

1

1 / 1 point

What distinguishes supervised learning from unsupervised learning in the context of AI?



☒ Supervised learning uses labeled outcomes to train the model

- ☐ Supervised learning requires less data
- ☐ Supervised learning is better for customer segmentation
- ☐ Unsupervised learning is only used for robotics

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1 / 1 point

According to the conversation, what's a critical success factor for applying AI in supply chain forecasting?



☒ Access to clean, reliable data

- ☐ Eliminating human oversight

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1 / 1 point

What does the phrase “garbage in, garbage out” imply in the context of AI systems?



☒ Poor data leads to poor predictions

- ☐ Bad hardware corrupts AI results
- ☐ AI systems are resistant to bad data
- ☐ AI outputs can correct poor inputs

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1 / 1 point

Which of the following is a benefit of using AI in inventory management?



☒ Ensures inventory is placed correctly based on predicted demand

- ☐ Minimizes inventory visibility
- ☐ Reduces number of products ordered
- ☐ Eliminates the need for physical warehouses

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1 / 1 point

What is a key cultural shift needed for successful AI adoption in supply chains?



☒ Treating AI as a long-term capability, not a one-time project

- ☐ Transitioning to fully remote teams
- ☐ Outsourcing all logistics functions
- ☐ Removing collaboration between business units

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1 / 1 point

In AI-based forecasting, what advantage does machine learning provide over traditional forecasting models?



☒ It accounts for nonlinear relationships and continuously learns from new data

- ☐ It eliminates the need for cross-functional input
- ☐ It ignores irrelevant variables
- ☐ It assumes perfect market stability

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1 / 1 point

Why is unsupervised learning particularly valuable in supply chain customer segmentation?

- ☐ It only applies to high-volume SKUs
- ☐ It guarantees the most accurate predictions
- ☐ It groups customers based on known purchase data
- ☒ It reveals hidden patterns without predefined labels

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1 / 1 point

What risk arises from using AI models that act as “black boxes”?

- ☐ They are slow to train
- ☐ They use only supervised learning techniques
- ☐ Their outputs require manual adjustments
- ☒ Their decisions may lack transparency, making them hard to justify

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1 / 1 point

In the conversation, how does computer vision enhance warehouse execution?

- ☐ It predicts raw material shortages
- ☒ It tracks inventory visually without manual scanning
- ☐ It replaces ERP systems
- ☐ It enables autonomous deliveries

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1 / 1 point

What is Suresh's prediction for the future of supply chain with AI integration?

- ☐ Companies will stop investing in AI
- ☒ Autonomous, end-to-end supply chains driven by AI
- ☐ Fully manual control will return
- ☐ Forecasting will be separated from execution