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ISACA AAIA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI GOVERNANCE AND RISK: It encompasses understanding different AI models and their life cycles, guiding AI strategy, defining roles and policies, managing AI-related risks, overseeing data privacy and governance, and ensuring adherence to ethical practices, standards, and regulations.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auditing Tools and Techniques: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI auditors and centers on auditing AI systems using appropriate tools and methods. It includes audit planning and design, sampling methodologies specific to AI, collecting audit evidence, using data analytics for quality assurance, and producing AI audit outputs and reports, including follow-up and quality control measures.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI Operations: It covers managing AI-specific data needs—including collection, quality, security, and classification—applying development lifecycle methodologies with privacy and security by design, change and incident management, testing AI solutions, identifying AI-related threats and vulnerabilities, and supervising AI deployments.

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ISACA Advanced in AI Audit Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

An AI healthcare diagnostic tool requires large volumes of patient data, raising concerns about privacy and data breaches. Which of the following is the MOST effective strategy to mitigate this risk?

- A. Limit the tool's access to only publicly available datasets.
- B. Collect data from all patients to use for data analysis.
- C. Encrypt the data and transmit it through a secure channel.
- **D. Use synthetic data or anonymized data sets for model training.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most effective strategy to protect sensitive patient data is to use synthetic data or anonymized datasets for model training. This reduces exposure of personally identifiable information while allowing the model to learn meaningful medical patterns.

AAIA emphasizes privacy-by-design, de-identification, and minimal use of raw personal data in high-risk sectors such as healthcare. Anonymization and synthetic data significantly reduce the risk of re-identification or breach-related harm.

Option A (encryption) protects data in transit but does not eliminate privacy risks. Option B is impractical because healthcare models require clinically relevant datasets, not public data. Option C increases data exposure, aggravating privacy risks.

Thus, using anonymized or synthetic data is the strongest privacy protection aligned with healthcare compliance principles.

References:

AAIA Domain 5: Data Privacy, AI Ethics, and Compliance.

AAIA Domain 2: Data Management Practices for Sensitive AI Use Cases.

NEW QUESTION # 11

An IS auditor examining change management procedures for an AI system observes inconsistent training data validation and verification protocols prior to model retraining. Which of the following is the MOST significant risk in this context?

- A. Noncompliance due to inadequate model training documentation
- B. Addition of AI model complexity due to inconsistent data inputs
- **C. Degradation of system reliability due to compromised or substandard data**
- D. Delays in AI model retraining due to procedural inefficiencies

Answer: C

Explanation:

When training data validation is inconsistent, the most severe risk is that the AI model may learn from incorrect, incomplete, biased, or corrupted data. This directly leads to a degradation of system reliability (option C), which manifests as inaccurate predictions, higher error rates, bias, or unstable behavior.

AAIA emphasizes that data validation prior to retraining is one of the most important controls because model behavior is fully dependent on training data integrity. If the quality and correctness of the data cannot be guaranteed, the resulting model outputs become unreliable, which can undermine compliance, operational decisions, and user trust.

Option A is less critical because increased complexity is not the core risk. Option B is important but secondary; documentation issues do not inherently degrade model reliability. Option D is an efficiency issue, not a risk to output integrity.

Therefore, compromised reliability due to poor-quality training data is the most significant risk.

References:

AAIA Domain 2: Data Management Specific to AI (data validation, verification, data quality).
AAIA Domain 1: Governance and Risk Controls for AI.

NEW QUESTION # 12

A healthcare organization uses data clustering to group patients by medical history for personalized treatment recommendations. Which of the following is the GREATEST privacy risk associated with this practice?

- A. Clustering increases the complexity of the model, making data harder to anonymize.
- **B. Clusters can reveal sensitive personal information depending on how the information is presented.**
- C. The clustering requires more data, increasing the risk of a privacy breach.
- D. Irrelevant features in the data may result in inaccurate or biased treatments.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Clustering, especially in sensitive domains like healthcare, can inadvertently expose confidential patient data if the resulting groups are too specific or reveal underlying health conditions. The AAIA™ Study Guide warns that clustering can increase privacy risks when small, homogenous groups are formed that effectively re-identify individuals or reveal sensitive traits.

"Clustering results must be carefully reviewed to prevent indirect re-identification or unintended exposure of sensitive traits. Ethical handling of aggregated patient data is essential to protect individual privacy." While A and B involve general concerns, and C focuses on performance, D directly addresses the most significant privacy threat: exposure through cluster outputs.

Reference: ISACA Advanced in AI Audit™ (AAIA™) Study Guide, Section: "Ethical and Legal Considerations in AI," Subsection: "Data Anonymization and Re-identification Risks"

NEW QUESTION # 13

During audit planning, an IS auditor reviews the correlation matrix. Which variable pair from an electrical generation facility has the MOST significant correlation?

- A. Electricity demand and machine torque is 0.0
- **B. Temperature and generator effectiveness is -0.85**
- C. Daily precipitation and generator efficiency is 0.09
- D. Rotational speed and tool wear is 0.56

Answer: B

Explanation:

A correlation of -0.85 (option C) represents a strong negative correlation, indicating a meaningful inverse relationship. In AI model development, high-magnitude correlations (positive or negative) strongly influence feature selection and model behavior.

AAIA emphasizes that auditors must understand correlation strength to evaluate:

* Feature relevance

* Model weight justification

* Risk of multicollinearity

* Data quality and representativeness

The other correlations are weak or negligible.

Thus, the pair with -0.85 is the most significant.

References:

AAIA Domain 1: AI Data Relationships

AAIA Domain 2: Data Understanding and Statistical Foundations

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following is an IS auditor's MOST important course of action when determining whether source data should be entered into approved generative AI tools to assist with an audit?

- **A. Determine whether the information is reliable.**
- B. Validate that the tool is leveraging the latest model.
- C. Determine whether any AI model hallucinations have occurred.
- D. Validate that the tool provides a privacy notice.

