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SISA CSPAI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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.

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SISA Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
How does the multi-head self-attention mechanism improve the model's ability to learn complex relationships in data?

- A. By ensuring that the attention mechanism looks only at local context within the input
- B. By allowing the model to focus on different parts of the input through multiple attention heads
- C. By simplifying the network by removing redundancy in attention layers.
- D. By forcing the model to focus on a single aspect of the input at a time.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Multi-head self-attention enhances a model's capacity to capture intricate patterns by dividing the attention process into multiple parallel 'heads,' each learning distinct aspects of the relationships within the data. This diversification enables the model to attend to various subspaces of the input simultaneously-such as syntactic, semantic, or positional features-leading to richer representations. For example, one head might focus on nearby words for local context, while another captures global dependencies, aggregating these insights through concatenation and linear transformation. This approach mitigates the limitations of single- head attention, which might overlook nuanced interactions, and promotes better generalization in complex datasets. In practice, it results in improved performance on tasks like NLP and vision, where multifaceted relationships are key. The mechanism's parallelism also aids in scalability, allowing deeper insights without proportional computational increases. Exact extract: "Multi-head attention improves learning by permitting the model to jointly attend to information from different representation subspaces at different positions, thus capturing complex relationships more effectively than a single attention head." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Transformer Mechanisms, Page 48-50).

NEW QUESTION # 38
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 focusing only on the most recent word in the sentence to speed up translation
- B. By assigning a constant weight to each word, ensuring uniform translation output
- C. By considering all words in a sentence equally and simultaneously, allowing the model to establish long-range dependencies.
- D. By processing words in strict sequential order, which is essential for capturing meaning

Answer: C

Explanation:
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-heavytasks 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).

NEW QUESTION # 39
How does the STRIDE model adapt to assessing threats in GenAI?

- A. By excluding AI-specific threats like model inversion.
- B. By using it unchanged from traditional software.
- C. By focusing only on hardware threats in AI systems.
- D. By applying Spoofing, Tampering, Repudiation, Information Disclosure, Denial of Service, and Elevation of Privilege to AI components.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The STRIDE model adapts to GenAI by evaluating threats across its categories: Spoofing (e.g., fake inputs), Tampering (e.g., data poisoning), Repudiation (e.g., untraceable generations), Information Disclosure (e.g., leakage from prompts), Denial of Service (e.g., resource exhaustion), and Elevation of Privilege (e.g., jailbreaking). This systematic threat modeling helps in designing resilient GenAI systems, incorporating AI- unique aspects like adversarial inputs. Exact extract: "STRIDE adapts to GenAI by applying its threat categories to AI components, assessing specific risks like tampering or disclosure." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Threat Modeling for GenAI, Page 240-243).

NEW QUESTION # 40
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 user interface of the AI application
- B. The physical hardware running the AI system
- C. The underlying ML model and its training data.
- D. The marketing materials associated with the AI product

Answer: C

Explanation:
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).

NEW QUESTION # 41
Which of the following is a primary goal of enforcing Responsible AI standards and regulations in the development and deployment of LLMs?

- A. Maximizing model performance while minimizing computational costs.
- B. Focusing solely on improving the speed and scalability of AI systems
- C. Developing AI systems with the highest accuracy regardless of data privacy concerns
- D. Ensuring that AI systems operate safely, ethically, and without causing harm.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Responsible AI standards, including ISO 42001 for AI management systems, aim to promote ethical development, ensuring safety, fairness, and harm prevention in LLM deployments. This encompasses bias mitigation, transparency, and accountability, aligning with societal values. Regulations like the EU AI Act reinforce this by categorizing risks and mandating safeguards. The goal transcends performance to foster trust and sustainability, addressing issues like discrimination or misuse. Exact extract: "The primary goal is to ensure AI systems operate safely, ethically, and without causing harm, as outlined in standards like ISO

42001." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Responsible AI and ISO Standards, Page 150-153).

NEW QUESTION # 42

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