ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Prüfungsressourcen: ISO/IEC 42001:2023Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam & ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Reale Fragen

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Mit der Entwicklung der IT-Industrie nimmt die Zahl der IT-Lerner seit Jahren immer zu. Das führt zu immer stärkerer Konkurrenzen. Und es ist undenkbar, dass Sie in IT-Industrie von anderen überschritten sind. Deshalb sollen Sie Ihre Fähigkeit ständig erhöhen und Ihre Stärke zu anderen beweisen. Wie können Sie Ihre Fähigkeit zu anderen beweisen? Immer mehr Leute wählen IT-Zertifizierungen, Ihre Fähigkeit zu beweisen. Wollen Sie auch? Kommen Sie zuerst zu PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Zertifizierungsprüfung. Das ist die wichtigste PECB Prüfung und auch von vielen Unternehmen anerkannt.

PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

Thema 5	• Preparing an ISO • IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and covers how to plan and prepare for an AI management system audit. It includes creating audit plans, selecting team members, and setting clear objectives to ensure a smooth audit process.

>> ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Deutsch Prüfung <<

Die anspruchsvolle ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor echte Prüfungsfragen von uns garantiert Ihre bessere Berufsaussichten!

Viele IT-Fachleute traümt von dem PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Zertifikat. Die PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine Prüfung, die IT-Fachkenntnisse und Erfahrungen eines Menschen testet. Um die Prüfung zu bestehen braucht man genügende Fachkenntnisse. Um diese Kenntnisse zu meistern muss man viel Zeit und Energie kosten. ITZert ist eine Website, die Ihnen viel Zeit und Energie erspart und die relevanten Kenntnisse zur PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Zertifizierungsprüfung ergänzt. Wenn Sie Interesse an ITZert haben, können Sie im Internet teilweise die Fragen und Antworten zur PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Zertifizierungsprüfung von ITZert kostenlos als Probe herunterladen.

PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q108-Q113):

108. Frage
Scenario 3: Heala specializes in developing AI-driven solutions for the healthcare sector. With a keen focus on leveraging AI to revolutionize patient care, diagnostics, and treatment planning, the company has implemented an Artificial Intelligence Management System (AIMS) based on ISO/IEC 42001. After a year of having the AIMS in place, the company decided to apply for a certification audit.
It contracted a local certification body, which established the audit team and assigned the audit team leader.
Augustine, the designated audit team leader, has a wide range of skills relevant to various auditing domains.
His proficiency encompasses audit principles, processes, and methods, as well as standards for management systems and additional references. Furthermore, he is knowledgeable about Heala's context and relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.
Augustine first gathered management review records, interested party feedback logs, and revision histories for Heala's AIMS. This crucial step laid the groundwork for a deeper investigation, which included conducting comprehensive interviews with key personnel to understand how feedback from interested parties directly influenced updates to the AIMS and its strategic direction. Augustine's thorough evaluation process aimed to verify Heala's commitment to integrating the needs and expectations of interested parties, a critical requirement of ISO/IEC 42001.
Augustine also integrated a sophisticated AI tool to analyze large datasets for patterns and anomalies and thus have a more informed and data-driven audit process. This AI solution, known for its ability to sift through vast amounts of data with unparalleled speed and accuracy, enabled Augustine to identify irregularities and trends that would have been nearly impossible to detect through manual methods. The tool was also helpful in preparing hypotheses based on data.
During the audit, Augustine failed to fully consider Heala's critical processes, expectations, the complexity of audit tasks, and necessary resources beforehand. This oversight compromised the audit's integrity and reliability, reflecting a significant deviation from the diligence and informed judgment expected of auditors.
According to Scenario 3, Augustine conducted interviews with key personnel to understand how interested party feedback influenced updates to the AIMS. What type of audit evidence did Augustine collect?

- A. Technical
- B. Verbal
- C. Analytical

Antwort: B

Begründung:
According to ISO 19011:2018 (Guidelines for auditing management systems), audit evidence can be:
Verbal (obtained via interviews and discussions)
Documentary (e.g., procedures, reports, logs)
Observational (visual observations of activities)
Analytical (derived from analysis of data sets or system performance)

In the scenario, Augustine conducted interviews with key personnel to understand how interested party feedback influenced updates to the AIMS. This type of evidence-gathered through dialogue, direct questioning, and interaction-is classified as verbal evidence.
Option B (Technical) typically refers to engineering documentation or system design specs.
Option C (Analytical) applies to evidence derived from data analysis, such as what Augustine performed using AI tools - but not during the interviews.
Reference:
ISO 19011:2018, Clause 5.5.5 - Information Collection Methods during an Audit ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 9.2 - Internal Audit

109. Frage
Scenario 5: Aizoia, located in Washington, DC, has revolutionized data analytics, software development, and consulting by usingadvanced Al algorithms. Central to its success is an Al platform adept at deciphering complex datasets for enhanced insights.
To ensure that its Al systems operate effectively and responsibly, Aizoia has established an artificial intelligence management system AIMS basedon ISO/IEC 42001 and is now undergoing a certification audit to verify the AIMS's effectiveness and compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.
Robert, one of the certification body's full-time employees with extensive experience in auditing, was appointed as the audit team leaderdespite not receiving an official offer for the role. Understanding the critical importance of assembling an audit team with diverse skills and knowledge, the certification body selected competent individuals to form the audit team. The certification body appointed a team ofseven members to conduct the audit after considering the specific conditions of the audit mission and the required competencies.
Initially, the certification body, in cooperation with Aizoia, defined the extent and boundaries of the audit, specifying the sites (whetherphysical or virtual), organizational units, and the activities for review. Once the scope, processes, methods, and team composition hadbeen defined, the certification body provided the audit team leader with extensive information, including the audit objectives anddocumented details on the scope, processes, methods, and team compositions.
Additionally, the certification body shared contact details of the auditee, including locations, time frames, and the duration of the auditactivities to be conducted. The team leader also received information needed for evaluating and addressing identified risks andopportunities for the achievement of the audit objectives.
Before starting the audit, Robert wrote an engagement letter, introducing himself to Aizoia and outlining plans for scheduling initialcontact. The initial contact aimed to confirm thecommunication channels, establish the audit team's authority to conduct the audit, andsummarize the audit's key aspects, such as objectives, scope, criteria, methods, and team composition. During this first meeting, Robertemphasized the need for access to essential information that would help to conduct the audit.
Moreover, audit logistics, such as scheduling, access, health and safety arrangements, observer attendance, and the need for guides orinterpreters, were thoroughly planned. The meeting also addressed areas of interest or concern, preemptively resolving potential issuesand finalizing any matters related to the audit team composition.
As the audit progressed, Robert recognized the complexity of Aizoia's operations, leading him to conclude that a review of its Al-relateddata governance practices was essential for compliance with ISO/IEC 42001. He discussed this need with Aizoia's management,proposing an expanded audit scope. After careful consideration, they agreed to conduct a thorough review of the Al data governancepractices, but there was no mutual decision to officially change the audit scope. Consequently. Robert decided to proceed with the auditbased on the original scope, adhering to the initial audit plan, and documented the conversation and decision accordingly.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Question:
Based on Scenario 5, did the certification body take the necessary steps to assure the overall competence of the audit team?

- A. No, the certification body should have delegated the responsibility for team selection to the audit team leader
- B. No, the certification body should have based team selection solely on the audit objectives
- C. Yes, the certification body identified the required competencies and selected team members accordingly

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Thecertification bodymust ensure that audit team members possess the competencies necessary for the scope and complexity of the audit.
* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 7.2.1states:"The certification body shall have a process for determining the competence required for personnel involved in the management and performance of audits."
* ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2 stresses that audit personnel must haveappropriate knowledge of AI systems and the management system standards.
* TheLead Auditor Training Manualalso explains:"The audit team must collectively possess all the necessary knowledge and skills determined through formal analysis by the certification body." Reference:ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 7.2.1; ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.

110. Frage
Scenario 5 (continued):
Scenario 5: Aizoia, located in Washington, DC, has revolutionized data analytics, software development, and consulting by usingadvanced Al algorithms. Central to its success is an Al platform adept at deciphering complex datasets for enhanced insights. To ensure that its Al systems operate effectively and responsibly, Aizoia has established an artificial intelligence management system AIMS basedon ISO/IEC 42001 and is now undergoing a certification audit to verify the AIMS's effectiveness and compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.
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Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Question:
According to Scenario 5, was Robert's decision to proceed with the audit without changing its scope appropriate?

- A. No, Robert must have withdrawn from the audit and informed the interested parties
- B. No, Robert should have opted to conduct a follow-up audit
- C. Yes, because no agreement was reached to change the scope, and he documented the decision accordingly

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Robert acted correctly by proceedingwithout changing the scope, because no official agreement was made to modify it, and he documented the conversation properly.
* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1specifies that"Audit scope can only be changed if formally agreed by both the auditee and the certification body."
* TheLead Auditor Guidesays:"If the auditee and auditor cannot agree to modify the audit scope, the original scope must remain valid, and deviations should be documented." Reference:ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1; ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.

111. Frage
Scenario 2:
Empsy HR Solutions is a human resources consulting company that provides innovative HR solutions to diverse industries.Recognizing the significant impact of artificial intelligence Al in HR processes, including its ability to automate repetitive tasks, analyzevast amounts of data for insights, improve recruitment and talent management strategies, and personalize employee experiences, thecompany has initiated the implementation of an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001.
Initially, the top management established an Al policy that was aligned with the company's objectives. The Al policy provided a

frameworkfor defining Al objectives, a commitment to meeting relevant requirements, and a dedication to continually improve the AIMS. However, it did not refer to other organizational policies, although some were relevant to the AIMS. Afterward, the top management documented thepolicy, communicated it internally, and made it accessible to interested parties.
The top management designated specific individuals to ensure that the AIMS meets the standard's requirements. Additionally, theyensured that these individuals were responsible for overseeing the AIMS, reporting its performance to the top management, andfacilitating continual improvement. Moreover, in its awareness sessions, the company focused exclusively on ensuring that all personnel were informed about the Al policy, emphasizing their role in ensuring the effectiveness of the AIMS and the benefits of enhanced Alperformance.
The company also planned, implemented, and monitored processes to meet AIMS requirements. Additionally, it set clear criteria andimplemented controls based on them, ensuring effective operation, alignment with organizational objectives, and continual improvement.Empsy HR Solutions decided to implement strict measures to control changes to documented information within the AIMS. To ensure theintegrity and accuracy of documentation, the company adopted version control practices. Each document update was tracked using aversioning system, with clear records of what was modified, who made the changes, and when the updates occurred. Access to makechanges was restricted to authorized personnel, and any proposed modifications required approval from the designated managementteam before being implemented.
Moreover, considering past experiences where the company encountered unforeseen risks, Empsy HR Solutions established acomprehensive Al risk assessment process. This process involved identifying, analyzing, and evaluating Al risks to determine if it isnecessary to implement additional controls than those specified in Annex A. The company also referred to Annex B for guidance onimplementing controls and, ultimately, produced a Statement of Applicability SoA. The SoA contained the necessary controls, including allthe controls of Annex A and justifications for their inclusion or exclusion.
Lastly. Empsy HR Solutions decided to establish an internal audit program to ensure the AIMS conforms to both the company'srequirements and ISO/IEC 42001. It defined the audit objectives, criteria, and scope for each audit, selected auditors, and ensuredobjectivity and impartiality during the audit process. The results of the first audit were documented and reported only to the top management of the company.
Question:
Did Empsy HR Solutions meet all ISO/IEC 42001 requirements regarding the AI policy?

- A. No, the AI policy must refer to relevant organizational policies
- B. Yes, the AI policy meets all the requirements of ISO/IEC 42001
- C. No, the AI policy was not communicated externally
- D. No, the AI policy omitted continual improvement commitments

Antwort: A

Begründung:
ISO/IEC 42001 Clause 5.2 (AI Policy) requires the AI policy toalign with and reference other relevant organizational policies. The failure to link the AI policy to relevant existing policies is a nonconformity as per this requirement.
Reference:ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 5.2 (AI Policy Requirements).

112. Frage
Which among the following is NOT a core element of AIMS?

- A. Privacy and security
- B. Independence and honesty
- C. Safety and reliability
- D. Fairness and non-discrimination

Antwort: B

Begründung:
While Independence and honesty are general auditing values (as per ISO 19011:2018, Clause 4 on audit principles), they are not listed as core principles of an AI Management System (AIMS) under ISO/IEC
42001:2023.
The recognized core principles and values within an AIMS - according to the standard and PECB training
- include:
* Fairness and Non-Discrimination
* Privacy and Security
* Safety and Reliability
* Accountability
* Transparency and Explainability

* Human-Centered Design
These principles guide the risk management, operational control, and ethical alignment of AI systems throughout their lifecycle, as required in Clauses 4.2, 6.1, and 8.2 of ISO/IEC 42001.
Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clauses 4.2, 6.1.2, 8.2.3
PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1: "Core Principles of AIMS"

113. Frage
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Die PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor (ISO/IEC 42001:2023Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam)Schulungsunterlagen von ITZert sind den echten Prüfungen ähnlich. Durch die kurze Sonderausbildung können Sie schnell die Fachkenntnisse beherrschen und sich gut auf die PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor (ISO/IEC 42001:2023Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam)Prüfung vorbereiten. Wir versprechen, dass wir alles tun würden, um Ihnen beim Bestehen der PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Zertifizierungsprüfung helfen.