

# AAIA Testfagen & AAIA Unterlage



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser ZertFragen AAIA Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IGYg93RQ2z28B8t-wm-T0TMOznqaSeSz>

Wir ZertFragen bieten Ihnen die freundlichsten Kundendienst. Nach der Kauf der ISACA AAIA Prüfungssoftware, bieten wir Ihnen kostenlosen Aktualisierungsdienst für ein voll Jahr, um Sie die neusten und die umfassendsten Unterlagen der ISACA AAIA wissen zu lassen. Darum werden Sie sehr sicher sein, die Zertifizierungstest der ISACA AAIA zu bestehen. Falls Sie unglücklich die Test der ISACA AAIA nicht bei der ersten Proben bestehen, geben wir Ihnen die vollständige Gebühren zurück, um Ihren finanziellen Verlust zu entschädigen.

## ISACA AAIA Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Auditing Tools and Techniques:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>AI Operations:</b> 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.</li> </ul>
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>AI GOVERNANCE AND RISK:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

>> AAIA Testfagen <<

## Hilfsreiche Prüfungsunterlagen verwirklicht Ihren Wunsch nach der Zertifikat der ISACA Advanced in AI Audit

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### ISACA Advanced in AI Audit AAIA Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q106-Q111):

#### 106. Frage

Which of the following is the MOST important AI data governance method to protect privacy and data security?

- A. Optimizing AI model performance metrics
- **B. Implementing periodic monitoring**
- C. Developing AI acceptable use policies
- D. Using external data sources for AI training

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

Periodic monitoring is the MOST critical governance mechanism for protecting privacy and data security in AI systems, especially those handling sensitive or personal data. ISACA's AAIA guidance emphasizes that data governance must be continuous because AI systems evolve, data drifts, risk exposures shift, and privacy threats increase over time.

Periodic monitoring ensures:

- \* Detection of unauthorized access
  - \* Identification of anomalous data use
  - \* Confirmation that privacy controls remain effective
  - \* Early detection of data misclassification or leakage
  - \* Verification of compliance with retention, deletion, and minimization requirements
- Options A and C do not protect privacy.

Acceptable use policies (B) provide guidelines but do not enforce ongoing protection. Continuous monitoring is the operational safeguard that enforces privacy and security controls at all times.

References:

AAIA Domain 1: Data Governance Controls

AAIA Domain 5: Privacy and Data Protection Monitoring

#### 107. Frage

An IS auditor is testing an AI-based fraud detection system that flags suspicious transactions and finds that the system has a high false positive rate. Which of the following testing methods should be prioritized to BEST optimize the detection rate?

- **A. Cross-validation testing**
- B. Substantive testing
- C. Benford's Law analysis
- D. Regression testing

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

Cross-validation testing is a statistical method used to assess how well a model generalizes to an independent data set. The AAIA™ Study Guide recommends this method as a best practice to fine-tune model accuracy and reduce both false positives and false negatives. It involves splitting the dataset into training and testing subsets multiple times to ensure model robustness.

"Cross-validation allows auditors and developers to identify overfitting and adjust model parameters to achieve better generalization and predictive accuracy, especially in fraud detection contexts." Regression testing (A) focuses on changes over time; substantive testing (C) is audit-specific but not model- focused. Benford's Law (D) applies to numerical distributions but is not designed for optimizing ML models.

Hence, B is the best approach.

Reference: ISACA Advanced in AI Audit™ (AAIA™) Study Guide, Section: "AI Operations and Performance," Subsection:

## "Testing and Model Validation Methods"

### 108. Frage

A generative AI system has a validation control in place to reject inappropriate questions by checking them against built-in ethical standards. Which of the following enables malicious actors to circumvent this control through prompt engineering?

- A. Submitting the same questions in a foreign language translated by another AI-based system
- B. Asking the same questions later when the algorithm has changed after further learning
- **C. Presenting theoretical situations to justify the reason for asking the questions**
- D. Randomly placing keywords unrelated to the main topic

**Antwort: C**

### 109. Frage

Which of the following presents the MOST significant barrier to generative AI model explainability?

- A. Insufficient staff experience with generative AI tools
- B. Bias within data sets used for model training
- C. Lack of alignment between stakeholder groups
- **D. Rapid evolution of algorithm capabilities**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

The rapid evolution of modern generative AI architectures (option B) is the largest barrier to explainability.

Complex deep learning models like LLMs, diffusion models, and transformer-based architectures involve millions or billions of parameters, making it extremely challenging to determine precisely how outputs are produced.

AAIA notes that explainability challenges arise because:

- \* Model structures are highly complex
- \* Parameter interactions are nonlinear
- \* Internal representations are not human-interpretable
- \* Continuous updates make documentation outdated
- \* Training data and latent representations create opaque reasoning chains Bias (A) affects fairness, not explainability.

Stakeholder alignment (C) is a governance issue.

Lack of staff experience (D) is a training problem, not a structural barrier.

The inherent technical complexity and speed of model evolution are the primary obstacles.

References:

AAIA Domain 5: Explainability Challenges

AAIA Domain 1: Advanced AI Model Architectures

### 110. Frage

Which of the following would pose the GREATEST risk when reviewing AI acceptable use training content?

- **A. The content does not cover the non-deterministic nature of AI.**
- B. The content does not cover required performance metrics.
- C. The content does not cover the use of effective prompting.
- D. The content does not cover AI model architectures.

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

The non-deterministic nature of AI refers to the fact that modern AI systems-especially generative AI, reinforcement learning, and probabilistic models-do not always produce the same output even when given identical inputs. According to AAIA's ethical and operational guidance, understanding non-determinism is essential for:

- \* Managing expectations of AI behavior
- \* Preventing overreliance on AI outputs
- \* Identifying hallucinations or inconsistent outcomes
- \* Ensuring human oversight remains in place

