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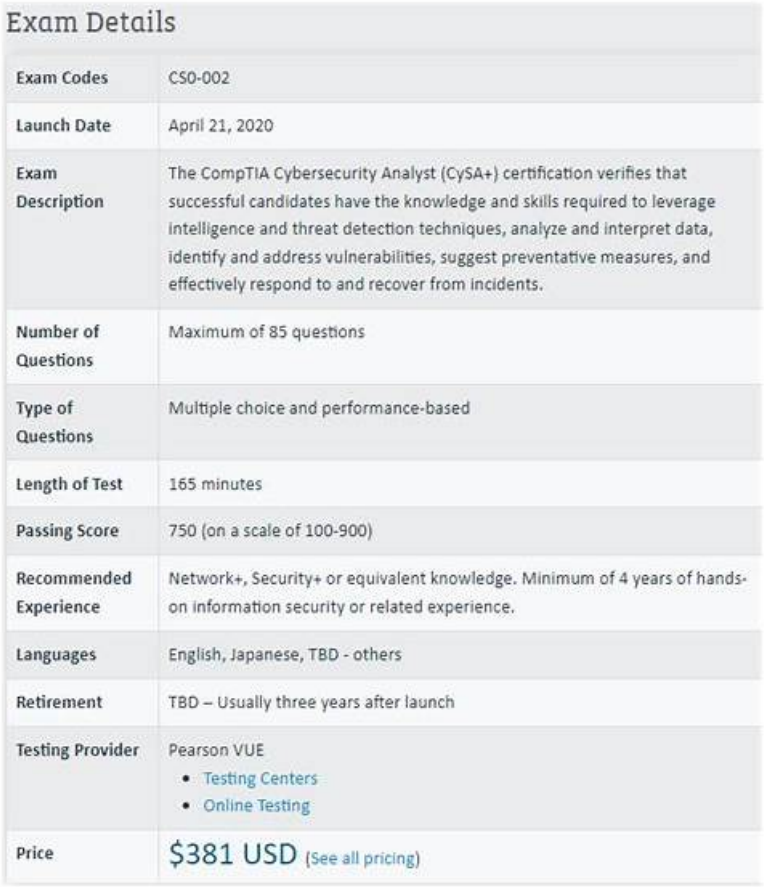

Exam Details

Exam Codes	CS0-002
Launch Date	April 21, 2020
Exam Description	The CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) certification verifies that successful candidates have the knowledge and skills required to leverage intelligence and threat detection techniques, analyze and interpret data, identify and address vulnerabilities, suggest preventative measures, and effectively respond to and recover from incidents.
Number of Questions	Maximum of 85 questions
Type of Questions	Multiple choice and performance-based
Length of Test	165 minutes
Passing Score	750 (on a scale of 100-900)
Recommended Experience	Network+, Security+ or equivalent knowledge. Minimum of 4 years of hands-on information security or related experience.
Languages	English, Japanese, TBD - others
Retirement	TBD – Usually three years after launch
Testing Provider	Pearson VUE • Testing Centers • Online Testing
Price	$381 USD (See all pricing)

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Latest CSPAI - Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence Valid Dumps Files

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SISA CSPAI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.

SISA Certified Security Professional in Artificial Intelligence Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15
What is a potential risk associated with hallucinations in LLMs, and how should it be addressed to ensure Responsible AI?

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

Answer: B

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 # 16
In a machine translation system where context from both early and later words in a sentence is crucial, a team is considering moving from RNN-based models to Transformer models. How does the self-attention mechanism in Transformer architecture support this task?

- A. By considering all words in a sentence equally and simultaneously, allowing the model to establish long-range dependencies.
- B. By focusing only on the most recent word in the sentence to speed up translation
- C. By assigning a constant weight to each word, ensuring uniform translation output
- D. By processing words in strict sequential order, which is essential for capturing meaning

Answer: A

Explanation:
The self-attention mechanism in Transformer models revolutionizes machine translation by enabling the model to weigh the importance of different words in a sentence relative to each other, regardless of their position. Unlike RNN-based models, which process sequences sequentially and often struggle with long-range dependencies due to vanishing gradients, Transformers use self-attention to compute representations of all words in parallel. This allows the model to capture contextual relationships between distant words effectively, such as linking pronouns to their antecedents across long sentences. For instance, in translating a sentence where the meaning depends on both the beginning and end, self-attention assigns dynamic weights based on query, key, and value matrices, facilitating a global view of the input. This parallelism not only improves accuracy in tasks requiring comprehensive context

but also enhances training efficiency. The mechanism supports bidirectional context understanding, making it superior for natural language processing tasks like translation. Exact extract: "The self-attention mechanism allows the model to consider all positions in the input sequence simultaneously, establishing long-range dependencies that are critical for context-heavytasks like machine translation, unlike sequential RNN processing." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Evolution of AI Architectures, Page 45-47).

NEW QUESTION # 17
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 # 18
Which of the following describes the scenario where an LLM is embedded 'As-is' into an application frame?

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

Answer: D

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 # 19
What is a primary step in the risk assessment model for GenAI data privacy?

- A. Ignoring data sources to speed up assessment.
- B. Limiting assessment to model outputs only.
- C. Relying on vendor assurances without verification.
- D. Conducting data flow mapping to identify privacy risks.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Risk assessment for GenAI begins with comprehensive data flow mapping, tracing inputs, processing, and outputs to pinpoint

privacy vulnerabilities like unintended data leakage. This step reveals how personal information is handled, enabling classification of risks under frameworks like GDPR or ISO 27701. It facilitates the identification of controls such as anonymization or consent mechanisms. In GenAI, where models infer from vast data, this prevents re-identification attacks. Exact extract: "A primary step in GenAI data privacy risk assessment is conducting data flow mapping to identify and mitigate privacy risks." (Reference: Cyber Security for AI by SISA Study Guide, Section on Privacy Risk Models, Page 235-238).

NEW QUESTION # 20

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