

AIGP New Practice Questions - AIGP Latest Braindumps Files



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IAPP AIGP Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|---|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |

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| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
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IAPP Certified Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional Sample Questions (Q107-Q112):

NEW QUESTION # 107

A company that deploys AI but is not currently a provider or developer intends to develop and market its own AI system. Which obligation would then be likely to apply?

- A. Developing documentation on the system, the potential risks and the safeguards applied.
- B. Developing a reporting plan for any observed algorithmic discrimination or harms to individuals' rights and freedoms.
- C. Implementing a risk management framework.
- D. Conducting an impact assessment including a post-deployment monitoring plan.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Once a company moves from being a deployer to also acting as a provider or developer, it assumes new obligations under regulations like the EU AI Act. One of the core requirements for providers is to produce and maintain technical documentation, including descriptions of the model, associated risks, and mitigation strategies.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2024:

"Providers of high-risk AI systems must draw up technical documentation demonstrating the system's conformity with the requirements... including potential risks and safeguards applied." (p. 34)

"This documentation must be available before placing the system on the market." (p. 35)

NEW QUESTION # 108

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

XYZ Corp., a premier payroll services company that employs thousands of people globally, is embarking on a new hiring campaign and wants to implement policies and procedures to identify and retain the best talent. The new talent will help the company's product team expand its payroll offerings to companies in the healthcare and transportation sectors, including in Asia.

It has become time consuming and expensive for HR to review all resumes, and they are concerned that human reviewers might be susceptible to bias.

Address these concerns, the company is considering using a third-party AI tool to screen resumes and assist with hiring. They have been talking to several vendors about possibly obtaining a third-party AI-enabled hiring solution, as long as it would achieve its goals and comply with all applicable laws.

The organization has a large procurement team that is responsible for the contracting of technology solutions.

One of the procurement team's goals is to reduce costs, and it often prefers lower-cost solutions. Others within the company are responsible for integrating and deploying technology solutions into the organization's operations in a responsible, cost-effective manner.

The organization is aware of the risks presented by AI hiring tools and wants to mitigate them. It also questions how best to organize and train its existing personnel to use the AI hiring tool responsibly. Their concerns are heightened by the fact that relevant laws vary across jurisdictions and continue to change.

The frameworks that would be most appropriate for XYZ's governance needs would be the NIST AI Risk Management Framework and?

- A. NIST Information Security Risk (NIST SP 800-39).
- B. Human Rights, Democracy, and Rule of Law Impact Assessment (HUDERIA).
- C. NIST Cyber Security Risk Management Framework (CSF 2.0).
- **D. IEEE Ethical System Design Risk Management Framework (IEEE 7000-21).**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The IEEE Ethical System Design Risk Management Framework (IEEE 7000-21) would be most appropriate for XYZ Corp's governance needs in addition to the NIST AI Risk Management Framework. The IEEE framework specifically addresses ethical concerns during system design, which is crucial for ensuring the responsible use of AI in hiring. It complements the NIST framework by focusing on ethical risk management, aligning well with XYZ Corp's goals of deploying AI responsibly and mitigating associated risks.

NEW QUESTION # 109

CASE STUDY

A global marketing agency is adapting a large language model ("LLM") to generate content for an upcoming marketing campaign for a client's new product: a hard hat designed for construction workers of any gender to better protect them from head injuries. The marketing agency is accessing the LLM through an application programming interface ("API") developed by a third-party technology company. They want to generate text to be used for targeted advertising communications that highlight the benefits of the hard hat to potential purchasers. Both the marketing agency and the technology company have taken reasonable steps to address AI governance.

The marketing company has:

- * Entered into a contract with the technology company with suitable representations and warranties.
- * Completed an impact assessment on the LLM for this intended use.
- * Built technical guidance on how to measure and mitigate bias in the LLM.
- * Enabled technical aspects of transparency, explainability, robustness and privacy.
- * Followed applicable regulatory requirements.
- * Created specific legal statements and disclosures regarding the use of the AI on its client's advertising.

The technology company has:

- * Provided guidance and resources to developers to address environmental concerns.
- * Built technical guidance on how to measure and mitigate bias in the LLM.
- * Provided tools and resources to measure bias specific to the LLM.
- * Enabled technical aspects of transparency, explainability, robustness and privacy.
- * Mapped and mitigated potential societal harms and large-scale impacts.
- * Followed applicable regulatory requirements and industry standards.
- * Created specific legal statements and disclosures regarding the LLM, including with respect to IP and rights to data.

The agency has taken governance actions such as:

- * Conducting an impact assessment
- * Providing legal disclosures
- * Enabling bias mitigation and explainability
- * Complying with regulatory requirements

Which of the following should be included in the marketing company's disclosures about the use of the LLM EXCEPT?

- **A. Proprietary methods**
- B. Acknowledgement of limitations
- C. Intended purpose
- D. Compliance with law

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B - Proprietary methods. While transparency is important, organizations are not obligated to disclose proprietary algorithms, methods, or trade secrets in public disclosures.

From the AIGP Body of Knowledge - Transparency & Disclosures:

"AI system users should disclose the purpose, capabilities, limitations, and applicable legal context-but not sensitive IP." AI Governance in Practice Report 2025 (Transparency Section) states:

"Disclosure requirements balance public understanding with the need to protect proprietary business interests.

Proprietary training methods are not expected to be disclosed."

Thus, while it's best practice to disclose the intended purpose, legal compliance, and system limitations, internal proprietary techniques are usually excluded.

NEW QUESTION # 110

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.

In the design phase, what is the most important step for the healthcare network to take when mapping its existing data to the clinical research partner data?

- A. Identify fits and gaps in the combined data.
- B. Apply privacy-enhancing technologies to the data.
- C. Evaluate the country of origin of the data.
- D. Ensure the data is labeled and formatted.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the design phase of integrating data from different sources, identifying fits and gaps is crucial. This process involves understanding how well the data from the clinical research partner aligns with the healthcare network's existing data. It ensures that the combined data set is coherent and can be effectively used for training the AI algorithm. This step helps in spotting any discrepancies, inconsistencies, or missing data that might affect the performance and accuracy of the AI model. It directly addresses the integrity and compatibility of the data, which is foundational before applying any privacy-enhancing technologies, labeling, or evaluating the origin of the data. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Integration and Quality.

NEW QUESTION # 111

Which of the following are not considered biometric data under U.S. privacy laws?

- A. Walking gait
- B. GPS location of a user's fitness watch
- C. Keystroke dynamics
- D. Iris scans

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. GPS location data is not biometric data-it is considered geolocation data, which is personal data but not biometric under most U.S. laws.

From the AIGP ILT Guide (Data Privacy Module):

"Biometric data includes measurable biological or behavioral characteristics such as iris scans, facial recognition, voice prints, and keystroke patterns when used for identification." AI Governance in Practice Report 2024 (Privacy and Data Protection section):

"Location data, while sensitive, is not considered biometric unless it's tied to a uniquely identifying biological trait." Thus, GPS location data, while potentially sensitive, is not classified as biometric.

