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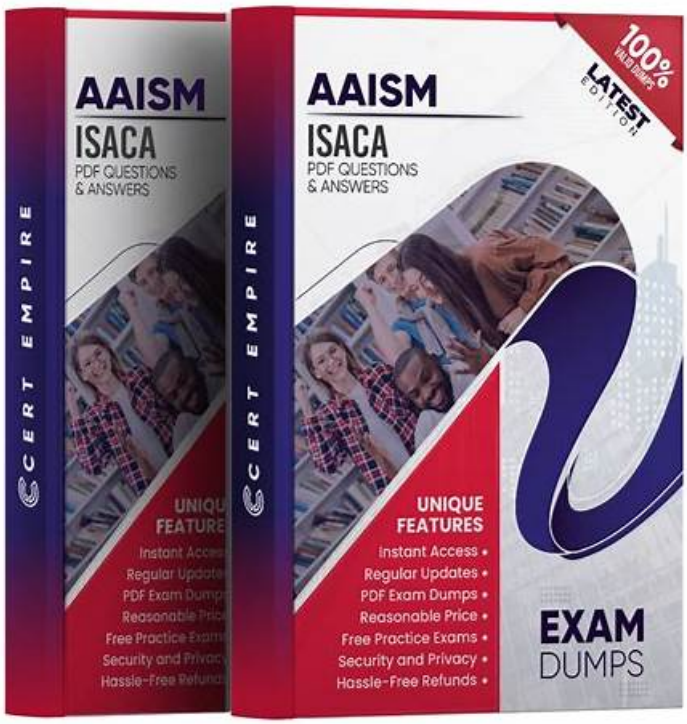

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ISACA AAISM Exam Syllabus Topics:

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.

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ISACA Advanced in AI Security Management (AAISM) Exam Sample Questions (Q231-Q236):

NEW QUESTION # 231
Which of the following controls would BEST help to prevent data poisoning in AI models?

- A. Increasing the size of the training data set
- B. Implementing a strict data validation mechanism
- C. Establishing continuous monitoring
- D. Regularly updating the foundational model

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most direct preventative control against data poisoning is robust data validation/ingestion gating:
provenance checks, schema and constraint validation, anomaly/outlier screening, label consistency tests, and whitelist/blacklist source controls before data reaches training pipelines. Larger datasets (A) don't inherently prevent poisoning; monitoring (C) is detective; updating a foundation model (D) does not address tainted inputs entering the pipeline.
References: AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge - Adversarial ML Threats and Training-Time Attacks; Secure Data Ingestion and Validation Controls. AAISM Study Guide - Poisoning Prevention: Provenance, Validation, and Sanitization Gates.

NEW QUESTION # 232
Which of the following methods provides the MOST effective protection against model inversion attacks?

- A. Implementing regularization output
- B. Reducing the model's complexity
- C. Increasing the number of training iterations
- D. Using adversarial training

Answer: A

Explanation:
AAISM classifies model inversion as a privacy leakage threat where adversaries infer sensitive attributes or training records from model outputs. The recommended technical risk treatments emphasize reducing overfitting and information leakage via regularization and output-side constraints. Regularization (e.g., stronger penalties, output smoothing, confidence calibration, temperature limiting, and related techniques) reduces the model's tendency to memorize training data and curtails exploitable signal in outputs.
* A (adversarial training) targets perturbation robustness, not primary for inversion.
* B (reducing complexity) can help but is a coarse control with limited assurance versus explicit anti-leakage regularization.
* D (more iterations) typically increases overfitting and leakage risk.
AAISM further notes that privacy-preserving training and output minimization are preferred where feasible; among the listed options, regularization most directly addresses inversion risk.
References:* AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge: Model Security-Privacy leakage threats (membership inference, inversion) and mitigation via regularization and output minimization.* AI Security Management™ Study Guide: Overfitting controls, calibration and confidence suppression as defenses against inference attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 233
Which of the following is a key risk indicator (KRI) for an AI system used for threat detection?

- A. Number of training epochs
- B. Number of layers in the neural network
- C. Number of system overrides by cyber analysts
- D. Training time of the model

Answer: C

Explanation:
AAISM materials emphasize that in operational AI systems, key risk indicators (KRIs) must reflect risks to performance and reliability rather than technical design factors alone. In the case of threat detection, the most relevant KRI is the frequency of system overrides by human analysts, as this indicates a lack of trust, frequent false positives, or poor detection accuracy. Training epochs, model depth, and training time are technical metrics but do not directly measure operational risk. Analyst overrides represent a practical measure of system effectiveness and risk.
References:
AAISM Study Guide - AI Risk Management (Operational KRIs for AI Systems) ISACA AI Security Management - Monitoring AI Effectiveness

NEW QUESTION # 234
An attack has occurred on an AI system that has been in use for two years. Which of the following would BEST mitigate the impact of the attack?

- A. Replacing the AI model with a new model that hides confidence levels
- B. Monitoring AI systems for suspicious activities
- C. Implementing strict access controls to the model's architecture
- D. Updating deployed training data with new adversarial data

Answer: D

Explanation:
When an AI system experiences an attack after being in production for an extended period, the most effective mitigation strategy is to update the deployed training data with new adversarial data. This process strengthens the model's resilience by retraining it to recognize and resist attack vectors that were previously unknown or unaccounted for. According to the AI Security Management™ (AAISM) framework, risk mitigation for AI systems must address model robustness through adversarial retraining, data quality improvement, and model lifecycle hardening rather than relying solely on reactive measures.
Why Option B is Correct:
* Incorporating adversarial examples into the training set enhances the system's ability to correctly classify and withstand malicious inputs.
* This approach directly mitigates the vulnerability exploited in the attack and supports a proactive, continuous risk management cycle.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
* Option A: Monitoring helps detect suspicious activity but does not resolve the underlying vulnerability.
* Option C: Concealing confidence scores may reduce model transparency but does not address the attack mechanism or its root cause.
* Option D: Implementing access controls protects the model's architecture but does not improve model robustness against input manipulation attacks.
Exact Extract from Official AAISM Study Guide:
"AI risk management requires continuous improvement following incidents. After an adversarial or data poisoning event, the preferred risk treatment involves retraining the model using adversarial data and updated datasets to enhance robustness. This ensures the AI model adapts to evolving threat landscapes rather than merely restricting access or obscuring outputs." References:
AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge: AI Risk Treatment and Mitigation Strategies, Adversarial Robustness and Resilience Engineering.
AI Security Management™ Study Guide: Model Lifecycle Security, Continuous Risk Treatment through Adversarial Retraining.
ISO/IEC 23894:2023, Clause 8.3.2 - Risk treatment through robustness improvement and adversarial data inclusion.

NEW QUESTION # 235
Which of the following datasets is used to tune hyperparameters?

- A. Validation
- B. Training
- C. Test
- D. Configuration

Answer: A

Explanation:
Per AAISM's ML lifecycle controls, hyperparameter tuning is performed on the validation set, reserving the test set strictly for final, unbiased performance estimation. The training set is used to fit parameters; the validation set guides model selection and hyperparameter optimization; the test set is untouched until the end to prevent leakage and optimistic bias. "Configuration" is not a dataset type in the lifecycle split.
References:* AI Security Management (AAISM) Body of Knowledge: Model Development Controls- Data Splitting and Evaluation Integrity* AAISM Study Guide: Overfitting Avoidance; Validation vs. Test Separation; Leakage Prevention* AAISM Mapping to Standards: Evaluation Integrity-Hold-out Protocols and Tuning Practices

NEW QUESTION # 236
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