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 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 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 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 3
- (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 4
- (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 5
- (Topic 1)
A US company has developed an AI system, CrimeBuster 9619, that collects information about incarcerated individuals to help parole boards predict whether someone is likely to commit another crime if released from prison.
When considering expanding to the EU market, this type of technology would?

A. Require the company to register the tool with the EU database.
B. Be subject approval by the relevant EU authority.
C. Require a detailed conformity assessment.
D. Be banned under the EU AI Act.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Under the EU AI Act, high-risk AI systems like CrimeBuster 9619 would require a detailed conformity assessment before being deployed in the EU market. This assessment ensures that the AI system complies with all relevant regulations and standards, addressing potential risks related to privacy, security, and discrimination. The company would not need to register the tool with the EU database (A), seek approval from an EU authority (B), or face a ban (D) as long as it meets the necessary conformity requirements.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
What is the primary reason the EU is considering updates to its Product Liability Directive?

A. To increase the minimum warranty level for defective goods.
B. To define new liability exemptions for defective products.
C. Address digital services and connected products.
D. Address free and open-source software.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The primary reason the EU is considering updates to its Product Liability Directive is to address digital services and connected products. The current directive does not adequately cover the complexities and challenges posed by modern digital and connected technologies. By updating the directive, the EU aims to ensure that it remains relevant and effective in addressing the liabilities associated with these advanced products, ensuring consumer protection and fair market practices in the digital age.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (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 8
- (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 thechips 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 9
- (Topic 1)
Under the Canadian Artificial Intelligence and Data Act, when must the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry be notified about a high-impact AI system?

A. When use of the system causes or is likely to cause material harm.
B. When the algorithmic impact assessment has been completed.
C. Upon release of a new version of the system.
D. Upon initial deployment of the system.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the Canadian Artificial Intelligence and Data Act, high-impact AI systems must notify the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry upon initial deployment. This requirement ensures that the authorities are aware of the deployment of significant AI systems and can monitor their impacts and compliance with regulatory standards from the outset. This initial notification is crucial for maintaining oversight and ensuring the responsible use of AI technologies.
Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, domain on AI laws and standards.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (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 10
- (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 14
- (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 19
- (Topic 1)
What is the primary purpose of an AI impact assessment?

A. To define and evaluate the legal risks associated with developing an AI system.
B. Anticipate and manage the potential risks and harms of an AI system.
C. To define and document the roles and responsibilities of AI stakeholders.
D. To identify and measure the benefits of an AI system.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary purpose of an AI impact assessment is to anticipate and manage the potential risks and harms of an AI system. This includes identifying the possible negative outcomes and implementing measures to mitigate these risks. This process helps ensure that AI systems are developed and deployed in a manner that is ethically and socially responsible, addressing concerns such as bias, fairness, transparency, and accountability. The assessment often involves a thorough evaluation of the AI system's design, data inputs, outputs, and the potential impact on various stakeholders. This approach is crucial for maintaining public trust and adherence to regulatory requirements.

NEW QUESTION 20
- (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 23
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following is the least relevant consideration in assessing whether users should be given the right to opt out from an AI system?

A. Feasibility.
B. Risk to users.
C. Industry practice.
D. Cost of alternative mechanisms.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When assessing whether users should be given the right to opt out from an AI system, the primary considerations are feasibility, risk to users, and industry practice. Feasibility addresses whether the opt-out mechanism can be practically implemented. Risk to users assesses the potential harm or benefits users might face if they cannot opt out. Industry practice considers the norms and standards within the industry. However, the cost of alternative mechanisms, while important in the broader context of implementation, is not directly relevant to the ethical consideration of whether users should have the right to opt out. The focus should be on protecting user rights and ensuring ethical AI practices.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections discussing user rights and ethical considerations in AI.

NEW QUESTION 24
- (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 26
- (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 28
- (Topic 2)
Pursuant to the White House Executive Order of November 2023, who is responsible for creating guidelines to conduct red-teaming tests of AI systems?

A. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).
B. National Science and Technology Council (NSTC).
C. Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).
D. Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Answer: A

Explanation:
The White House Executive Order of November 2023 designates the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as the responsible body for creating guidelines to conduct red-teaming tests of AI systems. NIST is tasked with developing and providing standards and frameworks to ensure the security, reliability, and ethical deployment of AI systems, including conducting rigorous red-teaming exercises to identify vulnerabilities and assess risks in AI systems.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on AI governance and regulatory
frameworks, and the White House Executive Order of November 2023.

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Topic 2)
The White House Executive Order from November 2023 requires companies that develop dual-use foundation models to provide reports to the federal government about all of the following EXCEPT?

A. Any current training or development of dual-use foundation models.
B. The results of red-team testing of each dual-use foundation model.
C. Any environmental impact study for each dual-use foundation model.
D. The physical and cybersecurity protection measures of their dual-use foundation models.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The White House Executive Order from November 2023 requires companies developing dual-use foundation models to report on their current training or development activities, the results of red-team testing, and the physical and cybersecurity protection measures. However, it does not mandate reports on environmental impact studies for each dual-use foundation model. While environmental considerations are important, they are not specified in this context as a reporting requirement under this Executive Order.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on compliance and reporting
requirements, and the White House Executive Order of November 2023.

NEW QUESTION 32
- (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 37
- (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 41
- (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 43
- (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 48
- (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'sdata 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 53
- (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 57
......

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