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ISACA AAISM Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• AI Governance and Program Management: This section of the exam measures the abilities of AI Security Governance Professionals and focuses on advising stakeholders in implementing AI security through governance frameworks, policy creation, data lifecycle management, program development, and incident response protocols.
Topic 2	• AI Technologies and Controls: This section of the exam measures the expertise of AI Security Architects and assesses knowledge in designing secure AI architecture and controls. It addresses privacy, ethical, and trust concerns, data management controls, monitoring mechanisms, and security control implementation tailored to AI systems.
Topic 3	• AI Risk Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Risk Managers and covers assessing enterprise threats, vulnerabilities, and supply chain risk associated with AI adoption, including risk treatment plans and vendor oversight.

ISACA Advanced in AI Security Management (AAISM) Exam Sample Questions (Q104-Q109):

NEW QUESTION # 104
Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of model drift?

- A. Perfect knowledge
- B. Membership inference
- C. Model stealing
- D. Data poisoning

Answer: D

Explanation:
Model drift occurs when the statistical properties of input data and/or the relationship between features and outcomes change over time, causing degraded model performance. The AAISM guidance classifies data- centric causes (distribution shift, concept drift, and contamination) as the primary drivers and highlights that malicious contamination of training or incremental learning data (data poisoning) is a direct, high-likelihood driver of observable drift in production because it changes the effective data-generating process the model learns from. In contrast:
* Perfect knowledge is an attacker capability descriptor, not a drift cause.
* Membership inference targets privacy of the training set and does not inherently shift data distributions.
* Model stealing targets IP/confidentiality; it does not change the victim model's data distribution or decision boundary in situ.
References:* AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge: Model Risk & Drift; Data Integrity Risks; Adversarial ML-Poisoning vs. Evasion* AAISM Study Guide: Production Monitoring & Drift Management; Risk Scenarios-Data Poisoning Impacts and Controls* AAISM Mapping to Standards:
Lifecycle Risk Treatment-Robustness to Data Contamination; Continuous Monitoring and Feedback

NEW QUESTION # 105
When creating a use case for an AI model that provides sensitive decisions affecting end users, which of the following is the GREATEST benefit of using model cards?

- A. Model type selection is documented
- B. Data collection requirements are reduced
- C. Ethical considerations of the model are documented
- D. Technical instructions for model deployment are created

Answer: C

Explanation:
AAISM highlights that model cards are a governance tool designed to document ethical considerations, limitations, fairness constraints, data sources, and suitability of use cases for AI models-especially when they affect individuals' rights, opportunities, or access to services.
Their greatest value is providing transparency and ethical clarity, ensuring stakeholders understand risks, bias considerations, and

how decisions impact users.
Deployment instructions (B) are not part of model cards. They do not reduce data needs (C), nor is model type selection (D) their primary purpose.
References: AAISM Study Guide - AI Governance Documentation; Transparency and Model Cards.

NEW QUESTION # 106
A post-incident investigation finds that an AI-powered anti-money laundering system inadvertently allowed suspicious transactions because certain risk signals were disabled to reduce false positives. Which of the following governance failures does this BEST demonstrate?

- A. Absence of metrics and dashboard for analysts
- B. Insufficient model validation and change control processes
- C. Excessive reliance on external consultants for model design
- D. Lack of sufficient computing resources for the AI system

Answer: B

Explanation:
AAISM requires formal model change governance: documented justification, risk assessment, validation /verification (V&V), approvals, and post-deployment monitoring when altering features, thresholds, or signals. Disabling risk indicators to reduce false positives without rigorous validation and controlled rollout reflects a failure in model validation and change control, which AAISM treats as a core safeguard against unintended harms and regulatory breaches.
References: AI Security Management (AAISM) Body of Knowledge - Model Risk Governance; Change Management & Approvals; Validation/Verification Requirements. AAISM Study Guide - Control Gates for Feature/Threshold Changes; Post-Change Monitoring and Backout Criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 107
Which of the following actions BEST enables the evaluation of bias during an AI impact assessment?

- A. Measuring the AI system's performance processing speed under predefined varying workloads
- B. Assessing the AI system's training data to ensure it represents all relevant end-user groups
- C. Analyzing the AI system's reaction time under peak workload conditions
- D. Comparing the AI system's output against historical data benchmarks

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most direct and effective way to evaluate bias risk is to assess representativeness and coverage of the training data against all relevant user groups and contexts. Bias frequently originates from imbalanced, unrepresentative, or systematically skewed datasets. Ensuring demographic and contextual coverage, verifying labeling quality, and checking subgroup performance are foundational steps in bias evaluation and mitigation planning. Output benchmarking can surface symptoms but is insufficient without data representativeness analysis; latency and throughput measurements are performance concerns, not bias assessments.
References:* AI Security Management (AAISM) Body of Knowledge: AI Risk Identification and Treatment - bias sources in data and methods for representativeness assessment* AI Security Management Study Guide: Bias and fairness evaluation methods; subgroup coverage analysis; data quality and labeling assurance

NEW QUESTION # 108
A financial organization is concerned about the risk of prompt injection attacks on its customer service chatbot. Which of the following controls BEST addresses this concern?

- A. Increasing model parameters
- B. Human-in-the-loop
- C. Continuous monitoring
- D. Input validation

Answer: D

Explanation:

AAISM emphasizes preventive technical controls for LLM threats such as prompt injection, including input validation/sanitization, instruction isolation, allow/deny lists, context segmentation, and output filtering.
These reduce the model's exposure to adversarial instructions embedded in user prompts or retrieved context.
Monitoring (A) is detective, not preventive; increasing parameters (B) does not inherently improve security against injection; human-in-the-loop (D) is valuable for high-risk decisions but does not directly neutralize injection vectors at the control boundary the way input validation and content filtering do.
References: AI Security Management (AAISM) Body of Knowledge - Technical Controls for LLM Security; Input/Output Filtering and Context Isolation; Secure Inference and Prompt Injection Mitigations.

NEW QUESTION # 109
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