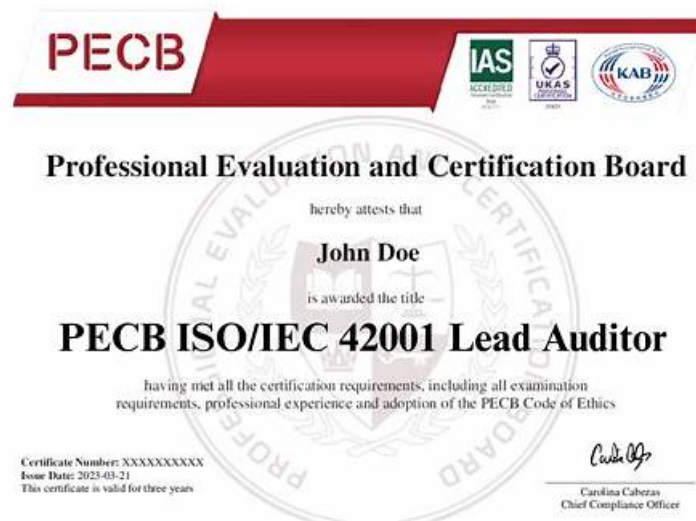


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PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Managing an ISOIEC 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting an ISO • IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on executing the audit according to ISO • IEC 42001 guidelines. It includes collecting evidence, interviewing relevant staff, and evaluating compliance with the AI management system standards.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing an ISO • IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and explains how to complete the audit process. It includes reporting findings, managing nonconformities, and conducting follow-ups to ensure continuous improvement and compliance.
Topic 4	<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.

PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73

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. Machine Learning (ML)
- B. Deep Learning (DL)
- C. Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- **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 # 74

Scenario 5 (continued):

Scenario 5: Aizoia, located in Washington, DC, has revolutionized data analytics, software development, and consulting by using advanced AI algorithms. Central to its success is an AI platform adept at deciphering complex datasets for enhanced insights. To ensure that its AI systems operate effectively and responsibly, Aizoia has established an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001 and is now undergoing a certification audit to verify the AIMS's effectiveness and compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.

Robert, one of the certification body's full-time employees with extensive experience in auditing, was appointed as the audit team leader despite not receiving an official offer for the role. Understanding the critical importance of assembling an audit team with diverse skills and knowledge, the certification body selected competent individuals to form the audit team. The certification body appointed a team of seven members to conduct the audit after considering the specific conditions of the audit mission and the required competencies.

Initially, the certification body, in cooperation with Aizoia, defined the extent and boundaries of the audit, specifying the sites

(whether physical or virtual), organizational units, and the activities for review. Once the scope, processes, methods, and team composition had been defined, the certification body provided the audit team leader with extensive information, including the audit objectives and documented details on the scope, processes, methods, and team compositions.

Additionally, the certification body shared contact details of the auditee, including locations, time frames, and the duration of the audit activities to be conducted. The team leader also received information needed for evaluating and addressing identified risks and opportunities for the achievement of the audit objectives.

Before starting the audit, Robert wrote an engagement letter, introducing himself to Aizoia and outlining plans for scheduling initial contact. The initial contact aimed to confirm the communication channels, establish the audit team's authority to conduct the audit, and summarize the audit's key aspects, such as objectives, scope, criteria, methods, and team composition. During this first meeting, Robert emphasized the need for access to essential information that would help to conduct the audit.

Moreover, audit logistics, such as scheduling, access, health and safety arrangements, observer attendance, and the need for guides or interpreters, were thoroughly planned. The meeting also addressed areas of interest or concern, preemptively resolving potential issues and finalizing any matters related to the audit team composition.

As the audit progressed, Robert recognized the complexity of Aizoia's operations, leading him to conclude that a review of its AI-related data governance practices was essential for compliance with ISO/IEC 42001. He discussed this need with Aizoia's management, proposing an expanded audit scope. After careful consideration, they agreed to conduct a thorough review of the AI data governance practices, but there was no mutual decision to officially change the audit scope. Consequently, Robert decided to proceed with the audit based on the original scope, adhering to the initial audit plan, and documented the conversation and decision accordingly.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Question:

According to Scenario 5, was Robert's decision to proceed with the audit without changing its scope appropriate?

- A. No, Robert should have opted to conduct a follow-up audit
- B. No, Robert must have withdrawn from the audit and informed the interested parties
- **C. Yes, because no agreement was reached to change the scope, and he documented the decision accordingly**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Robert acted correctly by proceeding without changing the scope, because no official agreement was made to modify it, and he documented the conversation properly.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1 specifies that "Audit scope can only be changed if formally agreed by both the auditee and the certification body."

* The Lead Auditor Guide says: "If the auditee and auditor cannot agree to modify the audit scope, the original scope must remain valid, and deviations should be documented." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1; ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.

NEW QUESTION # 75

Question:

During a combined audit, if an auditor identifies a finding linked to one criterion, should they consider its potential impact on corresponding or related criteria of other management systems?

- **A. Yes, the auditor should consider the possible impact on the corresponding or similar criteria of the other management system**
- B. Yes, the auditor should consider the other criteria only if the finding is deemed significant
- C. No, in such cases the auditor should always focus on the specific criterion identified

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a combined audit, auditors are required to consider the implications of a finding across different but related management systems.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.2.2 states: "Findings should be evaluated not only against the specific audit criteria but also their relevance to other applicable requirements in combined audits."

* The Lead Auditor Training Manual clarifies: "In combined audits, findings must be reviewed for their potential cross-system impacts to ensure full system-wide conformity." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.2.2; ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Guide, Combined Audit Considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 76

Scenario 9:

Scenario 9: Securisai, located in Tallinn, Estonia, specializes in the development of automated cybersecurity solutions that utilize AI systems. The company recently implemented an artificial intelligence management system AIMS in accordance with ISO/IEC 42001. In doing so, the company aimed to manage its AI-driven systems' capabilities to detect and mitigate cyber threats more efficiently and ethically. As part of its commitment to upholding the highest standards of AI use and management, Securisai underwent a certification audit to demonstrate compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.

The audit process comprised two main stages: the initial or stage 1 audit focused on reviewing Securisai's documentation, policies, and procedures related to its AIMS. This review laid the groundwork for the stage 2 audit, which involved a comprehensive, on-site evaluation of the actual implementation and effectiveness of the AIMS within Securisai's operations. The goal was to observe the AIMS in operation, ensuring that it not only existed on paper but was effectively integrated into the company's daily activities and cybersecurity strategies.

After the audit, Roger, Securisai's internal auditor, addressed the action plans devised to rectify nonconformities identified during the certification audit. He developed a long-term strategy, highlighting key AIMS processes for triennial audits. Roger's internal audits play a key role in advancing Securisai's goals by employing a systematic and disciplined method to assess and boost the efficiency of risk management, governance processes, and strategic decision-making. Roger reported his findings directly to Securisai's top management.

Following the successful rectification of nonconformities, Securisai was officially certified against ISO/IEC 42001.

Recently, the company decided to transfer its ISO/IEC 42001 certification registration from one certification body to another despite being initially bound by a long-term agreement with the current certification body.

This decision was motivated by the desire to partner with a certification body that offers deeper insights and expertise in the rapidly evolving field of artificial intelligence in cybersecurity.

To ensure a smooth transition and uphold its certification status, Securisai is diligently compiling the required documentation for submission to the new certification body. This includes a formal request, the most recent audit report underscoring its adherence to ISO/IEC 42001, the latest corrective action plan that highlights its continuous efforts toward improvement, and a copy of its current valid certification registration.

A year following Securisai's initial certification audit, a subsequent audit was carried out by the certification body on its AIMS. The purpose of this audit was to assess compliance with ISO/IEC 42001 and verify the ongoing improvement of the AIMS. The audit team concluded that Securisai's AIMS consistently meets the requirements set by ISO/IEC 42001.

Question:

Roger followed up on action plans resulting from external audits. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, it is the responsibility of the external auditor to follow up on action plans resulting from external audits
- B. No, the internal auditor should follow up on action plans submitted in response to nonconformities resulting only from internal audits
- C. Yes, the internal auditor should follow up on action plans submitted during internal and external audits

Answer: C

Explanation:

It is acceptable and even advisable for internal auditors to monitor both internal and external audit findings to ensure the system's ongoing effectiveness.

* ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.2 states: "Internal audits shall ensure the AIMS conforms to both the organization's own requirements and the requirements of the standard, including actions arising from external audits."

* ISO 19011:2018 Clause 5.5 allows internal auditors to verify that corrective actions from all sources (internal and external audits) are implemented effectively.

Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 9.2.2; ISO 19011:2018 Clause 5.5.

NEW QUESTION # 77

Did OptiFlow comply with ISO/IEC 42001 requirements when establishing its AI objectives? Refer to Scenario 2.

Scenario 2: OptiFlow is a logistics company located in New Delhi, India. The company has enhanced its operational efficiency and customer service by integrating AI across various domains, including route optimization, inventory management, and customer support. Recognizing the importance of AI in its operations, OptiFlow decided to implement an Artificial Intelligence Management System (AIMS) based on ISO/IEC 42001 to oversee and optimize the use of AI technologies.

To address Clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of the standard, OptiFlow identified and analyzed internal and external issues and needs and expectations of interested parties. During this phase, it identified specific risks and opportunities related to AI deployment, considering the system's domain, application context, intended use, and internal and external environments. Central to this initiative was the establishment and maintenance of AI risk criteria, a foundational step that facilitated comprehensive AI risk assessments, effective risk treatment strategies, and precise evaluations of risk impacts. This implementation aimed to meet AIMS's objectives, minimize adverse effects, and promote continuous improvement. OptiFlow also planned and integrated strategies to address risks and opportunities into AIMS's processes and assessed their effectiveness.

OptiFlow set measurable AI objectives aligned with its AI policy across all organizational levels, ensuring they met applicable requirements and matched the company's vision. The company placed strong emphasis on the monitoring and communication of these objectives, ensuring they were updated annually or as needed to reflect changes in technology, market demands, or internal processes. It also documented the objectives, making them accessible across the company.

To guarantee a structured and consistent AI risk assessment process, OptiFlow emphasized alignment with its AI policy and objectives. The process included ensuring consistency and comparability, identifying, analyzing, and evaluating AI risks.

OptiFlow prioritizes its AIMS by allocating the necessary resources for its comprehensive development and continuous enhancement. The company carefully defines the competencies needed for personnel affecting AI performance, ensuring a high level of expertise and innovation.

OptiFlow also manages effective internal and external communications about its AIMS, aligning with ISO/IEC 42001 requirements by maintaining and controlling all required documented information. This documentation is meticulously identified, described, and updated to ensure its relevance and accessibility.

Through these strategic efforts, OptiFlow upholds a commitment to excellence and leadership in AI management practices.

To comply with Clause 9 of ISO/IEC 42001, the company determined what needs to be monitored and measured in the AIMS. It planned, established, implemented, and maintained an audit program, reviewed the AIMS at planned intervals, documented review results, and initiated a continuous feedback mechanism from all interested parties to identify areas of improvement and innovation within the AIMS

- A. No, because ISO/IEC 42001 requires organizations to update the AI objectives at least two times a year
- **B. Yes, AI objectives were established in compliance with ISO/IEC 42001 requirements**
- C. No, because ISO/IEC 42001 mandates that AI objectives must specifically include environmental impact assessments for each AI project

Answer: B

Explanation:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 6.2 requires organizations to:

- * Establish AI objectives that are measurable and aligned with the AI policy.
- * Ensure objectives are monitored, communicated, and updated as appropriate.
- * Take into account applicable requirements, risks, opportunities, and system changes.

In the scenario:

- * OptiFlow defined measurable AI objectives aligned with the AI policy.
- * Objectives were updated annually or as needed - satisfying the "as appropriate" update condition.
- * The company ensured communication and accessibility of objectives across the organization.

Option A is incorrect - the standard does not mandate biannual updates.

Option C is also incorrect - although environmental impact may be considered depending on organizational context, it is not mandated for all AI objectives.

Reference:

- * ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 6.2 - AI objectives and planning
- * PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Guide, Chapter 6.2

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NEW QUESTION # 78

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