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## ISACA AAISM Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

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## Latest AAISM Exam Tips, AAISM Knowledge Points

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### ISACA Advanced in AI Security Management (AAISM) Exam Sample Questions (Q193-Q198):

#### NEW QUESTION # 193

AI developers often find it difficult to explain the processes inside deep learning systems PRIMARILY because:

- A. Neural network architectures can include statistical methods that are not fully understood
- B. Training data input for learning is spread throughout the public domain and continues to change
- C. Generated knowledge dynamically changes in memory without being tracked by change history logs
- D. Applied algorithms are based on probability theories to improve system performance

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Deep learning models learn high-dimensional, non-linear representations through layered parameterization that resists simple causal narratives. The internal mechanisms (e.g., distributed feature representations and complex statistical transformations) are difficult to map to human-interpretable rules, making explanation challenging. This is the primary reason for explainability difficulty in deep learning.

Option A addresses data origin/volatility, not explainability. Option B mischaracterizes model behavior as mutable "knowledge" without logs. Option C notes probabilistic foundations but that alone does not make systems inexplicable.

References: AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge: "Explainability and Interpretability- Complexity in Deep Learning," "Model Behavior, Surrogates, and Post-hoc Explanations"; AAISM Study Guide: "Interpreting High-Dimensional Representations," "Limits of Transparency in Neural Architectures."

#### NEW QUESTION # 194

Which of the following is the MOST effective use of AI-enabled tools in a security operations center (SOC)?

- A. Using AI-enabled tools exclusively to classify all types of security incidents
- B. Employing AI-enabled tools to reduce false negatives by detecting subtle attack patterns
- C. Assigning AI-enabled tools to triage non-critical alerts to preserve SOC resources
- D. Replacing human analysis with automated AI decision-making processes

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The most effective SOC application of AI is in detecting subtle, hard-to-find attack patterns that reduce false negatives.

AAISM technical control guidance notes that AI in SOCs is best applied to:

- \* Enhance detection accuracy and sensitivity to anomalies.
- \* Assist analysts in identifying hidden patterns that traditional rule-based systems miss.
- \* Augment—not replace—human decision-making for high-confidence outcomes.

Options B and C incorrectly shift responsibility entirely to AI, which contradicts governance principles requiring human oversight.

Option D is useful for efficiency, but the primary effectiveness comes from improving detection quality.

Therefore, the most effective use is to reduce false negatives and detect subtle attacks.

#### NEW QUESTION # 195

Which of the following MOST effectively secures ongoing stakeholder support for AI initiatives?

- A. Quantifying and communicating the value of AI solutions
- B. Conducting periodic staff training
- C. Developing and monitoring an AI strategic roadmap
- D. Addressing and optimizing AI-related risk

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

AAISM governance guidance emphasizes that stakeholder buy-in is sustained when the measurable value of AI initiatives is clearly communicated. Value demonstrations include:

- \* improved efficiency
- \* reduced cost
- \* reduced risk
- \* business growth

Training (B) and risk optimization (C) are important but do not guarantee stakeholder support. A roadmap (D) guides planning but does not secure buy-in.

References: AAISM Study Guide - AI Governance; Stakeholder Engagement & Value Communication.

### NEW QUESTION # 196

Which of the following BEST ensures AI components are validated as part of disaster recovery testing?

- A. Monitoring model performance metrics during failover and recovery to assess system stability
- B. Running simulated data loss scenarios by erasing test records from the AI system's feature store
- C. Disconnecting primary model training clusters to test retraining workflow during extended outages
- D. Simulating denial of service (DoS) attacks against AI APIs to evaluate detection capabilities

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Business continuity and disaster recovery (BC/DR) exercises for AI must validate that critical AI components (feature stores, model registries, inference services, pipelines) operate within agreed recovery objectives during failover and restoration. Monitoring and evaluating model performance and stability during DR tests provides objective evidence that AI services remain functional, accurate, and reliable under contingency conditions, thereby validating the AI stack end-to-end.

Option A focuses on retraining during outages (a niche scenario) rather than validating service continuity for production inference.

Option B is security testing, not BC/DR validation. Option C tests data loss handling but does not comprehensively validate AI service behavior across failover and recovery.

References: AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge: "Operational Resilience-BC/DR for AI Systems,"

"Validation and Evidence of Continuity"; AAISM Study Guide: "AI DR Test Planning- Metrics, Model Performance Validation, and Recovery Readiness."

### NEW QUESTION # 197

Which of the following information is MOST important to include in a centralized AI inventory?

- A. Ownership and accountability of AI systems
- B. AI model use cases
- C. Foundation model and package registry
- D. Training data sets

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

AAISM governance practices identify ownership and accountability as the most critical element in any centralized AI inventory. An AI inventory provides oversight by cataloging all AI assets within an organization, and assigning responsibility ensures that each system has clear governance, monitoring, and compliance coverage. While use cases, training data, and registries are valuable metadata, they do not guarantee accountability. Without defined ownership, no party is responsible for addressing risk, bias, or incidents. Therefore, the most important information to include is ownership and accountability details for each AI system.

References:

AAISM Exam Content Outline - AI Governance and Program Management (AI Inventories and Oversight) AI Security Management Study Guide - Ownership and Accountability Structures

