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Real AIGP Practice Exam Dumps -
Prepare for Your Artificial Intelligence
Governance Professional (AIGP) Exam

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IAPP AIGP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Understanding How to Govern AI Deployment and Use: This section of the exam measures skills of technology deployment leads and covers the responsibilities associated with selecting, deploying, and using AI models in a responsible manner. It includes evaluating key factors and risks before deployment, understanding different model types and deployment options, and ensuring ongoing monitoring and maintenance. The domain applies to both proprietary and third-party AI models, emphasizing the importance of transparency, ethical considerations, and continuous oversight throughout the model's operational life.
Topic 2	• Understanding How to Govern AI Development: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI project managers and covers the governance responsibilities involved in designing, building, training, testing, and maintaining AI models. It emphasizes defining the business context, performing impact assessments, applying relevant laws and best practices, and managing risks during model development. The domain also includes establishing data governance for training and testing, ensuring data quality and provenance, and documenting processes for compliance. Additionally, it focuses on preparing models for release, continuous monitoring, maintenance, incident management, and transparent disclosures to stakeholders.
Topic 3	• Understanding the Foundations of AI Governance: This section of the exam measures skills of AI governance professionals and covers the core concepts of AI governance, including what AI is, why governance is needed, and the risks and unique characteristics associated with AI. It also addresses the establishment and communication of organizational expectations for AI governance, such as defining roles, fostering cross-functional collaboration, and delivering training on AI strategies. Additionally, it focuses on developing policies and procedures that ensure oversight and accountability throughout the AI lifecycle, including managing third-party risks and updating privacy and security practices.

Topic 4	• Understanding How Laws, Standards, and Frameworks Apply to AI: This section of the exam measures skills of compliance officers and covers the application of existing and emerging legal requirements to AI systems. It explores how data privacy laws, intellectual property, non-discrimination, consumer protection, and product liability laws impact AI. The domain also examines the main elements of the EU AI Act, such as risk classification and requirements for different AI risk levels, as well as enforcement mechanisms. Furthermore, it addresses the key industry standards and frameworks, including OECD principles, NIST AI Risk Management Framework, and ISO AI standards, guiding organizations in trustworthy and compliant AI implementation.

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We learned that a majority of the candidates for the AIGP exam are office workers or students who are occupied with a lot of things, and do not have plenty of time to prepare for the AIGP exam. Taking this into consideration, we have tried to improve the quality of our AIGP training materials for all our worth. Now, I am proud to tell you that our AIGP Training Materials are definitely the best choice for those who have been yearning for success but without enough time to put into it. There are only key points in our AIGP training materials.

IAPP Certified Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional Sample Questions (Q123-Q128):

NEW QUESTION # 123
Scenario:
An organization wants to leverage its existing compliance structures to identify AI-specific risks as part of an ongoing data governance audit.
Which of the following compliance-related controls within an organization is most easily adapted to identify AI risks?

- A. Transfer risk assessments
- B. Penetration testing
- C. Privacy training
- D. Privacy impact assessments

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D - Privacy impact assessments (PIAs). These are directly adaptable for identifying risks in AI systems, particularly around data usage, bias, and individual impacts.
From the AIGP ILT Guide - Risk Management Module:
"PIAs and DPIAs are existing tools used in privacy compliance that can be extended to evaluate the risks of AI, including fairness, explainability, and legality." AI Governance in Practice Report 2024 further explains:
"Organizations can adapt privacy impact assessments to evaluate the ethical, legal, and technical risks posed by AI systems. They provide a structured and recognized method." PIAs are preferable over general security practices (like pen testing) which do not address algorithmic bias or legal compliance directly.

NEW QUESTION # 124
Scenario:
A company using AI for resume screening understands the risks of algorithmic bias and the evolving legal requirements across jurisdictions. It wants to implement the right governance controls to prevent reputational damage from misuse of the AI hiring tool.
Which of the following measures should the company adopt to best mitigate its risk of reputational harm from using the AI tool?

- A. Require the procurement and deployment teams to agree upon the AI tool
- B. Test the AI tool pre- and post-deployment
- C. Continue to require the company's hiring personnel to manually screen all applicants
- D. Ensure the vendor provides indemnification for the AI tool

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. Pre- and post-deployment testing ensures bias, accuracy, and fairness are evaluated and corrected as needed, which is essential for reputational risk mitigation.
From the AIGP Body of Knowledge:
"Testing AI systems before and after deployment is critical to ensure performance, fairness, and compliance.
Failing to do so may result in reputational damage and legal exposure." AI Governance in Practice Report 2024 (Bias/Fairness and Risk Sections):
"System impact assessments, testing, and post-deployment monitoring are necessary to identify and mitigate risks... This supports both compliance and public trust." Testing is proactive, unlike indemnification (which transfers risk after damage), or requiring manual review (which defeats automation).

NEW QUESTION # 125
All of the following are common optimization techniques in deep learning to determine weights that represent the strength of the connection between artificial neurons EXCEPT?

- A. Gradient descent, which initially sets weights arbitrary values, and then at each step changes them.
- B. Autoregression, which analyzes and makes predictions about time-series data.
- C. Backpropagation, which starts from the last layer working backwards.
- D. Momentum, which improves the convergence speed and stability of neural network training.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Autoregression is not a common optimization technique in deep learning to determine weights for artificial neurons. Common techniques include gradient descent, momentum, and backpropagation. Autoregression is more commonly associated with time-series analysis and forecasting rather than neural network optimization.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which discusses common optimization techniques used in deep learning.

NEW QUESTION # 126
Which type of existing assessment could best be leveraged to create an AI impact assessment?

- A. A privacy impact assessment.
- B. A safety impact assessment.
- C. A security impact assessment.
- D. An environmental impact assessment.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A privacy impact assessment (PIA) can be effectively leveraged to create an AI impact assessment. A PIA evaluates the potential privacy risks associated with the use of personal data and helps in implementing measures to mitigate those risks. Since AI systems often involve processing large amounts of personal data, the principles and methodologies of a PIA are highly applicable and can be extended to assess broader impacts, including ethical, social, and legal implications of AI. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Impact Assessments.

NEW QUESTION # 127
Scenario:
A European AI technology company was found to be non-compliant with certain provisions of the EU AI Act.
The regulator is considering penalties under the enforcement provisions of the regulation.
According to the EU AI Act, which of the following non-compliance examples could lead to fines of up to €
15 million or 3% of annual worldwide turnover (whichever is higher)?

- A. In case of the supply of misleading information to notified bodies in reply to a request
- B. In case of AI Act prohibitions
- C. In case of a breach of AI Act prohibition by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies
- D. In case of breach of a provider's obligations for high-risk AI systems

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. The EU AI Act assigns a tiered penalty system based on the severity of the violation. A breach of obligations related to high-risk AI systems falls into the mid-tier category, triggering fines of €15 million or 3% of annual global turnover.
From the AIGP ILT Guide - EU AI Act Module:
"Providers of high-risk AI systems must comply with strict documentation, testing, monitoring, and registration obligations. Breaches of these result in significant fines of up to €15 million or 3% of turnover." AI Governance in Practice Report 2024 supports this:
"Non-compliance with obligations under Title III (high-risk systems) leads to financial penalties under Article
71(3) of the EU AI Act."
Note: The highest penalty (€35 million or 7%) applies to prohibited AI uses, not to obligations for high- risk systems.

NEW QUESTION # 128
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