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## Quiz 2026 ISACA Pass-Sure AAISM: ISACA Advanced in AI Security Management (AAISM) Exam Reliable Braindumps Pdf

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### ISACA AAISM Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
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Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AI Governance and Program Management: This section of the exam measures the abilities of AI Security Governance Professionals and focuses on advising stakeholders in implementing AI security through governance frameworks, policy creation, data lifecycle management, program development, and incident response protocols.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AI Technologies and Controls: This section of the exam measures the expertise of AI Security Architects and assesses knowledge in designing secure AI architecture and controls. It addresses privacy, ethical, and trust concerns, data management controls, monitoring mechanisms, and security control implementation tailored to AI systems.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AI Risk Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of AI Risk Managers and covers assessing enterprise threats, vulnerabilities, and supply chain risk associated with AI adoption, including risk treatment plans and vendor oversight.</li> </ul>

## ISACA Advanced in AI Security Management (AAISM) Exam Sample Questions (Q120-Q125):

### NEW QUESTION # 120

Which of the following is the MOST effective way to identify and address security risk in an AI model?

- A. Encrypt the training data and model parameters to prevent unauthorized access
- B. Add more data to the model to increase its accuracy and reduce errors
- C. Assign staff to review AI model outputs for accuracy
- D. Conduct threat modeling to identify vulnerabilities and possible attack methods

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

AI/ML threat modeling is the most effective structured method to both identify and address model security risks. It systematically surfaces attack classes (poisoning, evasion, membership inference, model extraction, inversion), maps system-specific attack surfaces (data pipelines, feature stores, training artifacts, inference APIs), and drives prioritized mitigations (ingestion validation, robust training, rate-limiting, watermarking, differential privacy, monitoring, red teaming). Output spot-checking (A) finds errors but not security vulnerabilities; encryption (C) protects confidentiality but does not reveal threats or mitigate inference-time attacks; adding data (D) may improve accuracy but does not target adversarial risk.

References: AI Security Management (AAISM) Body of Knowledge - AI Risk Identification & Threat Modeling; Attack Surface Analysis for ML; Risk Treatment Planning. AAISM Study Guide - Evasion /Poisoning/Extraction Controls; Mapping Risks to Controls; Validation and Assurance Activities.

### NEW QUESTION # 121

Which of the following BEST describes the role of model cards in AI solutions?

- A. They provide a standardized way to document the training data and AI model use cases
- B. They are primarily used to visualize the performance of AI models
- C. They help developers create synthetic data and train AI models
- D. They are used to automatically fine-tune AI models by adjusting hyperparameters based on user feedback

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

AAISM positions model cards as standardized documentation artifacts that record intended use and out-of- scope use, training/evaluation data characteristics, performance metrics across groups, limitations/risks, and governance controls/owners. Their purpose is transparency and assurance, not automated tuning or synthetic data generation. Visualization (A) may appear within a card, but the core role is structured documentation for governance, risk, and compliance. References: AI Security Management (AAISM) Body of Knowledge - Documentation & Transparency Artifacts; Model Cards for Governance, Risk, and Assurance; Intended Use, Limitations, and Performance Disclosure.

### NEW QUESTION # 122

Which of the following is BEST for analyzing true positives, true negatives, false positives, and false negatives produced by an AI model?

- A. Hyperparameter tuning
- B. Precision
- C. Confusion matrix
- D. Recall

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A confusion matrix is explicitly defined in AAISM as the framework used to interpret classification performance by listing:

- \* true positives
- \* true negatives
- \* false positives
- \* false negatives

Precision (B) and recall (D) are derived metrics that use parts of the matrix but do not show the full picture.

Hyperparameter tuning (A) is unrelated.

References: AAISM Study Guide - AI Model Evaluation Metrics; Confusion Matrix.

### NEW QUESTION # 123

An AI system that supports critical processes has deviated from expected performance and is producing biased outcomes. Which of the following is the BEST course of action?

- A. Activate the model kill switch
- B. Perform a root cause analysis to identify mitigation steps
- C. Conduct audits of the data and the model
- D. Retrain the model with a new and expanded dataset

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

AAISM directs that when harmful or biased behavior is observed in a production AI system, the organization should enter a formal incident/variance handling workflow that begins with root cause analysis (RCA) to identify the source of deviation (data drift, concept drift, feature leakage, pipeline changes, control failures) and determine proportionate risk treatments. Immediate retraining (Option A) without RCA risks reinforcing the same bias; audits (Option C) are key activities within RCA rather than the action that frames the response; a kill switch (Option D) is reserved for conditions where risk exceeds the defined tolerances and immediate harm prevention is required.

References: AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge - Incident Response & Post-Incident Improvement; Model Risk Treatment & Drift Management; Bias Detection and Remediation Governance.

### NEW QUESTION # 124

During red-team testing of an AI system used to make lending decisions, which of the following techniques BEST simulates a data poisoning attack?

- A. Inputting encrypted data into the model
- B. Corrupting training data sets to manipulate outcomes
- C. Stealing model weights from a deployed API
- D. Adding noise to output predictions

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

AAISM defines data poisoning as the intentional manipulation of training data so that the learned model behaves incorrectly (e.g., skewed lending approvals/denials) while appearing valid. The correct simulation in red-team exercises is to corrupt or seed the training set with adversarial examples or mislabeled records to induce biased or erroneous decision boundaries. Encrypting inputs (A) is unrelated; output noise (B) describes perturbation of predictions, not training; model weight theft (C) is model extraction, not poisoning.

