

EC-COUNCIL CAIPM Exam Fragen - CAIPM Lernressourcen

EC-COUNCIL 212-89 EC Council Certified Incident Handler (ECIH v2) 3

94. Frage
Which of the following may be considered as insider threat(s):

- A. Disgruntled system administrators
- B. An employee having no clashes with supervisors and coworkers
- C. An employee who gets an annual 7% salary raise
- D. An employee with an insignificant technical literacy and business process knowledge

Antwort: A

95. Frage
Stanley works as an incident responder at a top MNC based in Singapore. He was asked to investigate a cybersecurity incident that recently occurred in the company. While investigating the incident, he collected evidence from the victim systems. He must present this evidence in a clear and comprehensible manner to the members of a jury so that the evidence clarifies the facts and further helps in obtaining an expert opinion on the incident to confirm the investigation process. In the above scenario, which of the following characteristics of the digital evidence did Stanley attempt to preserve?

- A. Believability
- B. Admissibility
- C. Completeness
- D. Authenticity

Antwort: A

96. Frage
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CAIPM Zertifizierungsprüfung

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EC-COUNCIL Certified AI Program Manager (CAIPM) CAIPM Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q63-Q68):

63. Frage

As the AI Program Manager, you have completed the initial data collection for an enterprise AI readiness assessment. During the assessment review, you notice that the IT and Operations departments hold conflicting views regarding who should own data governance, leading to a stalemate. You need to move beyond individual data collection and bring these cross-functional teams together in a shared setting to openly discuss the findings, surface differing perspectives, and collectively agree on the priority issues. Which specific assessment technique is defined by its ability to build consensus and create shared ownership of next steps?

- A. Workshops
- B. Surveys
- C. Heat Maps
- D. Gap Analysis

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The scenario requires a collaborative, interactive approach to resolve conflicting viewpoints and build alignment across departments. The goal is not just to collect or analyze data, but to facilitate discussion, consensus-building, and shared ownership of decisions .

This aligns directly with Workshops , which are structured, facilitated sessions that bring stakeholders together to:

Discuss assessment findings

Surface differing perspectives

Resolve conflicts

Prioritize issues collaboratively

Build consensus and agreement on next steps

Workshops are particularly valuable in cross-functional environments where alignment and shared accountability are critical for progress.

Other options are less suitable:

Surveys collect individual input but do not enable real-time discussion or consensus-building.

Gap Analysis identifies differences between current and desired states but does not facilitate alignment.

Heat Maps visualize data but do not resolve disagreements or build shared ownership.

CAIPM emphasizes that successful AI readiness assessments require engagement and alignment across stakeholders , which is best achieved through interactive workshops.

Therefore, the correct answer is Workshops , as it directly supports consensus-building and shared ownership.

64. Frage

During an AI operations architecture review, an organization is validating how AI workloads are initiated and coordinated across multiple data-producing and data-consuming systems. AI processing must begin automatically when operational data conditions change, without relying on manual initiation or tightly synchronized system calls. Operational leaders are concerned about system resilience, latency tolerance, and the ability to isolate failures without disrupting downstream AI execution. You are asked to confirm whether the proposed integration approach supports these operational requirements before deployment approval. From an AI operations and data management perspective, which integration pattern best supports automated AI execution based on data state changes while maintaining loose coupling across systems?

- A. Event-driven
- B. Batch processing
- C. Embedded or native
- D. API integration

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The scenario emphasizes several critical architectural requirements: automatic triggering based on data state changes, loose coupling between systems, resilience, latency tolerance, and fault isolation. These characteristics strongly align with an event-driven integration pattern.

In an event-driven architecture, systems communicate through events that signal changes in data or state.

When a relevant event occurs, such as new data arrival or a status update, it automatically triggers downstream processes like AI workloads. This eliminates the need for manual initiation or tightly synchronized API calls, making the system more flexible and scalable.

Key advantages of event-driven integration in this context include:

Loose coupling : Producers and consumers operate independently, reducing system dependencies Asynchronous processing :

Supports latency tolerance and avoids blocking operations Resilience : Failures in one component do not cascade across the system

Automatic triggering : AI workflows start based on real-time data changes Other options are less suitable:

Batch processing is time-scheduled and not responsive to real-time data changes Embedded or native integration creates tight coupling within a system API integration typically requires synchronous calls, increasing dependency and reducing resilience CAIPM highlights event-driven architectures as a best practice for scalable AI operations, particularly in environments requiring real-time responsiveness and system independence.

Therefore, the correct answer is Event-driven, as it best satisfies the requirements of automated execution, resilience, and loose coupling.

65. Frage

A manufacturing organization is reassessing how it sustains critical production assets as part of its long-term digital transformation roadmap. The existing maintenance approach relies on predefined schedules that do not account for actual equipment conditions, leading to unnecessary service actions and unplanned outages.

Leadership is exploring AI-driven approaches that leverage continuous sensor data to inform decisions dynamically and reduce operational inefficiencies. As the AI Strategy Lead, you are responsible for aligning this shift with the most appropriate AI application category used in modern manufacturing environments.

Which AI application best supports a transition from time-based servicing to condition-driven maintenance decisions?

- A. Supply Chain Optimization
- B. Industrial Robotics
- C. Predictive Maintenance
- D. Automated Quality Control

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Within the CAIPM framework, Predictive Maintenance is a well-established AI application in industrial and manufacturing environments that uses data from sensors, equipment logs, and operational systems to predict when maintenance should be performed. This approach enables organizations to transition from traditional time-based or schedule-based maintenance to condition-based maintenance, where decisions are driven by the actual health and performance of equipment.

The scenario clearly describes the limitations of time-based servicing, including unnecessary maintenance actions and unexpected downtime. By leveraging continuous sensor data, AI models can detect patterns, anomalies, and early signs of equipment degradation. This allows maintenance to be scheduled only when needed, reducing costs, minimizing downtime, and improving asset lifespan.

Option A, Supply Chain Optimization, focuses on logistics and inventory management rather than equipment health. Option C, Industrial Robotics, relates to automation of physical tasks, not maintenance decision-making. Option D, Automated Quality Control, deals with product inspection and defect detection, not equipment servicing.

CAIPM emphasizes that Predictive Maintenance is a high-value AI use case because it directly improves operational efficiency, reduces risk, and delivers measurable ROI. Therefore, it is the most appropriate application category for enabling condition-driven maintenance decisions.

66. Frage

The Vice President of Software Engineering at an Infosec firm is responsible for mission-critical, latency-sensitive systems operating under strict regulatory oversight and is seeking approval for an advanced Generative AI solution. The organization already uses general AI tools for knowledge retrieval and internal communications, but these tools have shown limited effectiveness in addressing challenges unique to the engineering organization. Recent internal audits have highlighted growing maintenance overhead, inconsistent test coverage across services, and prolonged release cycles caused by manual error detection and software optimization efforts. The

VP proposes investing in a specialized AI capability that can integrate directly into development workflows, support engineers during implementation, and proactively improve reliability and maintainability without increasing compliance risk. Which Generative AI functional capability best addresses this requirement?

- A. Intelligent behavioral and intent analysis derived from developer interactions
- B. Multi-format data synthesis across text, visuals, and structured inputs
- C. Intelligent error detection and rectification
- **D. Intelligent code generation and validation**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The scenario requires a deeply integrated engineering-focused AI capability that supports developers throughout the software lifecycle, improves code quality, reduces manual effort, and enhances reliability-all within regulated environments.

Intelligent code generation and validation best fits this requirement because it:

Assists developers in writing high-quality code efficiently

Automatically validates code against standards, tests, and best practices Improves consistency and reduces errors across services

Accelerates release cycles by minimizing manual debugging and optimization Supports maintainability through structured, standardized outputs While option B (error detection and rectification) addresses part of the problem, it is narrower in scope. The requirement explicitly includes integration into development workflows and proactive improvement , which extends beyond just detecting errors to generating and validating robust code.

Other options are less relevant:

Multi-format synthesis is unrelated to engineering workflows.

Behavioral analysis does not directly improve code quality or deployment efficiency.

CAIPM emphasizes that enterprise-grade generative AI for engineering should embed into developer workflows , enabling continuous improvement in code quality, testing, and deployment reliability.

Therefore, the correct answer is Intelligent code generation and validation , as it most comprehensively addresses the stated needs.

67. Frage

An enterprise planning capability relies on an AI system that has remained within approved performance thresholds over multiple review cycles. At the same time, periodic business analyses indicate that market conditions influencing the input data are evolving incrementally rather than abruptly. Operational teams confirm that governance controls, validation steps, and promotion gates are already in place for updating models when required. As part of ongoing lifecycle oversight, the AI Operations Manager must determine how to respond to these emerging signals without initiating unnecessary disruption to the production environment. Which approach should be taken?

- A. Retraining based on drift
- B. Regular health checks
- C. Scheduled retraining cycles
- **D. Model refresh and incremental updates**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The scenario describes a stable production model operating within acceptable thresholds, while gradual, incremental changes in input data are emerging. This does not indicate urgent degradation or sudden drift, but rather a slow evolution that should be addressed proactively without causing disruption.

The most appropriate approach is model refresh and incremental updates , which allows the system to adapt gradually to changing conditions while maintaining operational stability. This approach aligns with CAIPM guidance for continuous, low-impact optimization , where updates are introduced in a controlled and minimally disruptive manner.

Other options are less suitable:

Regular health checks are already implied and do not actively address evolving data patterns.

Retraining based on drift is typically triggered by measurable performance degradation, which is not occurring here.

Scheduled retraining cycles may be too rigid and not aligned with the observed gradual changes.

CAIPM emphasizes that in mature AI operations, organizations should use incremental improvement strategies to maintain performance while avoiding unnecessary interventions. This ensures the system remains aligned with evolving data without introducing instability.

Therefore, the correct answer is Model refresh and incremental updates , as it best balances responsiveness with operational continuity.

