

# ハイパスレートSISA CSPAI日本語版参考書は主要材料 & 信頼できるCSPAI日本語認定対策



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## SISA CSPAI 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"><li>Gen AIを活用したセキュリティ体制の強化: このセクションでは、サイバーセキュリティリスクマネージャーのスキルを評価し、Gen AIツールが組織全体のセキュリティ体制をどのように強化できるかに焦点を当てます。自動化、予測分析、インテリジェントな脅威検知を活用してサイバーレジリエンスと運用防御を強化する方法についての知見も提供します。</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>AIモデルとデータのセキュリティ保護: この試験セクションでは、サイバーセキュリティリスクマネージャーのスキルを評価し、AIモデルとそれらが消費または生成するデータの保護に焦点を当てます。トピックには、敵対的攻撃、データポイズニング、モデルの盗難、AIライフサイクルのセキュリティ保護に役立つ暗号化技術などが含まれます。</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ジェネレーティブAIの進化とその影響: このセクションでは、AIセキュリティアナリストのスキルを評価し、ジェネレーティブAIがどのように進化してきたか、そしてその進化がサイバーセキュリティにどのような影響を与えるかを考察します。ジェネレーティブAIテクノロジーがセキュリティ運用、脅威環境、そしてリスク管理戦略に及ぼす広範な影響を理解することに重点を置いています。</li></ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Gen AIを用いたSDLC効率の向上: このセクションでは、AIセキュリティアナリストのスキルを評価し、Generative AIを活用してソフトウェア開発ライフサイクルを効率化する方法を探ります。コード生成、脆弱性特定、迅速な修復にAIを活用すること、そして安全な開発プラクティスを確保することに重点が置かれています。</li></ul>

- 生成AIリスク評価モデル: この試験セクションでは、サイバーセキュリティリスクマネージャーのスキルを測定し、生成AIの導入に伴うリスクを評価するためのフレームワークとモデルを扱います。技術的観点とガバナンス的観点の両方からリスクを特定、定量化、軽減するための手法が含まれます。

## &gt;&gt; CSPAI日本語版参考書 &lt;&lt;

## 試験の準備方法-ユニークなCSPAI日本語版参考書試験-最高のCSPAI日本語認定対策

当社SISAの専門家は長い間CSPAI試験に集中しており、新しい知識を見落とすことはありません。教材の内容は常に最新の状態に保たれています。CSPAI学習ガイドの購入後に新しい情報が出て心配する必要はありません。新しいバージョンがある場合は、メールでお知らせします。私たちの多大な努力により、私たちの教材はCSPAI試験に絞られ、対象にされました。したがって、無駄なCSPAIのCertified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence試験資料情報に時間を浪費することを心配する必要はありません。

## SISA Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence 認定 CSPAI 試験問題 (Q29-Q34):

### 質問 # 29

What aspect of privacy does ISO 27563 emphasize in AI data processing?

- A. Maximizing data collection for better AI performance.
- B. Sharing data freely among AI systems.
- C. Storing all data indefinitely for auditing.
- **D. Consent management and data minimization principles.**

正解: D

解説:

ISO 27563 stresses consent management, ensuring informed user agreement, and data minimization, collecting only necessary data to reduce privacy risks in AI processing. These principles prevent overreach and support ethical data handling. Exact extract: "ISO 27563 emphasizes consent management and data minimization in AI data processing for privacy." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Privacy Principles in ISO 27563, Page 275-278).

### 質問 # 30

Which of the following is a method in which simulation of various attack scenarios are applied to analyze the model's behavior under those conditions.

- A. input sanitation
- B. Adversarial testing
- **C. Adversarial testing involves systematically simulating attack vectors, such as input perturbations or evasion techniques, to evaluate an AI model's robustness and identify vulnerabilities before deployment. This proactive method replicates real-world threats, like adversarial examples that fool classifiers or prompt manipulations in LLMs, allowing developers to observe behavioral anomalies, measure resilience, and implement defenses like adversarial training or input validation. Unlike passive methods like input sanitation, which cleans data reactively, adversarial testing is dynamic and comprehensive, covering scenarios from data poisoning to model inversion. In practice, tools like CleverHans or ART libraries facilitate these simulations, providing metrics on attack success rates and model degradation. This is crucial for securing AI models, as it uncovers hidden weaknesses that could lead to exploits, ensuring compliance with security standards. By iterating through attack-defense cycles, it enhances overall data and model integrity, reducing risks in high-stakes environments like autonomous systems or financial AI. Exact extract: "Adversarial testing is a method where simulation of various attack scenarios is applied to analyze the model's behavior, helping to fortify AI against potential threats." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on AI Model Security Testing, Page 140-143).**
- D. Prompt injections
- E. Model firewall

正解: C

### 質問 # 31

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

正解: C

解説:

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).

### 質問 # 32

In a scenario where Open-Source LLMs are being used to create a virtual assistant, what would be the most effective way to ensure the assistant is continuously improving its interactions without constant retraining?

- A. Shifting the assistant to a completely rule-based system to avoid reliance on user feedback.
- B. Implementing reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF) to refine responses based on user input.
- C. Reducing the amount of feedback integrated to speed up deployment.
- D. Training a larger proprietary model to replace the open-source LLM

正解: B

解説:

For continuous improvement in open-source LLM-based virtual assistants, RLHF integrates human evaluations to align model outputs with preferences, iteratively refining behavior without full retraining. This method uses reward models trained on feedback to guide policy optimization, enhancing interaction quality over time. It addresses limitations like initial biases or suboptimal responses by leveraging real-world user inputs, making the system adaptive and efficient. Unlike full retraining, RLHF is parameter-efficient and scalable, ideal for production environments. Security benefits include monitoring feedback for adversarial attempts. Exact extract: "Implementing RLHF allows continuous refinement of the assistant's interactions based on user feedback, avoiding the need for constant full retraining while improving performance." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on AI Improvement Techniques in SDLC, Page 85-88).

### 質問 # 33

Fine-tuning an LLM on a single task involves adjusting model parameters to specialize in a particular domain. What is the primary challenge associated with fine tuning for a single task compared to multi task fine tuning?

- A. Single-task fine-tuning requires significantly more data to achieve comparable performance to multi- task fine tuning.
- B. Single-task fine-tuning tends to degrade the model's performance on the original tasks it was trained on.
- C. Single-task fine-tuning is less effective in generalizing to new, unseen tasks compared to multi-task fine- tuning.
- D. Single-task fine-tuning introduces more complexity in managing different versions of the model compared to multi-task fine-tuning.

正解: C

解説:

Single-task fine-tuning specializes the LLM but risks overfitting, limiting generalization to novel tasks unlike multi-task approaches that promote transfer learning across domains. This challenge requires careful regularization in SDLC to balance specificity and versatility, often needing more resources for version management. Exact extract: "Single-task fine-tuning is less effective in

