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It is universally acknowledged that ISACA certification can help present you as a good master of some knowledge in certain areas, and it also serves as an embodiment in showcasing one's personal skills. However, it is easier to say so than to actually get the ISACA certification. We have to understand that not everyone is good at self-learning and self-discipline, and thus many people need outside help to cultivate good study habits, especially those who have trouble in following a timetable. To handle this, our AAISM test training will provide you with a well-rounded service so that you will not lag behind and finish your daily task step by step. At the same time, our AAISM study torrent will also save your time and energy in well-targeted learning as we are going to make everything done in order that you can stay focused in learning our AAISM study materials without worries behind. We are so honored and pleased to be able to read our detailed introduction and we will try our best to enable you a better understanding of our AAISM test training better.

ISACA AAISM Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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whether you are studying professional knowledge, doing housework, looking after children, and so on, everyone has their own life, all of which have to occupy your time to review the exam.

ISACA Advanced in AI Security Management (AAISM) Exam Sample Questions (Q148-Q153):

NEW QUESTION # 148

Which of the following should be the MOST important consideration when conducting an AI impact assessment?

- A. Effect on employee retention
- **B. Achieve business objectives**
- C. Reputation of the organization
- D. Security awareness training

Answer: B

Explanation:

AAISM defines an AI Impact Assessment (AIIA) as a structured evaluation designed to determine whether an AI system can safely and responsibly support business objectives without creating unacceptable risks.

The framework states that alignment to business objectives is the central purpose of AI adoption and therefore must be the starting point in an impact assessment.

Reputation (D) is a consideration, but it is a secondary outcome of failing to meet objectives responsibly.

Employee retention (B) and training (C) are not core drivers of an AIIA.

References: AAISM Study Guide - AI Impact Assessment; Business Alignment Principles.

NEW QUESTION # 149

An organization is reviewing an AI application to determine whether it is still needed. Engineers have been asked to analyze the number of incorrect predictions against the total number of predictions made. Which of the following is this an example of?

- A. Model validation
- **B. Key performance indicator (KPI)**
- C. Explainable decision-making
- D. Control self-assessment (CSA)

Answer: B

Explanation:

AAISM guidance identifies metrics like error rate versus total predictions as a key performance indicator (KPI) for evaluating AI model effectiveness. KPIs provide measurable values to assess performance against objectives. Model validation is broader and occurs prior to production use, testing the model against predefined standards. Control self-assessment relates to governance processes, not predictive accuracy.

Explainable decision-making refers to interpretability, not error-rate evaluation. Thus, analyzing incorrect predictions against total predictions is a performance measure, making it a KPI.

References:

AAISM Exam Content Outline - AI Governance and Program Management (Performance Metrics and KPIs) AI Security Management Study Guide - Accuracy and Error Metrics

NEW QUESTION # 150

When evaluating a third-party AI service provider, which master services agreement (MSA) provision is MOST critical for managing security risk?

- A. Restricting query volume thresholds
- B. Sharing real-time log information
- C. Guaranteeing unlimited model retraining requests
- **D. Prohibiting the use of customer data for model training**

Answer: D

Explanation:

AAISM emphasizes strong contractual restrictions on how vendors use customer data, especially prohibiting vendors from using customer inputs to train or fine-tune shared models.

This protects against:

- * data leakage
- * intellectual property exposure
- * regulatory violations
- * shadow training of external models

Log sharing (B) and query limits (D) are operational controls but do not directly prevent data misuse.

Unlimited retraining (A) has no relevance to security.

References: AAISM Study Guide - Vendor Risk Management; Data Usage Restrictions in Contracts.

NEW QUESTION # 151

A large corporation has received an influx of sophisticated credential-phishing emails and wants to leverage an AI solution to detect and quarantine these messages before they reach employees. Which of the following blue-team AI features is BEST suited to this task?

- A. Large language model (LLM)
- **B. Natural language processing (NLP)**
- C. Natural language generation (NLG)
- D. Retrieval-augmented generation (RAG)

Answer: B

Explanation:

For pre-delivery phishing detection and classification, the most appropriate capability is NLP- tokenization, feature extraction, semantic similarity, and supervised classifiers (e.g., transformer-based classifiers) tuned on phishing corpora and indicators. NLP models score messages and drive automated quarantine policies. An LLM (Option A) is a model type, not a specific blue-team feature; NLG (Option C) is for generation, not detection; RAG (Option D) augments responses with retrieved knowledge but does not by itself optimize classification and quarantine of phishing emails.

References:

AAISM Body of Knowledge: Defensive AI Use Cases; Text Classification Pipelines for Security Operations; Email Security and AI-Driven Triage.

AAISM Study Guide: NLP for Threat Detection; Model Evaluation for Precision/Recall in Security Classifiers; SOC Integration and Automated Containment.

NEW QUESTION # 152

A post-incident investigation finds that an AI-powered anti-money laundering system inadvertently allowed suspicious transactions because certain risk signals were disabled to reduce false positives. Which of the following governance failures does this BEST demonstrate?

- A. Excessive reliance on external consultants for model design
- B. Absence of metrics and dashboard for analysts
- **C. Insufficient model validation and change control processes**
- D. Lack of sufficient computing resources for the AI system

Answer: C

Explanation:

AAISM requires formal model change governance: documented justification, risk assessment, validation /verification (V&V), approvals, and post-deployment monitoring when altering features, thresholds, or signals. Disabling risk indicators to reduce false positives without rigorous validation and controlled rollout reflects a failure in model validation and change control, which AAISM treats as a core safeguard against unintended harms and regulatory breaches.

References: AI Security Management (AAISM) Body of Knowledge - Model Risk Governance; Change Management & Approvals; Validation/Verification Requirements. AAISM Study Guide - Control Gates for Feature/Threshold Changes; Post-Change Monitoring and Backout Criteria.

NEW QUESTION # 153

