

최신업데이트버전ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor자격증 덤프덤프



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>> ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor자격증덤프 <<

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PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<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.

주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental audit concepts and principles: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and outlines essential audit concepts such as evidence collection, impartiality, objectivity, and ethical conduct. It introduces the core principles that form the foundation of a reliable and consistent auditing process.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing an ISO • IEC 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.
주제 4	<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.

최신 AI management system (AIMS) ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor 무료샘 풀문제 (Q53-Q58):

질문 # 53

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 must have withdrawn from the audit and informed the interested parties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

정답: C

설명:

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.

질문 # 54

Scenario 5 (continued):

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Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Question:

Based on Scenario 5, were all the recommended aspects covered during the initial contact with Aizoia?

- A. No, the negotiation of the final audit fee and payment schedule was not covered
- **B. No, the agreement with the auditee regarding the extent of the disclosure and the treatment of confidential information was not confirmed**
- C. Yes, all the required aspects were covered during the initial contact

정답: B

설명:

The scenario does not mention addressing confidentiality agreements, which is mandatory during the initial contact.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1 and ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.4.3 both require that agreements about confidentiality, access rights, and data protection must be confirmed before starting the audit.

* The Lead Auditor Manual highlights: "Initial contact meetings must establish the treatment of confidential information and audit-related disclosure agreements." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.2.3.1; ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.4.3.

질문 # 55

What type of audit risk is described in the last paragraph of Scenario 4?

Scenario 4: Finalogic leads the application of artificial intelligence in the financial services sector, which is used to improve risk assessment, fraud detection, and customer service. The company has implemented an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001 to ensure operational quality, ethical AI use, regulatory compliance, and transparency, allowing for consistent oversight and structured governance.

This month, Finalogic is undergoing an audit to obtain certification against ISO/IEC 42001, a critical step in demonstrating its commitment to responsible AI. To evaluate Finalogic's conformity to the audit criteria, the audit team adopted a comprehensive, evidence-based approach. The gathered evidence ranged from analyses of unquantifiable information to analyses of samples related to determining the audit criteria-including internal reports generated by Finalogic's own AI system-which assert successful integration and compliance with the standard.

Additionally, presentations by the company's AI team during the audit highlighted the system's success in customer service enhancements and fraud detection, emphasizing improved efficiency, decision making accuracy, and user trust. An evaluation report prepared by an independent third party firm specializing in AI systems also provided an objective review of Finalogic's AIMS. It assessed the system's effectiveness, bias, and compliance through a thorough examination.

During the audit, the audit team applied the same level of effort and utilized the same techniques across all audit areas, regardless of their risk level. This strategy ensured a consistent and thorough evaluation of the AIMS, uncovering any latent weaknesses or inefficiencies that might otherwise go unnoticed.

Despite Finalogic's advanced AIMS and adherence to ISO/IEC 42001 for ethical AI practices, there remains a risk of AI algorithms inadvertently perpetuating bias or making inaccurate predictions due to unforeseen flaws in training data or algorithmic models. This could lead to unfair loan rejections or approvals, potentially causing financial losses or damaging the company's reputation for fairness and accuracy in its financial services. By acknowledging these risks, Finalogic remains committed to refining its AI governance, implementing bias mitigation strategies, and enhancing transparency to uphold its reputation as a leader in AI driven financial services.

- A. Detection risk
- B. Compliance risk
- C. Control risk
- **D. Inherent risk**

정답: D

설명:

In the final paragraph, it is mentioned that "there remains a risk of AI algorithms inadvertently perpetuating bias or making inaccurate predictions due to unforeseen flaws in training data or algorithmic models." This describes a situation where the AI system may produce incorrect or biased outcomes even if controls are in place - this is an example of inherent risk.

Inherent risk refers to the susceptibility of a process or system to error or failure in the absence of any related internal controls.

These are naturally occurring risks in any environment, particularly when dealing with complex systems like AI.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 6.1.1 - Understanding risk in AI systems

ISO 19011:2018, Clause 5.4.1 - Types of audit risk

PECB ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Study Guide - Section: Risk Management in AI Audits

질문 # 56

Which among the following is NOT a level of AI?

- A. Artificial Super Intelligence
- **B. Artificial Machine Intelligence**
- C. Artificial General Intelligence
- D. Artificial Narrow Intelligence

정답: B

설명:

The levels of AI commonly referenced in both ISO/IEC 42001 guidance materials and AI governance literature include:

* Artificial Narrow Intelligence (ANI)- Specialized in a single task

* Artificial General Intelligence (AGI)- Human-level general problem-solving capability

* Artificial Super Intelligence (ASI)- Hypothetical AI surpassing human intelligence Artificial Machine Intelligence is not a formally

recognized level and does not appear in ISO/IEC 42001, nor in PECB's standard AI terminology.

The PECB Lead Auditor Guide defines the recognized levels under AI system classification and clarifies that terms like "Artificial Machine Intelligence" are non-standard or colloquial and not part of professional auditing or ISO frameworks.

Reference: PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1: Section "AI Fundamentals," Topic: "Types and Levels of AI" ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - While not listing these levels explicitly, relies on industry-aligned terminology consistent with ANI, AGI, and ASI

질문 # 57

Scenario 8 (continued):

Scenario 8:

Scenario 8: InnovateSoft, headquartered in Berlin, Germany, is a software development company known for its innovative solutions and commitment to excellence. It specializes in custom software solutions, development, design, testing, maintenance, and consulting, covering both mobile apps and web development.

Recently, the company underwent an audit to evaluate the effectiveness and compliance of its artificial intelligence management system AIMS against ISO/IEC 42001.

The audit team engaged with the auditee to discuss their findings and observations during the audit's final phases. After evaluating the evidence, the audit team presented their audit findings to InnovateSoft, highlighting the identified nonconformities.

Upon receiving the audit findings, InnovateSoft accepted the conclusions but expressed concerns about some findings inaccurately reflecting the efficiency of their software development processes. In response, the company provided new evidence and additional information to alter the audit conclusions for a couple of minor nonconformities identified. After thorough consideration, the audit team leader clarified that the new evidence did not significantly alter the core conclusions drawn for the nonconformities.

Therefore, the certification body issued a certification recommendation conditional upon the filing of corrective action plans without a prior visit.

InnovateSoft accepted the decision of the certification body. The top management of the company also sought suggestions from the audit team on resolving the identified nonconformities. The audit team leader offered solutions to address the issues, fostering a collaborative effort between the auditors and InnovateSoft. During the closing meeting, the audit team covered key topics to enhance transparency. They clarified to InnovateSoft that the audit evidence was based on a sample, acknowledging the inherent uncertainty. The method and time frame of reporting and grading findings were discussed to provide a structured overview of nonconformities. The certification body's process for handling nonconformities, including potential consequences, guided InnovateSoft on corrective actions. The time frame for presenting a plan for correction was communicated, emphasizing urgency. Insights into the certification body's post-audit activities were provided, ensuring ongoing support.

Lastly, the audit team briefed InnovateSoft on complaint and appeal handling.

InnovateSoft submitted the action plans for each nonconformity separately, describing only the detected issues and the corrective actions planned to address the detected nonconformities. However, the submission slightly exceeded the specified period of 45 days set by the certification body, arriving three days later.

InnovateSoft explained this by attributing the delay to unexpected challenges encountered during the compilation of the action plans.

InnovateSoft's corrective action plans described the detected issues and intended corrections but did not include the root causes.

Question:

Were InnovateSoft's action plans drafted appropriately?

- A. Yes, the action plans were drafted appropriately
- B. No, because a general action plan was not submitted encompassing all nonconformities
- C. No, because they did not include the root causes of the detected nonconformities

정답: C

설명:

A complete corrective action plan must include:

* Description of the nonconformity

* Root cause analysis

* Correction

* Corrective action

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.9.2 explicitly states: "The client shall analyze the cause of the nonconformity and describe the specific correction and corrective action taken."

* The absence of root cause analysis renders the plan non-compliant.

Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.9.2; Lead Auditor Training Manual - Module 9 ("Corrective Action Management").

질문 # 58

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참고: Itexamdump에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료, 최신 ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor 시험 문제집이 있습니다:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1gSH-Ph4pEIQ03IvakuASRkCq0jzSeYUR>