

IAPP

Exam Questions AIGP

Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

- (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.

All of the following may be copyright risks from teachers using generative AI to create course content EXCEPT?

- A. Content created by an LLM may be protectable under U.
- B. intellectual property law.
- C. Generative AI is generally trained using intellectual property owned by third parties.
- D. Students must expressly consent to this use of generative AI.
- E. Generative AI often creates content without attribution.

Answer: C

Explanation:

All of the options listed may pose copyright risks when teachers use generative AI to create course content, except for students must expressly consent to this use of generative AI. While obtaining student consent is essential for ethical and privacy reasons, it does not directly relate to copyright risks associated with the creation and use of AI-generated content.

Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge discusses the importance of addressing intellectual property (IP) risks when using AI-generated content. Copyright risks are typically associated with the use of third-party data and the lack of attribution, rather than the consent of users.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (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 to 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.

The best approach to enable a customer who wants information on the AI model's parameters for underwriting purposes is to provide?

- A. A transparency notice.
- B. An opt-out mechanism.
- C. Detailed terms of service.
- D. Customer service support.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best approach to enable a customer who wants information on the AI model's parameters for underwriting purposes is to provide a transparency notice. This notice should explain the nature of the AI system, how it uses customer data, and the decision-making process it follows. Providing a transparency notice is crucial for maintaining trust and compliance with regulatory requirements regarding the transparency and accountability of AI systems.

Reference: According to the AIGP Body of Knowledge, transparency in AI systems is essential to ensure that stakeholders, including customers, understand how their data is being used and how decisions are made. This aligns with ethical principles of AI governance, ensuring that customers are informed and can make knowledgeable decisions regarding their interactions with AI systems.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (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.

Which other stakeholder groups should be involved in the selection and implementation of the AI hiring tool?

- A. Finance and Legal.
- B. Marketing and Compliance.
- C. Supply Chain and Marketing.

D. Litigation and Product Development.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the selection and implementation of the AI hiring tool, involving Finance and Legal is crucial. The Finance team is essential for assessing cost implications, budget considerations, and financial risks. The Legal team is necessary to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including those related to data privacy, employment, and anti-discrimination. Involving these stakeholders ensures a comprehensive evaluation of both the financial viability and legal compliance of the AI tool, mitigating potential risks and aligning with organizational objectives and regulatory requirements.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (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 5

- (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 EII 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 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)

According to the GDPR's transparency principle, when an AI system processes personal data in automated decision-making, controllers are required to provide data subjects specific information on?

- A. The existence of automated decision-making and meaningful information on its logic and consequences.
- B. The personal data used during processing, including inferences drawn by the AI system about the data.
- C. The data protection impact assessments carried out on the AI system and legal bases for processing.
- D. The contact details of the data protection officer and the data protection national authority.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The GDPR's transparency principle requires that when personal data is processed for automated decision-making, including profiling, data subjects must be informed about the existence of such automated decision-making. Additionally, they must be provided with meaningful information about the logic involved, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such processing for them. This requirement ensures that data subjects are fully aware of how their personal data is being used and the potential impacts, thereby promoting transparency and trust in the processing activities.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

- (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)

All of the following are common optimization techniques in deep learning to determine weights that represent the strength of the connection between artificial neurons EXCEPT?

- A. Gradient descent, which initially sets weights arbitrary values, and then at each step changes them.
- B. Momentum, which improves the convergence speed and stability of neural network training.
- C. Autoregression, which analyzes and makes predictions about time-series data.
- D. Backpropagation, which starts from the last layer working backwards.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Autoregression is not a common optimization technique in deep learning to determine weights for artificial neurons. Common techniques include gradient descent, momentum, and backpropagation. Autoregression is more commonly associated with time-series analysis and forecasting rather than neural network optimization. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which discusses common optimization techniques used in deep learning.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

What is the 1956 Dartmouth summer research project on AI best known as?

- A. A meeting focused on the impacts of the launch of the first mass-produced computer.
- B. A research project on the impacts of technology on society.
- C. A research project to create a test for machine intelligence.
- D. A meeting focused on the founding of the AI field.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The 1956 Dartmouth summer research project on AI is best known as a meeting focused on the founding of the AI field. This conference is historically significant because it marked the formal beginning of artificial intelligence as an academic discipline. The term "artificial intelligence" was coined during this event, and it laid the foundation for future research and development in AI.

Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge highlights the importance of the Dartmouth

Conference as a pivotal moment in the history of AI, which established AI as a distinct field of study and research.

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 1)

All of the following may be permissible uses of an AI system under the EU AI Act EXCEPT?

- A. To detect an individual's intent for law enforcement purposes.
- B. To promote equitable distribution of welfare benefits.
- C. To implement social scoring.
- D. To manage border control.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The EU AI Act explicitly prohibits the use of AI systems for social scoring by public authorities, as it can lead to discrimination and unfair treatment of individuals based on their social behavior or perceived trustworthiness. While AI can be used to promote equitable distribution of welfare benefits, manage border control, and even detect an individual's intent for law enforcement purposes (within strict regulatory and ethical boundaries), implementing social scoring systems is not permissible under the Act due to the significant risks to fundamental rights and freedoms.

NEW QUESTION 22

- (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.

The frameworks that would be most appropriate for XYZ's governance needs would be the NIST AI Risk Management Framework and?

- A. NIST Information Security Risk (NIST SP 800-39).
- B. NIST Cyber Security Risk Management Framework (CSF 2.0).
- C. IEEE Ethical System Design Risk Management Framework (IEEE 7000-21).
- D. Human Rights, Democracy, and Rule of Law Impact Assessment (HUDERIA).

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IEEE Ethical System Design Risk Management Framework (IEEE 7000-21) would be most appropriate for XYZ Corp's governance needs in addition to the NIST AI Risk Management Framework. The IEEE framework specifically addresses ethical concerns during system design, which is crucial for ensuring the responsible use of AI in hiring. It complements the NIST framework by focusing on ethical risk management, aligning well with XYZ Corp's goals of deploying AI responsibly and mitigating associated risks.

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 1)

According to the GDPR, what is an effective control to prevent a determination based solely on automated decision-making?

- A. Provide a just-in-time notice about the automated decision-making logic.
- B. Define suitable measures to safeguard personal data.
- C. Provide a right to review automated decision.
- D. Establish a human-in-the-loop procedure.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The GDPR requires that individuals have the right to not be subject to decisions based solely on automated processing, including profiling, unless specific exceptions apply. One effective control is to establish a human-in-the-loop procedure (D), ensuring human oversight and the ability to contest decisions. This goes beyond just-in- time notices (A), data safeguarding (B), or review rights (C), providing a more robust mechanism to protect individuals' rights.

NEW QUESTION 27

- (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 31

- (Topic 1)

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

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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.

Which of the following measures should XYZ adopt to best mitigate its risk of reputational harm from using the AI tool?

- A. Test the AI tool pre- and post-deployment.
- B. Ensure the vendor assumes responsibility for all damages.
- C. Direct the procurement team to select the most economical AI tool.
- D. Continue to require XYZ's hiring personnel to manually screen all applicants.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To mitigate the risk of reputational harm from using an AI hiring tool, XYZ Corp should rigorously test the AI tool both before and after deployment. Pre-deployment testing ensures the tool works correctly and does not introduce bias or other issues. Post- deployment testing ensures the tool continues to operate as intended and adapts to any changes in data or usage patterns. This approach helps to identify and address potential issues proactively, thereby reducing the risk of reputational harm. Ensuring the vendor assumes responsibility for damages (B) does not address the root cause of potential issues, selecting the most economical tool (C) may compromise quality, and continuing manual screening (D) defeats the purpose of using the AI tool.

NEW QUESTION 35

- (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.

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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.

If XYZ does not deploy and use the AI hiring tool responsibly in the United States, its liability would likely increase under all of the following laws EXCEPT?

- A. Anti-discrimination laws.
- B. Product liability laws.
- C. Accessibility laws.
- D. Privacy laws.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the United States, the use of AI hiring tools must comply with anti-discrimination laws, accessibility laws, and privacy laws to avoid increasing liability. Anti-discrimination laws (A) ensure that hiring practices do not unlawfully discriminate against protected classes. Accessibility laws (C) require that hiring tools are accessible to all applicants, including those with disabilities. Privacy laws (D) govern the handling of personal data during the hiring process. Product liability laws (B), however, typically apply to the safety and reliability of physical products and would not generally increase liability specifically related to the responsible use of AI hiring tools in the employment context.

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 1)

What is the key feature of Graphical Processing Units (GPUs) that makes them well-suited to running AI applications?

- A. GPUs run many tasks concurrently, resulting in faster processing.
- B. GPUs can access memory quickly, resulting in lower latency than CPUs.
- C. GPUs can run every task on a computer, making them more robust than CPUs.

D. The number of transistors on GPUs doubles every two years, making the chips smaller and lighter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

GPUs (Graphical Processing Units) are well-suited to running AI applications due to their ability to run many tasks concurrently, which significantly enhances processing speed. This parallel processing capability makes GPUs ideal for handling the large-scale computations required in AI and deep learning tasks. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which explains the importance of compute infrastructure in AI applications.

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is NOT a common type of machine learning?

- A. Deep learning.
- B. Cognitive learning.
- C. Unsupervised learning.
- D. Reinforcement learning.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The common types of machine learning include supervised learning, unsupervised learning, reinforcement learning, and deep learning. Cognitive learning is not a type of machine learning; rather, it is a term often associated with the broader field of cognitive science and psychology. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE and standard AI/ML literature.

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following most encourages accountability over AI systems?

- A. Determining the business objective and success criteria for the AI project.
- B. Performing due diligence on third-party AI training and testing data.
- C. Defining the roles and responsibilities of AI stakeholders.
- D. Understanding AI legal and regulatory requirements.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Defining the roles and responsibilities of AI stakeholders is crucial for encouraging accountability over AI systems. Clear delineation of who is responsible for different aspects of the AI lifecycle ensures that there is a person or team accountable for monitoring, maintaining, and addressing issues that arise. This accountability framework helps in ensuring that ethical standards and regulatory requirements are met, and it facilitates transparency and traceability in AI operations. By assigning specific roles, organizations can better manage and mitigate risks associated with AI deployment and use.

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 1)

Which risk management framework/guide/standard focuses on value-based engineering methodology?

- A. ISO/IEC Guide 51 (Safety).
- B. ISO 31000 Guidelines (Risk Management).
- C. IEEE 7000-2021 Standard Model Process for Addressing Ethical Concerns during System Design.
- D. Council of Europe Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law Assurance Framework (HUDERIA) for AI Systems.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IEEE 7000-2021 Standard focuses on a value-based engineering methodology for addressing ethical concerns during system design. This standard guides engineers and organizations in integrating ethical considerations into the design and development processes of AI systems, ensuring that these technologies are developed responsibly and align with human values. Reference: AIGP Study Material, section on risk management frameworks and standards.

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Topic 1)

Under the NIST AI Risk Management Framework, all of the following are defined as characteristics of trustworthy AI EXCEPT?

- A. Tested and Effective.
- B. Secure and Resilient.
- C. Explainable and Interpretable.
- D. Accountable and Transparent.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The NIST AI Risk Management Framework outlines several characteristics of trustworthy AI, including being secure and resilient, explainable and interpretable, and accountable and transparent. While being tested and effective is important, it is not explicitly listed as a characteristic of trustworthy AI in the NIST framework. The focus is more on the system's ability to function safely, securely, and transparently in a way that stakeholders can understand and trust. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, NIST AI RMF section.

NEW QUESTION 54

- (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.

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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 59

- (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 62

- (Topic 1)

A U.S. mortgage company developed an AI platform that was trained using anonymized details from mortgage applications, including the applicant's education, employment and demographic information, as well as from subsequent payment or default information. The AI platform will be used automatically grant or deny new mortgage applications, depending on whether the platform views an applicant as presenting a likely risk of default.

Which of the following laws is NOT relevant to this use case?

- A. Fair Housing Act.
- B. Fair Credit Reporting Act.
- C. Equal Credit Opportunity Act.
- D. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The U.S. mortgage company's AI platform relates to housing and credit, making the Fair Housing Act (A), Fair Credit Reporting Act (B), and Equal Credit Opportunity Act (C) relevant. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 deals with employment discrimination and is not directly relevant to the mortgage application context (D).

NEW QUESTION 65

- (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-party risk.
- 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 69

- (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 73

- (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 74

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following would be the least likely step for an organization to take when designing an integrated compliance strategy for responsible AI?

- A. Conducting an assessment of existing compliance programs to determine overlaps and integration points.
- B. Employing a new software platform to modernize existing compliance processes across the organization.
- C. Consulting experts to consider the ethical principles underpinning the use of AI within the organization.
- D. Launching a survey to understand the concerns and interests of potentially impacted stakeholders.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When designing an integrated compliance strategy for responsible AI, the least likely step would be employing a new software platform to modernize existing compliance processes. While modernizing compliance processes is beneficial, it is not as directly related to the strategic integration of ethical principles and stakeholder concerns. More critical steps include conducting assessments of existing compliance programs to identify overlaps and integration points, consulting experts on ethical principles, and launching surveys to understand stakeholder concerns. These steps ensure that the compliance strategy is comprehensive and aligned with responsible AI principles. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Governance and Compliance Integration.

NEW QUESTION 76

- (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.

When notifying an accused perpetrator, what additional information should a police officer provide about the use of the AI system?

- A. Information about the accuracy of the AI system.
- B. Information about how the accused can oppose the charges.
- C. Information about the composition of the training data of the system.
- D. Information about how the individual was identified by the AI system.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When notifying an accused perpetrator, the police officer should provide information about how the individual was identified by the AI system. This transparency is crucial for maintaining trust and ensuring that the accused understands the basis of the charges against them. Information about the accuracy, how to oppose the charges, and the composition of the training data, while potentially relevant, do not directly address the immediate need for the accused to understand the specific process that led to their identification. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Transparency and Explainability.

NEW QUESTION 78

- (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 83

- (Topic 2)

During the development of semi-autonomous vehicles, various failures occurred as a result of the sensors misinterpreting environmental surroundings, such as sunlight.

These failures are an example of?

- A. Hallucination.
- B. Brittleness.
- C. Uncertainty.
- D. Forgetting.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The failures in semi-autonomous vehicles due to sensors misinterpreting environmental surroundings, such as sunlight, are examples of brittleness. Brittleness in AI systems refers to their inability to handle variations in input data or unexpected conditions, leading to failures when the system encounters situations that were not adequately covered during training. These systems perform well under specific conditions but fail when those conditions change. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI System Robustness and Failures.

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 2)

What is the term for an algorithm that focuses on making the best choice achieve an immediate objective at a particular step or decision point, based on the available information and without regard for the longer-term best solutions?

- A. Single-lane.
- B. Optimized.
- C. Efficient.
- D. Greedy.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A greedy algorithm is one that makes the best choice at each step to achieve an immediate objective, without considering the longer-term consequences. It focuses on local optimization at each decision point with the hope that these local solutions will lead to an optimal global solution. However, greedy algorithms do not always produce the best overall solution for certain problems, but they are useful when an immediate, locally optimal solution is desired. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, algorithm types section.

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following use cases would be best served by a non-AI solution?

- A. A non-profit wants to develop a social media presence.O
- B. An e-commerce provider wants to make personalized recommendations.
- C. A business analyst wants to forecast future cost overruns and underruns.
- D. A customer service agency wants automate answers to common questions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Developing a social media presence for a non-profit is best served by non-AI solutions. This task primarily involves content creation, community engagement, and

strategic planning, which are effectively managed by human expertise and traditional marketing tools. AI is more suitable for tasks requiring automation, large-scale data analysis, and personalized recommendations, such as e-commerce personalization, forecasting cost overruns, or automating customer service responses. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Use Cases and Applications.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following steps occurs in the design phase of the AI life cycle?

- A. Data augmentation.
- B. Model explainability.
- C. Risk impact estimation.
- D. Performance evaluation.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Risk impact estimation occurs in the design phase of the AI life cycle. This step involves evaluating potential risks associated with the AI system and estimating their impacts to ensure that appropriate mitigation strategies are in place. It helps in identifying and addressing potential issues early in the design process, ensuring the development of a robust and reliable AI system. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Design and Risk Management.

NEW QUESTION 91

- (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 96

- (Topic 2)

During the planning and design phases of the AI development life cycle, bias can be reduced by all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Stakeholder involvement.
- B. Feature selection.
- C. Human oversight.
- D. Data collection.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bias in AI can be reduced during the planning and design phases through stakeholder involvement, human oversight, and careful data collection. While feature selection is critical in the development phase, it does not specifically occur during planning and design. Ensuring diverse stakeholder involvement and human oversight helps identify and mitigate potential biases early, and data collection ensures a representative dataset. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Development Lifecycle and Bias Mitigation.

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 2)

All of the following are reasons to deploy a challenger AI model in addition a champion AI model EXCEPT to?

- A. Provide a framework to consider alternatives to the champion model.
- B. Automate real-time monitoring of the champion model.
- C. Perform testing on the champion model.
- D. Retrain the champion model.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Deploying a challenger AI model alongside a champion model is a strategy used to compare the performance of different models in a real-world environment. This approach helps in providing a framework to consider alternatives to the champion model, automating real-time monitoring of the champion model, and performing testing on the champion model. However, retraining the champion model is not a reason to deploy a challenger model. Retraining is a separate process that involves updating the champion model with new data or techniques, which is not related to the use of a challenger model.

Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on model evaluation and management.

NEW QUESTION 98

- (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.

Which stakeholder group is most important in selecting the specific type of algorithm?

- A. The cloud provider.
- B. The consulting firm.
- C. The healthcare network's data science team.
- D. The healthcare network's AI governance committee.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In selecting the specific type of algorithm for the AI solution, the healthcare network's data science team is most important. This team possesses the technical expertise and understanding of the data, the clinical context, and the performance requirements needed to make an informed decision about which algorithm is most suitable. While the cloud provider and consulting firm can offer support and infrastructure, and the AI governance committee provides oversight, the data science team's specialized knowledge is crucial for selecting and implementing the appropriate algorithm. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, AI governance and team roles section.

NEW QUESTION 101

- (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 102

- (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 103

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following deployments of generative AI best respects intellectual property rights?

- A. The system produces content that is modified to closely resemble copyrighted work.
- B. The system categorizes and applies filters to content based on licensing terms.
- C. The system provides attribution to creators of publicly available information.
- D. The system produces content that includes trademarks and copyrights.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Respecting intellectual property rights means adhering to licensing terms and ensuring that generated content complies with these terms. A system that categorizes and applies filters based on licensing terms ensures that content is used legally and ethically, respecting the rights of content creators. While providing attribution is important, categorization and application of filters based on licensing terms are more directly tied to compliance with intellectual property laws. This principle is elaborated in the IAPP AIGP Body of Knowledge sections on intellectual property and compliance.

NEW QUESTION 106

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