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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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ISACA Advanced in AI Security Management (AAISM) Exam Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

NEW QUESTION # 77

When robust input controls are not practical on a large language model (LLM) to prevent prompt injection attacks from external threats, which of the following would be the BEST compensating control to address the risk?

- A. Review and annotate the AI system's outputs
- B. Implement identity and access management (IAM)
- C. Fine-tune the system to validate the AI system's inputs
- D. Conduct human reviews of the AI system's inputs

Answer: A

Explanation:

When preventive input hardening isn't feasible for LLMs, AAISM prescribes compensating detective and corrective controls—notably human review and annotation of outputs prior to downstream action—to reduce harm from prompt injection. Output-side review gates prevent untrusted instructions from propagating, enable rapid suppression/feedback loops, and provide labeled examples for subsequent model hardening. IAM (B) is necessary but does not mitigate injection in content; reviewing inputs (C) is less effective than auditing what the model is about to act on; fine-tuning for validation (D) is helpful long-term but is not an immediate compensating control when robust input validation is impractical.

References: AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge - LLM Threats & Compensating Controls; Human Oversight & Output Review Gates; Post-incident Feedback and Labeling for Model Hardening.

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which of the following should be the PRIMARY objective of implementing differential privacy techniques in AI models leveraging fraud detection systems?

- A. Enhancing the accuracy of predictions to desired levels
- B. Increasing model training speed for an efficient launch
- C. Protecting individual data contributions while allowing statistical analysis
- D. Reducing computational resources required for the model training phase

Answer: C

Explanation:

Differential privacy aims to protect the privacy of any single individual's data contribution while still enabling useful aggregate learning and statistical analysis. Noise mechanisms are calibrated so that results remain informative for modeling (e.g., fraud patterns) without revealing whether any particular person's data was included or enabling inference about them. Accuracy, speed, and compute efficiency can be secondary considerations, but the primary objective is privacy protection with utility preserved.

References: AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge: Privacy-Preserving ML; Differential Privacy Objectives and Mechanisms. AAISM Study Guide: Individual Contribution Protection; Utility- Privacy Trade-offs and Calibration in Applied Models.

NEW QUESTION # 79

Which of the following is the MOST effective way to identify and address security risk in an AI model?

- A. Add more data to the model to increase its accuracy and reduce errors
- B. Conduct threat modeling to identify vulnerabilities and possible attack methods
- C. Encrypt the training data and model parameters to prevent unauthorized access
- D. Assign staff to review AI model outputs for accuracy

Answer: B

Explanation:

AI/ML threat modeling is the most effective structured method to both identify and address model security risks. It systematically surfaces attack classes (poisoning, evasion, membership inference, model extraction, inversion), maps system-specific attack surfaces (data pipelines, feature stores, training artifacts, inference APIs), and drives prioritized mitigations (ingestion validation, robust training, rate-limiting, watermarking, differential privacy, monitoring, red teaming). Output spot-checking (A) finds errors but not security vulnerabilities; encryption (C) protects confidentiality but does not reveal threats or mitigate inference-time attacks; adding data (D) may improve accuracy but does not target adversarial risk.

References: AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge - AI Risk Identification & Threat Modeling; Attack Surface Analysis for ML; Risk Treatment Planning. AAISM Study Guide - Evasion /Poisoning/Extraction Controls; Mapping Risks to Controls; Validation and Assurance Activities.

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which of the following is the GREATEST risk inherent to implementing generative AI?

- A. Unidentified asset vulnerabilities
- B. **Potential intellectual property violations**
- C. Inadequate return on investment (ROI)
- D. Lack of employee training

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AAISM framework identifies intellectual property (IP) violations as the most significant inherent risk in deploying generative AI. These systems often rely on large-scale internet data for training, which may inadvertently contain copyrighted or proprietary material. This creates legal and reputational exposure when outputs reproduce or reference protected content. While employee training gaps, asset vulnerabilities, and ROI concerns are relevant risks, they are not inherent to generative models themselves. The greatest inherent risk tied directly to generative AI adoption is the possibility of violating intellectual property rights.

References:

AAISM Study Guide - AI Risk Management (Generative AI Risks and Legal Exposure) ISACA AI Security Management - Copyright and IP Concerns in Generative AI

NEW QUESTION # 81

An attacker crafts inputs to a large language model (LLM) to exploit output integrity controls. Which of the following types of attacks is this an example of?

- A. Evasion
- B. Remote code execution
- C. Jailbreaking
- D. **Prompt injection**

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the AAISM framework, prompt injection is the act of deliberately crafting malicious or manipulative inputs to override, bypass, or exploit the model's intended controls. In this case, the attacker is targeting the integrity of the model's outputs by exploiting weaknesses in how it interprets and processes prompts. Jailbreaking is a subtype of prompt injection specifically designed to override safety restrictions, while evasion attacks target classification boundaries in other ML contexts, and remote code execution refers to system-level exploitation outside of the AI inference context. The most accurate classification of this attack is prompt injection.

References:

AAISM Exam Content Outline - AI Technologies and Controls (Prompt Security and Input Manipulation) AI Security Management Study Guide - Threats to Output Integrity

NEW QUESTION # 82

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