

# AIGP높은통과율공부자료 - AIGP최고덤프샘플

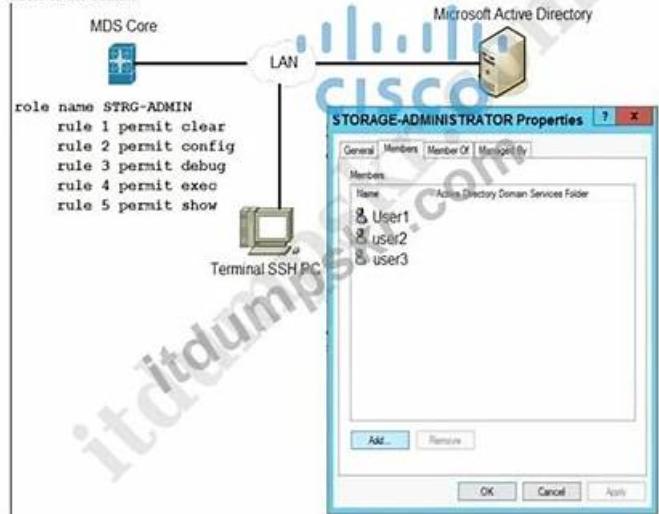
Cisco 300-615 Troubleshooting Cisco Data Center Infrastructure 2

## 300-615시험패스 가능 덤프자료 - 300-615최신 업데이트 시험공부자료

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### 최신 CCNP Data Center 300-615 무료샘플문제 (Q108-Q113):

질문 # 108  
Refer to the exhibit.



An engineer is troubleshooting why user1, user2, and user3 from group STORAGE-ADMINISTRATOR in Microsoft Active Directory cannot log in to the Cisco MDS SSH CLI. Which action resolves the issue?

- A. Configure SSH logins on Cisco MDS switch.
- B. Include specific users into MDS role configuration.
- C. Configure the role name to match the group name on Microsoft Active Directory.
- D. Integrate Cisco MDS with Microsoft Active Directory.

정답:C

300-615높은통과율공부자료, 300-615시험패스가능덤프자료

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## IAPP AIGP 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Understanding How to Govern AI Development: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI project managers and covers the governance responsibilities involved in designing, building, training, testing, and maintaining AI models. It emphasizes defining the business context, performing impact assessments, applying relevant laws and best practices, and managing risks during model development. The domain also includes establishing data governance for training and testing, ensuring data quality and provenance, and documenting processes for compliance. Additionally, it focuses on preparing models for release, continuous monitoring, maintenance, incident management, and transparent disclosures to stakeholders.</li></ul>
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Understanding How to Govern AI Deployment and Use: This section of the exam measures skills of technology deployment leads and covers the responsibilities associated with selecting, deploying, and using AI models in a responsible manner. It includes evaluating key factors and risks before deployment, understanding different model types and deployment options, and ensuring ongoing monitoring and maintenance. The domain applies to both proprietary and third-party AI models, emphasizing the importance of transparency, ethical considerations, and continuous oversight throughout the model's operational life.</li></ul>
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Understanding the Foundations of AI Governance: This section of the exam measures skills of AI governance professionals and covers the core concepts of AI governance, including what AI is, why governance is needed, and the risks and unique characteristics associated with AI. It also addresses the establishment and communication of organizational expectations for AI governance, such as defining roles, fostering cross-functional collaboration, and delivering training on AI strategies. Additionally, it focuses on developing policies and procedures that ensure oversight and accountability throughout the AI lifecycle, including managing third-party risks and updating privacy and security practices.</li></ul>
주제 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Understanding How Laws, Standards, and Frameworks Apply to AI: This section of the exam measures skills of compliance officers and covers the application of existing and emerging legal requirements to AI systems. It explores how data privacy laws, intellectual property, non-discrimination, consumer protection, and product liability laws impact AI. The domain also examines the main elements of the EU AI Act, such as risk classification and requirements for different AI risk levels, as well as enforcement mechanisms. Furthermore, it addresses the key industry standards and frameworks, including OECD principles, NIST AI Risk Management Framework, and ISO AI standards, guiding organizations in trustworthy and compliant AI implementation.</li></ul>

## 최신 Artificial Intelligence Governance AIGP 무료샘플문제 (Q68-Q73):

### 질문 # 68

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

정답: **B**

### 설명:

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.

## 질문 # 69

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

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

정답: **B**

## 설명:

IEEE 7000-2021 focuses on value-based engineering by integrating ethical concerns into system design processes.

## 질문 # 70

Business A sells software that provides users with writing and grammar assistance. Business B is a cloud services provider that trains its own AI models.

- \* Business A has decided to add generative AI features to their software.
- \* Rather than create their own generative AI model, Business A has chosen to license a model from Business B.
- \* Business A will then integrate the model into their writing assistance software to provide generative AI capabilities.
- \* Business A is most concerned that its writing assistance software could recommend toxic or obscene text to its users.

Which of the following governance processes should Business A take to best protect its users against potentially inappropriate text?

- A. Business A should fine-tune the AI model on user-generated text that has been verified to be appropriate.
- B. Business A should ask Business B for detailed documentation on the generative AI model's training data and whether it contained toxic or obscene sources.
- **C. Business A should test that the AI model performs as expected and meets their minimum requirements for filtering toxic or obscene text.**
- D. Business A should establish a user reporting feature that allows users to flag toxic or obscene text, and report any incidents to Business B.

정답: **C**

## 설명:

Business A is integrating a generative AI model licensed from a third party (Business B) and is primarily concerned with the risk of toxic or obscene outputs being delivered to users. In this scenario, testing and validation of the AI model for such content risks is the most direct and effective governance strategy.

According to the AI Governance in Practice Report 2024, organizations that deploy AI must engage in performance monitoring protocols and ensure systems perform adequately for their intended purposes, including filtering harmful content:

"Operational governance... development of #Performance monitoring protocols to ensure systems perform adequately for their intended purposes." (p. 12)

"Product governance... includes: #System impact assessments to identify and address risk prior to product development or deployment." (p. 11) Furthermore, under the EU AI Act, which sets the global standard many organizations aim to align with, there is a clear obligation to test and monitor systems for potential harmful behavior:

"The act imposes regulatory obligations... such as establishing appropriate accountability structures, assessing system impact, providing technical documentation, establishing risk management protocols and monitoring performance..." (p. 7) Option B directly reflects this best practice of pre-deployment testing and validation to ensure that the model aligns with Business A's minimum content safety requirements.

Let's now evaluate the incorrect options:

- \* A. Fine-tuning on verified user-generated text may improve model alignment but does not guarantee that the model will generalize correctly, especially if Business A lacks access to model internals (common in third-party licensing scenarios). Fine-tuning also introduces its own risks and may be contractually restricted.
- \* C. A user reporting feature is reactive, not preventive. While helpful for long-term monitoring and mitigation, it does not prevent the initial harm of toxic outputs, which is Business A's primary concern.
- \* D. Requesting documentation from Business B is useful for transparency and risk management, but it does not replace independent verification that the model meets Business A's content safety standards.

Thus, testing the model's behavior for unacceptable outputs before deployment is the most aligned approach with AI governance best practices and obligations.

### 질문 # 71

A UK company has designed a facial recognition model to support border control. The EU AI Act would apply to the model in all of the following situations EXCEPT if.

- A. The model was trained by an EU company.
- B. The model was released under an open source license.
- C. The model is deployed at an EU border checkpoint.
- D. The model is deployed at UK border checkpoints.

정답: D

### 설명:

The EU AI Act applies to AI systems used within the EU or by entities established in the EU.

Deployment of the model solely at UK border checkpoints falls outside the Act's jurisdiction since the UK is no longer an EU member.

### 질문 # 72

#### CASE STUDY

Please use the following to 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 to 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 to a radiologist for secondary review pursuant to agreed-upon criteria (e.g., a confidence score below a threshold).

To date, the healthcare network has:

- Defined its AI ethical principles.
- Conducted discovery to identify the intended uses and success criteria for the system.
- Established an AI risk committee.
- Assembled a cross-functional team with clear roles and responsibilities.
- 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. It also intends to retain a large consulting firm to supplement its small data science team and 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 of the following steps can best mitigate the possibility of discrimination prior to training and testing the AI solution?

- A. Perform an impact assessment.
- B. Create a bias bounty program.
- C. Engage a third party to perform an audit.
- D. Procure more data from clinical research partners.

정답: A

### 설명:

Performing an impact assessment prior to training and testing helps identify potential discrimination risks early, enabling mitigation strategies before deployment.

### 질문 # 73

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**AIGP최고덤프샘플** : [https://www.itcertkr.com/AIGP\\_exam.html](https://www.itcertkr.com/AIGP_exam.html)

- AIGP퍼펙트 덤프샘플 다운로드 □ AIGP합격보장 가능 시험대비자료 □ AIGP시험패스 덤프공부자료 □ 무료로 다운로드하려면▷ [www.pass4test.net](http://www.pass4test.net)◁로 이동하여▷ AIGP ◁를 검색하십시오AIGP유효한 공부자료

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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Td5h3JZk4O3xB4IN2BzW0StUZHULKUX7>