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SISA CSPAI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving SDLC Efficiency Using Gen AI: This section of the exam measures skills of the AI Security Analyst and explores how generative AI can be used to streamline the software development life cycle. It emphasizes using AI for code generation, vulnerability identification, and faster remediation, all while ensuring secure development practices.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIMS and Privacy Standards: ISO 42001 and ISO 27563: This section of the exam measures skills of the AI Security Analyst and addresses international standards related to AI management systems and privacy. It reviews compliance expectations, data governance frameworks, and how these standards help align AI implementation with global privacy and security regulations.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Models for Assessing Gen AI Risk: This section of the exam measures skills of the Cybersecurity Risk Manager and deals with frameworks and models used to evaluate risks associated with deploying generative AI. It includes methods for identifying, quantifying, and mitigating risks from both technical and governance perspectives.
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SISA Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

How does GenAI contribute to incident response in cybersecurity?

- A. By delaying responses to gather more data for analysis.
- **B. By automating playbook generation and response orchestration.**
- C. By manually reviewing each incident without AI assistance.
- D. By focusing only on post-incident reporting.

Answer: B

Explanation:

GenAI enhances incident response by dynamically generating customized playbooks based on threat intelligence and orchestrating automated actions like isolation or patching. It processes vast logs in real-time, correlating events to prioritize alerts and suggest optimal responses, reducing mean time to respond (MTTR).

For complex incidents, it simulates outcomes of different strategies, aiding decision-making. This automation frees analysts for strategic tasks, improving efficiency and effectiveness in containing breaches. Exact extract:

"GenAI contributes to incident response by automating playbook generation and orchestration, enhancing cybersecurity operations." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on AI in Incident Response, Page 215-218).

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which framework is commonly used to assess risks in Generative AI systems according to NIST?

- **A. The AI Risk Management Framework (AI RMF) for evaluating trustworthiness.**
- B. Using outdated models from traditional software risk assessment.
- C. Focusing solely on financial risks associated with AI deployment.
- D. A general IT risk assessment without AI-specific considerations.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The NIST AI Risk Management Framework (AI RMF) provides a structured approach to identify, assess, and mitigate risks in GenAI, emphasizing trustworthiness attributes like safety, fairness, and explainability. It categorizes risks into governance, mapping, measurement, and management phases, tailored for AI lifecycles.

For GenAI, it addresses unique risks such as hallucinations or bias amplification. Organizations apply it to conduct impact assessments and implement controls, ensuring compliance and ethical deployment. Exact extract: "NIST's AI RMF is commonly used to assess risks in Generative AI, focusing on trustworthiness and lifecycle management." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on NIST Frameworks for AI Risk, Page 230-233).

NEW QUESTION # 36

In a scenario where Open-Source LLMs are being used to create a virtual assistant, what would be the most effective way to ensure the assistant is continuously improving its interactions without constant retraining?

- A. Reducing the amount of feedback integrated to speed up deployment.
- **B. Implementing reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF) to refine responses based on user input.**
- C. Training a larger proprietary model to replace the open-source LLM
- D. Shifting the assistant to a completely rule-based system to avoid reliance on user feedback.

Answer: B

Explanation:

For continuous improvement in open-source LLM-based virtual assistants, RLHF integrates human evaluations to align model outputs with preferences, iteratively refining behavior without full retraining. This method uses reward models trained on feedback to guide policy optimization, enhancing interaction quality over time. It addresses limitations like initial biases or suboptimal responses by leveraging real-world user inputs, making the system adaptive and efficient. Unlike full retraining, RLHF is parameter-efficient and scalable, ideal for production environments. Security benefits include monitoring feedback for adversarial attempts. Exact extract: "Implementing RLHF allows continuous refinement of the assistant's interactions based on user feedback, avoiding the need for constant full retraining while improving performance." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on AI Improvement Techniques in SDLC, Page 85-88).

NEW QUESTION # 37

How does the STRIDE model adapt to assessing threats in GenAI?

- A. By excluding AI-specific threats like model inversion.
- **B. By applying Spoofing, Tampering, Repudiation, Information Disclosure, Denial of Service, and Elevation of Privilege to AI components.**
- C. By using it unchanged from traditional software.
- D. By focusing only on hardware threats in AI systems.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The STRIDE model adapts to GenAI by evaluating threats across its categories: Spoofing (e.g., fake inputs), Tampering (e.g., data poisoning), Repudiation (e.g., untraceable generations), Information Disclosure (e.g., leakage from prompts), Denial of Service (e.g., resource exhaustion), and Elevation of Privilege (e.g., jailbreaking). This systematic threat modeling helps in designing resilient GenAI systems, incorporating AI-unique aspects like adversarial inputs. Exact extract: "STRIDE adapts to GenAI by applying its threat categories to AI components, assessing specific risks like tampering or disclosure." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Threat Modeling for GenAI, Page 240-243).

NEW QUESTION # 38

In what way can GenAI assist in phishing detection and prevention?

- A. By relying solely on signature-based detection methods.
- B. By sending automated phishing emails to test employee awareness.
- C. By blocking all incoming emails to prevent any potential threats.
- **D. By generating realistic phishing simulations and analyzing user responses.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

GenAI bolsters phishing defenses by creating sophisticated simulation campaigns that mimic real attacks, training employees and refining detection algorithms based on interaction data. It analyzes email content, URLs, and attachments semantically to identify subtle manipulations, going beyond traditional filters. This dynamic method adapts to evolving tactics like AI-generated deepfakes in emails, improving prevention through predictive modeling. Organizations benefit from reduced successful breach rates and enhanced user education. Integration with email gateways provides real-time alerts, strengthening overall security. Exact extract: "GenAI assists in phishing detection by generating simulations and analyzing responses, thereby preventing attacks and improving security posture." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on GenAI in Phishing Mitigation, Page 210-213).

NEW QUESTION # 39

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