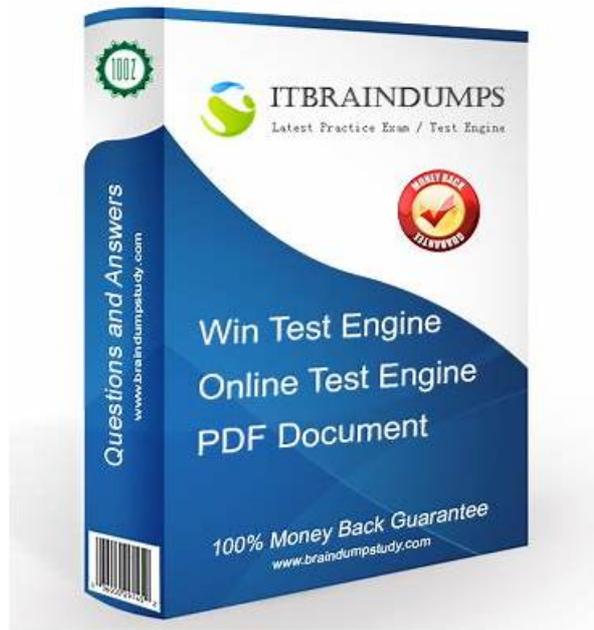


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SISA CSPAI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AIMS and Privacy Standards: ISO 42001 and ISO 27563: This section of the exam measures skills of the AI Security Analyst and addresses international standards related to AI management systems and privacy. It reviews compliance expectations, data governance frameworks, and how these standards help align AI implementation with global privacy and security regulations.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Securing AI Models and Data: This section of the exam measures skills of the Cybersecurity Risk Manager and focuses on the protection of AI models and the data they consume or generate. Topics include adversarial attacks, data poisoning, model theft, and encryption techniques that help secure the AI lifecycle.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving SDLC Efficiency Using Gen AI: This section of the exam measures skills of the AI Security Analyst and explores how generative AI can be used to streamline the software development life cycle. It emphasizes using AI for code generation, vulnerability identification, and faster remediation, all while ensuring secure development practices.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using Gen AI for Improving the Security Posture: This section of the exam measures skills of the Cybersecurity Risk Manager and focuses on how Gen AI tools can strengthen an organization's overall security posture. It includes insights on how automation, predictive analysis, and intelligent threat detection can be used to enhance cyber resilience and operational defense.
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SISA Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

When deploying LLMs in production, what is a common strategy for parameter-efficient fine-tuning?

- A. Implementing multiple independent models for each specific task instead of fine tuning a single model
- B. Training the model from scratch on the target task to achieve optimal performance.
- C. Freezing the majority of model parameters and only updating a small subset relevant to the task
- D. Using external reinforcement learning to adjust the model's parameters dynamically.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Parameter-efficient fine-tuning (PEFT) strategies, like LoRA or adapters, freeze most pretrained parameters and train only lightweight modules, reducing computational costs while adapting to new tasks. This preserves general knowledge, prevents catastrophic forgetting, and enables quick deployments in resource-constrained settings. For LLMs, it's crucial for efficiency in production, allowing specialization without retraining billions of parameters. Security-wise, it minimizes exposure to new data risks. Exact extract: "A common strategy is freezing the majority of model parameters and updating only a small task-relevant subset, ensuring efficiency in fine-tuning for production deployment." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Efficient Fine-Tuning in SDLC, Page 90-92).

NEW QUESTION # 37

How do ISO 42001 and ISO 27563 integrate for comprehensive AI governance?

- A. By replacing each other in different organizational contexts.
- B. By applying only to public sector AI systems.
- C. By focusing ISO 42001 on privacy and ISO 27563 on management.
- D. By combining AI management with privacy standards to address both operational and data protection needs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The integration of ISO 42001 and ISO 27563 provides a holistic framework: 42001 for overall AI governance and risk management, complemented by 27563's privacy-specific tools, ensuring balanced, compliant AI deployments that protect data while optimizing operations. Exact extract: "ISO 42001 and ISO 27563 integrate to combine AI management with privacy standards for comprehensive governance." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Integrating ISO Standards, Page 280-283).

NEW QUESTION # 38

In the context of LLM plugin compromise, as demonstrated by the ChatGPT Plugin Privacy Leak case study, what is a key practice to secure API access and prevent unauthorized information leaks?

- A. Implementing stringent authentication and authorization mechanisms, along with regular security audits
- B. Restricting API access to a predefined list of IP addresses
- C. Allowing open API access to facilitate ease of integration
- D. Increasing the frequency of API endpoint updates.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ChatGPT Plugin Privacy Leak highlighted vulnerabilities in plugin ecosystems, where weak API security led to data exposure. Implementing robust authentication (e.g., OAuth) and authorization (e.g., RBAC), coupled with regular audits, ensures only verified entities access APIs, preventing leaks. IP whitelisting is less comprehensive, and open access heightens risks. Audits detect misconfigurations, aligning with secure AI practices. Exact extract: "Stringent authentication, authorization, and regular audits are key to securing API access and preventing leaks in LLM plugins." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Plugin Security Case Studies, Page 170-173).

NEW QUESTION # 39

When dealing with the risk of data leakage in LLMs, which of the following actions is most effective in mitigating this issue?

- A. Allowing unrestricted access to training data.
- B. Using larger datasets to overshadow sensitive information.
- C. Applying rigorous access controls and anonymization techniques to training data.
- D. Relying solely on model obfuscation techniques

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data leakage in LLMs occurs when sensitive information from training data is inadvertently revealed in outputs, posing privacy risks. Effective mitigation involves strict access controls, such as role-based permissions, and anonymization methods like differential privacy or tokenization to obscure personal data.

These measures prevent extraction attacks while maintaining model utility. Regular audits and data minimization further strengthen defenses. Unlike obfuscation alone, which may not fully protect, combined controls ensure compliance with regulations like GDPR.

Exact extract: "Applying rigorous access controls and anonymization techniques to training data is most effective in mitigating data leakage risks in LLMs." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Data Security in AI Models, Page 130-133).

NEW QUESTION # 40

Which of the following is a primary goal of enforcing Responsible AI standards and regulations in the development and deployment of LLMs?

- A. Developing AI systems with the highest accuracy regardless of data privacy concerns
- B. Focusing solely on improving the speed and scalability of AI systems
- C. Ensuring that AI systems operate safely, ethically, and without causing harm
- D. Maximizing model performance while minimizing computational costs.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Responsible AI standards, including ISO 42001 for AI management systems, aim to promote ethical development, ensuring safety, fairness, and harm prevention in LLM deployments. This encompasses bias mitigation, transparency, and accountability, aligning with societal values. Regulations like the EU AI Act reinforce this by categorizing risks and mandating safeguards. The goal transcends performance to foster trust and sustainability, addressing issues like discrimination or misuse. Exact extract: "The primary goal is to ensure AI systems operate safely, ethically, and without causing harm, as outlined in standards like ISO 42001." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Responsible AI and ISO Standards, Page 150-153).

