IAPP

Exam Questions AIGP

Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
ABC Corp, is a leading insurance provider offering a range of coverage options to individuals. ABC has decided to utilize artificial intelligence to streamline and improve its customer acquisition and underwriting process, including the accuracy and efficiency of pricing policies.
ABC has engaged a cloud provider to utilize and fine-tune its pre-trained, general purpose large language model ("LLM"). In particular, ABC intends to use its historical customer data—including applications, policies, and claims—and proprietary pricing and risk strategies to provide an initial qualification assessment of potential customers, which would then be routed tA. human underwriter for final review.
ABC and the cloud provider have completed training and testing the LLM, performed a readiness assessment, and made the decision to deploy the LLM into production. ABC has designated an internal compliance team to monitor the model during the first month, specifically to evaluate the accuracy, fairness, and reliability of its output. After the first month in production, ABC realizes that the LLM declines a higher percentage of women's loan applications due primarily to women historically receiving lower salaries than men.
Each of the following steps would support fairness testing by the compliance team during the first month in production EXCEPT?

A. Validating a similar level of decision-making across different demographic groups.
B. Providing the loan applicants with information about the model capabilities and limitations.
C. Identifying if additional training data should be collected for specific demographic groups.
D. Using tools to help understand factors that may account for differences in decision- making.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Providing the loan applicants with information about the model capabilities and limitations would not directly support fairness testing by the compliance team. Fairness testing focuses on evaluating the model's decisions for biases and ensuring equitable treatment across different demographic groups, rather than informing applicants about the model.
Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge outlines that fairness testing involves technical assessments such as validating decision-making consistency across demographics and using tools to understand decision factors. While transparency to applicants is important for ethical AI use, it does not contribute directly to the technical process of fairness testing.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
Each of the following actors are typically engaged in the AI development life cycle EXCEPT?

A. Data architects.
B. Government regulators.
C. Socio-cultural and technical experts.
D. Legal and privacy governance experts.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Typically, actors involved in the AI development life cycle include data architects (who design the data frameworks), socio-cultural and technical experts (who ensure the AI system is socio-culturally aware and technically sound), and legal and privacy governance experts (who handle the legal and privacy aspects). Government regulators, while important, are not directly engaged in the development process but rather oversee and regulate the industry. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE and AI development frameworks.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
ABC Corp, is a leading insurance provider offering a range of coverage options to individuals. ABC has decided to utilize artificial intelligence to streamline and improve its customer acquisition and underwriting process, including the accuracy and efficiency of pricing policies.
ABC has engaged a cloud provider to utilize and fine-tune its pre-trained, general purpose large language model ("LLM"). In particular, ABC intends to use its historical customer data—including applications, policies, and claims—and proprietary pricing and risk strategies to provide an initial qualification assessment of potential customers, which would then be routed a human underwriter for final review.
ABC and the cloud provider have completed training and testing the LLM, performed a readiness assessment, and made the decision to deploy the LLM into production. ABC has designated an internal compliance team to monitor the model during the first month, specifically to evaluate the accuracy, fairness, and reliability of its output. After the first month in production, ABC realizes that the LLM declines a higher percentage of women's loan applications due primarily to women historically receiving lower salaries than men.
What is the best strategy to mitigate the bias uncovered in the loan applications?

A. Retrain the model with data that reflects demographic parity.
B. Procure a third-party statistical bias assessment tool.
C. Document all instances of bias in the data set.
D. Delete all gender-based data in the data set.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Retraining the model with data that reflects demographic parity is the best strategy to mitigate the bias uncovered in the loan applications. This approach addresses the root cause of the bias by ensuring that the training data is representative and balanced, leading to more equitable decision-making by the AI model. Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge stresses the importance of using high-quality,
unbiased training data to develop fair and reliable AI systems. Retraining the model with balanced data helps correct biases that arise from historical inequalities, ensuring that the AI system makes decisions based on equitable criteria.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)

An EU bank intends to launch a multi-modal AI platform for customer engagement and automated decision-making assist with the opening of bank accounts. The platform has been subject to thorough risk assessments and testing, where it proves to be effective in not discriminating against any individual on the basis of a protected class.
What additional obligations must the bank fulfill prior to deployment?

A. The bank must obtain explicit consent from users under the privacy Directive.
B. The bank must disclose how the AI system works under the Ell Digital Services Act.
C. The bank must subject the AI system an adequacy decision and publish its appropriate safeguards.
D. The bank must disclose the use of the AI system and implement suitable measures for users to contest automated decision-making.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Under the EU regulations, particularly the GDPR, banks using AI for decision-making must inform users about the use of AI and provide mechanisms for users to contest decisions. This is part of ensuring transparency and accountability in automated processing. Explicit consent under the privacy directive (A) and disclosing under the Digital Services Act (B) are not specifically required in this context. An adequacy decision is related to data transfers outside the EU (C).

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
ABC Corp, is a leading insurance provider offering a range of coverage options to individuals. ABC has decided to utilize artificial intelligence to streamline and improve its customer acquisition and underwriting process, including the accuracy and efficiency of pricing policies.
ABC has engaged a cloud provider to utilize and fine-tune its pre-trained, general purpose large language model ("LLM"). In particular, ABC intends to use its historical customer data—including applications, policies, and claims—and proprietary pricing and risk strategies to provide an initial qualification assessment of potential customers, which would then be routed a human underwriter for final review.
ABC and the cloud provider have completed training and testing the LLM, performed a readiness assessment, and made the decision to deploy the LLM into production. ABC has designated an internal compliance team to monitor the model during the first month, specifically to evaluate the accuracy, fairness, and reliability of its output. After the first
month in production, ABC realizes that the LLM declines a higher percentage of women's loan applications due primarily to women historically receiving lower salaries than men.
Which of the following is the most important reason to train the underwriters on the model prior to deployment?

A. Toprovide a reminder of a right appeal.
B. Tosolicit on-going feedback on model performance.
C. Toapply their own judgment to the initial assessment.
D. Toensure they provide transparency applicants on the model.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Training underwriters on the model prior to deployment is crucial so they can apply their own judgment to the initial assessment. While AI models can streamline the process, human judgment is still essential to catch nuances that the model might miss or to account for any biases or errors in the model's decision-making process.
Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge emphasizes the importance of human oversight
in AI systems, particularly in high-stakes areas such as underwriting and loan approvals. Human underwriters can provide a critical review and ensure that the model's assessments are accurate and fair, integrating their expertise and understanding of complex cases.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following best defines an "AI model"?

A. A system that applies defined rules to execute tasks.
B. A system of controls that is used to govern an AI algorithm.
C. A corpus of data which an AI algorithm analyzes to make predictions.
D. A program that has been trained on a set of data to find patterns within the data.

Answer: D

Explanation:
An AI model is best defined as a program that has been trained on a set of data to find patterns within that data. This definition captures the essence of machine learning, where the model learns from the data to make predictions or decisions. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which provides a detailed explanation of AI models and their training processes.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
According to the Singapore Model AI Governance Framework, all of the following are recommended measures to promote the responsible use of AI EXCEPT?

A. Determining the level of human involvement in algorithmic decision-making.
B. Adapting the existing governance structure algorithmic decision-making.
C. Employing human-over-the-loop protocols for high-risk systems.
D. Establishing communications and collaboration among stakeholders.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Singapore Model AI Governance Framework recommends several measures to promote the responsible use of AI, such as determining the level of human involvement in decision-making, adapting governance structures, and establishing communications and collaboration among stakeholders. However, employing human-over-the-loop protocols is not specifically mentioned in this framework. The focus is more on integrating human oversight appropriately within the decision-making process rather than exclusively employing such protocols. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, section on AI governance frameworks.

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
The OECD's Ethical AI Governance Framework is a self-regulation model that proposes to prevent societal harms by?

A. Establishing explain ability criteria to responsibly source and use data to train AI systems.
B. Defining requirements specific to each industry sector and high-risk AI domain.
C. Focusing on AI technical design and post-deployment monitoring.
D. Balancing AI innovation with ethical considerations.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The OECD's Ethical AI Governance Framework aims to ensure that AI development and deployment are carried out ethically while fostering innovation. The framework includes principles like transparency, accountability, and human rights protections to prevent societal harm. It does not focus solely on technical design or post-deployment monitoring (C), nor does it establish industry-specific requirements (B). While explainability is important, the primary goal is to balance innovation with ethical considerations (D).

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
The framework set forth in the White House Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights addresses all of the following EXCEPT?

A. Human alternatives, consideration and fallback.
B. High-risk mitigation standards.
C. Safe and effective systems.
D. Data privacy.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The White House Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights focuses on protecting civil rights, privacy, and ensuring AI systems are safe and effective. It includes principles like data privacy (D), human alternatives (A), and safe and effective systems (C). However, it does not specifically address high-risk mitigation standards as a distinct category (B).

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
If it is possible to provide a rationale for a specific output of an AI system, that system can best be described as?

A. Accountable.
B. Transparent.
C. Explainable.
D. Reliable.

Answer: C

Explanation:
If it is possible to provide a rationale for a specific output of an AI system, that system can best be described as explainable. Explainability in AI refers to the ability to interpret and understand the decision-making process of the AI system. This involves being able to articulate the factors and logic that led to a particular output or decision. Explainability is critical for building trust, enabling users to understand and validate the AI system's actions, and ensuring compliance with ethical and regulatory standards. It also facilitates debugging and improving the system by providing insights into its behavior.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
What type of organizational risk is associated with AI's resource-intensive computing demands?

A. People risk.
B. Security risk.
C. Third-party risk.
D. Environmental risk.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AI's resource-intensive computing demands pose significant environmental risks. High-performance computing required for training and deploying AI models often leads to substantial energy consumption, which can result in increased carbon emissions and other environmental impacts. This is particularly relevant given the growing concern over climate change and the environmental footprint of technology. Organizations need to consider these environmental risks when developing AI systems, potentially exploring more energy-efficient methods and renewable energy sources to mitigate the environmental impact.

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
Good Values Corporation (GVC) is a U.S. educational services provider that employs teachers to create and deliver enrichment courses for high school students.
GVC has learned that many of its teacher employees are using generative AI to create the enrichment courses, and that many of the students are using generative AI to complete their assignments.
In particular, GVC has learned that the teachers they employ used open source large language models ("LLM") to develop an online tool that customizes study questions for individual students. GVC has also discovered that an art teacher has expressly incorporated the use of generative AI into the curriculum to enable students to use prompts to create digital art.
GVC has started to investigate these practices and develop a process to monitor any use of generative AI, including by teachers and students, going forward.

What is the best reason for GVC to offer students the choice to utilize generative AI in limited, defined circumstances?

A. Toenable students to learn how to manage their time.
B. Toenable students to learn about performing research.
C. Toenable students to learn about practical applications of AI.
D. Toenable students to learn how to use AI as a supportive educational tool.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best reason for GVC to offer students the choice to utilize generative AI in limited, defined circumstances is to enable students to learn how to use AI as a supportive educational tool. By integrating AI in a controlled manner, students can learn the practical applications of AI and develop skills to use AI responsibly and effectively in their educational pursuits.
Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge highlights the importance of teaching students about AI's practical applications and the responsible use of AI technologies. This aligns with the goal of fostering a better understanding of AI's role and its potential benefits in various contexts, including education.

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Topic 1)
According to the GDPR, an individual has the right to have a human confirm or replace an automated decision unless that automated decision?

A. Is authorized with the data subject s explicit consent.
B. Is authorized by applicable Ell law and includes suitable safeguards.
C. Is deemed to solely benefit the individual and includes documented legitimate interests.
D. Is necessary for entering into or performing under a contract between the data subject and data controller.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the GDPR, individuals have the right to not be subject to a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which produces legal effects or similarly significantly affects them. However, there are exceptions to this right, one of which is when the decision is based on the data subject's explicit consent. This means that if an individual explicitly consents to the automated decision-making process, there is no requirement for human intervention to confirm or replace the decision. This exception ensures that individuals can have control over automated decisions that affect them, provided they have given clear and informed consent.

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
Good Values Corporation (GVC) is a U.S. educational services provider that employs teachers to create and deliver enrichment courses for high school students. GVC has learned that many of its teacher employees are using generative AI to create the enrichment courses, and that many of the students are using generative AI to complete their assignments.
In particular, GVC has learned that the teachers they employ used open source large language models ("LLM") to develop an online tool that customizes study questions for individual students. GVC has also discovered that an art teacher has expressly incorporated the use of generative AI into the curriculum to enable students to use prompts to create digital art.
GVC has started to investigate these practices and develop a process to monitor any use
of generative AI, including by teachers and students, going forward.
Which of the following risks should be of the highest concern to individual teachers using generative AI to ensure students learn the course material?

A. Financial cost.
B. Model accuracy.
C. Technical complexity.
D. Copyright infringement.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The highest concern for individual teachers using generative AI to ensure students learn the course material is model accuracy. Ensuring that the AI-generated content is accurate and relevant to the curriculum is crucial for effective learning. If the AI model produces inaccurate or irrelevant content, it can mislead students and hinder their understanding of the subject matter.
Reference: According to the AIGP Body of Knowledge, one of the core risks posed by AI
systems is the accuracy of the data and models used. Ensuring the accuracy of AI- generated content is essential for maintaining the integrity of the educational material and achieving the desired learning outcomes.

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 1)
A Canadian company is developing an AI solution to evaluate candidates in the course of job interviews.
Before offering the AI solution in the EU market, the company must take all of the following steps EXCEPT?

A. Register the AI solution in a public EU database.
B. Establish a risk and quality management system.
C. Engage a third-party auditor to perform a bias audit.
D. Draw up technical documentation and instructions for use.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Before offering an AI solution in the EU market, a Canadian company must take several steps to comply with the EU AI Act. These steps include establishing a risk and quality management system (B), engaging a third-party auditor to perform a bias audit (C), and drawing up technical documentation and instructions for use (D). However, there is no requirement to register the AI solution in a public EU database (A). This registration step is not specified as part of the compliance requirements under the EU AI Act for such solutions.

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
XYZ Corp., a premier payroll services company that employs thousands of people globally, is embarking on a new hiring campaign and wants to implement policies and procedures to identify and retain the best talent. The new talent will help the company's product team expand its payroll offerings to companies in the healthcare and transportation sectors, including in Asia.
It has become time consuming and expensive for HR to review all resumes, and they are concerned that human reviewers might be susceptible to bias.
Address these concerns, the company is considering using a third-party AI tool to screen resumes and assist with hiring. They have been talking to several vendors about possibly obtaining a third-party AI-enabled hiring solution, as long as it would achieve its goals and comply with all applicable laws.
The organization has a large procurement team that is responsible for the contracting of technology solutions. One of the procurement team's goals is to reduce costs, and it often prefers lower-cost solutions. Others within the company are responsible for integrating and deploying technology solutions into the organization's operations in a responsible, cost- effective manner.
The organization is aware of the risks presented by AI hiring tools and wants to mitigate them. It also questions how best to organize and train its existing personnel to use the AI hiring tool responsibly. Their concerns are heightened by the fact that relevant laws vary across jurisdictions and continue to change.
All of the following are potential negative consequences created by using the AI tool when making hiring decisions EXCEPT?

A. Reputational harm.
B. Civil rights violations.
C. Discriminatory treatment.
D. Intellectual property infringement.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The potential negative consequences of using an AI tool in hiring include reputational harm (A), civil rights violations (B), and discriminatory treatment (C). These issues stem from biases in the AI system or its misuse, which can lead to unfair hiring practices and legal liabilities. Intellectual property infringement (D) is not a typical consequence of using AI in hiring, as it relates to the unauthorized use of protected intellectual property, which is not directly relevant to the hiring process or the potential biases within AI tools.

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 1)
A company is working to develop a self-driving car that can independently decide the appropriate route to take the driver after the driver provides an address.
If they want to make this self-driving car "strong" AI, as opposed to "weak," the engineers would also need to ensure?

A. Thatthe AI has full human cognitive abilities that can independently decide where to take the driver.
B. That they have obtained appropriate intellectual property (IP) licenses to use data for training the AI.
C. That the AI has strong cybersecurity to prevent malicious actors from taking control of the car.
D. That the AI can differentiate among ethnic backgrounds of pedestrians.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Strong AI, also known as artificial general intelligence (AGI), refers to AI that possesses the ability to understand, learn, and apply intelligence across a broad range of tasks, similar to human cognitive abilities. For the self-driving car to be classified as "strong" AI, it would need to possess full human cognitive abilities to make independent decisions beyond pre- programmed instructions. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE and AI classifications.

NEW QUESTION 28
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is a subcategory of AI and machine learning that uses labeled datasets to train algorithms?

A. Segmentation.
B. Generative AI.
C. Expert systems.
D. Supervised learning.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Supervised learning is a subcategory of AI and machine learning where labeled datasets are used to train algorithms. This process involves feeding the algorithm a dataset where the input-output pairs are known, allowing the algorithm to learn and make predictions or decisions based on new, unseen data. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which describes supervised learning as a model trained on labeled data (e.g., text recognition, detecting spam in emails).

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Topic 1)
A company is creating a mobile app to enable individuals to upload images and videos, and analyze this data using ML to provide lifestyle improvement recommendations. The signup form has the following data fields:
* 1.First name 2.Last name 3.Mobile number 4.Email ID 5.New password 6.Date of birth 7.Gender
In addition, the app obtains a device's IP address and location information while in use. What GDPR privacy principles does this violate?

A. Purpose Limitation and Data Minimization.
B. Accountability and Lawfulness.
C. Transparency and Accuracy.
D. Integrity and Confidentiality.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The GDPR privacy principles that this scenario violates are Purpose Limitation and Data Minimization. Purpose Limitation requires that personal data be collected

for specified, explicit, and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes. Data Minimization mandates that personal data collected should be adequate, relevant, and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed. In this case, collecting extensive personal information (e.g., IP address, location, gender) and potentially using it beyond the necessary scope for the app's functionality could violate these principles by collecting more data than needed and possibly using it for purposes not originally intended.

NEW QUESTION 35
- (Topic 2)
All of the following are elements of establishing a global AI governance infrastructure EXCEPT?

A. Providing training to foster a culture that promotes ethical behavior.
B. Creating policies and procedures to manage third-partyrisk.
C. Understanding differences in norms across countries.
D. Publicly disclosing ethical principles.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Establishing a global AI governance infrastructure involves several key elements, including providing training to foster a culture that promotes ethical behavior, creating policies and procedures to manage third-party risk, and understanding differences in norms across countries. While publicly disclosing ethical principles can enhance transparency and trust, it is not a core element necessary for the establishment of a governance infrastructure. The focus is more on internal processes and structures rather than public disclosure. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Governance and Infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Topic 2)
In the machine learning context, feature engineering is the process of?

A. Converting raw data into clean data.
B. Creating learning schema for a model apply.
C. Developing guidelines to train and test a model.
D. Extracting attributes and variables from raw data.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the machine learning context, feature engineering is the process of extracting attributes and variables from raw data to make it suitable for training an AI model. This step is crucial as it transforms raw data into meaningful features that can improve the model's accuracy and performance. Feature engineering involves selecting, modifying, and creating new features that help the model learn more effectively. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Model Development and Feature Engineering.

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Topic 2)
Which type of existing assessment could best be leveraged to create an AI impact assessment?

A. A safety impact assessment.
B. A privacy impact assessment.
C. A security impact assessment.
D. An environmental impact assessment.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A privacy impact assessment (PIA) can be effectively leveraged to create an AI impact assessment. A PIA evaluates the potential privacy risks associated with the use of personal data and helps in implementing measures to mitigate those risks. Since AI systems often involve processing large amounts of personal data, the principles and methodologies of a PIA are highly applicable and can be extended to assess broader impacts, including ethical, social, and legal implications of AI. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Impact Assessments.

NEW QUESTION 44
- (Topic 2)
All of the following types of testing can help evaluate the performance of a responsible AI system EXCEPT?

A. Risk probability/severity.
B. Adversarial robustness.
C. Statistical sampling.
D. Decision analysis.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Risk probability/severity testing is not typically used to evaluate the performance of an AI system. While important for risk management, it does not directly assess an AI system's operational performance. Adversarial robustness, statistical sampling, and decision analysis are all methods that can help evaluate the performance of a responsible AI system by testing its resilience, accuracy, and decision-making processes under various conditions. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Performance Evaluation and Testing.

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Topic 2)
You are part of your organization's ML engineering team and notice that the accuracy of a model that was recently deployed into production is deteriorating. What is the best first step address this?

A. Replace the model with a previous version.
B. Conduct champion/challenger testing.
C. Perform an audit of the model.
D. Run red-teaming exercises.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When the accuracy of a model deteriorates, the best first step is to conduct champion/challenger testing. This involves deploying a new model (challenger) alongside the current model (champion) to compare their performance. This method helps identify if the new model can perform better under current conditions without immediately discarding the existing model. It provides a controlled environment to test improvements and understand the reasons behind the deterioration. This approach is preferable to directly replacing the model, performing audits, or running red-teaming exercises, which may be subsequent steps based on the findings from the champion/challenger testing.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on model performance management and testing strategies.

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Topic 2)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
A local police department in the United States procured an AI system to monitor and analyze social media feeds, online marketplaces and other sources of public information to detect evidence of illegal activities (e.g., sale of drugs or stolen goods). The AI system works by surveilling the public sites in order to identify individuals that are likely to have committed a crime. It cross-references the individuals against data maintained by law enforcement and then assigns a percentage score of the likelihood of criminal activity based on certain factors like previous criminal history, location, time, race and gender.
The police department retained a third-party consultant assist in the procurement process, specifically to evaluate two finalists. Each of the vendors provided information about their system's accuracy rates, the diversity of their training data and how their system works. The consultant determined that the first vendor's system has a higher accuracy rate and based on this information, recommended this vendor to the police department.
The police department chose the first vendor and implemented its AI system. As part of the implementation, the department and consultant created a usage policy for the system, which includes training police officers on how the system works and how to incorporate it into their investigation process.
The police department has now been using the AI system for a year. An internal review has found that every time the system scored a likelihood of criminal activity at or above 90%, the police investigation subsequently confirmed that the individual had, in fact, committed a crime. Based on these results, the police department wants to forego investigations for cases where the AI system gives a score of at least 90% and proceed directly with an arrest.
What is the best reason the police department should continue to perform investigations even if the AI system scores an individual's likelihood of criminal activity at or above 90%?

A. Because the department did not perform an impact assessment for this intended use.
B. Because AI systems that affect fundamental civil rights should not be fully automated.
C. Because investigations may identify additional individuals involved in the crime.
D. Because investigations may uncover information relevant to sentencing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best reason for the police department to continue performing investigations even if the
AI system scores an individual's likelihood of criminal activity at or above 90% is that AI systems affecting fundamental civil rights should not be fully automated. Human oversight is essential to ensure that decisions impacting civil liberties are made with due consideration of context and mitigating factors that an AI might not fully appreciate. This approach ensures fairness, accountability, and adherence to legal standards. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Ethics and Human Oversight.

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Topic 2)
You are a privacy program manager at a large e-commerce company that uses an AI tool to deliver personalized product recommendations based on visitors' personal information that has been collected from the company website, the chatbot and public data the company has scraped from social media.
A user submits a data access request under an applicable U.S. state privacy law, specifically seeking a copy of their personal data, including information used to create their profile for product recommendations.
What is the most challenging aspect of managing this request?

A. Some of the visitor's data is synthetic data that the company does not have to provide to the data subject.
B. The data subject's data is structured data that can be searched, compiled and reviewed only by an automated tool.
C. The data subject is not entitled to receive a copy of their data because some of it was scraped from public sources.
D. Some of the data subject's data is unstructured data and you cannot untangle it from the other data, including information about other individuals.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most challenging aspect of managing a data access request in this scenario is dealing with unstructured data that cannot be easily disentangled from other data, including information about other individuals. Unstructured data, such as free-text inputs or social media posts, often lacks a clear structure and may be intermingled with data from multiple individuals, making it difficult to isolate the specific data related to the requester. This complexity poses significant challenges in complying with data access requests under privacy laws. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Subject Rights and Data Management.

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Topic 2)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
A mid-size US healthcare network has decided to develop an AI solution to detect a type of cancer that is most likely arise in adults. Specifically, the healthcare network intends to create a recognition algorithm that will perform an initial review of all imaging and then route records a radiologist for secondary review pursuant agreed-upon criteria (e.g., a confidence score below a threshold).
To date, the healthcare network has taken the following steps: defined its AI ethical principles: conducted discovery to identify the intended uses and success criteria for the system: established an AI governance committee; assembled a broad, crossfunctional team with clear roles and responsibilities; and created policies and procedures to document standards, workflows, timelines and risk thresholds during the project.
The healthcare network intends to retain a cloud provider to host the solution and a consulting firm to help develop the algorithm using the healthcare network's

existing data and de-identified data that is licensed from a large US clinical research partner.
In the design phase, what is the most important step for the healthcare network to take when mapping its existing data to the clinical research partner data?

A. Apply privacy-enhancing technologies to the data.
B. Identify fits and gaps in the combined data.
C. Ensure the data is labeled and formatted.
D. Evaluate the country of origin of the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the design phase of integrating data from different sources, identifying fits and gaps is crucial. This process involves understanding how well the data from the clinical research partner aligns with the healthcare network's existing data. It ensures that the combined data set is coherent and can be effectively used for training the AI algorithm. This step helps in spotting any discrepancies, inconsistencies, or missing data that might affect the performance and accuracy of the AI model. It directly addresses the integrity and compatibility of the data, which is foundational before applying any privacy-enhancing technologies, labeling, or evaluating the origin of the data. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Integration and Quality.

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 2)
What is the best method to proactively train an LLM so that there is mathematical proof that no specific piece of training data has more than a negligible effect on the model or its output?

A. Clustering.
B. Transfer learning.
C. Differential privacy.
D. Data compartmentalization.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Differential privacy is a technique used to ensure that the inclusion or exclusion of a single data point does not significantly affect the outcome of any analysis, providing a way to mathematically prove that no specific piece of training data has more than a negligible effect on the model or its output. This is achieved by introducing randomness into the data or the algorithms processing the data. In the context of training large language models (LLMs), differential privacy helps in protecting individual data points while still enabling the model to learn effectively. By adding noise to the training process, differential privacy provides strong guarantees about the privacy of the training data.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, pages related to data privacy and security in model training.

NEW QUESTION 61
- (Topic 2)
A company plans on procuring a tool from an AI provider for its employees to use for certain business purposes.
Which contractual provision would best protect the company's intellectual property in the tool, including training and testing data?

A. The provider willgive privacy notice to individuals before using their personal data to train or test the tool.
B. The provider willdefend and indemnify the company against infringement claims.
C. The provider willobtain and maintain insurance to cover potential claims.
D. The provider willwarrant that the tool will work as intended.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To protect the company's intellectual property, the most pertinent contractual provision is ensuring that the AI provider will defend and indemnify the company against infringement claims. This clause means the provider will take responsibility for any intellectual property disputes that arise, thereby safeguarding the company from potential legal and financial repercussions related to the use of the tool. Other options, while beneficial, do not directly address the protection of intellectual property. This concept is detailed in the contractual best practices section of the IAPP AIGP Body of Knowledge.

NEW QUESTION 64
- (Topic 2)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
A mid-size US healthcare network has decided to develop an AI solution to detect a type of cancer that is most likely arise in adults. Specifically, the healthcare network intends to create a recognition algorithm that will perform an initial review of all imaging and then route records a radiologist for secondary review pursuant agreed-upon criteria (e.g., a confidence score below a threshold).
To date, the healthcare network has taken the following steps: defined its AI ethical principles: conducted discovery to identify the intended uses and success criteria for the system: established an AI governance committee; assembled a broad, crossfunctional team with clear roles and responsibilities; and created policies and procedures to document standards, workflows, timelines and risk thresholds during the project.
The healthcare network intends to retain a cloud provider to host the solution and a consulting firm to help develop the algorithm using the healthcare network's existing data
and de-identified data that is licensed from a large US clinical research partner.
In the design phase, which of the following steps is most important in gathering the data from the clinical research partner?

A. Perform a privacy impact assessment.
B. Combine only anonymized data.
C. Segregate the data sets.
D. Review the terms of use.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reviewing the terms of use is essential when gathering data from a clinical research partner. This step ensures that the healthcare network complies with all legal and contractual obligations related to data usage. It addresses data ownership, usage limitations, consent requirements, and privacy obligations, which are critical

to maintaining ethical standards and avoiding legal repercussions. This review helps ensure that the data is used in a manner consistent with the agreements made and the regulatory environment, which is fundamental for lawful and ethical AI development. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Legal and Regulatory Considerations.

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 2)
The most important factor in ensuring fairness when training an AI system is?

A. The architecture and model selection.
B. The data labeling and classification.
C. The data attributes and variability.
D. The model accuracy and scale.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Ensuring fairness when training an AI system largely depends on the data attributes and variability. This involves having a diverse and representative dataset that accurately reflects the population the AI system will serve. Fairness can be compromised if the data is biased or lacks variability, as the model may learn and perpetuate these biases.
Diverse data attributes ensure that the model learns from a wide range of examples, reducing the risk of biased predictions. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Ethical AI Principles and Data Management.

NEW QUESTION 67
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following AI uses is best described as human-centric?

A. Pattern recognition algorithms are used to improve the accuracy of weather predictions, which benefits many industries and everyday life.
B. Autonomous robots are used to move products within a warehouse, allowing human workers to reduce physical strain and alleviate monotony.
C. Machine learning is used for demand forecasting and inventory management, ensuring that consumers can find products they want when they want them.
D. Virtual assistants are used adapt educational content and teaching methods to individuals, offering personalized recommendations based on ability and needs.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Human-centric AI focuses on improving the human experience by addressing individual needs and enhancing human capabilities. Option D exemplifies this by using virtual assistants to tailor educational content to each student's unique abilities and needs, thereby supporting personalized learning and improving educational outcomes. This use case directly benefits individuals by providing customized assistance and adapting to their learning pace and style, aligning with the principles of human-centric AI.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on trustworthy AI and human-centric AI principles.

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Topic 2)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
A local police department in the United States procured an AI system to monitor and analyze social media feeds, online marketplaces and other sources of public information to detect evidence of illegal activities (e.g., sale of drugs or stolen goods). The AI system works by surveilling the public sites in order to identify individuals that are likely to have committed a crime. It cross-references the individuals against data maintained by law enforcement and then assigns a percentage score of the likelihood of criminal activity based on certain factors like previous criminal history, location, time, race and gender.
The police department retained a third-party consultant assist in the procurement process, specifically to evaluate two finalists. Each of the vendors provided information about their system's accuracy rates, the diversity of their training data and how their system works. The consultant determined that the first vendor's system has a higher accuracy rate and based on this information, recommended this vendor to the police department.
The police department chose the first vendor and implemented its AI system. As part of the implementation, the department and consultant created a usage policy for the system, which includes training police officers on how the system works and how to incorporate it into their investigation process.
The police department has now been using the AI system for a year. An internal review has found that every time the system scored a likelihood of criminal activity at or above 90%, the police investigation subsequently confirmed that the individual had, in fact, committed a crime. Based on these results, the police department wants to forego investigations for cases where the AI system gives a score of at least 90% and proceed directly with an
arrest.
The best human oversight mechanism for the police department to implement is that a police officer should?

A. Explain to the accused how the AI system works.
B. Confirm the AI recommendation prior to sentencing.
C. Ensure an accused is given notice that the AI system was used.
D. Consider the AI recommendation as part of the criminal investigation.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best human oversight mechanism for the police department to implement is for a police officer to consider the AI recommendation as part of the criminal investigation. This ensures that the AI system's output is used as a tool to aid human decision-making rather than replace it. The police officer should integrate the AI's insights with other evidence and contextual information to make informed decisions, maintaining a balance between technological aid and human judgment.
Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Integration and Human Oversight.

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Topic 2)
What is the technique to remove the effects of improperly used data from an ML system?

A. Data cleansing.
B. Model inversion.
C. Data de-duplication.

D. Model disgorgement.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Model disgorgement is the technique used to remove the effects of improperly used data from an ML system. This process involves retraining or adjusting the model to eliminate any biases or inaccuracies introduced by the inappropriate data. It ensures that the model's outputs are not influenced by data that was not meant to be used or was used incorrectly. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Management and Model Integrity.

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 2)
When monitoring the functional performance of a model that has been deployed into production, all of the following are concerns EXCEPT?

A. Feature drift.
B. System cost.
C. Model drift.
D. Data loss.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When monitoring the functional performance of a model deployed into production, concerns typically include feature drift, model drift, and data loss. Feature drift refers to changes in the input features that can affect the model's predictions. Model drift is when the model's performance degrades over time due to changes in the data or environment. Data loss can impact the accuracy and reliability of the model. However, system cost, while important for budgeting and financial planning, is not a direct concern when monitoring the functional performance of a deployed model. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Model Monitoring and Maintenance.

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Topic 2)
An artist has been using an AI tool to create digital art and would like to ensure that it has copyright protection in the United States.
Which of the following is most likely to enable the artist to receive copyright protection?

A. Ensure the tool was trained using publicly available content.
B. Obtain a representation from the AI provider on how the tool works.
C. Provide a log of the prompts the artist used to generate the images.
D. Update the images in a creative way to demonstrate that it is the artist's.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For the artist to receive copyright protection, the most effective approach is to demonstrate that the final artwork includes sufficient creative input by the artist. By updating or altering the images in a way that reflects the artist's personal creativity, the artist can claim originality, which is a core requirement for copyright protection under U.S. law. The other options do not directly address the originality and creative input required for copyright. This is highlighted in the sections on copyright protection in the IAPP AIGP Body of Knowledge.

NEW QUESTION 77
- (Topic 2)
What is the main purpose of accountability structures under the Govern function of the NIST AI Risk Management Framework?

A. To empower and train appropriate cross-functional teams.
B. To establish diverse, equitable and inclusive processes.
C. To determine responsibility for allocating budgetary resources.
D. To enable and encourage participation by external stakeholders.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The NIST AI Risk Management Framework's Govern function emphasizes the importance of establishing accountability structures that empower and train cross-functional teams. This is crucial because cross-functional teams bring diverse perspectives and expertise, which are essential for effective AI governance and risk management. Training these teams ensures that they are well-equipped to handle their responsibilities and can make informed decisions that align with the organization's AI principles and ethical standards. Reference: NIST AI Risk Management Framework documentation, Govern function section.

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Topic 2)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
A mid-size US healthcare network has decided to develop an AI solution to detect a type of cancer that is most likely arise in adults. Specifically, the healthcare network intends to create a recognition algorithm that will perform an initial review of all imaging and then route records a radiologist for secondary review pursuant Agreed-upon criteria (e.g., a confidence score below a threshold).
To date, the healthcare network has taken the following steps: defined its AI ethical principles: conducted discovery to identify the intended uses and success criteria for the system: established an AI governance committee; assembled a broad, crossfunctional team with clear roles and responsibilities; and created policies and procedures to document standards, workflows, timelines and risk thresholds during the project.
The healthcare network intends to retain a cloud provider to host the solution and a consulting firm to help develop the algorithm using the healthcare network's existing data and de-identified data that is licensed from a large US clinical research partner.
The most significant risk from combining the healthcare network's existing data with the clinical research partner data is?

A. Privacy risk.
B. Security risk.

C. Operational risk.
D. Reputational risk.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most significant risk from combining the healthcare network's existing data with the clinical research partner data is privacy risk. Combining data sets, especially in healthcare, often involves handling sensitive information that could lead to privacy breaches if not managed properly. De-identified data can still pose re-identification risks when combined with other data sets. Ensuring privacy involves implementing robust data protection measures, maintaining compliance with privacy regulations such as HIPAA, and conducting thorough privacy impact assessments. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Privacy and Security.

NEW QUESTION 81
......

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questons and Answers in PDF Format

AIGP Practice Exam Features:

* AIGP Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* AIGP Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* AIGP Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* AIGP Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click

Order The AIGP Practice Test Here