
- C. ネットワークインフラストラクチャのSWOT分析(強み、弱み、機会、脅威)を実施する
- D. 脅威予測のための機械学習(ML)アルゴリズムを実装する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

質問: 6

プロジェクトマネージャーは、AI/機械学習(ML)モデルの品質保証と品質管理を監督している。モデルは既に学習済みで、初期テストでは有望な結果が得られている。しかし、プロジェクトマネージャーは、実環境におけるモデルの長期的な性能と信頼性について懸念を抱いている。

プロジェクトマネージャーは何をすべきでしょうか？

- A. 包括的なハイパーパラメータチューニングを実行する
- B. 継続的なモニタリングとフィードバックループを確立する
- C. より大きなデータセットで交差検証を設定する
- D. 追加のデータ拡張技術を実装する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI-CPMAI stresses that AI/ML models are not "one-and-done" artifacts; they must be managed across an operational lifecycle, including continuous monitoring, feedback, and improvement. The exam outline for CPMAI/PMI-CPMAI explicitly includes tasks such as monitoring deployed AI systems, detecting performance drift, and adapting models to changing data and business conditions.

Initial promising test results only indicate that the model works under current test conditions. In real-world environments, data distributions, usage patterns, and operating contexts evolve. Without ongoing monitoring and feedback loops, the project manager cannot reliably detect degradation (e.g., accuracy drop, bias drift, latency issues) or emerging risks. PMI-aligned AI lifecycle practices emphasize setting up metrics, alerts, logging, human-in-the-loop review where appropriate, and structured mechanisms to feed production insights back into retraining or re-engineering efforts.

Options A, C, and D (hyperparameter tuning, larger cross-validation, data augmentation) are valuable development-phase techniques, but they do not address long-term, in-

production reliability. PMI-CPMAI focuses on operationalization and value realization, making establishing continuous monitoring and feedback loops (option B) the correct action to protect long-term performance and trustworthiness.

質問: 7

ある製造会社が品質管理にAIシステムを導入している。プロジェクトマネージャーは、データのプライバシー保護と業界標準への準拠を確保する必要がある。

これらの要件に効果的に対応できる初期アプローチはどれでしょうか？

- A. 定期的なデータプライバシー監査の実施
- B. 包括的なデータガバナンス計画の策定
- C. 高度なデータ暗号化方式の実装
- D. データプライバシー対策チームの設立

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

Within the PMI perspective on managing AI-enabled initiatives, data privacy and compliance are not treated as isolated technical controls but as part of a broader data governance capability. A data governance plan defines how data is collected, stored, accessed, shared, protected, and monitored across the AI lifecycle. It clarifies roles and responsibilities, policies, standards, processes, and controls that ensure regulatory, contractual, and ethical obligations are met.

PMI's AI-oriented guidance explains that before choosing specific mechanisms (like audits or encryption), project leaders should first establish governance structures that align with organizational strategy, legal requirements, and risk appetite. This includes specifying privacy requirements, data retention rules, consent and usage constraints, and processes for handling data subject rights and incidents. A governance plan also provides the basis for later activities, such as privacy audits, encryption standards, and incident response.

In an AI quality-control solution for manufacturing, a comprehensive data governance plan will: (1) ensure personal or sensitive data is identified and minimized, (2) define compliance checks for relevant industry and data protection regulations, and (3) integrate privacy and security considerations into model development, deployment, and monitoring. Therefore, developing a comprehensive data governance plan is the most effective initial approach to address data privacy and compliance.

質問: 8

製造会社に所属するAIプロジェクトチームは、モデル開発に進む前にデータの整合性を確保する必要がありました。彼らは、手入力によるエラーが原因で、いくつかのデータ不整合を発見しました。

データの整合性を確保する上で効果的な方法は何ですか？

- A. リアルタイムデータ検証ルールの実装
- B. データ入力プロセスの自動化
- C. 手入力データの定期的な監査を実施する

D. 機械学習アルゴリズムを用いてエラーを検出し、修正する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In AI data management, PMI-CPMAI highlights data integrity as the property that data remains accurate, consistent, and reliable over its lifecycle. When the team discovers inconsistencies due to manual entry errors, the most direct and effective control is to prevent bad data at the point of capture. This is achieved by implementing real-time data validation rules—for example, enforcing allowed ranges, formats, mandatory fields, cross-field consistency checks, and lookup constraints before a record is accepted.

PMI's AI data practices emphasize that "controls at data entry" are preferable to downstream correction because they reduce rework, lower the risk of propagating errors into models, and create cleaner training datasets from the outset. Although automating data entry (option B) can also reduce manual errors, it does not, by itself, guarantee integrity if upstream systems or processes are flawed. Regular audits (option C) are useful as a monitoring mechanism, but they are periodic and reactive rather than preventive. Using ML algorithms to detect and correct errors (option D) adds complexity and itself relies on having sufficiently good data.

Thus, in alignment with PMI-style AI governance and quality management, real-time data validation rules are the most effective method named here to ensure data integrity before moving to model development.

質問: 9

AIプロジェクトチームは、データに関する知識と経験に不足があることを認識しました。AIの実装を進めるためには、この問題を解決する必要があります。

効果的な解決策は何でしょうか？

A. 専門知識のギャップを埋めるために、適応型データ知識フレームワーク(ADKF)を導入する

B. AI専用のデータ強化プロトコルを活用してデータ品質を向上させる

C. 包括的なデータ活用プログラムに参加し、内部能力を構築する。

D. 外部のデータコンサルタントを雇い、的を絞った指導とトレーニングを提供する

正解: **D** ([コメントを発表する](#))

Within PMI-CPMAI guidance on AI readiness and capability enablement, a clearly identified gap in data knowledge and experience is treated as a critical skills and competency risk. The framework emphasizes that AI projects are highly dependent on data literacy, understanding of data sources, structure, quality, and regulatory constraints.

When such gaps exist, PMI-consistent practice is to bring in specialized expertise to both support the current initiative and uplift the organization's internal capabilities.

Hiring an external data consultant provides immediate access to deep data expertise, including data modeling, governance, privacy, and AI-specific data requirements. This expert can perform targeted assessments, help define data strategies, guide data preparation, and deliver focused training or coaching to the project team.

PMI-CPMAI stresses that leveraging external SMEs is often the most effective way to de-risk complex AI implementations when internal skills are insufficient, especially in early stages or high-stakes domains.

Options such as deploying abstract "frameworks" or "protocols" do not, by themselves, close a human expertise gap. A comprehensive internal data immersion program may be useful long-term, but it first requires guidance on what to learn and how to structure that learning. Therefore, the most effective and actionable solution to proceed with implementation is hiring an external data consultant to provide targeted guidance and training.

質問: 10

AIプロジェクトを完了したチームは、最終報告書を作成している。その中で、AIソリューションが特定の環境で十分な性能を発揮しなかったことが判明した。この性能問題の原因は何だろうか？

- A. 事業目標とAI機能の不一致
- B. 徹底的な適合性評価を実施しなかった
- C. 初期段階におけるデータ準備手順の不備
- D. プロジェクトチームメンバーのトレーニング不足

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

The best answer is B. Failure to conduct a thorough compatibility assessment . This is the most direct explanation for a solution that worked acceptably in one setting but did not perform well in certain environments . In PMI's CPMAI-related guidance, AI project professionals must manage the gap between a model and its real-world implementation , and the exam outline stresses planning for integration with existing systems and workflows as part of successful deployment and adoption. A compatibility assessment helps determine whether the model, infrastructure, data flows, interfaces, and operational conditions are aligned with the environments in which the AI solution will actually run. The other options are less precise for this scenario. Misaligned business objectives would affect whether the project solves the right problem, not specifically why it fails only in some environments. Inadequate data preparation can certainly reduce model quality, but the wording points more strongly to a deployment- context mismatch than to a general model-building weakness. Insufficient team training is also possible on projects, yet it does not best explain environment-specific performance degradation. PMI guidance consistently highlights that AI success depends not only on model development but also on validating performance under actual operating conditions and deployment realities.

質問: 11

あるITサービス企業が、顧客サービス業務を自動化するためにAIソリューションを導入しようとしている。しかし、導入チームは顧客企業の従業員からの抵抗に直面している。

プロジェクトマネージャーはこのリスクを管理するために、どのような行動をとるべきでしょうか？

- A. 福利厚生に関する全社員会議を実施する
- B. 別のチームに参加する選択肢を提供する
- C. 段階的なロールアウトを実施する
- D. 経営陣からの即時移行を義務付ける

正解: [\(正解を表示します\)](#)

PMI-CPMAI emphasizes that AI projects are as much about organizational change and human factors as they are about technology. Resistance from employees-especially when AI is introduced into customer service- is a classic change management risk. The guidance encourages project managers to manage this risk by using incremental, controlled adoption rather than abrupt, forced transitions.

A gradual phased rollout allows employees to adapt over time: starting with pilots or limited use cases, gathering feedback, refining workflows, and proving value in a lower-risk environment. This approach builds trust, reduces anxiety, and offers opportunities for training and role redefinition. It also enables the project team to monitor impacts on workload, quality, and customer satisfaction, adjusting both the AI system and supporting processes as needed.

Option A (all-hands meetings) is useful for communication but, by itself, does not structurally reduce the risk of resistance. Option B (offering to join another team) may be perceived as punitive or threatening and does not address the root cause. Option D (mandating immediate transition) is directly contrary to PMI-CPMAI's emphasis on stakeholder engagement, buy-in, and iterative adoption. Thus, the most appropriate action to manage this risk is to implement a gradual phased rollout of the AI solution, allowing employees to transition in a supported and controlled way.

質問: 12

ある医療機関のプロジェクトチームは、患者記録がAI診断ツールに適しているかどうかを判断している。彼らは、データが幅広い疾患や人口統計学的属性を網羅していることを検証する必要がある。

データの適合性を確保するための効果的な方法は何ですか？

- A. 縦断的データ収集アプローチの実施
- B. 患者データの人口統計学的分析と層別化の実施
- C. データのばらつきを分析し、バランスの取れたサンプリングを確保する
- D. データ多様性に関する横断的研究の実施

正解: [B \(コメントを発表する\)](#)

In PMI-CPMAI, data suitability for an AI use case is evaluated against the problem context and the populations affected. For a healthcare diagnostic AI system, this includes confirming that the training and evaluation data adequately represent the range of medical conditions and the diverse demographics (age, gender, ethnicity, comorbidities, etc.) of the

patients who will be served. Insufficient demographic coverage can lead to biased diagnostic performance and safety risks.

The framework recommends performing structured data profiling and stratification to understand how records are distributed across key groups and conditions. By performing demographic analysis and stratifying patient data, the team can identify underrepresented segments, such as certain age brackets, minority populations, or rare but critical conditions. This allows them to detect gaps (e.g., very few samples for a particular group), assess generalizability, and plan remediation (additional data collection, augmentation, or cautious deployment with guardrails).

While longitudinal and cross-sectional study designs (options A and D) are useful research concepts, the immediate need here is to check whether the current dataset spans the necessary demographic and clinical diversity. Analyzing variance and balance (option C) is helpful but too generic; the question explicitly references demographics. Thus, the most effective method to assure data suitability for the diagnostic tool is demographic analysis and stratification of patient data.

質問: 13

AIプロジェクトチームは現在、セキュリティ計画の策定を進めている。チームは、透明性、説明可能性、データ規制への準拠など、さまざまな側面を考慮する必要がある。

プロジェクトマネージャーはどのような行動を取るべきでしょうか？

- A. AIシステムの意思決定が透明性があり、説明可能であることを保証する
- B. 技術的なセキュリティ対策のみに焦点を当て、透明性を無視する
- C. 現行規制を精査せずに遵守を前提とする
- D. 他のセキュリティ面を考慮せず、暗号化のみに依存する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In PMI-CPMAI, security planning for AI solutions goes beyond traditional technical controls; it explicitly includes transparency, explainability, and regulatory compliance as part of a responsible AI posture. The guidance states that security and trust in AI depend not only on encryption, access control, and infrastructure hardening, but also on whether stakeholders can understand how decisions are made and whether those decisions comply with applicable laws and policies.

PMI's AI management perspective includes requirements for explainable and auditable decision-making, particularly in public-sector and high-impact domains. This means designing systems so that model behavior can be interpreted, key features and factors identified, and decisions documented in a way that regulators, auditors, and affected users can review. The project manager is therefore expected to ensure that the AI system's design and governance support transparency and explainability, in addition to technical security controls.

Focusing only on technical measures or assuming compliance without review contradicts PMI-CPMAI's emphasis on proactive governance and legal/ethical due diligence. Reliance

solely on encryption addresses confidentiality but not fairness, accountability, or understandability. Thus, the correct action is to ensure the AI system's decisions are transparent and explainable, embedded alongside other security and compliance safeguards.

質問: 14

あるコンサルティング会社が、AIを活用した顧客セグメンテーションモデルのためのデータ準備を進めている。データ準備の前に、データの品質を検証する必要がある。プロジェクトマネージャーはまず何をすべきでしょうか？

- A. データの完全性を評価する。
- B. データ強化を実施する。
- C. データクレンジングを実施する。
- D. データラベリング技術を適用する。

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

Before any data preparation or modeling, PMI-CP-style guidance on AI initiatives emphasizes data quality assessment as the first critical activity. Quality must be evaluated before cleaning, enrichment, or labeling so that the team clearly understands the condition of the raw data and the scope of remediation needed. One of the primary quality dimensions to check early is completeness-whether required fields are present, whether key attributes are missing, and whether coverage is sufficient across the population of customers for meaningful segmentation.

If completeness issues are severe, downstream activities such as data cleaning, enhancement, and modeling may propagate bias or produce unstable segments. By systematically assessing data completeness first, the project manager enables the team to: (1) quantify gaps, (2) decide whether to obtain additional data, and (3) prioritize subsequent cleaning and enrichment steps. Data enhancement (option B) and cleaning (option C) are important, but they are remedial actions that should be guided by the initial quality assessment. Data labeling (option D) is more relevant for supervised learning use cases than for unsupervised customer segmentation.

Therefore, to verify data quality prior to preparation, the project manager should first assess data completeness.

質問: 15

あるプロジェクトチームは、AI/機械学習(ML)モデルの出力を改善するために、迅速なエンジニアリング手法を採用している。

彼らはまず大まかな質問から始め、それから具体的な要素を絞り込んでいった。もしチームが十分な背景情報を提供していなかったら、どのような結果になっていただろうか？

- A. このモデルはより創造的な成果を生み出すでしょう。
- B. 回答は関連性に欠けるでしょう。
- C. このモデルはより効率的に動作します。

D. 出力にはより高い精度が含まれます。

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI guidance on prompts and prompt engineering states that prompts "supply the system with context and guidance as well as constraints," and that the value of a GenAI system "can only be realized through the instructions provided to it." PMI further explains that while an AI system can respond to very short inputs, "the less specific a prompt, the more likely the results will be vague or unhelpful," explicitly linking insufficient specificity/context to degraded usefulness. In PMI's recommended "diverge and converge" prompt approach, teams begin broad, then progressively refine, adding details such as industry, region, project type, intended use, and examples-because "the granularity of the input will be directly proportional to the utility of the output received." Therefore, if the team provides insufficient context, the model must "guess" what is intended, which most directly manifests as answers that are not aligned to the actual task needs (i.e., lacking relevance), rather than being more accurate or more efficient.

質問: 16

ある製造会社は、組立ラインの効率向上を目指し、インテリジェントマシンのネットワーク導入を計画している。これらのマシンには、精密組立、予知保全のための品質管理、リアルタイムデータ分析など、高度なAI機能が搭載されている。インテリジェントマシンは、運用効率の向上、ダウンタイムの削減、製品品質の向上に貢献することが期待される。そのためには、マシンと既存システム間のシームレスな通信、業界規制への準拠、そして従業員の円滑な移行が不可欠となる。

この環境において、知能機械を使用することによる有益な成果は何でしょうか？

- A.** 生産における拡張性と柔軟性
- B.** 技術への過度な依存がスキルの低下につながる
- C.** 投資コストは高いが、すぐにリターンは得られない。
- D.** サイバーセキュリティの脅威に対する脆弱性の増加

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In PMI-CPMAI's framing of AI-enabled automation and "intelligent machines," one of the central benefits highlighted for manufacturing environments is improved scalability and flexibility in production. When intelligent machines are equipped with AI for precision assembly, real-time quality control, predictive maintenance, and data-driven optimization, they can dynamically adjust to changes in demand, product variants, and operating conditions without requiring extensive reconfiguration.

This leads to several positive outcomes consistent with the scenario: higher throughput, reduced unplanned downtime, adaptive scheduling, and the ability to rapidly retool processes for new product lines or custom configurations. These capabilities directly support strategic goals such as operational efficiency, responsiveness, and quality improvement-key value drivers in an AI-enabled factory.

Options B, C, and D describe risks or potential downsides of intelligent machines, not beneficial outcomes:

over-reliance and skill degradation (B), high upfront investment without returns (C), and increased cybersecurity vulnerability (D) are all concerns that PMI-CPMAI suggests addressing through governance, training, risk management, and security controls.

However, they are not the intended advantages. The beneficial, value-aligned outcome in this context is clearly scalability and flexibility in production, making option A the correct choice.

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質問: 17

あるITサービス企業のプロジェクトチームは、ネットワークセキュリティを強化するためのAIソリューションを開発している。プロジェクトが望ましい成果を確実に達成できるよう、成功基準を明確に定義する必要がある。

プロジェクトマネージャーは、関連する成功基準を定義するために何をすべきでしょうか？

- A. 脅威予測のための機械学習(ML)アルゴリズムを実装する
- B. インシデント対応時間と脅威検出率に関する主要業績評価指標(KPI)を使用する
- C. ネットワークインフラストラクチャのSWOT分析(強み、弱み、機会、脅威)を実施する
- D. 証券投資の詳細な費用対効果分析を実施する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI-CPMAI stresses that AI projects must define clear, measurable success criteria that are directly aligned with the problem the AI is intended to solve. In a network security context, the AI solution is being developed to "enhance network security," which, in operational terms, translates to outcomes like faster incident response and better detection of threats and anomalies.

PMI's guidance on benefits realization and performance management recommends using key performance indicators (KPIs) that are specific, measurable, and time-bound. For security, relevant KPIs typically include metrics such as mean time to detect (MTTD), mean time to respond (MTTR), detection rates, false positive/false negative rates, number of incidents contained, and reduction in successful breaches. By defining success criteria in terms of incident response times and threat detection rates,

the project manager ties the AI system's performance directly to business and operational outcomes, making it easier to monitor effectiveness and justify investment.

Implementing ML algorithms (option A) is a technical activity, not a definition of success.

SWOT analysis and cost-benefit analysis (options C and D) can inform strategy and justification, but they do not, by themselves, define how success will be measured in day-to-day operations. PMI-CPMAI emphasizes metrics-driven evaluation, so using KPIs for incident response times and threat detection rates (option B) is the correct approach.

質問: 18

あるITサービス企業が、ネットワークセキュリティ監視を自動化するAIシステムを開発している。プロジェクトマネージャーは、誤検知や見逃しといったリスクを軽減するために、様々な要素を考慮する必要がある。

プロジェクトマネージャーはどのような行動をとるべきでしょうか？

- A. 最近傍検出アルゴリズムの実用化
- B. モデルの組み合わせとトレードオフの実施
- C. 堅牢なデータセキュリティ検証プロセスの実装
- D. セキュリティを備えた継続的なフィードバックループの確立

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In AI-enabled security monitoring, PMI-style AI risk management highlights false positives and false negatives as key operational risks: false positives overwhelm analysts and create alert fatigue, while false negatives hide real threats. To mitigate these, guidance stresses continuous monitoring, feedback, and human- AI collaboration, not just algorithm choice. Establishing a continuous feedback loop with security teams (option D) means that security analysts review alerts, label them as true/false, and feed those labels back into the AI pipeline. This enables threshold tuning, recalibration, and retraining, incrementally reducing misclassification rates over time.

Option B (model combinations and trade-offs) can help at design time, but it does not by itself guarantee ongoing control of false positives/negatives once the system is deployed.

Option A is too narrow and algorithm-specific and ignores the governance and lifecycle aspects. Option C addresses data security, which is important but unrelated to classification error rates.

PMI-style AI operations (akin to MLOps) underline that closed-loop learning with real-world feedback is critical for safety, resilience, and performance.

Hence, the action that directly addresses the risk of false positives and false negatives is to establish a continuous feedback loop with security.

質問: 19

あるチームはAIプロジェクトの初期段階にある。彼らはAIソリューション開発を支えるために必要なデータと技術を確認する必要がある。

プロジェクトチームが最初に行うべきステップは何ですか？

- A. チームの現在のAIおよびデータに関する専門知識を評価する

- B. AIプロジェクトの事業目標を概説する
- C. 不足している点を特定し、必要なツールを調達する
- D. 必要なデータの可用性と品質を確認する

正解: D ([コメントを发表する](#))

In the PMI-CP in Managing AI guidance, early AI project work includes confirming that the data foundation is viable before committing to specific tools or architectures. For AI initiatives, data is the primary constraint:

if the right data does not exist, is incomplete, or is of low quality, no choice of technology will rescue the solution. Therefore, before assessing tooling gaps or even detailing the technology stack, teams are expected to verify the availability, accessibility, and quality of the required data for the intended use case.

PMI-CPMAI describes data readiness activities such as identifying key data sources, profiling them for completeness and consistency, assessing coverage of relevant populations and time periods, and checking for legal and regulatory constraints around access and use. Only after this verification can the team meaningfully evaluate whether existing platforms, infrastructure, and tools are sufficient, and then identify gaps.

Assessing team expertise or procuring tools are important, but they follow from the prior understanding of what data exists and what is needed for the model. Thus, the first step the project team should complete to ensure they have what they need for AI development is to verify the availability and quality of the required data.

質問: 20

ある金融サービス会社は、不正検出を強化するためにAIを導入しようとしている。データ評価を監督するため、プロジェクトマネージャーは、取引履歴や顧客プロフィールを含む入力データの完全性と正確性を確保する必要がある。

どの方法が、要件を満たす結果をもたらすか？

- A. プロンプトパターンを利用してAIモデルのトレーニングプロセスを誘導する
- B. 事実確認チェックリストを用いてデータソースを体系的に検証する
- C. データを異なる方法で処理するための代替アプローチの実装
- D. 可視化ジェネレーターを適用してデータフロー図を作成する

正解: B ([コメントを发表する](#))

In AI initiatives for financial fraud detection, PMI-style AI data governance emphasizes that the integrity, provenance, and reliability of input data must be established before modeling. Transaction histories and customer profiles are high-risk, regulated data, so the project manager is expected to apply structured, repeatable verification methods rather than ad hoc checks. A fact checklist to systematically verify data sources directly supports this requirement. Such a checklist typically includes validation of data origin (systems of record), timeliness, completeness, consistency across systems, documentation of transformations, and confirmation that data has not been tampered with in transit or storage.

Within an AI governance framework, these checklists form part of data control evidence, supporting auditability and regulatory compliance. They also help uncover misalignments such as missing transaction fields, inconsistent customer IDs, or unexplained gaps in history—all of which can materially degrade model accuracy and fairness. In contrast, prompt patterns (option A) address LLM behavior rather than data integrity; alternative processing approaches (option C) do not ensure correctness of the underlying data; and visualization of data flows (option D) helps understanding architecture but does not validate the truthfulness or accuracy of the data itself. Therefore, using a fact checklist to systematically verify data sources is the method that best addresses the need to ensure data integrity and accuracy.

質問: 21

あるプロジェクトマネージャーは、グローバル金融機関向けの複雑なプロジェクトを率いている。このプロジェクトは、リアルタイムの不正検出とリスク管理のためのAI駆動型システムを開発するものである。システムはすべての金融規制を遵守する必要がある。プロジェクトマネージャーは、既存のリソースにおけるスキルギャップを特定した。プロジェクトマネージャーは何をすべきでしょうか？

- A. 社内の専門知識が育成されるまでプロジェクトを延期する
- B. 外部の専門知識が必要になるまでプロジェクトを進める
- C. コンサルタントのAI研修に追加予算を割り当てる
- D. 専門知識の不足を補うためにコンサルタントを起用する

正解: **D** ([コメントを発表する](#))

For a global financial institution deploying an AI-driven, real-time fraud detection and risk management system, PMI-aligned AI governance highlights the need for specialized expertise in multiple domains: AI/ML, data engineering, financial risk, fraud typologies, and complex financial regulations (e.g., KYC, AML, transaction monitoring rules). When a skills gap is identified in such a high-stakes, highly regulated context, continuing without the right expertise can create serious compliance, operational, and reputational risks.

Engaging external consultants to fill the expertise gap (option D) is consistent with PMI-CPMAI's focus on ensuring that roles and responsibilities are matched with appropriate competencies. Consultants with proven experience in regulated financial AI projects can help design compliant architectures, define explainability and auditability requirements, advise on model risk management, and ensure that controls meet regulatory expectations. Delaying the project until internal expertise is developed (option A) may not be practical for strategic initiatives and still might not yield sufficient depth of experience. Proceeding until "expertise is needed" (option B) increases the risk that early design decisions violate regulations or are misaligned with supervisory expectations. Allocating budget to train consultants (option C) misinterprets the need; the immediate requirement is to obtain expertise, not train external parties. Therefore, the project manager should engage consultants to fill the expertise gap while maintaining regulatory adherence and project momentum.

質問: 22

ある病院システムがチャットボットを導入したところ、エンドユーザーから苦情が寄せられた。エンドユーザーは人間と話していると思っているが、回答が意味不明なため不満を感じている。

エンドユーザーがAIチャットボットとやり取りしていることを確実に認識できるようにするには、透明性を確保するためにどのような点を考慮すべきでしょうか？

- A. 多様なデータセットの包含
- B. 高度なアルゴリズムを実用化する
- C. 使用ごとに開示通知
- D. 解釈可能なAIモデルの使用

正解: C ([コメントを発表する](#))

Responsible and transparent AI-key themes in PMI-CPMAI-require that end users understand when they are interacting with an AI system rather than a human. In this scenario, end users mistakenly believe they are chatting with a person and become frustrated when responses are nonsensical. PMI-style responsible AI and ethics guidance emphasizes clear disclosure, user awareness, and expectation management as essential controls to protect trust and reduce harm.

The most direct way to support transparency here is a disclosure notice with each use (option C), for example a visible label or brief statement indicating "You are interacting with an AI-powered chatbot." This can appear at session start, in the chat header, or near the input box and may be reinforced periodically.

Inclusion of diverse datasets (option A) and interpretable models (option D) are important for fairness and explainability but do not solve the misunderstanding about the chatbot's identity. Operationalizing advanced algorithms (option B) might improve answer quality, but again, it does not address the core transparency issue. Therefore, to ensure users know they are engaging with an AI chatbot, the system should present a clear disclosure notice with each use.

質問: 23

ある物流会社は、リアルタイムの交通状況に適応しながら、配送ルートを最適化したいと考えている。

これらの目標を満たすAIパターンはどれですか？

- A. 認識と内容要約
- B. 自動化およびルールベースシステム
- C. 会話型
- D. 予測分析

正解: D ([コメントを発表する](#))

Within CPMAI and PMI's AI pattern framing, predictive analytics is the pattern that focuses on using historical and real-time data to forecast future states-exactly what is needed for

route optimization under changing traffic conditions. For a logistics company, the AI system must estimate future travel times, congestion levels, delays, and likely delivery windows. These predictions are then used as inputs to optimization logic that chooses the best routes and adjusts them dynamically as new data arrives.

Recognition/summarization patterns focus on classification or extracting meaning from content (such as images or text), while conversational patterns are aimed at dialog systems like chatbots. Automation and rule-based systems can encode fixed routing rules, but they cannot by themselves learn patterns from historical traffic and adapt to evolving conditions. PMI/CPMAI guidance highlights that when the business problem involves forecasting outcomes to inform better decisions, the appropriate AI pattern is predictive analytics- often implemented with regression, time-series models, or more advanced learning approaches. Therefore, for optimizing delivery routes while adapting to real-time traffic, the correct pattern is predictive analytics, making option D the appropriate choice.

質問: 24

ある金融サービス会社が、不正取引を検出するためのAIモデルを構築している。このモデルの成功には、データソースの特定と検証が不可欠である。

データの正確性を確保する上で効果的な方法は何ですか？

- A. データリネージツールを活用して、データの起源と変換を追跡する
- B. 分散型データアクセスを実現するため、連合型データベースシステムを採用する。
- C. 取引データのためのブロックチェーンベースの台帳の実装
- D. データクレンジングのためのバッチ処理システムの構築

正解: **A** ([コメントを发表する](#))

For a financial services firm building an AI model for fraud detection, the accuracy and trustworthiness of transaction data is critical. PMI-CPMAI's guidance on AI data governance stresses the need to understand where data comes from, how it flows, and what transformations it undergoes before being used for model training or inference. This is precisely what data lineage tools are designed to support.

Data lineage enables teams to trace data back to its original source, see each processing step (cleansing, aggregation, enrichment), and verify that transformations conform to defined business and regulatory rules. In regulated sectors like finance, this traceability is essential for audits, model validation, and demonstrating that AI decisions (such as fraud flags) are based on accurate, well-governed data. While technologies like blockchain (option C) or batch cleansing (option D) may have roles in specific architectures, PMI-style AI governance places primary emphasis on visibility, traceability, and control over the data lifecycle.

A federated database system (option B) addresses access architecture, not inherently accuracy. By contrast, utilizing data lineage tools directly supports identifying and validating data sources and understanding whether the data remains accurate after multiple hops. Therefore, in line with PMI-CPMAI data governance practices, option A is the most effective method listed to help ensure data accuracy.

質問: 25

病院のプロジェクトチームは、予測保守AIモデルのために患者の遠隔監視データを準備する任務を負っている。

彼らは、データがモデルに適した形式と形状になっていることを確認する手助けをする必要がある。

プロジェクトマネージャーはこれらの目標を達成するために何をすべきでしょうか？

- A. ルールベースの抽出、変換、ロード(ETL)フレームワークを採用する。
- B. 高度なデータ配信サービス(DDS)を活用する。
- C. 機械学習(ML)アルゴリズムを採用する。
- D. バッチ処理システムを導入してパフォーマンスを向上させる。

正解: **A** ([コメントを发表する](#))

The best answer is A. Adopt a rule-based extraction, transformation, and loading (ETL) framework . In PMI-CPMAI, the Identify Data Needs domain includes overseeing data cleaning, preprocessing, transformation, and validation so that data is suitable for model development. PMI's official exam outline specifically calls out defining data requirements, coordinating data cleaning and normalization, verifying preprocessing results, and ensuring the prepared data meets the format and quality needed for the intended AI approach.

An ETL framework is the most direct fit because the scenario is about getting telemetry data into the right format and shape for model use. ETL handles extraction from source systems, transformation into a usable model-ready structure, and loading into the target environment in a controlled, repeatable way. By contrast, DDS is more about data exchange architecture, not primary preparation for modeling. ML algorithms are used to learn from prepared data, not to format it. Batch processing may improve throughput, but performance optimization does not solve the core requirement of structuring and transforming the data correctly. Under PMI-CPMAI logic, data preparation should be systematic, auditable, and aligned to the model's requirements, which makes ETL the strongest answer.

質問: 26

ある医療機関が、AIを活用した診断ツールの開発を計画している。プロジェクトマネージャーは、必要なデータを定義するために、データの一貫性とアクセス性を確保する必要がある。

プロジェクトマネージャーはどの方法を用いるべきでしょうか？

- A. 抽出、変換、ロード(ETL)プロセスを用いたデータ品質評価の実施
- B. 自然言語処理(NLP)を活用して患者記録を標準化する
- C. 機械学習(ML)アルゴリズムによる電子カルテ(EHR)とAIの統合
- D. 拡張可能なデータストレージのためのハイブリッドクラウド戦略の採用

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

CPMAI's Data Understanding and Data Preparation phases stress that AI success in domains like healthcare depends on robust data pipelines that ensure consistency, quality, and accessibility before modeling begins.

Guidance describes these phases as profiling and assessing data, then performing cleaning, transformation, and structuring so that data are reliable and usable by downstream models.

A data quality assessment combined with ETL (extraction, transformation, loading) processes directly supports these objectives. ETL pipelines standardize formats across disparate systems, enforce validation rules, manage missing values, harmonize coding schemes (for example, diagnosis codes), and centralize data into accessible stores. This is exactly the kind of foundational work CPMAI describes as a prerequisite to effective model development, particularly in regulated sectors such as healthcare where inconsistent or inaccessible data can have clinical and regulatory consequences.

By contrast, using NLP to standardize records (B) is a specialized technique that may help later but does not replace a systematic quality and ETL process. Integrating EHR with ML algorithms (C) and designing hybrid cloud storage (D) are more about later technical integration and infrastructure than about defining and ensuring initial data consistency and accessibility. Thus, in line with CPMAI's data-centric guidance, performing a data quality assessment with ETL processes is the correct method, making option A the best answer.

質問: 27

あるITサービス企業のプロジェクトチームは、AIベースの顧客サポートチャットボットの開発に取り組んでいる。チャットボットが効果的に機能するようにするためには、必要なデータを定義する必要がある。

どの方法がプロジェクトの要件を満たしていますか？

- A. 顧客との会話サンプルから生成された合成データを使用する
- B. トレーニングデータとして過去の顧客インタラクションログを収集する
- C. ベータ版ユーザーからのフィードバックを取り入れてモデルを改良する
- D. 想定される顧客からの問い合わせに基づいて新しいスクリプトを開発する

正解: B ([コメントを发表する](#))

For an AI-based customer support chatbot, PMI-CPMAI-aligned lifecycle guidance stresses that defining required data starts from real, historical interactions that reflect actual customer needs and behaviors.

Gathering historical customer interaction logs for training data (option B) is the method that best meets this requirement. These logs typically include customer questions, intents, issues, resolutions, and escalation paths, providing a rich, labeled or label-ready corpus that is highly representative of real-world use.

By analyzing these logs, the team can identify the most frequent intents, common phrasing, edge cases, and areas where customers are confused or dissatisfied. This directly informs data schema design, labeling strategies, and coverage requirements for the chatbot. It also helps define performance metrics (such as resolution rate for top

intents) and guardrails. Synthetic data (option A) may supplement coverage but should not be the primary basis for defining required data, as it risks encoding designer assumptions instead of reality. Feedback from beta customers (option C) is valuable later in the evaluation and improvement phases.

Developing scripts based on anticipated queries (option D) aids dialogue design but does not truly define the underlying data required for robust training. Therefore, gathering and leveraging historical customer interaction logs is the most appropriate method to define required data for an effective support chatbot.

質問: 28

AIソリューションへの移行過程において、プロジェクトマネージャーは、特定のタスクは認知的なAI機能を必要とせず、従来の自動化手法で処理できることに気づく。その結果、プロジェクトチームはタスクを認知的な要件に基づいて分類し始める。

チームは何を考慮すべきでしょうか？

- A. インテリジェントな機能で処理を進める
- B. 非認知タスクへのAI機能の応用
- C. 従来の自動化ソリューションを活用する
- D. 従来のタスクの複雑性を評価する

正解: [\(正解を表示します\)](#)

PMI-CPMAI clearly distinguishes between cognitive AI capabilities and traditional automation or noncognitive solutions. The guidance stresses that not every task in a workflow benefits from AI and that

"project leaders should deliberately match solution complexity to problem complexity, reserving cognitive AI for tasks that truly require perception, learning, or sophisticated decision support." For deterministic, rule-based, repetitive tasks, the recommended approach is to use conventional automation technologies (scripts, RPA, rule engines, workflow systems) rather than machine learning models.

When a project team discovers that certain tasks do not require cognition (e.g., simple routing, format conversion, deterministic validations), PMI-CPMAI recommends

"segregating cognitive from noncognitive tasks and applying the simplest effective technology to each." This reduces cost, operational risk, and technical debt, while focusing AI engineering effort where it provides differentiated value. Applying AI to noncognitive tasks can introduce unnecessary complexity, additional monitoring and governance overhead, and avoidable model risk. Proceeding only with intelligent functionalities or overanalyzing traditional tasks without acting on the insight misses this key optimization. Therefore, once tasks have been segregated by cognitive requirements, the team should utilize traditional automation solutions for noncognitive tasks and focus AI design, data, and model work only where cognitive capabilities are justified. This aligns with PMI-CPMAI's principle of "fit-for-purpose" technology selection and responsible, efficient AI adoption.

質問: 29

AIプロジェクトチームは、新しいAIソリューションの要件として、データ規制への準拠と説明可能性基準への準拠を考慮する必要がある。

プロジェクトのどの段階で要件定義に取り組むべきでしょうか？

- A. データ準備段階の一環として
- B. 事業理解フェーズの一環として
- C. 最終テスト段階の一環として
- D. プロジェクトの範囲に基づいたオプションのガイドライン

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In PMI-CP/CPMAI-aligned practice, compliance requirements such as data protection regulations (e.g., privacy laws, data residency) and explainability standards are treated as business and regulatory constraints, not as late technical details. They must therefore be identified and incorporated during the business understanding phase. At this stage, the project manager and stakeholders clarify the problem statement, success criteria, risk appetite, and constraints under which the AI solution must operate. That includes explicitly stating: which regulations apply, what level of transparency or explainability is required, which stakeholders must be able to understand model outputs, and which decisions must remain under human control.

By capturing these requirements early, they directly influence the choice of AI pattern, model families, data sources, architecture, and governance mechanisms. If these constraints are postponed until data preparation or final testing, the team risks discovering that the chosen models are too opaque, the data cannot legally be used as collected, or additional documentation and controls are needed that fundamentally change scope and timeline. CPMAI stresses that responsible AI and regulatory compliance are "built in from the beginning," so the correct point to approach these requirements is the business understanding phase.

質問: 30

データ活用のためのクラスタリング分析において、プロジェクトチームは、得られたクラスターが意味をなさず、実用的な洞察も得られないことを発見しました。プロジェクトマネージャーはプロジェクトチームに対してどのような活動を行うべきでしょうか？

- A. さまざまなアルゴリズムのトレードオフを評価する。
- B. データガバナンスプロトコルを確立する。
- C. データのギャップを特定し、不足点に対処する。
- D. データソースに対してアルゴリズム分析を実施する。

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In the PMI approach to managing AI initiatives, clustering and other unsupervised techniques depend heavily on data quality, completeness, and relevance. When clusters are not meaningful or actionable, the primary recommended action is to reassess and improve the underlying data rather than immediately changing algorithms. PMI guidance

on AI data practices emphasizes that AI teams should "ensure that datasets are sufficiently complete, representative, and aligned with the business problem before drawing conclusions from models." This includes identifying data gaps, missing attributes, bias, and noisy or inconsistent records, and then addressing these deficiencies through improved collection, integration, cleaning, and feature engineering.

The PMI-CPMAI content further stresses that data readiness assessments and iterative refinement of data are critical tasks before and during model development. Poor or incomplete data typically leads to patterns that do not map to real-world segments or behaviors, which is exactly what happens when clusters lack business meaning. While algorithm selection and trade-off analysis are also important, PMI characterizes them as secondary to ensuring that data is "fit for purpose" for the targeted use case. Therefore, the project manager should lead the team to identify data gaps and address deficiencies, which best aligns with PMI's emphasis on data quality as the foundation of reliable AI outcomes.

質問: 31

ある小売銀行は、ほぼリアルタイムで不審なカード利用を検知することで、不正取引を削減したいと考えている。

どのAI機能を使用すべきか？

- A. 予測分析
- B. 会話
- C. ハイパーパーソナライゼーション
- D. 自律システム

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI's Seven Patterns of AI describes Predictive analytics & decision support as using data-driven learning to anticipate outcomes and support decisions under uncertainty.

Fraud detection is a classic predictive use case:

the system analyzes historical and current transaction behaviors to estimate the probability of fraud and recommend actions (approve, decline, escalate). In CPMAI-aligned delivery, the project manager ensures the AI capability matches the business objective and defines measurable performance metrics and thresholds (e.

g., false positives, fraud loss reduction, detection latency). PMI-CPMAI also emphasizes responsible and trustworthy AI practices-particularly around privacy, governance, and monitoring-because fraud models can affect customers' access to funds and may introduce bias if training data is skewed. Predictive analytics best fits because it supports classification/risk scoring decisions; the other options focus on interaction (conversational), tailored experiences (hyperpersonalization), or self-directed control (autonomous systems).

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質問: 32

フィンテックAIプロジェクトでは、信用リスクモデリングにサードパーティのデータソースを使用しています。プロジェクトマネージャーは、外部データの品質が変化した場合のコンプライアンスと説明責任について懸念しています。責任ある信頼できるAIの提供を最も効果的にサポートするコントロールはどれでしょうか？

- A. 監査可能性とモニタリングを含むデータガバナンスとサプライヤー管理を確立する
- B. すべての外部データソースを直ちに削除してください。
- C. モデルのパフォーマンスは、ローンチ時に一度だけ文書化してください。
- D. 各チームが独自のデータ定義を適用できるようにする

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI's trustworthy AI framing highlights governance, transparency, and accountability as essential ingredients for systems people can interpret and monitor. When third-party data feeds can change, the PMI-aligned approach is to establish governance and supplier controls that define data quality expectations, lineage, permitted uses, privacy constraints, and monitoring/audit mechanisms. This supports accountability by making data dependencies explicit and enabling early detection when upstream changes degrade model behavior. Removing external data (B) may be unnecessary and can reduce predictive power; a responsible approach is controlled use, not blanket elimination. One-time documentation at launch (C) fails to address lifecycle change. Allowing inconsistent definitions across teams (D) increases risk of aggregation errors and noncompliance. PMI-CPMAI's emphasis on responsible practices (privacy/security, governance, monitoring) supports the structured governance and monitoring option as the best control.

質問: 33

ある医療機関が、診断プロセスを支援するAIツールを実用化しようとしている。堅牢なモデルガバナンスを確保するためには、データプライバシーと倫理的配慮に対処する必要がある。

プロジェクトマネージャーは何をすべきでしょうか？

- A. 多段階DCAフレームワークを導入する
- B. 包括的なDPMSプロトコルを確立する
- C. 継続的なCUEレビュープロセスを確立する
- D. 詳細なプライバシー影響評価(PIA)を作成する

正解: [\(正解を表示します\)](#)

Within PMI-CPMAI-aligned responsible AI practices, deploying AI in healthcare diagnostics requires explicit attention to data privacy, regulatory compliance, and ethical impact on patients. A Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) is a structured method used to systematically identify, analyze, and mitigate privacy and ethical risks associated with data processing and automated decisions. For an operationalized diagnostic AI tool, a PIA helps the project manager map data flows (collection, storage, use, and sharing), determine the legal basis for processing sensitive health data, highlight potential harms (misuse, breaches, inappropriate access), and define safeguards such as minimization, anonymization, consent handling, and access controls.

PMI-CP-consistent AI governance emphasizes documenting how data is used and how decisions affect individuals, as well as demonstrating that privacy and ethical considerations have been proactively assessed before and during operation. While internal frameworks or protocols (such as generic monitoring or controls) may help manage performance and operations, they do not replace a formal, focused assessment of privacy risk and ethical implications. A PIA provides concrete evidence that the organization has anticipated the effect of the AI system on patient rights, confidentiality, and trust, making it the most suitable action in this context.

Therefore, the project manager should develop a detailed privacy impact assessment (PIA).

質問: 34

プロジェクトマネージャーは、AIモデルの評価準備を進めている。このモデルは全体的な精度が70%であることが示されているが、プロジェクトの主要業績評価指標(KPI)では少なくとも89%の精度が求められる。

プロジェクトマネージャーは、精度低下に関連するどの問題を最初に調査すべきでしょうか？

- A. トレーニングデータは実世界のデータを代表するものではありません
- B. 計算能力が不十分である
- C. トレーニングデータセット、テストデータセット、検証データセットの分割に失敗した
- D. モデルアルゴリズムの選択ミス

正解: **A** ([コメントを发表する](#))

When an AI model underperforms against defined KPIs (70% accuracy vs required 89%), PMI-style AI evaluation guidance directs project managers to first investigate data-related issues, especially representativeness and quality of the training data, before focusing on algorithms or infrastructure. If the training data is not representative of real-world data (option A), the model may learn patterns that do not generalize to production conditions. For example, it might be overexposed to common, simple cases and underexposed to rare but critical scenarios, specific customer segments, geographies, or newer product types.

This mismatch is one of the most common causes of accuracy degradation between expected and actual performance. Ensuring representativeness involves checking that the data covers the full spectrum of operational scenarios, class distributions, time periods, and user demographics relevant to the use case.

Inadequate compute (option B) more often affects training time than final accuracy, assuming the model trains to convergence. Failure to split datasets correctly (option C) leads to unreliable evaluation metrics, but the question already states an accuracy result and a KPI gap, pointing to performance, not just measurement.

Algorithm selection (option D) is important but typically evaluated after confirming that the data foundation is sound. Thus, the first issue to investigate is whether training data is representative of real-world data.

質問: 35

ある航空宇宙企業が、自社航空機の予知保全のためのAIシステムを開発している。プロジェクトチームは、モデルの学習に必要なデータを定義する必要がある。

プロジェクトマネージャーはどの活動を実施すべきでしょうか？

- A. 航空機センサーからのリアルタイムデータストリーミングの設定
- B. データクリーニングおよび前処理ルーチンの実装
- C. 包括的なデータ収集戦略の策定
- D. 小規模データセットを用いたパイロットテストの実施

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

For an AI-based predictive maintenance system, PMI-style AI lifecycle guidance emphasizes that the first critical step is defining a comprehensive data collection strategy aligned with the business objective and risk profile. Predictive maintenance models require a blend of historical failure records, maintenance logs, operational sensor readings (e.g., temperature, vibration, pressure), usage patterns, and contextual data such as environment and flight profile. The project manager is expected to ensure clarity on what data is needed, from which sources, at what frequency, and under what quality standards, before investing in pipelines, cleaning routines, or pilots.

Option A (setting up real-time streaming) and B (data cleaning and preprocessing) are important implementation tasks, but they come after the fundamental question of "which data and why?" has been answered. Option D (pilot with a small dataset) is a useful validation step, but it still depends on having the right data identified and collected in the first place. PMI-oriented AI governance stresses making data requirements explicit and traceable to model objectives, performance metrics, and regulatory constraints.

Thus, the project manager should develop a comprehensive data collection strategy (option C) to define and structure all required data for training the predictive maintenance model.

質問: 36

プロジェクトチームは、データ選択とアルゴリズム選択における透明性を確保するためのAIソリューションの要件を定義している。チームは、AIソリューションが必要かどうかを評価し、プロジェクトの認知的な部分を特定する必要がある。

プロジェクトマネージャーはまず何をすべきでしょうか？

- A. 倫理上の懸念事項と透明性の要件を定義する。
- B. 非認知的な代替案を評価し、それらが除外された理由を説明する。
- C. 事業目標と利害関係者のニーズを特定する。
- D. データソースを特定し、規制への準拠を確保する。

正解: C ([コメントを发表する](#))

The best answer is C. Determine the business objective and stakeholder needs . In PMI-CPMAI, the first work in the business understanding phase is to clarify the problem to be solved, define the business question, and align the initiative to stakeholder expectations before deciding whether AI is necessary or which parts are cognitive. PMI's official CPMAI exam outline explicitly includes formulating AI-specific business questions, prioritizing and scoping AI projects, conducting go/no-go assessments, and separating cognitive from non-cognitive components. That sequence strongly suggests that the team must first understand the business objective and stakeholder needs before evaluating alternatives, transparency controls, or data requirements.

Option B is important, but it comes after the project team understands what the business is trying to achieve.

Only then can they assess whether non-cognitive alternatives are sufficient. Option A is also relevant, especially for trustworthy AI, but ethical and transparency requirements should be defined in the context of the business use case. Option D is premature because data identification follows the initial business framing.

PMI's methodology is built around starting with business understanding, then deciding whether AI is appropriate, which pattern applies, and what governance is required.

質問: 37

ある航空宇宙企業が、予知保全のためにAIを導入しようとしている。プロジェクトマネージャーは、外部要因による潜在的な遅延を懸念している。

プロジェクトマネージャーは最初にどのようなステップを踏むべきでしょうか？

- A. リソース配分を増やす
- B. ジャストインタイム在庫管理を実施する
- C. 緊急時対応計画を策定する
- D. 複数のサプライヤーと連携する

正解: D ([コメントを发表する](#))

Within the PMI Certified Professional in Managing AI (PMI-CPMAI) framework, managing external dependencies is a core component of AI project risk management, especially for industries such as aerospace where supply chains and component availability can significantly affect timelines. PMI emphasizes that external dependency risks-such as

reliance on specialized hardware, sensors, cloud services, or third-party data streams- must be addressed proactively to ensure uninterrupted AI system development and deployment.

The PMI-CPMAI Risk and Dependency Management section states that AI project managers should "identify and stabilize critical external inputs early in the lifecycle, particularly when those dependencies are single- source or highly specialized." It further highlights that mitigation begins with "diversifying suppliers or service providers to reduce the probability of bottlenecks or delays caused by external parties." This approach not only reduces vulnerability but also improves resilience and reduces procurement-related schedule risks.

Although increasing internal resources (A) or implementing just-in-time inventory (B) may optimize internal operations, they do not mitigate dependency on external providers. Establishing contingency plans (C) is important but is not the initial action; PMI guidance is clear that risk avoidance and reduction take precedence over contingency responses. The most appropriate first step, according to PMI-CPMAI, is to "engage with multiple suppliers to ensure redundancy and reduce exposure to single-point external failures."

質問: 38

プロジェクトマネージャーは、AIを活用した顧客サービスプラットフォームの緊急時対応計画を策定しています。システム停止の可能性に対処するための効果的な戦略を決定する必要があります。プロジェクトマネージャーの目的を達成する戦略はどれでしょうか？

- A. 機能が限定された自動フォールバックチャットボットの開発
- B. AIの不具合への対処方法について、カスタマーサービス担当者に包括的な研修を提供する
- C. 顧客サービスに関する問題を迅速に特定し解決するための、堅牢な顧客サービスログシステムの構築
- D. 重要な顧客からの問い合わせに対する手動オーバーライドシステムの導入

正解: D ([コメントを发表する](#))

PMI-CPMAI explicitly includes "Oversee AI solution contingency plan," with enablers such as incident response procedures, backup and disaster recovery strategies, escalation procedures, and business continuity plans for AI service disruptions, plus regular testing and validation of contingency procedures. For a customer service platform, the most direct "business continuity" control during downtime is a manual override path for critical queries-ensuring essential customer needs can still be handled when automation is unavailable. This strategy creates an immediate operational alternative that keeps service running, aligns with escalation procedures, and reduces harm to customers and the business during outages. A fallback chatbot (A) can help in minor outages, but if the underlying platform or integrations are down, it may not be able to resolve critical requests reliably. Training (B) is supportive, yet training alone is not a downtime strategy unless paired with an explicit alternate operating mode. Logging (C) helps diagnose and restore service but does not

itself maintain service continuity during the outage. PMI's contingency emphasis is on preparedness for failures and continuity for disruptions; therefore, implementing a manual override system for critical queries best matches the objective.

質問: 39

ある通信会社がAIツール用のデータ準備を進めている。プロジェクトチームは、データがモデル学習に適した形式になっていることを確認する必要がある。さらに、構造化データと非構造化データが混在したデータを扱っている。

プロジェクトチームの目標を達成できる方法はどれですか？

- A. 非構造化データを構造化形式に変換する
- B. データ変換ツールを用いてフォーマットを標準化する
- C. 両方のデータタイプにハイブリッドストレージシステムを使用する
- D. 構造化データと非構造化データを異なるデータベースに分離する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

According to PMI-CPMAI, preparing data for AI models involves ensuring that data from multiple sources and of multiple types is brought into a consistent, machine-readable, and model-ready form. The guidance highlights that AI projects frequently work with both structured (tables, records) and unstructured data (text, logs, documents) and that "standardization and transformation pipelines are required so that downstream models receive inputs with well-defined schemas, formats, and encodings." Employing a data transformation tool to standardize formats supports exactly this objective. Such tools can normalize date/time formats, unify encoding, align units and categorical labels, and transform unstructured content into structured features or embeddings, all within controlled and repeatable pipelines. PMI emphasizes establishing these pipelines as part of the data readiness and MLOps practices so that the training and inference stages both see data in the same standardized shape. While converting unstructured data into structured form is often part of this process, the broader requirement is end-to-end standardization rather than one-off conversions. A transformation tool also supports governance and traceability by documenting how raw data is transformed. For these reasons, the method that best addresses the project team's stated objective-ensuring that data is in the right shape and format for model training across mixed data types-is employing a data transformation tool to standardize formats.

質問: 40

ある製造会社は、AIを使って機器の故障を予測する計画を立てている。チームはセンサーデータにアクセスできるものの、データには欠損値や範囲外の測定値が多数含まれている。プロジェクトマネージャーはまず何を優先すべきだろうか？

- A. 欠損値や異常値を特徴づけるためのデータ理解と品質評価
- B. モデルを迅速に展開し、問題は後で修正する
- C. センサーデータを無視し、専門家の意見のみを使用する

D. ダッシュボードのUIデザインのみに集中する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI-CPMAI stresses that AI delivery is data-driven and iterative, and that teams must manage the Data Understanding work to identify appropriate datasets and validate quality before model development. Missing values and out-of-range readings can materially distort training and inference, so the PMI-aligned priority is to characterize the data: understand sources, sampling frequency, sensor health, definitions, and the nature of missingness (random vs. systematic), then define cleansing/imputation and anomaly-handling strategies as part of data preparation. Deploying quickly (B) increases operational risk and rework. Ignoring the data (C) undermines the predictive objective. UI design (D) is valuable but secondary to data readiness in AI projects.

PMI's methodology supports a disciplined approach: understand and assess data first, then prepare/transform it, then evaluate model performance using agreed metrics and governance controls.

質問: 41

あるプロジェクトチームは、顧客離脱を予測するAIモデルのデータ評価を監督している。彼らは、モデルの予測が特定の顧客層に偏っていることに気づいた。

このバイアスを軽減するための効果的な手法は何ですか？

- A. 合成データ生成を用いる**
- B. 層化抽出法の実施**
- C. バッチサイズを増やす**
- D. ハイパーパラメータの調整**

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

The best answer is A. Using synthetic data generation . PMI's CPMAI exam outline explicitly includes supervising data augmentation and synthetic data generation as part of managing AI data preparation, and it also highlights the need to address bias, validate data preprocessing results, and ensure the data is suitable before and during model development. When predictions are biased toward a particular class, that usually points to an imbalance or under-representation problem in the training data. Synthetic data generation is an effective mitigation technique because it can increase representation for the weaker class and improve model learning across the full population.

Option B, stratified sampling, is useful for preserving class proportions in train-test splits and for evaluation discipline, but it does not directly correct a class imbalance problem as effectively as targeted synthetic augmentation. Option C affects optimization efficiency, not fairness or class representation. Option D may tune performance, but hyperparameter changes do not address the root issue if the data itself is skewed. PMI's materials also note that trustworthy AI requires active management of bias, risk, and compliance gaps , which supports selecting a data-centric mitigation approach rather than relying only on model tuning.

質問: 42

ある全国的な健康保険会社は、傘下の複数の病院ネットワーク全体で患者ケアの調整を支援するため、複雑なAIプロジェクトに着手している。このAIシステムは、大量の患者データを分析し、ケアの調整、患者の治療成績の向上、およびリソース配分の最適化を図る。多数の医療機関のデータを統合する必要があるため、データには患者の個人情報が含まれるため、プロジェクトは各国のデータプライバシー規制を遵守しなければならない。代表的なトレーニングデータを最適化するには、どの重要な手順を実行すべきでしょうか？

- A. 包括的なバイアス検出指標を実装する
- B. 主要業績評価指標(KPI)の指標を強化する
- C. データの理解と準備を改善する
- D. 多様性を考慮せずにデータセットのサイズを増やす

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI-CPMAI treats data as a central asset and states that representative, high-quality training data is essential for safe and effective AI in sensitive domains such as healthcare. Before sophisticated bias metrics or advanced KPIs are useful, the guidance stresses a phase of data understanding and preparation, where teams analyze data sources, coverage, completeness, and consistency, and ensure that the training set reflects the relevant populations, geographies, and use cases. PMI describes this as "profiling and exploring data to understand distributions, outliers, missingness, and segment coverage, then cleaning, integrating, and transforming it into a trusted, analysis-ready dataset." In a multi-country health insurance scenario, with diverse hospitals and different privacy regimes, this step includes mapping schemas, resolving identifiers, handling missing or noisy records, and ensuring that patients from different regions, demographics, and care pathways are adequately represented without oversampling or excluding key groups. Simply increasing the size of the dataset without ensuring diversity and representativeness may reinforce existing biases or create blind spots. Likewise, KPI enhancement comes later, once the data foundation is sound. Therefore, the critical step to optimize representative training data in this context is to improve data understanding and preparation, ensuring that the integrated dataset is complete, consistent, diverse, and properly structured for training.

質問: 43

ある金融機関が、不正検出のための新しいAIシステムを導入しようとしている。プロジェクトチームは、データの品質、完全性、関連性を検証することで、データがAIソリューションの要件を満たしていることを確認する必要がある。彼らは、様々な内部および外部データソースにアクセスできる。

プロジェクトチームの目標に合致する手法はどれですか？

- A. 包括的なデータ監査およびデータクレンジングプロセスの実施
- B. 複雑さを避けるために、データソースを内部データベースに限定する

- C. 改善チェックなしでデータを統合し、プロジェクトのタイムラインを短縮する
- D. 特定のデータに合わせて調整せずに事前学習済みモデルを使用する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In AI fraud detection for financial institutions, PMI-CPMAI-aligned practices place strong emphasis on data quality, completeness, and relevance as the foundation of model reliability and regulatory compliance.

Because the team has access to various internal and external data sources, the appropriate method is to perform a comprehensive data audit and cleansing process.

A data audit systematically examines each source for accuracy, consistency, timeliness, coverage of key fraud patterns, and alignment with business and regulatory needs. It checks for missing values, duplicates, inconsistencies across systems, and potential bias (e.g., underrepresentation of certain customer segments or regions). Cleansing then addresses identified issues through deduplication, normalization, imputations where appropriate, and removal of unusable or misleading records. This process ensures that the data used to train and operate the AI solution truly reflects real-world transactions and fraud behaviors, supporting trustworthy and explainable outcomes.

Limiting data to internal sources only (option B) may unnecessarily reduce coverage and predictive power, especially when reputable external data (e.g., watchlists, consortium data) can enhance detection. Integrating data "as is" (option C) violates good AI governance and greatly increases the risk of poor model performance and regulatory concerns. Using pretrained models without tailoring (option D) ignores the need for alignment with the institution's own data and fraud patterns. Therefore, the method that directly addresses the objectives is conducting a comprehensive data audit and cleansing process.

質問: 44

市の交通局は、交通信号のタイミングを調整するAIモデルを導入しようとしています。交通局は、交通パターンが季節や大規模イベント時に変化する可能性を懸念しています。導入後、このリスクを管理するための最善策は何でしょうか？

- A. ドリフトや性能劣化について継続的な監視と監査を実施する
- B. 起動前にトレーニングデータセットのサイズを一度増やす
- C. 一貫した動作を維持するために、モデルの更新を無効にします。
- D. 内部統制ではなく、ベンダーの保証に頼る

正解: A ([コメントを発表する](#))

PMI-CPMAI emphasizes that AI solutions require lifecycle governance, including operational controls that sustain trustworthy performance in changing real-world conditions. The PMI-CPMAI exam outline highlights practices such as maintaining audit trails and applying responsible and trustworthy AI oversight as part of operationalization. In dynamic environments like traffic control, model drift and data drift are expected: shifts in

commuting behavior, roadworks, special events, and weather can change the distributions the model sees.

The most PMI-aligned method is continuous monitoring and auditing, which supports early detection of performance degradation, emerging bias, and safety-impacting behaviors, and enables controlled remediation (retraining, threshold adjustments, rollback plans). Simply increasing training data once (B) does not address ongoing change. Disabling updates (C) can lock in outdated behavior and increase harm over time. Vendor guarantees (D) do not replace the organization's accountability obligations under trustworthy AI principles (ethics, responsibility, governance, transparency).

質問: 45

ある企業の経営陣は、複雑な技術的詳細を理解することを必要とせずに、AIモデルが意思決定プロセスを支援する能力について、知見を求めている。

プロジェクトマネージャーはどのステップを踏むべきでしょうか？

- A. 予測精度におけるニューラルネットワークアーキテクチャの役割を説明してください。
- B. モデルのバックプロパゲーションと勾配降下法による最適化について説明してください。
- C. アンサンブル法がモデルの堅牢性をどのように向上させるかについて議論する
- D. モデルの出力をエンドユーザーシステムに統合して使用方法を実演する。

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In PMI-CPMAI, a key responsibility of the AI project manager is to translate technical capabilities into business-usable decision support, especially for senior leaders who do not need (or want) deep technical model detail. The PMI-CPMAI exam content emphasizes aligning AI outputs with business processes and decision workflows across the full lifecycle, from defining the business need to operationalizing the solution in real environments. Project Management Rather than explaining the mathematics of neural networks, gradient descent, or ensemble methods (options A-C), the guidance stresses demonstrating how the AI system's outputs appear in familiar tools (dashboards, reports, workflow systems) and how they can be acted upon by decision-makers. This includes clarifying inputs, key indicators, thresholds, confidence levels, exception handling, and what actions users should take based on different system recommendations.

PMI-CPMAI also links this to value realization-leaders need to see how the model's outputs are embedded in end-user systems to drive measurable outcomes, not how the algorithm is implemented. certifyera.com+1 Demonstrating integration into end-user systems (option D) directly addresses that need, supports adoption, and satisfies the framework's focus on practical, lifecycle-oriented AI delivery.

質問: 46

AIプロジェクトが完了した後、プロジェクトマネージャーは最終報告書の作成と、得られた教訓の振り返りに取り掛かる。その結果、プロジェクトチームにはAIとデータに関する十分な知識が不足していたことが判明した。

十分な知識が利用可能であった場合、結果はどのように異なっていたらうか？

- A. AIプロジェクトは、ガバナンス上の問題に直面する可能性が低かったらう。
- B. AIプロジェクトの期間はもっと短かったでしょう。
- C. AIモデルはより高い精度を達成したたらう。
- D. AIプロジェクトチームは、外部からのコンサルティングをあまり必要としなかったらう。

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

The best answer is D. The AI project team would have required less external consultation . PMI's CPMAI exam content outline explicitly includes identifying project resources, assessing skill requirements for AI project team composition , and identifying gaps in needed capabilities. That means PMI expects project managers to recognize when internal AI and data expertise is insufficient and when outside specialists, contractors, or other support may be needed to fill those gaps. If the team already had adequate AI and data knowledge, the most direct difference would be reduced dependence on external experts or consultants.

The other options are weaker because they are less certain. Better knowledge can help governance, schedule, and even model performance, but those outcomes also depend on many other factors such as data quality, stakeholder alignment, tooling, and deployment conditions. PMI's framework is careful about linking capability gaps to resourcing and staffing decisions rather than automatically assuming improvements in accuracy or timeline. So the clearest PMI-aligned lesson learned is that stronger in-house knowledge would have reduced the need to seek outside assistance. That interpretation is also consistent with the broader PMI emphasis on building the right team capability mix for AI initiatives before and during delivery.

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質問: 47

ある航空宇宙企業は、安全性と効率性を向上させるために、製造プロセスにAIを導入している。

プロジェクトチームは、機密データへの不正アクセスを防ぐため、潜在的なセキュリティ上の脅威を評価する必要がある。

最もリスクが高いのはどれですか？

- A. オープンソースレビューのない独自ソフトウェアを採用している
- B. 定期的なデータ更新なしでAIモデルを実装する
- C. 分散型データストレージシステムの運用化
- D. データガバナンスを徹底することで、APIとデータフローを保護する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI-CPMAI treats data privacy, governance, and security as central pillars of responsible AI, highlighting that AI projects often deal with sensitive and regulated information.

LPCentre+1 When evaluating threats that could lead to unauthorized access to sensitive aerospace manufacturing data, the framework encourages looking at attack surface, distribution of data, and control complexity.

A decentralized data storage system (option C) significantly increases the potential risk: data is distributed across multiple locations or nodes, making consistent access control, identity management, logging, and incident response more challenging. Misconfigurations or weak endpoints in such an environment can create numerous entry points for attackers, magnifying exposure of proprietary designs, safety-critical parameters, or personal data.

PMI-CPMAI's guidance on data governance stresses centralized policies, clear stewardship, and controlled data flows precisely to reduce this risk.

By contrast, proprietary software with no open-source review (A) may present transparency concerns but does not inherently imply broader data exposure. Lack of regular data updates (B) is more a model performance and drift issue than a direct security threat. Option D describes a mitigation-securing APIs and enforcing governance-not a risk. Therefore, the highest security risk for unauthorized access in this scenario is operationalizing a decentralized data storage system.

質問: 48

AIソリューションの反復実装後、プロジェクトマネージャーは、メンテナンス要件が高いため、システムの拡張性に問題があることに気づきました。この問題に対処する効果的な方法は何でしょうか？

- A. ルールベースのシステムに切り替えることで、メンテナンスの複雑さを軽減します。
- B. 生成型AIアプローチを取り入れて、モデルの更新を効率化する。
- C. 異なるシステムコンポーネントを分離するためにモジュール型アーキテクチャを採用する。
- D. クラウドベースのソリューションを活用して、メンテナンスの拡張性を向上させる。

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

When an AI solution is described as "not scalable due to high maintenance requirements," PMI-style AI governance and lifecycle guidance points toward architectural refactoring rather than simply changing technologies or deployment environments. High maintenance

often stems from tight coupling, monolithic design, and lack of clear separation between data, model, business logic, and interface layers.

Adopting a modular architecture to isolate different system components (option C) directly addresses this problem. In a modular or microservice-oriented design, each component—data ingestion, feature engineering, model training, model serving, monitoring, etc.—is separated behind clear interfaces. This makes it much easier to update or replace one part of the system without impacting the whole, which reduces maintenance overhead and improves scalability over time. It also supports independent deployment, targeted testing, and selective scaling of the components that receive the heaviest load.

Switching to a rule-based system (option A) typically increases maintenance complexity in dynamic environments. Incorporating generative AI (option B) may change the modeling approach but does not inherently solve structural maintenance issues. Utilizing cloud-based solutions (option D) helps with infrastructure scalability but does not fix architectural coupling. Therefore, the most effective way to address non-scalability caused by high maintenance requirements is to adopt a modular architecture.

質問: 49

AIプロジェクトの初期段階では、チームはAIソリューションが使用される環境やデバイスの種類を特定する必要があります。この情報は、実装を成功させるために不可欠です。プロジェクトマネージャーはまずどの行動をとるべきでしょうか？

- A. 技術要件監査を実施する。
- B. エンドユーザーとのワークショップを開催し、フィードバックを収集する。
- C. 包括的なユーザーエクスペリエンス調査を実施する。
- D. 詳細な使用シナリオ分析を作成する。

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

The best answer is B. Hold workshops with end users to gather feedback . In PMI-CPMAI, the early phases focus on aligning the AI solution with real business needs, anticipated adoption realities, and actual operating context before locking in technical decisions. PMI's official outline emphasizes reviewing organizational readiness, planning integration with existing systems and workflows, identifying user resistance and adoption barriers, and developing user satisfaction and adoption criteria. It also stresses defining project scope, assumptions, constraints, deployment considerations, and success criteria that align with organizational objectives.

Because the question asks what should be done first , the project manager should begin by engaging the people who will actually use or be affected by the system. Workshops with end users are the most direct way to learn where the solution will be used, what devices matter, what operational constraints exist, and what conditions may affect implementation success. A technical requirements audit comes later, once usage realities are understood. A detailed usage scenario analysis is valuable, but it should be built from user input rather than assumed in advance. Comprehensive UX research can also help, but the PMI-aligned

first move in a project context is stakeholder engagement that grounds later analysis in real user needs and operating conditions.

質問: 50

ある通信会社がAIベースの顧客サービスチャットボットを導入しようとしている。同社は、顧客満足度に影響を与える可能性のある品質上の問題について懸念を抱いている。

プロジェクトマネージャーは何をすべきでしょうか？

- A. チャットボットの包括的な品質保証計画を策定する
- B. 少数の顧客グループでベータテストを開始する
- C. 品質問題の監視と対処を行うための専任チームを設置する
- D. 顧客からのフィードバックに基づき、定期的なパフォーマンスレビューとアップデートを実施する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

From a PMI-CPMAI perspective, concerns about quality and customer satisfaction must be addressed first at the planning level, not only reactively once the chatbot is live. For AI-enabled services such as a customer service chatbot, the project manager is expected to define a formal quality management approach that covers:

what "quality" means for this AI system (e.g., accuracy of responses, relevance, tone, response time), how it will be measured, and which controls and tests will be applied throughout the lifecycle.

A comprehensive quality assurance (QA) plan typically includes: clearly defined quality criteria and success metrics, test strategies (unit tests, conversation flow tests, usability tests, bias checks), acceptance thresholds, evaluation datasets, user journey scenarios, procedures for handling low-confidence outputs, and mechanisms for ongoing monitoring once in production. PMI-CPMAI guidance on AI lifecycle management stresses that these elements must be designed before wide rollout so that risks to customer experience are proactively controlled rather than discovered ad hoc.

Actions like beta testing, setting up monitoring teams, or doing regular performance reviews are valuable, but they are individual techniques that should exist inside an overarching QA framework. The best initial step that a project manager should take, given generalized concern about potential quality issues, is therefore to develop a comprehensive quality assurance plan for the chatbot.

質問: 51

プロジェクトマネージャーは、財務予測のためのAIモデルの導入を監督する任務を負っている。

彼らは、モデルの予測が信頼できるものであることを確認する必要がある。

モデルのエラー率が許容範囲を超えた場合、次に何が起こるでしょうか？

- A. モデルの再学習による運用開始の遅延
- B. 追加のAIモデルが使用されるため、人間の監視の必要性が軽減される

C. 予想よりも高い計算コスト

D. プロジェクトチームが問題を解決するというステークホルダーの信頼が高まる

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In PMI-CPMAI, evaluation and validation of AI models are explicitly tied to predefined performance thresholds and acceptance criteria. For a financial forecasting model, reliability is typically expressed using error metrics (such as MAE, MAPE, RMSE, etc.) and acceptable tolerance bands agreed with stakeholders.

PMI describes that if a model's error rate exceeds these agreed boundaries, the model has not met acceptance criteria, and the project must return to an earlier lifecycle stage (typically re-training, re-specification, or data refinement) before operationalization.

This situation has a direct schedule impact: additional cycles of data analysis, feature engineering, hyperparameter tuning, and validation must be performed. Thus, the practical consequence is delay in operationalization until the model can demonstrate acceptable and stable behavior on representative test and validation data. PMI-CPMAI frames this as part of a disciplined, iterative lifecycle rather than a failure; it is expected that some models will require multiple improvement cycles.

The other options do not align with PMI's treatment of performance deviations. An increased error rate does not reduce the need for human oversight; in fact, oversight may need to be increased. Computational cost changes (option C) are secondary and not the primary next step. Stakeholder confidence (option D) generally decreases when error rates exceed agreed limits. Therefore, the realistic and lifecycle-aligned outcome is operationalization delays due to model retraining (option A).

質問: 52

ある医療機関が、患者データ管理のためのAIシステムを導入しようとしている。プロジェクトマネージャーは、データプライバシー規制への準拠を確保する必要がある。さらに、AIツールが関連するすべてのデータアクセスプロトコルとコンプライアンス基準に準拠していることを確認する必要もある。

プロジェクトマネージャーは、これらの要件に対応するためにまず何をすべきでしょうか？

A. 包括的なデータ保護影響評価を実施する。

B. データガバナンスフレームワークを開発し、実施する。

C. セキュアデータプロトコル(SDP)と監視を実装する。

D. AIシステムを監督するデータプライバシー責任者(DPO)の役割を確立する。

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

The best answer is A. Conduct a comprehensive data protection impact assessment . PMI-CPMAI explicitly includes conducting privacy impact assessments as part of overseeing the privacy and security plan for AI initiatives. It also includes ensuring compliance with GDPR, CCPA, and other data protection regulations, establishing governance protocols for PII, and implementing encryption, access controls, and secure data handling procedures.

In a healthcare setting, where patient data is sensitive and highly regulated, a privacy or data protection impact assessment is the most appropriate first action because it identifies privacy risks, access-control concerns, regulatory exposure, and required safeguards before controls are formally implemented.

Option B is important, but governance frameworks should be informed by the assessment findings. Option C comes after the organization understands what protections are required. Option D may support long-term oversight, but assigning a role is not the first direct action for evaluating compliance obligations in the project itself. PMI's trustworthy AI domain clearly prioritizes privacy assessment and regulatory compliance as foundational activities, making the impact assessment the strongest and most defensible first step.

質問: 53

ある企業がAIソリューションの実用化を計画している。プロジェクトマネージャーは、リリース前にモデルのパフォーマンスが設定された基準値を満たしていることを確認する必要がある。

今回のリリース前にこれらのしきい値を確認する効果的な方法がありますか？

- A. 検証データセットに対するテスト
- B. 影響評価の実施
- C. 複数のエンドユーザー受け入れテストの実施
- D. 一連の侵入テストを実施する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

Before operationalizing an AI model, PMI-CPMAI emphasizes confirming whether the model meets predefined performance thresholds using well-governed evaluation datasets. This is done by testing against validation (and/or test) datasets that are distinct from the training data and representative of real-world conditions. These datasets allow the team to compute agreed metrics-such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1, AUC, or domain-specific KPIs-and compare them directly against acceptance criteria defined earlier with stakeholders.

The PMI framework stresses traceability from business objectives # requirements # metrics # thresholds # evaluation results. Validation testing is where this chain is concretely confirmed: if the model consistently meets or exceeds thresholds on held-out data, it is a strong indicator that it is ready for controlled release.

Impact evaluation (option B) is more appropriate once the model is in pilot or production, focusing on business outcomes. End-user acceptance tests (option C) mainly address usability and workflow fit, not detailed model performance. Penetration tests (option D) address security rather than predictive quality.

Thus, to confirm that model performance meets selected thresholds before release, the most effective method is testing against validation datasets (option A).

質問: 54

プロジェクトチームは、将来の監査のために、AI関連のあらゆる決定と行動を包括的に文書化する責任を負っています。彼らは、特定のAI選択の理由、その影響、および実装中に発生したあらゆる問題を追跡する必要があります。

この状況は何を象徴しているのでしょうか？

- A. 業務効率
- B. 戦略的整合性
- C. コンプライアンス管理
- D. 透明性

正解: **D** ([コメントを發表する](#))

PMI-CPMAI places special emphasis on transparency and traceability as pillars of responsible AI.

Transparency is defined not only as making AI behavior understandable, but also as maintaining clear documentation of decisions, rationales, configurations, changes, and incidents throughout the AI lifecycle.

When a project team explicitly works to record why certain AI choices were made, what impacts they had, and which issues arose-specifically for future auditing and accountability-they are implementing transparency practices.

The framework explains that transparent AI management requires establishing audit trails: who approved which model, why a particular dataset was selected, which hyperparameters or thresholds were used, what risks were identified, and how they were mitigated. This documentation later supports internal and external audits, regulatory inquiries, and stakeholder questions. While such records contribute to compliance management and can indirectly support strategic alignment and operational efficiency, the concept being directly represented in the scenario is transparency-the deliberate effort to make AI decisions and their consequences visible, explainable, and reviewable.

Therefore, the situation described-comprehensive documentation of decisions, impacts, and issues for auditability-is best characterized as transparency rather than general compliance or efficiency.

質問: 55

AIソリューションの評価中に、プロジェクトチームはモデルのパフォーマンスが予期せず低下していることに気づいた。以前は高い精度を達成していたモデルが、最近になってエラー率の上昇を示している。

どの行動をとれば、業績低下の原因を特定できるのでしょうか？

- A. モデルのアーキテクチャとパラメータに加えられた最近の変更点のレビュー
- B. データ前処理パイプラインにノイズが混入した可能性のある問題がないか確認する
- C. 過学習を防ぐために正則化の量を増やす
- D. 実世界のデータの分布を分析し、潜在的な変化を特定する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In PMI-CPMAI, ongoing monitoring and performance management are core responsibilities during the AI lifecycle. A model that once performed well but later shows increased error rates often suffers from data drift or concept drift-situations where the real-world data distribution or underlying relationships change compared with the training data. PMI-CPMAI guidance stresses that identifying the root cause of such degradation requires examining how incoming production data differs from historical or training data.

By analyzing the distribution of real-world data for potential shifts, the project team can detect changes in key input features, population characteristics, usage patterns, or label definitions that may be driving performance decline. This aligns with recommended practices in AI operations (MLOps) such as monitoring feature distributions, stability metrics, and segment-level performance over time.

Other actions, like reviewing architecture or increasing regularization, are design-level changes and treat symptoms without first confirming whether the environment has changed. Similarly, checking the preprocessing pipeline is useful when suspecting a technical bug, but the question focuses on identifying the cause of a gradual or unexpected performance drop in real deployment. PMI-CPMAI emphasises that data and context drift analysis is the primary diagnostic step in such scenarios. Therefore, the most appropriate action is to analyze the distribution of real-world data for potential shifts.

質問: 56

航空宇宙工学企業が、部品の故障を予測する機械学習モデルを開発している。プロジェクトマネージャーは、トレーニングデータが実際のシナリオを適切に反映していることを確認するために支援を必要としている。プロジェクトマネージャーの目的を達成できる方法はどれか？

- A. リアルタイムデータモニタリングの実装
- B. 競合他社のデータ分析
- C. 合成データのみに依存する
- D. 複数の情報源からの履歴データを使用する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI's CPMAI/PMI-CPMAI guidance emphasizes that, in the Data Understanding and Data Preparation phases, the team must identify appropriate datasets, evaluate training data requirements, validate "ground truth" quality, and explicitly assess data representativeness and potential bias issues before moving forward.

Using historical data from multiple sources best supports representativeness because it increases coverage across operating conditions, environments, and failure modes that occur in real deployments (different fleets, sensors, maintenance practices, and duty cycles). This directly aligns with PMI's expectation that the project manager ensures readiness of data for model development through quality checks and representativeness assessments as part of go/no-go decisioning. In contrast, relying solely on synthetic data can reduce fidelity and distort real-world distributions if not carefully validated; competitor data often has ownership and fit-for-purpose limitations; and real-time monitoring is useful

operationally but does not inherently make the training dataset representative. Therefore, aggregating and reconciling multi-source historical data is the most PMI- aligned method to meet the objective of representative training data prior to model development and evaluation.

質問: 57

プロジェクトマネージャーが、営業における予測分析に使用されているAIモデルのパフォーマンスを評価している。モデルの精度は許容範囲内だが、精度が低い。精度に関する問題の原因は何ですか？

- A. モデルが検証データに適合していない。
- B. トレーニングデータが不均衡です
- C. モデルがトレーニングデータに過学習しています
- D. 特徴選択プロセスに欠陥がある

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In AI classification problems, PMI-CPMAI highlights the importance of understanding multiple performance metrics-accuracy, precision, recall, F1, and others-rather than relying on accuracy alone. Precision measures, out of all predicted positive cases, how many are actually positive. Low precision means a high proportion of false positives. It is possible for a model to have acceptable overall accuracy while still having low precision, especially when the underlying data is class-imbalanced.

When the training data is unbalanced-typically many more negative than positive cases-the model can achieve high accuracy simply by classifying most instances as the majority class. However, its behavior on the minority (often the more important) class can be poor, leading either to many false positives or false negatives, depending on thresholds and training dynamics. PMI-CPMAI treats data distribution analysis and class balance as core elements of data quality assessment because skewed data often manifests as misaligned metrics: accuracy looks fine, while precision or recall is deficient.

Underfitting or overfitting usually depress both accuracy and other metrics and would more likely show broader performance problems. Flawed feature selection can harm performance generally, but the classic and most direct cause tied to the pattern "accuracy OK, precision low" in exam-style reasoning is unbalanced training data, making option B the best explanation.

質問: 58

ある製造会社が、サプライチェーンを最適化するためにAIソリューションの導入を検討している。プロジェクトマネージャーは、このタスクにAIが必要かどうかを判断する必要がある。

どの対策が要件を満たすでしょうか？

- A. サプライチェーン内でAIが実行できる具体的な認知タスクを特定する
- B. サプライチェーン最適化のためのAIソリューションのスケーラビリティ評価

C. サプライチェーンにおけるAI導入の費用対効果比の評価

D. サプライチェーンマネジメントで使用される非認知手法とAI手法の識別

正解: A ([コメントを发表する](#))

Within the PMI-CPMAI framework, determining whether AI is necessary begins with assessing whether the problem actually requires cognitive capabilities, such as pattern recognition, prediction, anomaly detection, probabilistic reasoning, or optimization beyond traditional rule-based or statistical methods. PMI defines this diagnostic step as "evaluating the cognitive load of the task and identifying where AI adds value beyond conventional automation." The guidance emphasizes that AI should only be deployed when the task involves complexity, variability, or uncertainty that exceeds the capabilities of deterministic or non-AI solutions.

According to PMI-CPMAI's "AI Readiness and Use Case Evaluation" section, the first step in determining the appropriateness of AI is to "identify what cognitive functions are required-classification, prediction, inference, or decision support-and map these capabilities to specific pain points in the business process." This ensures the organization is not adopting AI simply because it is available, but because it is the correct technical solution for the operational challenge. PMI stresses that AI is justified only when "the task demands learning from data patterns or making context-aware decisions with minimal human intervention." Although scalability (B) and cost-benefit analysis (C) are important later-stage considerations, they do not answer the fundamental question of whether AI is needed at all. Option D, distinguishing noncognitive and AI methods, is supportive but not sufficient without explicitly identifying the cognitive tasks AI would perform.

質問: 59

航空宇宙製造プロジェクトにおいて、エンジニアたちは予測保守のためのAIシステムを訓練するためのデータ準備を行っている。モデル構築に先立ち、複数のセンサーから得られたデータを変換し、一貫性と正確性を確保する必要がある。

プロジェクトマネージャーは、こうした矛盾点をどのように処理すべきでしょうか？

A. 追加情報源を用いて現在のデータを強化する

B. データ拡張技術を用いて不足部分を補完する

C. センサーデータの検証プロトコルを実装する

D. 矛盾するデータポイントを特定し、調整する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

In the PMI-CPMAI view of the AI data lifecycle, the first responsibility when dealing with inconsistent, multi- source data is to detect, understand, and reconcile conflicting data points before any enrichment, augmentation, or modeling. In predictive maintenance scenarios, sensor feeds may differ in units, timestamps, calibration, or reporting logic. If these inconsistencies are not resolved, they propagate into the model, creating unreliable predictions and operational risk.

PMI-CPMAI-aligned practices emphasise a structured data quality management approach: profiling the data, identifying mismatches and anomalies, and then reconciling or correcting them using agreed business rules and domain expertise. This may include harmonizing units, resolving duplicate or contradictory records, aligning timestamps, and deciding which source is authoritative in case of conflicts. Only after this reconciliation step should teams consider enhancement with additional data sources or more advanced techniques. Options A and B (enhancement and augmentation) are secondary steps that can only add value once the core dataset is internally consistent. Option C (implementing a validation protocol) is important for ongoing quality control, but the question focuses on what to do now to handle existing inconsistencies. Therefore, the most appropriate immediate action for the project manager is to identify and reconcile conflicting data points so the training data is accurate, consistent, and trustworthy for the AI model.

質問: 60

プロジェクトチームは、AIプロジェクトの次の段階への移行準備を進めている。チームは、透明性と説明可能性に関するすべての要件が満たされていることを確認する必要がある。プロジェクトチームはどの活動を行うべきでしょうか？

- A. 徹底的なデータ品質評価を実施する
- B. AIプロジェクトの倫理ガイドラインを定義する
- C. 継続的な評価のためのフィードバックメカニズムを確立する
- D. AIモデルの意思決定プロセスを文書化する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI-CPMAI highlights transparency and explainability as core aspects of responsible AI. Transparency requires that stakeholders can understand how and why an AI system reaches its outputs, including underlying logic, features used, limitations, and assumptions. Explainability practices include documenting model design choices, data lineage, performance metrics, and decision rules in a way that is meaningful to technical and non-technical audiences.

PMI's guidance on responsible AI and governance stresses the need to capture and maintain thorough documentation of AI decision-making processes throughout the lifecycle. This documentation typically covers: model architecture, training data characteristics, feature importance, decision thresholds, known failure modes, conditions under which performance degrades, and interpretability artifacts (e.g., example explanations, model cards, or similar summaries). It serves as the primary mechanism for meeting transparency requirements and supporting audits, risk review, and stakeholder communication.

While data quality, ethical guidelines, and feedback mechanisms are all important, they address different aspects (reliability, values, and continuous improvement). The activity that directly ensures transparency and explainability requirements are met is documenting the decision-making process of the AI model.

質問: 61

ある組織の経営陣は、AIモデルの実用化に伴う倫理的な影響について懸念を抱いています。プロジェクトマネージャーは、チームへのプレゼンテーションにおいて、これらの懸念にどのように対処すべきでしょうか？

- A. モデルの高いパフォーマンス指標と低いエラー率を強調する
- B. 差分プライバシーの実装と、データ保護に使用されるアルゴリズムについて説明する。
- C. 公平性を確保するためのバイアス検出ツールの使用を実演する
- D. AIモデルが一般データ保護規則(GDPR)およびその他の規制にどのように準拠しているかを説明する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI-CPMAI emphasizes that ethical AI is grounded in fairness, transparency, accountability, and the mitigation of harmful or discriminatory outcomes. When organizational leadership raises concerns about the ethical implications of operationalizing an AI system, PMI instructs project managers to anchor their response in fairness assurance practices and evidence that the AI model behaves responsibly across demographic and contextual variations. The PMI Responsible AI Framework specifically states that "demonstrating mechanisms for detecting, measuring, and mitigating bias is essential in addressing ethical concerns before deployment." The guidance further clarifies that ethical risk is most directly tied to the potential for biased outputs, unfair treatment of certain populations, and unintended consequences. PMI therefore requires that project teams employ fairness audits, disparate impact analyses, and bias-detection tools during the evaluation phase. These tools provide quantifiable evidence that the AI model's decisions are equitable, transparent, and aligned with the organization's ethical commitments.

While privacy technologies (B) and regulatory compliance demonstrations (D) are important, PMI differentiates between privacy risk and ethical fairness risk. Ethical concerns expressed by leadership typically relate to potential harm, discrimination, or inequitable outcomes-issues that are addressed most directly by bias detection processes. Performance metrics (A), although useful for technical validation, do not address ethical concerns and may even obscure systematic bias if used alone.

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質問: 62

プロジェクトマネージャーは、AIモデルの意思決定プロセスを取締役会に説明する任務を負っている。取締役会メンバーは技術的な知識を持たないため、モデルの意思決定が事業目標と整合していることを確認するために、分かりやすい説明が必要となる。

プロジェクトマネージャーはどのような行動を取るべきでしょうか？

- A. 混同行列を使用して、真陽性、偽陽性、およびモデル全体の精度を示します。
- B. 局所的な解釈可能性のために、LIME(局所的に解釈可能なモデル非依存の説明)を使用して意思決定経路を図示します。
- C. 精度と再現率のトレードオフが意思決定の結果にどのように影響するかを示します。
- D. モデルのROC(受信者操作特性)曲線を示し、意思決定のための最適な閾値について議論します。

正解: B ([コメントを发表する](#))

The best answer is B. Illustrate the decision pathway using LIME for localized interpretability . In PMI- CPMAI, one of the core responsibilities under Support Responsible and Trustworthy AI Efforts is to establish explainability requirements for stakeholder communication and to implement model interpretability tools and techniques . That makes this option the strongest match because the board is explicitly described as nontechnical and needs a comprehensible explanation of how the model reached a decision. LIME is an interpretability technique designed to explain individual predictions in a human-understandable way, which fits the scenario far better than performance charts or threshold metrics.

The other options are more focused on evaluation metrics than explainability for business stakeholders .

Confusion matrices, precision-recall trade-offs, and ROC curves are useful for model assessment, but they are typically more technical and less effective for explaining a specific decision pathway to executives. PMI materials emphasize transparency, scrutiny, and understanding of AI outputs, especially when stakeholder trust and alignment with business objectives are important. That is why an interpretability method such as LIME is the most PMI-aligned choice here.

質問: 63

政府のプロジェクトでは、AIベースの不正検出システムの導入が計画されており、プロジェクトチームは成功基準を定義する必要がある。彼らは、検出精度の向上、調査時間の短縮、コスト削減を主要業績評価指標(KPI)として特定した。しかし、これらのKPIを効果的に定量化する方法については確信が持てないでいる。

どの2つのアプローチを用いるべきでしょうか？(2つ選択してください)

- A. ステークホルダーからの定性的なフィードバックのみに頼る
- B. 継続的なパフォーマンス監視システムを導入する
- C. 業界比較を行わずにランダムなベンチマークを使用する
- D. 過去のデータ比較を用いて基準値を設定する
- E. 理論モデルに基づいて固定の性能目標を設定する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

For an AI-based fraud detection system, PMI-CPMAI-aligned guidance on benefits realization and performance management stresses that success metrics must be quantified against a clear baseline and monitored continuously over time. To properly define and measure KPIs such as detection accuracy, reduced investigation time, and cost savings, the project team should first establish a baseline using historical data comparisons (D). That means analyzing historical fraud cases, prior detection rates, average investigation duration, and historical financial losses to understand "pre-AI" performance. This provides a reference point against which improvements can be measured in a verifiable way.

In addition, PMI-CPMAI emphasizes continuous performance monitoring (B) as part of AI lifecycle governance. Fraud patterns, transaction volumes, and user behavior evolve, so model performance relative to KPIs must be tracked on an ongoing basis using dashboards and periodic evaluations. This supports early detection of performance degradation, allows recalibration of thresholds, and validates that business benefits (e.g., decreased losses, reduced workload) are being sustained.

Relying only on qualitative feedback, random benchmarks, or purely theoretical targets does not meet PMI-CPMAI expectations for evidence-based measurement and governance. Therefore, the two appropriate approaches are: implementing a continuous performance monitoring system (B) and establishing a baseline using historical data comparisons (D).

質問: 64

ある物流会社が、ピザフランチャイズを経営する顧客のために、AIを使って配送ルートを最適化したいと考えています。どのAI機能を使用すべきでしょうか？

- A. 自律システム
- B. 予測分析
- C. 会話型
- D. ハイパーパーソナライゼーション

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

PMI describes Predictive analytics & decision support as the AI pattern/capability that uses data-driven learning to anticipate outcomes and inform decisions, including "optimizing resource allocation." Route optimization for pizza delivery is fundamentally a decision-support problem: the organization is using historical and real-time signals (orders, traffic, distance, time windows) to recommend an improved routing plan that minimizes time, cost, or late deliveries. PMI also notes that dynamic route optimization is a common example of "goal-driven systems," often associated with reinforcement learning. However, since "goal-driven systems" is not one of the available answer choices, the closest PMI-aligned option among those provided is Predictive analytics, because it directly supports operational decisions under uncertainty and can continuously improve recommendations as more data becomes available. In CPMAI terms, the project manager should ensure the chosen

capability matches the business need (faster deliveries, fewer miles, improved SLA performance) and define measurable success criteria for route recommendations and on-time delivery performance.

質問: 65

プロジェクトマネージャーは、データ収集開始前にAIプロジェクトがデータ規制を遵守していることを確認する責任を負います。これには、倫理的配慮、プライバシー、透明性など、信頼できるAIに必要なすべての要件を特定することが含まれます。

プロジェクトマネージャーはまず何をすべきでしょうか？

- A. データ規制とコンプライアンス要件の包括的な評価を実施する
- B. 後日見直すための詳細なデータガバナンスフレームワークの草案を作成する
- C. データ収集のコンプライアンスに関する潜在的な問題について話し合うため、関係者との会議を予定する。
- D. データ収集と集約のための高レベル戦略を策定する

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

For AI projects handling regulated data (such as financial or personal information), PMI-aligned guidance for Managing AI emphasizes that regulatory and compliance requirements must be understood upfront, before data is collected, processed, or shared. The very first step is to perform a comprehensive assessment of data regulations and compliance requirements across all applicable jurisdictions (e.g., privacy laws, banking /financial regulations, sectoral rules, cross-border data transfer constraints, retention rules, and consent requirements).

This assessment provides the foundation for trustworthy AI, because ethical principles, privacy safeguards, transparency mechanisms, and accountability structures must map directly to concrete legal and regulatory obligations. Only when these requirements are clearly identified can the project manager design an appropriate data governance framework, define lawful bases for processing, set access controls, and specify documentation and audit-trail expectations.

Drafting governance (option B), stakeholder meetings (option C), or high-level data collection strategies (option D) are useful later steps, but if they are done before a regulatory and compliance assessment, they risk misalignment with the law and may require costly rework. Therefore, in line with PMI-CPMAI's focus on responsible and compliant AI lifecycle management, the project manager should first perform a comprehensive assessment of data regulations and compliance requirements.

質問: 66

医療分野のAIプロジェクトチームは、患者の再入院を予測するモデルの開発に取り組んでいる。彼らは、電子カルテ(EHR)、患者アンケート、臨床記録など、さまざまな情報源から必要なデータを収集する必要がある。チームは、データの網羅性と信頼性を確保するために、どの手法が有効かを検討している。

プロジェクトチームが用いるべき効果的な手法は何ですか？

- A. 自然言語処理(NLP)を用いて臨床記録から関連データを抽出する
- B. データセットの多様性を高めるためのデータ拡張技術の実装
- C. データを一元化することなく、分散データソース全体でモデルをトレーニングするためにフェデレーテッドラーニングを使用する
- D. 電子カルテシステムからのリアルタイムデータ統合を利用してデータの鮮度を確保する

正解: A ([コメントを发表する](#))

In the PMI-CPMAI body of knowledge, healthcare AI initiatives are repeatedly framed as data-intensive efforts that must integrate heterogeneous sources such as EHRs, patient-reported outcomes, and unstructured clinical narratives. The guidance stresses that "unstructured sources, including physician notes and narrative reports, often contain critical clinical context that will not appear in structured fields," and that project teams must use techniques that can reliably extract this information into analysis-ready form to achieve completeness and reliability of the dataset. This is where natural language processing (NLP) is highlighted as a key enabler: by systematically parsing and extracting diagnoses, treatments, comorbidities, timelines, and outcomes from free-text clinical notes, NLP makes these rich but messy data usable alongside structured EHR fields and survey data. PMI-CPMAI also emphasizes that simply adding more data or distributing training (such as data augmentation or federated learning) does not guarantee that the underlying data are comprehensive; what matters is that all relevant signals are captured and normalized across modalities. NLP directly supports this by converting unstructured text into standardized features, reducing omissions and manual abstraction errors. Real-time EHR integration improves freshness, but not necessarily coverage across all sources. Therefore, to ensure the data is comprehensive and reliable for a readmission prediction model, employing NLP to extract relevant data from clinical notes is the most effective technique among the options.

質問: 67

ある製造会社が、生産スケジュールを最適化するためにAIシステムを導入しようとしている。プロジェクトマネージャーは、機械センサー、生産ログ、サプライチェーンデータベースから必要なデータを収集する必要がある。

データ収集中に、機械センサーのデータに矛盾があることに気づいた。

プロジェクトマネージャーはまず何をすべきでしょうか？

- A. フォーマットを統一するためのデータ統合フレームワークを開発する。
- B. データ前処理を外部業者に委託する。
- C. リアルタイムデータの精度を高めるために、機械センサーを交換します。
- D. 堅牢なデータ検証および修正プロセスを導入する。

正解: ([正解を表示します](#))

The best answer is D. Implement a robust data validation and correction process . In PMI-CPMAI, data understanding and data preparation require the team to evaluate training data requirements, validate data quality, perform data cleansing and enhancement, and make go/no-go decisions based on whether the data is fit for model development. When discrepancies are detected during collection, the first priority is to validate the data, identify the source of the inconsistency, and correct or isolate bad records before moving further into integration or modeling.

Option A may eventually be necessary, especially when combining sensor, log, and database sources, but harmonizing formats should not come before confirming whether the sensor data is accurate and reliable.

Option B is not a first-step governance response and does not directly address the quality issue. Option C could be appropriate only if the validation process shows that the sensors themselves are faulty; replacing hardware before confirming the root cause would be premature. PMI's methodology consistently stresses data quality validation and cleansing as foundational activities in AI projects. Since the scenario explicitly mentions discrepancies, the most appropriate first action is to validate and correct the data so later integration and model-building decisions are based on trustworthy inputs.

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