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>> PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor資格トレーニング <<

ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor最新対策問題 & ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor勉強の資料

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PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AI management system requirements: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on understanding the key requirements outlined in ISO • IEC 42001. It explains how organizations should structure their AI-related activities and processes to meet compliance standards effectively.

PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam 認定 ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor 試験問題 (Q129-Q134):

質問 # 129

A financial institution needs to develop a system that can understand and process large volumes of unstructured text data from financial reports to extract key information and insights. Which AI concept would be best suited for this task?

- A. Machine Learning (ML)
- B. Computer Vision
- C. Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- D. Deep Learning (DL)

正解: C

解説:

The correct AI concept for processing text data is Natural Language Processing (NLP).

NLP is a field of AI concerned with the interaction between computers and human (natural) languages. It is used to analyze, extract, and interpret unstructured text, making it highly suitable for financial document analysis.

ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 8.2.3 encourages the selection of appropriate techniques for operational purposes, and NLP is the most relevant for text-heavy tasks.

Reference: PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1: "AI Technologies and Use Cases," Table: "NLP for text processing" ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 8.2.3 (Operational Planning and Control)

質問 # 130

Scenario 2: OptiFlow is a logistics company located in New Delhi, India. The company has enhanced its operational efficiency and customer service by integrating AI across various domains, including route optimization, inventory management, and customer support. Recognizing the importance of AI in its operations, OptiFlow decided to implement an Artificial Intelligence Management System (AIMS) based on ISO/IEC 42001 to oversee and optimize the use of AI technologies.

To address Clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of the standard, OptiFlow identified and analyzed internal and external issues and needs and expectations of interested parties. During this phase, it identified specific risks and opportunities related to AI deployment, considering the system's domain, application context, intended use, and internal and external environments. Central to this initiative was the establishment and maintenance of AI risk criteria, a foundational step that facilitated comprehensive AI risk assessments, effective risk treatment strategies, and precise evaluations of risk impacts. This implementation aimed to meet AIMS's objectives, minimize adverse effects, and promote continuous improvement. OptiFlow also planned and integrated strategies to address risks and opportunities into AIMS's processes and assessed their effectiveness.

OptiFlow set measurable AI objectives aligned with its AI policy across all organizational levels, ensuring they met applicable requirements and matched the company's vision. The company placed strong emphasis on the monitoring and communication of these objectives, ensuring they were updated annually or as needed to reflect changes in technology, market demands, or internal processes. It also documented the objectives, making them accessible across the company.

To guarantee a structured and consistent AI risk assessment process, OptiFlow emphasized alignment with its AI policy and objectives. The process included ensuring consistency and comparability, identifying, analyzing, and evaluating AI risks.

OptiFlow prioritizes its AIMS by allocating the necessary resources for its comprehensive development and continuous

enhancement. The company carefully defines the competencies needed for personnel affecting AI performance, ensuring a high level of expertise and innovation.

OptiFlow also manages effective internal and external communications about its AIMS, aligning with ISO/IEC 42001 requirements by maintaining and controlling all required documented information. This documentation is meticulously identified, described, and updated to ensure its relevance and accessibility.

Through these strategic efforts, OptiFlow upholds a commitment to excellence and leadership in AI management practices.

To comply with Clause 9 of ISO/IEC 42001, the company determined what needs to be monitored and measured in the AIMS. It planned, established, implemented, and maintained an audit program, reviewed the AIMS at planned intervals, documented review results, and initiated a continuous feedback mechanism from all interested parties to identify areas of improvement and innovation within the AIMS. Which of OptiFlow's implemented requirements is NOT included in Clause 9 (Performance Evaluation) of ISO/IEC 42001? Refer to Scenario 2.

- A. Initiation of a continuous feedback mechanism from interested parties
- B. Review of the AIMS in planned intervals
- C. Implementation of an audit program

正解: A

解説:

Clause 9 of ISO/IEC 42001 addresses Performance Evaluation and includes:

- * 9.1: Monitoring, measurement, analysis, and evaluation
- * 9.2: Internal audit
- * 9.3: Management review

From the scenario:

- * OptiFlow implemented an audit program # aligns with Clause 9.2
- * It reviewed the AIMS at planned intervals # aligns with Clause 9.3
- * The "continuous feedback mechanism from interested parties" supports continual improvement but is more aligned with Clause 10 (Improvement), not Clause 9.

Therefore, while valuable for continuous innovation and improvement, this feedback mechanism falls outside the formal scope of Clause 9.

Reference:

- * ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 9 - Performance evaluation
- * ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 10.1 - Continual improvement
- * PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Guide, Chapter 9

質問 # 131

Which phase involves the collection of objective evidence through interviews, observations, and examination of documents?

- A. Audit follow-up
- B. Preparing the audit report
- C. Audit planning
- D. Conducting the audit

正解: D

解説:

The Conducting the audit phase (Domain 5) is where the audit team actively collects objective evidence through:

- * Interviews with relevant personnel
- * Observation of processes and systems
- * Examination of documents and records

This aligns with the procedures described in ISO 19011:2018 (Guidelines for Auditing Management Systems), which is referenced and applied in ISO/IEC 42001 auditing practices.

According to the PECB Lead Auditor Guide, Domain 5 explicitly outlines this activity as the main operational phase of the audit, aimed at evaluating conformity of the AI Management System with ISO/IEC 42001 requirements.

質問 # 132

Scenario 9 (continued):

Scenario 9: Securisai, located in Tallinn, Estonia, specializes in the development of automated cybersecurity solutions that utilize AI systems. The company recently implemented an artificial intelligence management system AIMS in accordance with ISO/IEC

42001. In doing so, the company aimed to manage its AI-driven systems' capabilities to detect and mitigate cyber threats more efficiently and ethically. As part of its commitment to upholding the highest standards of AI use and management, Securisai underwent a certification audit to demonstrate compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.

The audit process comprised two main stages: the initial or stage 1 audit focused on reviewing Securisai's documentation, policies, and procedures related to its AIMS. This review laid the groundwork for the stage 2 audit, which involved a comprehensive, on-site evaluation of the actual implementation and effectiveness of the AIMS within Securisai's operations. The goal was to observe the AIMS in operation, ensuring that it not only existed on paper but was effectively integrated into the company's daily activities and cybersecurity strategies.

After the audit, Roger, Securisai's internal auditor, addressed the action plans devised to rectify nonconformities identified during the certification audit. He developed a long-term strategy, highlighting key AIMS processes for triennial audits. Roger's internal audits play a key role in advancing Securisai's goals by employing a systematic and disciplined method to assess and boost the efficiency of risk management, governance processes, and strategic decision-making. Roger reported his findings directly to Securisai's top management.

Following the successful rectification of nonconformities, Securisai was officially certified against ISO/IEC 42001.

Recently, the company decided to transfer its ISO/IEC 42001 certification registration from one certification body to another despite being initially bound by a long-term agreement with the current certification body.

This decision was motivated by the desire to partner with a certification body that offers deeper insights and expertise in the rapidly evolving field of artificial intelligence in cybersecurity.

To ensure a smooth transition and uphold its certification status, Securisai is diligently compiling the required documentation for submission to the new certification body. This includes a formal request, the most recent audit report underscoring its adherence to ISO/IEC 42001, the latest corrective action plan that highlights its continuous efforts toward improvement, and a copy of its current valid certification registration.

A year following Securisai's initial certification audit, a subsequent audit was carried out by the certification body on its AIMS. The purpose of this audit was to assess compliance with ISO/IEC 42001 and verify the ongoing improvement of the AIMS. The audit team concluded that Securisai's AIMS consistently meets the requirements set by ISO/IEC 42001.

Roger followed up on action plans after the external audit at Securisai, but he was directly involved in strategic decision-making processes, potentially affecting his audit objectivity.

Question:

Based on Scenario 9, which principle of internal auditing did Roger violate?

- A. Objectivity
- **B. Independence**
- C. Integrity

正解: B

解説:

Independence is compromised when an auditor has direct involvement in the management or decision-making processes of the system being audited.

* ISO/IEC 19011:2018 Clause 4.5 defines independence as: "The basis for the impartiality and objectivity of the audit conclusions."

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.5 reinforces that personnel auditing must be free from involvement in the area audited.

* By participating in strategic decision-making, Roger violated the independence principle.

Reference: ISO/IEC 19011:2018 Clause 4.5; ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.5.

質問 # 133

Based on Scenario 7, what sampling method was used to assess TastyMade's adherence to some requirements of Clause 4.1 Understanding the organization and its context?

Scenario 7: TastyMade, headquartered in Hamburg, Germany, is an established company in the food manufacturing industry that applies AI technologies in its operations. It has implemented an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001 to further strengthen its AI management and ensure compliance with international standards. As part of its commitment to excellence and continual improvement, TastyMade is undergoing an audit process to achieve certification against ISO/IEC 42001. In preparation for the audit, TastyMade collaborated closely with the audit team leader to develop a detailed audit plan. This plan encompassed objectives, criteria, scope, and logistical arrangements for both on-site and remote audit activities. Recognizing the specialized nature of AI integration, a technical expert was brought in to support the audit team and ensure comprehensive coverage of relevant aspects. Upon discussion with the audit team leader, it was mutually decided that not every audit team member would need a guide throughout the audit process. At times, the TastyMade itself would assume the role of the guide, actively facilitating audit activities.

A formal opening meeting was held with TastyMade's management to provide an overview of the audit process and set expectations. During this meeting, key interested parties were briefed on the audit objectives and the methodologies that would be

employed during the audit. Following the meeting, the audit team proceeded with their work, collecting information and conducting tests to evaluate the effectiveness of TastyMade's AIMS.

Daily evening meetings were held to review progress, discuss encountered issues, and facilitate collaboration among audit team members. The audit team leader adopted an open communication approach, encouraging all auditors to share their findings and challenges.

The communication regarding the progress of the audit

was informal, allowing for a fluid exchange of information and updates among team members.

To verify adherence to some requirements of clause 4.1 Understanding the organization and its context, the audit team arbitrarily selected for analysis a representative sample of AI management practices across different departments and functions within the company.

During the audit process, the technical expert uncovered certain technical and operational findings related to the integration and governance of AI systems.

Recognizing the significance of these findings, the expert promptly informed the audit team leader.

Understanding the need for further clarification and direct

communication, the audit team leader authorized the technical expert to address the findings directly with the auditee. However, to ensure proper oversight, the expert was supervised by one of the audit team members.

Throughout the audit, it became apparent that TastyMade promoted a culture of autonomy and decentralized decision-making in AI integration processes. Employees were empowered to set goals, allocate responsibilities, and devise methodologies independently, with management providing guidance and support as needed. This approach fostered innovation and agility within the company

- A. Stratified
- B. Judgmental
- C. Random
- D. Systematic

正解: C

解説:

The scenario states:

"The audit team arbitrarily selected for analysis a representative sample of AI management practices across different departments and functions..." The term "arbitrarily selected" indicates a random sampling method. In audit terminology, random sampling means that the sample is chosen without a specific pattern, giving each unit an equal chance of selection. This is appropriate when assessing general compliance across diverse functions or areas.

Reference:

ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.5.5 - Audit sampling techniques

PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Guide - Section: Sampling Approaches

質問 # 134

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