



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 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>
주제 4	<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>

>> AIGP완벽한 인증자료 <<

## 최신 AIGP완벽한 인증자료 인증덤프 데모문제 다운

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## 최신 Artificial Intelligence Governance AIGP 무료 샘플문제 (Q124-Q129):

### 질문 # 124

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

**정답: D**

**설명:**

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.

**질문 # 125**

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

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

**정답: B**

**설명:**

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

**질문 # 126**

Which stakeholder is responsible for lawful collection of data for the training of the foundational AI model?

- **A. The data aggregator.**
- B. The marketing agency.
- C. The tech company.
- D. The marketing agency's client.

**정답: A**

**설명:**

Data aggregators are third parties that collect and license data from various sources. They are responsible for ensuring the lawful collection and proper usage rights of the data they distribute - especially when such data is used to train foundational AI models.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2025:

"As organizations have neither proximity to how third-party data was first collected nor direct control over the data governance practices of third parties, an organization can benefit from carrying out its own legal due diligence and third-party risk management." (p. 19)

"Legal due diligence may include verification of the personal data's lawful collection by the databroker..." (p. 19)

This confirms that data aggregators bear the legal and ethical burden to verify that data has been lawfully collected and is appropriately licensed for use, including in AI training.

\* A. The marketing agency and D. its client may use data, but they rely on upstream providers for its lawful origin.

\* B. The tech company may train the model but depends on lawful sourcing by data aggregators.

**질문 # 127**

**CASE STUDY**

Please use the following to answer the next question:

You have recently assumed the role of AI Governance leader for a California-based medical technology company. The organization primarily serves hospitals and has recently expanded to include walk-in clinics located within local pharmacies.

The company's core business focuses on diagnostic assistance powered by a large language model LLM and back-office process optimization using Agentic AI, including chatbots, medical record request handling, scheduling and billing.

In preparation for its next round of funding, the board has asked you to prepare an AI Risk report to demonstrate to investors how

the company is addressing AI-related risks. In preparing the report you learn that last year the company generated 30 million dollars in gross revenue across the US, EU, India, and South Korea and that vendors are engaged for various activities, including model testing and providing third-party AI solutions for chatbots.

Which of the following would provide you the best information addressing quality principles pertaining to the functioning of the AI agents and LLM?

- A. A monthly log of all input data validation checks showing:  
the percentage of anomalous or missing data points that were cleaned  
the average time it takes for the LLM to generate a response.
- B. Real-time system diagnostics tracking:  
the total number of model predictions processed daily  
the percentage of high-certainty predictions  
a summary of code quality scores from internal software testing tools before deployment.
- C. Monthly statistical measures showing:  
the percentages of accuracy by user group  
the response category  
real world change data.
- D. The aggregate count of user feedback:  
flagged as Negative or Unsatisfactory over the past 30 days  
categorized by language preference.

**정답: C**

**설명:**

The correct answer is D because it directly reflects core data and model quality principles such as accuracy, performance consistency, and real-world effectiveness across different user groups. AI governance frameworks emphasize that quality must be evaluated based on whether outputs are accurate, complete, and fit for purpose in real-world conditions. Measuring accuracy by user group also supports fairness and bias detection, which are essential components of trustworthy AI. Option D captures outcome-based performance and aligns with continuous monitoring expectations across the AI lifecycle. In contrast, options A and C focus more on operational or technical metrics, while B reflects user sentiment rather than objective quality.

According to AI governance principles, high-quality AI systems require ongoing evaluation of outputs against real-world results to ensure reliability, validity, and safe deployment.

#### **질문 # 128**

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 disclose how the AI system works under the E.U. Digital Services Act.
- B. The bank must disclose the use of the AI system and implement suitable measures for users to contest automated decision-making.
- C. The bank must subject the AI system an adequacy decision and publish its appropriate safeguards.
- D. The bank must obtain explicit consent from users under the privacy Directive.

**정답: B**

**설명:**

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).

#### **질문 # 129**

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