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SISA CSPAI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Securing AI Models and Data: This section of the exam measures skills of the Cybersecurity Risk Manager and focuses on the protection of AI models and the data they consume or generate. Topics include adversarial attacks, data poisoning, model theft, and encryption techniques that help secure the AI lifecycle.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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.

Topic 4	• Evolution of Gen AI and Its Impact: This section of the exam measures skills of the AI Security Analyst and covers how generative AI has evolved over time and the implications of this evolution for cybersecurity. It focuses on understanding the broader impact of Gen AI technologies on security operations, threat landscapes, and risk management strategies.
Topic 5	• 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.

SISA Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
In a financial technology company aiming to implement a specialized AI solution, which approach would most effectively leverage existing AI models to address specific industry needs while maintaining efficiency and accuracy?

- A. Integrating multiple separate Domain-Specific GenAI models for various financial functions without using a foundational model for consistency
- B. Adopting a Foundation Model as the base and fine-tuning it with domain-specific financial data to enhance its capabilities for forecasting and risk assessment.
- C. Using a general Large Language Model (LLM) without adaptation, relying solely on its broad capabilities to handle financial tasks.
- D. Building a new, from scratch Domain-Specific GenAI model for financial tasks without leveraging preexisting models.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Leveraging foundation models like GPT or BERT for fintech involves fine-tuning with sector-specific data, such as transaction logs or market trends, to tailor for tasks like risk prediction, ensuring high accuracy without the overhead of scratch-building. This approach maintains efficiency by reusing pretrained weights, reducing training time and resources in SDLC, while domain adaptation mitigates generalization issues. It outperforms unadapted general models or fragmented specifics by providing cohesive, scalable solutions.
Security is enhanced through controlled fine-tuning datasets. Exact extract: "Adopting a Foundation Model and fine-tuning with domain-specific data is most effective for leveraging existing models in fintech, balancing efficiency and accuracy." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Model Adaptation in SDLC, Page 105-108).

NEW QUESTION # 31
How can Generative AI be utilized to enhance threat detection in cybersecurity operations?

- A. By generating random data to overload security systems.
- B. By creating synthetic attack scenarios for training detection models.
- C. By replacing all human analysts with AI-generated reports.
- D. By automating the deletion of security logs to reduce storage costs.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Generative AI improves security posture by synthesizing realistic cyber threat scenarios, which can be used to train and test detection systems without exposing real networks to risks. This approach allows for the creation of diverse, evolving attack patterns that mimic advanced persistent threats, enabling machine learning models to learn from simulated data and improve accuracy in identifying anomalies. For example, GenAI can generate phishing emails or malware variants, helping in proactive defense tuning. This not only enhances detection rates but also reduces false positives through better model robustness. Integration into security operations centers (SOCs) facilitates continuous improvement, aligning with zero-trust architectures. Security benefits include cost-effective training and faster response to emerging threats. Exact extract: "Generative AI enhances threat detection by creating synthetic attack scenarios for training models, thereby improving the overall security posture without real-world risks." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on GenAI Applications in Threat Detection, Page 200-203).

NEW QUESTION # 32
What is a potential risk associated with hallucinations in LLMs, and how should it be addressed to ensure Responsible AI?

- A. Hallucinations can produce inaccurate or misleading information; it should be addressed by incorporating external knowledge bases and retrieval systems.
- B. Hallucinations can lead to creative outputs, which are beneficial for all applications; hence, no measures are necessary.
- C. Hallucinations cause models to slow down; optimizing hardware performance is necessary to mitigate this issue.
- D. Hallucinations are primarily due to overfitting; regularization techniques should be applied during training.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Hallucinations in LLMs risk generating inaccurate or misleading outputs, undermining trust and safety.
Incorporating external knowledge bases and retrieval systems, like RAG, grounds responses in verified data, reducing fabrications and aligning with Responsible AI principles. Regularization helps but is secondary to factual grounding. Exact extract: "Hallucinations produce misleading information, addressed by incorporating external knowledge bases and retrieval systems for Responsible AI." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on LLM Hallucination Mitigation, Page 125-128).

NEW QUESTION # 33
Which of the following describes the scenario where an LLM is embedded 'As-is' into an application frame?

- A. Replacing the LLM with a more specialized model tailored to the application's needs.
- B. Integrating the LLM into the application without modifications, using its out-of-the-box capabilities directly within the application.
- C. Using the LLM solely for backend data processing, while the application handles all user interactions.
- D. Customizing the LLM to fit specific application requirements and workflows before integration.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Embedding an LLM 'as-is' means direct integration of the pretrained model into the app framework without alterations, relying on its inherent capabilities for tasks like text generation, simplifying SDLC by avoiding customization overhead. This is suitable for general-purpose apps but may lack optimization for specifics, contrasting with tailored approaches. It accelerates deployment while posing risks like unmitigated biases, necessitating post-integration safeguards. Exact extract: "It describes integrating the LLM without modifications, using out-of-the-box capabilities directly in the application." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on LLM Integration Methods, Page 110-113).

NEW QUESTION # 34
In the Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) framework, which of the following is the most critical factor for improving factual consistency in generated outputs?

- A. Implementing a redundancy check by comparing the outputs from different retrieval modules.
- B. Utilising an ensemble of multiple LLMs to cross-check the generated outputs.
- C. Tuning the retrieval model to prioritize documents with the highest semantic similarity
- D. Fine-tuning the generative model with synthetic datasets generated from the retrieved documents

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) framework enhances generative models by incorporating external knowledge retrieval to ground outputs in factual data, thereby improving consistency and reducing hallucinations. The critical factor lies in optimizing the retrieval component to select documents with maximal semantic relevance, often using techniques like dense vector embeddings (e.g., via BERT or similar encoders) and similarity metrics such as cosine similarity. This ensures that the generator receives contextually precise information, minimizing irrelevant or misleading inputs that could lead to inconsistent outputs. For instance, in question-answering systems, prioritizing high-similarity documents allows the model to reference verified sources directly, boosting accuracy. Other approaches, like ensembles or redundancy checks, are supplementary but less foundational than effective retrieval tuning, which directly impacts the quality of augmented context. In SDLC, integrating RAG with fine-tuned retrieval accelerates development cycles by enabling modular updates without full model retraining. Security benefits include tracing outputs to sources for

auditability, aligning with responsible AI practices. This method scales well for large knowledge bases, making it essential for production-grade applications where factual integrity is paramount. Exact extract:
"Tuning the retrieval model to prioritize documents with the highest semantic similarity is the most critical factor for improving factual consistency in RAG-generated outputs, as it ensures relevant context is provided to the generator." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on RAG Frameworks in SDLC Efficiency, Page 95-98).

NEW QUESTION # 35
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