PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor덤프샘플다운 - ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor유효한최신덤프공부

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PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• Preparing an ISO • IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and covers how to plan and prepare for an AI management system audit. It includes creating audit plans, selecting team members, and setting clear objectives to ensure a smooth audit process.
주제 2	• Closing an ISO • IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and explains how to complete the audit process. It includes reporting findings, managing nonconformities, and conducting follow-ups to ensure continuous improvement and compliance.
주제 3	• Managing an ISO • IEC 42001 audit program: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and deals with overseeing an entire audit program. It involves managing multiple audits, tracking audit performance, and aligning audit outcomes with broader organizational goals related to AI governance.
주제 4	• Conducting an ISO • IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on executing the audit according to ISO • IEC 42001 guidelines. It includes collecting evidence, interviewing relevant staff, and evaluating compliance with the AI management system standards.
주제 5	• Fundamental principles and concepts of an AI management system: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and covers the basic principles of artificial intelligence, including ethical use, trustworthiness, and transparency. It introduces the purpose and importance of having an AI management system in place for responsible AI governance.

PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor유효한 최신덤프공부, ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor시험패스 가능한 인증덤프

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최신 AI management system (AIMS) ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor 무료샘플문제 (Q11-Q16):

질문 # 11
Question:
What does sampling error refer to in the context of the audit?

- A. The systematic selection of samples from only specific parts of the population, presumed to be more compliant
- B. The auditor's bias in selecting samples that reflect personal expectations rather than random selection
- C. The discrepancy between the auditor's findings from a selected sample and the true conditions of the entire population

정답：C

설명：
Sampling erroris defined as thedifference between the findings from a selected sample and the actual full population's characteristics.
* ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.5.5:"Sampling error is an unavoidable uncertainty in audit results arising from evaluating only part of the population."
* This differs from bias (A) or systematic exclusion (C), which are forms of samplingbias, noterror.
Reference:ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.5.5; ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Training Module 6 ("Audit Sampling and Risk").

질문 # 12
Which among the following core concepts of Artificial Intelligence uses artificial neural networks inspired by the human brain to process complex data like images, text, and speech?

- A. Deep Learning
- B. Natural Language Processing
- C. Machine Learning
- D. Computer Vision

정답：A

설명：
Deep Learning (DL)is a subfield of Machine Learning that employsartificial neural networks, particularly multi-layered architectures, inspired by the structure and function of the human brain. DL excels at processinghigh-dimensional datasuch as:
* Images(e.g., object detection)
* Text(e.g., sentiment analysis)
* Speech(e.g., voice recognition)
While NLP and Computer Vision areapplication domains, and Machine Learning is thebroader category, Deep Learningis thecorrect specific techniqueknown for handling such complextasks.
As per thePECB Lead Auditor Study Guide - Domain 1, Deep Learning is used whenlarge volumes of unstructured or complex dataare involved, and is referenced as the foundation of modern AI systems like voice assistants, recommendation engines, and image recognition tools.
Reference: PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1, Section: "AI Concepts and Technologies" ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 8.2.3 (Operational Planning and Control), which involves selection of suitable AI approaches

질문 # 13

Scenario 7 (continued):
Scenario 7: ICure, headquartered in Bratislava, is a medical institution known for its use of the latest technologies in medical practices. Ithas introduced groundbreaking Al-driven diagnostics and treatment planning tools that have fundamentally transformed patient care.
ICure has integrated a robust artificial intelligence management system AIMS to manage its Al systems effectively. This holisticmanagement framework ensures that ICure's Al applications are not only developed but also deployed and maintained to adhere to the highest industry standards, thereby enhancing efficiency and reliability.
ICure has initiated a comprehensive auditing process to validate its AIMS's effectiveness in alignment with ISO/IEC 42001. The stage 1audit involved an on-site evaluation by the audit team. The team evaluated the site-specific conditions, interacted with ICure's personnel, observed the deployed technologies, and reviewed the operations that support the AIMS. Following these observations, the findings weredocumented and communicated to ICure. setting the stage for subsequent actions.
Unforeseen delays and resource allocation issues introduced a significant gap between the completion of stage
1 and the onset of stage2 audits. This interval, while unplanned, provided an opportunity for reflection and preparation for upcoming challenges.
After four months, the audit team initiated the stage 2 audit. They evaluated AIMS's compliance with ISO
/IEC 42001 requirements, payingspecial attention to the complexity of processes and their documentation. It was during this phase that a critical observation was made:
ICure had not fully considered the complexity of its processes and their interactions whendetermining the extent of documentedinformation. Essential processes related to Al model training, validation, and deployment were not documented accurately, hinderingeffective control and management of these critical activities. This issue was recorded as a minor nonconformity, signaling a need forenhanced control and management of these vital activities.
Simultaneously, the auditor evaluated the appropriateness and effectiveness of the "AIMS Insight Strategy," a procedure developed by ICure to determine the AIMS internal and external challenges. This examination identified specific areas for improvement, particularly in the way stakeholder input was integrated into the system. It highlighted how this could significantly enhance the contribution of relevant parties in strengthening the system's resilience and effectiveness.
The audit team determined the audit findings by taking into consideration the requirements of ICure, the previous audit records and conclusions, the accuracy, sufficiency, and appropriateness of evidence, the extent to which planned audit activities are realized and planned results achieved, the sample size, and the categorization of the audit findings. The audit team decided to first record all the requirements met; then they proceeded to record the nonconformities.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Question:
Based on Scenario 7, for which of the following ISO/IEC 42001 clauses was the minor nonconformity issued?

- A. Clause 7.5 Documented information
- B. Clause 7.4 Communication
- C. Clause 7.3 Awareness

정답：A

설명：
The issue was thatessential AIMS processes (model training, validation, and deployment) were not properly documented- this falls under:
* ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 7.5, which requires that "the organization shall ensure documented information is available, adequate, and properly controlled."
* The nonconformity was not about communication or awareness, but thelack of documentation, which is a direct violation of Clause 7.5.
Reference:ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 7.5; Lead Auditor Manual Section 5 ("Document Control Requirements").

질문 # 14
What did the audit team use to assess the implementation of AI-related controls, verify compliance with established procedures, and identify any gaps in adherence to the AIMS requirements? Refer to Scenario 6

- A. Evidence collection analysis
- B. Observation checklist
- C. Evidence collection tools
- D. Evidence collection procedures

정답：C

설명：

In Scenario 6, it is clearly stated:
"They also used sampling and technical verification to assess the implementation of AI-related controls, verify compliance with established procedures, and identify any gaps in adherence to the AIMS requirements." Sampling and technical verification are considered evidence collection tools used during audits. These tools enable auditors to validate the effectiveness of implemented controls by selectively reviewing samples, performing walkthroughs, and technically verifying how AI systems function in real-life scenarios.
According to ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.5.5, audit evidence may be obtained through tools such as:
* Interviews
* Observations
* Technical testing
* Sampling
* Documentation review
This confirms that the audit team used "evidence collection tools" - specifically sampling and technical verification - to perform their assessments.
Reference:
ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.5.5 - Audit methods and tools
ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 9.2 - Collection of objective evidence
PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Guide - Section: Evidence Collection Tools in AI Audits
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Certainly! Below are the responses to Questions 51 through 54 from Scenario 7, presented in your requested format, with verified explanations aligned with ISO/IEC 42001:2023, ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, ISO 19011:
2018, and the PECB Lead Auditor Study Guide.
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질문 # 15
Scenario 5 (continued):
Scenario 5: Aizoia, located in Washington, DC, has revolutionized data analytics, software development, and consulting by using advanced Al algorithms. Central to its success is an Al platform adept at deciphering complex datasets for enhanced insights. To ensure that its Al systems operate effectively and responsibly, Aizoia has established an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001 and is now undergoing a certification audit to verify the AIMS's effectiveness and compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.
Robert, one of the certification body's full-time employees with extensive experience in auditing, was appointed as the audit team leader despite not receiving an official offer for the role. Understanding the critical importance of assembling an audit team with diverse skills and knowledge, the certification body selected competent individuals to form the audit team. The certification body appointed a team of seven members to conduct the audit after considering the specific conditions of the audit mission and the required competencies.
Initially, the certification body, in cooperation with Aizoia, defined the extent and boundaries of the audit, specifying the sites (whether physical or virtual), organizational units, and the activities for review. Once the scope, processes, methods, and team composition had been defined, the certification body provided the audit team leader with extensive information, including the audit objectives and documented details on the scope, processes, methods, and team compositions.
Additionally, the certification body shared contact details of the auditee, including locations, time frames, and the duration of the audit activities to be conducted. The team leader also received information needed for evaluating and addressing identified risks and opportunities for the achievement of the audit objectives.
Before starting the audit, Robert wrote an engagement letter, introducing himself to Aizoia and outlining plans for scheduling initial contact. The initial contact aimed to confirm the communication channels, establish the audit team's authority to conduct the audit, and summarize the audit's key aspects, such as objectives, scope, criteria, methods, and team composition. During this first meeting, Robert emphasized the need for access to essential information that would help to conduct the audit.
Moreover, audit logistics, such as scheduling, access, health and safety arrangements, observer attendance, and the need for guides or interpreters, were thoroughly planned. The meeting also addressed areas of interest or concern, preemptively resolving potential issues and finalizing any matters related to the audit team composition.
As the audit progressed, Robert recognized the complexity of Aizoia's operations, leading him to conclude that a review of its Al-related data governance practices was essential for compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.
He discussed this need with Aizoia's management, proposing an expanded audit scope. After careful consideration, they agreed to conduct a thorough review of the Al data governance practices, but there was no mutual decision to officially change the audit scope. Consequently. Robert decided to proceed with the audit based on the original scope, adhering to the initial audit plan, and documented the conversation and decision accordingly.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Question:
Based on Scenario 5, were all the recommended aspects covered during the initial contact with Aizoia?

- A. No, the agreement with the auditee regarding the extent of the disclosure and the treatment of confidential information was not confirmed
- B. Yes, all the required aspects were covered during the initial contact
- C. No, the negotiation of the final audit fee and payment schedule was not covered

정답：A

설명：
The scenario does not mention addressing confidentiality agreements, which is mandatory during the initial contact.
* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1 and ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.4.3 both require that agreements about confidentiality, access rights, and data protection must be confirmed before starting the audit.
* The Lead Auditor Manual highlights: "Initial contact meetings must establish the treatment of confidential information and audit-related disclosure agreements." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1; ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.4.3.

질문 # 16
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