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PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental audit concepts and principles: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and outlines essential audit concepts such as evidence collection, impartiality, objectivity, and ethical conduct. It introduces the core principles that form the foundation of a reliable and consistent auditing process.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing an ISO • IEC 42001 audit program: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and deals with overseeing an entire audit program. It involves managing multiple audits, tracking audit performance, and aligning audit outcomes with broader organizational goals related to AI governance.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q159-Q164):

NEW QUESTION # 159

A social media platform wants to automatically detect and remove inappropriate content from images and videos uploaded by users. Which AI concept is most appropriate for this task?

- A. Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- B. Machine Learning (ML)
- C. Deep Learning (DL)
- **D. Computer Vision**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most appropriate AI concept for analyzing images and videos is Computer Vision. Computer Vision is a subfield of artificial intelligence that enables systems to interpret and process visual data, such as photos and video frames, which is exactly what is required in this scenario.

According to the PECB Lead Auditor Guide, Computer Vision is explicitly associated with tasks such as object recognition, content moderation, facial recognition, and image classification - all of which are relevant in detecting inappropriate content on platforms like social media.

While Deep Learning is often used within Computer Vision (e.g., convolutional neural networks), the correct high-level concept being asked here is Computer Vision, which encompasses the overall domain applicable to this scenario.

* NLP is used for analyzing text and language, not visual content.

* ML is a broader category under which Computer Vision models are trained, but is too general for this specific task.

Reference: PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1, Table: "AI Technologies and Use Cases" ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 8.2.3, which supports aligning AI capabilities (e.g., vision, language, planning) with operational requirements

NEW QUESTION # 160

Did Samuel consider all the necessary factors while reviewing documented information during the stage 1 audit? Refer to Scenario 6. Scenario 6: AfrinovAI, based in Nairobi, Kenya, develops AI tools to improve agriculture in Africa. The company uses AI to address challenges faced by African farmers, offering tools for analyzing satellite images to monitor crop health, predicting pest and disease outbreaks, and automating irrigation to use water more efficiently.

AfrinovAI has implemented an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001, reflecting its commitment to ethical and effective management practices in its AI solutions.

AfrinovAI is undergoing a certification audit to obtain certification against ISO/IEC 42001. Samuel, an expert in AI technologies and management systems, is heading the audit team. Before initiating the audit process, Samuel reviewed and approved the audit plan, which served as a basis for the agreement between the certification body and the auditee.

During the stage 1 audit, the audit team focused on a detailed evaluation of AfrinovAI's documented information, critically assessing both their format and content.

Samuel held a meeting with his team to prepare for the stage 2 audit. During this meeting, responsibilities were allocated among team members, assigning specific processes, functions, sites, areas, or activities based on each auditor's expertise and the audit requirements. He also assigned auditing roles to technical experts to leverage their specialized knowledge in specific areas.

In the stage 2 audit, Samuel and his team held an opening meeting during which Samuel explained how the audit activities will be undertaken. AfrinovAI's also participated in the meeting. Afterward, the audit team conducted on-site activities to closely inspect the

physical locations of the audited processes. The interviewed individuals from the auditee's personnel regarding the AIMS and observed some of the operations of the auditee. They also used sampling and technical verification to assess the implementation of AI-related controls, verify compliance with established procedures, and identify any gaps in adherence to the AIMS requirements. They skipped the review of documented information related to the AIMS since some documents had already been reviewed during the stage 1 audit. This comprehensive approach ensured a thorough evaluation of AfrinovAI's AIMS against the ISO/IEC 42001.

- A. Yes, documented information must be validated based on two criteria, i.e., content and format
- B. Yes, if the information is archived in a secure system
- **C. No, Samuel should also ensure that there is a process in place for reviewing and approving documented information for suitability and adequacy**
- D. No, Samuel should only check if documented information has been stored in the appropriate media

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 42001:2023 (Clause 7.5), an organization must establish processes for creating, reviewing, updating, and approving documented information to ensure its adequacy and suitability.

While format and content are important, the auditor must also assess whether there are established procedures for control of documentation - including version control, approval mechanisms, and traceability.

Samuel's review during Stage 1 would be incomplete if it did not assess this broader requirement.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 7.5 - Documented Information

ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.3.4 - Review of documentation

PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Guide - Documented Information Evaluation

NEW QUESTION # 161

Scenario 7 (continued):

Scenario 7: ICure, headquartered in Bratislava, is a medical institution known for its use of the latest technologies in medical practices. It has introduced groundbreaking AI-driven diagnostics and treatment planning tools that have fundamentally transformed patient care.

ICure has integrated a robust artificial intelligence management system AIMS to manage its AI systems effectively. This holistic management framework ensures that ICure's AI applications are not only developed but also deployed and maintained to adhere to the highest industry standards, thereby enhancing efficiency and reliability.

ICure has initiated a comprehensive auditing process to validate its AIMS's effectiveness in alignment with ISO/IEC 42001. The stage 1 audit involved an on-site evaluation by the audit team. The team evaluated the site-specific conditions, interacted with ICure's personnel, observed the deployed technologies, and reviewed the operations that support the AIMS. Following these observations, the findings were documented and communicated to ICure, setting the stage for subsequent actions.

Unforeseen delays and resource allocation issues introduced a significant gap between the completion of stage 1 and the onset of stage 2 audits. This interval, while unplanned, provided an opportunity for reflection and preparation for upcoming challenges.

After four months, the audit team initiated the stage 2 audit. They evaluated AIMS's compliance with ISO/IEC 42001 requirements, paying special attention to the complexity of processes and their documentation. It was during this phase that a critical observation was made:

ICure had not fully considered the complexity of its processes and their interactions when determining the extent of documented information. Essential processes related to AI model training, validation, and deployment were not documented accurately, hindering effective control and management of these critical activities. This issue was recorded as a minor nonconformity, signaling a need for enhanced control and management of these vital activities.

Simultaneously, the auditor evaluated the appropriateness and effectiveness of the "AIMS Insight Strategy," a procedure developed by ICure to determine the AIMS internal and external challenges. This examination identified specific areas for improvement, particularly in the way stakeholder input was integrated into the system. It highlighted how this could significantly enhance the contribution of relevant parties in strengthening the system's resilience and effectiveness.

The audit team determined the audit findings by taking into consideration the requirements of ICure, the previous audit records and conclusions, the accuracy, sufficiency, and appropriateness of evidence, the extent to which planned audit activities are realized and planned results achieved, the sample size, and the categorization of the audit findings. The audit team decided to first record all the requirements met; then they proceeded to record the nonconformities.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Question:

Did the audit team consider all the necessary aspects when determining audit findings?

- A. No, the audit team overlooked the importance of the auditee's feedback in shaping the audit findings

- B. Yes, the audit team considered all the necessary aspects for determining audit findings
- C. No, audit team did not consider the findings exceeding normal practices or opportunities for improvement

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scenario states that the audit team considered:

- * audit objectives
 - * audit criteria
 - * planned results
 - * sample size
 - * conformity to requirements
 - * and previous records - all key elements of audit evidence analysis.
 - * ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.5 and ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.6 confirm that audit findings must be based on objective evidence, conformity criteria, and audit scope. This matches what the audit team did, confirming full compliance.
- Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.5; ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.6.

NEW QUESTION # 162

A financial institution uses an AI system to approve loan applications. Recently, there have been complaints that the system disproportionately denies loans to applicants from certain minority groups.

Which core element should the institution prioritize to address these complaints?

- A. Transparency and Explainability
- B. Accountability
- C. Fairness and Non-Discrimination
- D. Privacy and Security

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most relevant core principle here is Fairness and Non-Discrimination. This principle aims to ensure that AI systems do not create or perpetuate bias, especially in high-stakes decision-making areas such as financial services.

According to ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 6.1.2 and Annex A (A.8.2.4), organizations must evaluate and manage risks related to bias, discrimination, and ethical implications of AI decisions.

In the PECB Lead Auditor Guide, Fairness is cited as critical in sectors like finance, hiring, healthcare, and where decisions may adversely impact protected groups.

Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 6.1.2 (AI-related risks and impact), Annex A: Control A.8.2.4 (Bias and fairness)
PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1: "Core Principles of Trustworthy AI"

NEW QUESTION # 163

Was the arrangement for assigning guides during the audit process appropriate?

- A. No, because the auditee should not influence the guide selection process
- B. No, because guides must be independent of the auditee
- C. No, because every auditor must have a guide accompanying them
- D. Yes, the arrangement was appropriate

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.4.2, guides may be appointed by the auditee to assist the audit team in identifying individuals to be interviewed, providing access to sites, and ensuring communication. Not every auditor must have an individual guide, and the decision is typically made collaboratively between the audit team leader and the auditee based on the audit scope, complexity, and logistics.

The scenario describes that the decision was made in mutual agreement with the audit team leader, which complies with best practices.

Reference:

ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.4.2 - Use of guides and observers

ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clause 9.1.6 - Audit support from guides

