

# 完璧なCSPA問題と解答 &合格スムーズCSPAトレーニング資料 | 真実的なCSPA日本語版対策ガイド

1 次の(1)から(4)までの問いに答えなさい。

(1)  $8 + (-3) \times 2$  を計算した結果として正しいものを、次のアからエまでの中から一つ選びなさい。

ア 2                      イ 5                      ウ 10                      エ 22

(2)  $\frac{2x-3}{6} - \frac{3x-2}{9}$  を計算した結果として正しいものを、次のアからエまでの中から一つ選びなさい。

ア  $\frac{5x-12}{18}$                       イ  $\frac{13x-12}{18}$                       ウ  $\frac{13}{18}x$                       エ  $-\frac{5}{18}$

(3)  $5x^2 \div (-4xy)^2 \times 32xy^2$  を計算した結果として正しいものを、次のアからエまでの中から一つ選びなさい。

ア  $-40x^2y$                       イ  $-10xy$                       ウ  $10x$                       エ  $40x^2y^2$

(4)  $(\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{20}+\sqrt{12})$  を計算した結果として正しいものを、次のアからエまでの中から一つ選びなさい。

ア 4                      イ  $\sqrt{30}$                       ウ  $2\sqrt{15}$                       エ 8

BONUS!!! Japancert CSPAダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1oWFwkb1mJTpO5W3fDKxny8AcBlxymDZ>

あなたの利益を保証するために、我々は行き届いたサービスを提供しています。お客様はCSPA問題集を入手してから、我々は一年の更新サービスを提供します。この一年以内、問題集が更新されたら、お客様に無料にお送りいたします。お客様はCSPA試験に失敗したら、180日以内、問題集の支払い金額を全額でお客様に返金することができます。あるいは、お客様はCSPA試験以外の試験に対応する問題集を交換することもできます。

競争力が激しい社会に当たり、我々Japancertは多くの受験生の中で大人気があるのは受験生の立場からSISA CSPA試験資料をリリースすることです。たとえば、ベストセラーのSISA CSPA問題集は過去のデータを分析して作成します。ほとんどのお客様は我々JapancertのSISA CSPA問題集を使用してから試験にうまく合格しましたのは弊社の試験資料の有効性と信頼性を説明できます。

>> CSPA問題と解答 <<

## パススルーCSPA問題と解答 & 認定試験のリーダー & 信頼できるCSPAトレーニング資料

Japancert現在、仕事の要件は過去のどの時期よりも高くなっています。ほとんどの仕事は働く能力と深い主要な知識の両方を必要とするため、ジョブハンターは大きなプレッシャーに直面しています。CSPA試験に合格すると、理想的な仕事を見つけることができます。CSPAテスト準備を購入すると、CSPA試験に簡単かつ正常に合格し、理想の仕事を見つけて高収入を得ることが夢であることに気付くでしょう。当社SISAのCSPAトレーニングブレイクダンプは高品質で、合格率とヒット率はいずれも98%を超えています。

### SISA CSPA 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Models for Assessing Gen AI Risk: This section of the exam measures skills of the Cybersecurity Risk Manager and deals with frameworks and models used to evaluate risks associated with deploying generative AI. It includes methods for identifying, quantifying, and mitigating risks from both technical and governance perspectives.</li> </ul>

トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evolution of Gen AI and Its Impact: This section of the exam measures skills of the AI Security Analyst and covers how generative AI has evolved over time and the implications of this evolution for cybersecurity. It focuses on understanding the broader impact of Gen AI technologies on security operations, threat landscapes, and risk management strategies.</li> </ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AIMS and Privacy Standards: ISO 42001 and ISO 27563: This section of the exam measures skills of the AI Security Analyst and addresses international standards related to AI management systems and privacy. It reviews compliance expectations, data governance frameworks, and how these standards help align AI implementation with global privacy and security regulations.</li> </ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Securing AI Models and Data: This section of the exam measures skills of the Cybersecurity Risk Manager and focuses on the protection of AI models and the data they consume or generate. Topics include adversarial attacks, data poisoning, model theft, and encryption techniques that help secure the AI lifecycle.</li> </ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving SDLC Efficiency Using Gen AI: This section of the exam measures skills of the AI Security Analyst and explores how generative AI can be used to streamline the software development life cycle. It emphasizes using AI for code generation, vulnerability identification, and faster remediation, all while ensuring secure development practices.</li> </ul>

## SISA Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence 認定 CSPAI 試験問題 (Q10-Q15):

### 質問 # 10

In a machine translation system where context from both early and later words in a sentence is crucial, a team is considering moving from RNN-based models to Transformer models. How does the self-attention mechanism in Transformer architecture support this task?

- A. By assigning a constant weight to each word, ensuring uniform translation output
- B. By considering all words in a sentence equally and simultaneously, allowing the model to establish long-range dependencies.
- C. By processing words in strict sequential order, which is essential for capturing meaning
- D. By focusing only on the most recent word in the sentence to speed up translation

正解: B

解説:

The self-attention mechanism in Transformer models revolutionizes machine translation by enabling the model to weigh the importance of different words in a sentence relative to each other, regardless of their position. Unlike RNN-based models, which process sequences sequentially and often struggle with long-range dependencies due to vanishing gradients, Transformers use self-attention to compute representations of all words in parallel. This allows the model to capture contextual relationships between distant words effectively, such as linking pronouns to their antecedents across long sentences. For instance, in translating a sentence where the meaning depends on both the beginning and end, self-attention assigns dynamic weights based on query, key, and value matrices, facilitating a global view of the input. This parallelism not only improves accuracy in tasks requiring comprehensive context but also enhances training efficiency. The mechanism supports bidirectional context understanding, making it superior for natural language processing tasks like translation. Exact extract: "The self-attention mechanism allows the model to consider all positions in the input sequence simultaneously, establishing long-range dependencies that are critical for context-heavy tasks like machine translation, unlike sequential RNN processing." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Evolution of AI Architectures, Page 45-47).

### 質問 # 11

In ISO 42001, what is required for AI risk treatment?

- A. Identifying, analyzing, and evaluating AI-specific risks with treatment plans.
- B. Ignoring risks below a certain threshold.
- C. Focusing only on post-deployment risks.
- D. Delegating all risk management to external auditors.

正解: A

解説:

ISO 42001 mandates a systematic risk treatment process, involving identification of AI risks (e.g., bias, security), analysis of impacts, evaluation against criteria, and development of treatment plans like mitigation or acceptance. This ensures proactive management throughout the AI lifecycle. Exact extract: "ISO 42001 requires identifying, analyzing, and evaluating AI risks with appropriate treatment plans." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Risk Treatment in ISO 42001, Page 270-273).

#### 質問 # 12

In the context of a supply chain attack involving machine learning, which of the following is a critical component that attackers may target?

- A. The physical hardware running the AI system
- **B. The underlying ML model and its training data.**
- C. The user interface of the AI application
- D. The marketing materials associated with the AI product

正解: B

解説:

Supply chain attacks in ML exploit vulnerabilities in the ecosystem, with the core ML model and training data being prime targets due to their foundational role in system behavior. Attackers might inject backdoors into pretrained models via compromised libraries (e.g., PyTorch or TensorFlow packages) or poison datasets during sourcing, leading to manipulated outputs or data exfiltration. This is more critical than targeting UI or hardware, as model/data compromises persist across deployments, enabling stealthy, long-term exploits like trojan attacks. Mitigation includes verifying model provenance, using secure repositories, and conducting integrity checks with hashing or digital signatures. In SISA guidelines, emphasis is on end-to-end supply chain auditing to prevent such intrusions, which could result in biased decisions or security breaches in applications like recommendation systems. Protecting these components ensures model reliability and data confidentiality, integral to AI security posture. Exact extract: "In supply chain attacks on machine learning, attackers critically target the underlying ML model and its training data to introduce persistent vulnerabilities." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Supply Chain Risks in AI, Page 145-148).

#### 質問 # 13

A company developing AI-driven medical diagnostic tools is expanding into the European market. To ensure compliance with local regulations, what should be the company's primary focus in adhering to the EU AI Act?

- A. Focusing on integrating ethical guidelines to ensure AI decisions are fair and unbiased.
- B. Prioritizing transparency and accountability in AI systems to avoid high-risk categorization
- C. Ensuring the AI system meets stringent privacy standards to protect sensitive data
- **D. Implementing measures to prevent any harmful outcomes and ensure AI system safety**

正解: D

解説:

The EU AI Act classifies AI systems by risk, with medical diagnostics as high-risk, requiring stringent safety measures to prevent harm, such as misdiagnoses. Compliance prioritizes robust testing, validation, and monitoring to ensure safe outcomes, aligning with ISO 42001's risk management framework. While ethics and privacy are critical, safety is the primary focus to meet regulatory thresholds and protect users. Exact extract: "The EU AI Act emphasizes implementing measures to prevent harmful outcomes and ensure AI system safety, particularly for high-risk applications like medical diagnostics." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on EU AI Act Compliance, Page 175-178).

#### 質問 # 14

When dealing with the risk of data leakage in LLMs, which of the following actions is most effective in mitigating this issue?

- A. Allowing unrestricted access to training data.
- B. Using larger datasets to overshadow sensitive information.
- **C. Applying rigorous access controls and anonymization techniques to training data.**
- D. Relying solely on model obfuscation techniques



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