

Exam IAPP AIGP Overviews, Exam AIGP Tutorials



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IAPP AIGP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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 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 4	<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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IAPP Certified Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

You asked a generative AI tool to recommend new restaurants to explore in Boston, Massachusetts that have a specialty Italian dish made in a traditional fashion without spinach and wine. The generative AI tool recommended five restaurants for you to visit. After looking up the restaurants, you discovered one restaurant did not exist and two others did not have the dish. This information provided by the generative AI tool is an example of what is commonly called?

- **A. Hallucination.**
- B. Overfitting.
- C. Prompt injection.
- D. Model collapse.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the context of AI, particularly generative models, "hallucination" refers to the generation of outputs that are not based on the training data and are factually incorrect or non-existent. The scenario described involves the generative AI tool providing incorrect and non-existent information about restaurants, which fits the definition of hallucination. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE and various AI literature discussing the limitations and challenges of generative AI models.

NEW QUESTION # 52

MULTI-SELECT

Please select 3 of the 5 options below. No partial credit will be given.
Training an AI model is time-consuming because of?

- A. The number of stakeholders.
- **B. The volume of training data.**
- C. The maturity of AI governance.

- D. The complexity of the AI model.
- E. The quality of the training data.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

Training an AI model is time-consuming primarily due to model complexity, large data volumes, and the need for high-quality, well-prepared data.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2025:

"Most AI requires sizeable amounts of high-quality data... to ensure desired and accurate output." (p. 15)

"The accuracy of AI model outputs depends significantly on the quality of their inputs." (p. 24)

"Complex AI systems... with many parameters... result in long development and training phases." (p. 32)

* B. Maturity of governance affects oversight, not training time.

* D. Number of stakeholders affects alignment, not direct training duration.

NEW QUESTION # 53

According to the GDPR, what is an effective control to prevent a determination based solely on automated decision-making?

- A. Define suitable measures to safeguard personal data.
- B. Establish a human-in-the-loop procedure.
- C. Provide a right to review automated decision.
- D. Provide a just-in-time notice about the automated decision-making logic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The GDPR requires that individuals have the right to not be subject to decisions based solely on automated processing, including profiling, unless specific exceptions apply. One effective control is to establish a human-in-the-loop procedure (D), ensuring human oversight and the ability to contest decisions. This goes beyond just-in-time notices (A), data safeguarding (B), or review rights (C), providing a more robust mechanism to protect individuals' rights.

NEW QUESTION # 54

The processes and methods that allow human users to understand and trust the outputs produced by AI are important in addressing which key regulatory concern?

- A. Trustworthy AI
- B. Interpretable AI
- C. Explainable AI
- D. Responsible AI

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is Explainable AI because it specifically refers to the ability of a system to describe the logic behind its decisions or outputs in a way that is understandable to humans. This is a key part of regulatory and ethical frameworks and is directly related to addressing the black-box problem in AI.

From the AIGP ILT Participant Guide (Module on Transparency and Explainability):

"Explainability refers to the understanding of how a black-box model works. The black-box problem exists because some models are too complex for human interpretation. Explainability methods aim to provide meaningful insight into the logic and decision-making of AI systems." Also, according to the AI Governance in Practice Report 2024:

"Explainability refers to the representation of the underlying mechanisms of the AI system's operation... a key tenet of AI governance due to the desire to understand how AI systems are built, managed and maintained." Thus, while Trustworthy and Responsible AI are broader concepts, explainability specifically targets the regulatory concern about understanding outputs.

NEW QUESTION # 55

According to November 2023 White House Executive Order, which of the following best describes the guidance given to governmental agencies on the use of generative AI as a workplace tool?

- Answer: B**

The November 2023 White House Executive Order provides guidance that governmental agencies should limit access to specific uses of generative AI. This means that generative AI tools should be used in a controlled manner, where their applications are restricted to well-defined, approved use cases that ensure the security, privacy, and ethical considerations are adequately addressed. This approach allows for the benefits of generative AI to be harnessed while mitigating potential risks and abuses. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on AI governance and risk management, and the White House Executive Order of November 2023.

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