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ISACA AAIA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI Operations: 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AI GOVERNANCE AND RISK: 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Auditing Tools and Techniques: 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.

ISACA Advanced in AI Audit Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

An IS auditor is testing an AI model used for determining insurance premiums and eligibility. Which of the following is the MOST effective testing method to identify bias in algorithm outputs?

- A. Disparate impact analysis
- B. Cross-cluster analysis
- C. Predictive analytics
- D. Regression testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Disparate impact analysis is a specific technique used to detect whether model decisions disproportionately disadvantage certain protected or sensitive groups (e.g., by gender, age, ethnicity, or other attributes). For an AI model determining premiums and eligibility, fairness and non-discrimination are critical regulatory and ethical requirements, and AAIA content highlights fairness and bias evaluation as core elements of AI governance and risk management.

Regression testing (A) checks that changes do not introduce defects in previously functioning components, not fairness. Cross-cluster analysis (B) may reveal patterns but is not inherently a fairness test. Predictive analytics (D) is a broad term for forward-looking analysis, not a method specifically designed to detect bias.

Therefore, disparate impact analysis is the most appropriate and targeted method to identify bias in the insurance AI model's outputs.

References:

ISACA, AAIA Exam Content Outline- Domain 1: AI Governance and Risk (bias, fairness, and transparency considerations).

ISACA AI ethics and fairness guidance used in AAIA training materials.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which of the following is the PRIMARY reason IS auditors must be aware that generative AI may return different investment recommendations from the same set of data?

- A. Limitations can arise in the quantification of risk profiles.
- B. Neural node access varies each time the process is executed.
- C. Computational logic is based on probabilities.
- D. Servers are reconfigured periodically.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Generative AI systems, particularly those based on transformer models, produce outputs using probabilistic computations. As a result, even when given the same input data, these models may generate different outputs depending on sampling strategies (e.g., temperature, top-k sampling).

"Generative AI operates probabilistically, meaning that outputs can vary with each run based on stochastic sampling techniques. This

variability is expected and must be accounted for in risk-sensitive environments like finance." While A and B refer to limitations and architecture, and D is unrelated to logic, C directly explains the output inconsistency.

Reference: ISACA Advanced in AI Audit™ (AAIA™) Study Guide, Section: "AI Fundamentals and Technologies," Subsection: "Stochastic Behavior in Generative Models"

NEW QUESTION # 34

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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"

NEW QUESTION # 35

An organization has deployed a generative AI system for customer support that includes frequent updates to the AI model after deployment. Which of the following represents the GREATEST risk?

- A. Lack of a change management policy specific to AI
- B. Lack of a dedicated AI governance committee
- **C. Lack of continuous monitoring for model changes**
- D. Overreliance on manual review of AI model outputs

Answer: C

Explanation:

When AI models are updated frequently in production, continuous monitoring is critical to detect performance degradation, bias drift, hallucinations, and security issues introduced by new versions. A lack of continuous monitoring (option C) means the organization might not promptly detect harmful behaviors or compliance violations, despite frequent changes, exposing it to operational, reputational, and regulatory risk.

Option A (no AI-specific change management) is serious but can be partially mitigated if effective monitoring reveals issues quickly.

Option B (overreliance on manual review) is inefficient but still a control. Option D (no dedicated AI governance committee) is a structural weakness, yet the immediate operational risk is greatest where model changes are not constantly observed. AAIA emphasizes supervision of AI solutions and monitoring of outputs and impacts, which are directly undermined when continuous monitoring is absent.

References:

ISACA, AAIA Exam Content Outline- Domain 2: AI Operations (Supervision of AI Solutions; Change Management Specific to AI).

ISACA materials on continuous monitoring and post-deployment oversight of AI systems.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following should be an IS auditor's GREATEST concern when reviewing an anomaly detection process implemented for a high-risk AI system?

- [illegible]

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