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IAPP AIGP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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IAPP Certified Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional Sample Questions (Q118-Q123):

NEW QUESTION # 118

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

A local police department in the United States procured an AI system to monitor and analyze social media feeds, online marketplaces and other sources of public information to detect evidence of illegal activities (e.g., sale of drugs or stolen goods). The AI system works by surveilling the public sites in order to identify individuals that are likely to have committed a crime. It cross-references the individuals against data maintained by law enforcement and then assigns a percentage score of the likelihood of criminal activity based on certain factors like previous criminal history, location, time, race and gender.

The police department retained a third-party consultant assist in the procurement process, specifically to evaluate two finalists. Each of the vendors provided information about their system's accuracy rates, the diversity of their training data and how their system works. The consultant determined that the first vendor's system has a higher accuracy rate and based on this information, recommended this vendor to the police department.

The police department chose the first vendor and implemented its AI system. As part of the implementation, the department and consultant created a usage policy for the system, which includes training police officers on how the system works and how to incorporate it into their investigation process.

The police department has now been using the AI system for a year. An internal review has found that every time the system scored a likelihood of criminal activity at or above 90%, the police investigation subsequently confirmed that the individual had, in fact,

committed a crime. Based on these results, the police department wants to forego investigations for cases where the AI system gives a score of at least 90% and proceed directly with an arrest.

When notifying an accused perpetrator, what additional information should a police officer provide about the use of the AI system?

- A. Information about the accuracy of the AI system.
- **B. Information about how the individual was identified by the AI system.**
- C. Information about how the accused can oppose the charges.
- D. Information about the composition of the training data of the system.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When notifying an accused perpetrator, the police officer should provide information about how the individual was identified by the AI system. This transparency is crucial for maintaining trust and ensuring that the accused understands the basis of the charges against them. Information about the accuracy, how to oppose the charges, and the composition of the training data, while potentially relevant, do not directly address the immediate need for the accused to understand the specific process that led to their identification.

Reference:

AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Transparency and Explainability.

NEW QUESTION # 119

During the first month when the company monitors the model for bias, it is most important to?

- A. Document the results of final decisions made by the human underwriter.
- **B. Continue disparity testing.**
- C. Analyze the quality of the training and testing data.
- D. Provide regular awareness training.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The initial deployment phase of an AI model is critical for post-deployment monitoring. When tracking for bias, the most important task is to continue disparity testing to determine whether outputs differ across protected groups.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2025:

"Performance monitoring protocols... should include mechanisms to assess and measure disparities in outcomes across different demographic groups." (p. 12)

"Bias may not be evident during pre-deployment testing but can emerge in real-world use." (p. 41)

* B. Awareness training is helpful, but not a technical bias mitigation activity.

* C. Analyzing training data is a pre-deployment task.

* D. Documenting human decisions may support auditability but doesn't detect bias in AI outputs.

NEW QUESTION # 120

You are the chief privacy officer of a medical research company that would like to collect and use sensitive data about cancer patients, such as their names, addresses, race and ethnic origin, medical histories, insurance claims, pharmaceutical prescriptions, eating and drinking habits and physical activity.

The company will use this sensitive data to build an AI algorithm that will spot common attributes that will help predict if seemingly healthy people are more likely to get cancer. However, the company is unable to obtain consent from enough patients to sufficiently collect the minimum data to train its model.

Which of the following solutions would most efficiently balance privacy concerns with the lack of available data during the testing phase?

- A. Extend the model to multi-modal ingestion with text and images.
- **B. Utilize synthetic data to offset the lack of patient data.**
- C. Refocus the algorithm to patients without cancer.
- D. Deploy the current model and recalibrate it over time with more data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Utilizing synthetic data to offset the lack of patient data is an efficient solution that balances privacy concerns with the need for

sufficient data to train the model. Synthetic data can be generated to simulate real patient data while avoiding the privacy issues associated with using actual patient data. This approach allows for the development and testing of the AI algorithm without compromising patient privacy, and it can be refined with real data as it becomes available. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Privacy and AI Model Training.

NEW QUESTION # 121

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

XYZ Corp., a premier payroll services company that employs thousands of people globally, is embarking on a new hiring campaign and wants to implement policies and procedures to identify and retain the best talent. The new talent will help the company's product team expand its payroll offerings to companies in the healthcare and transportation sectors, including in Asia.

It has become time consuming and expensive for HR to review all resumes, and they are concerned that human reviewers might be susceptible to bias.

Address these concerns, the company is considering using a third-party AI tool to screen resumes and assist with hiring. They have been talking to several vendors about possibly obtaining a third-party AI-enabled hiring solution, as long as it would achieve its goals and comply with all applicable laws.

The organization has a large procurement team that is responsible for the contracting of technology solutions.

One of the procurement team's goals is to reduce costs, and it often prefers lower-cost solutions. Others within the company are responsible for integrating and deploying technology solutions into the organization's operations in a responsible, cost-effective manner.

The organization is aware of the risks presented by AI hiring tools and wants to mitigate them. It also questions how best to organize and train its existing personnel to use the AI hiring tool responsibly. Their concerns are heightened by the fact that relevant laws vary across jurisdictions and continue to change.

The frameworks that would be most appropriate for XYZ's governance needs would be the NIST AI Risk Management Framework and?

- A. NIST Information Security Risk (NIST SP 800-39).
- B. NIST Cyber Security Risk Management Framework (CSF 2.0).
- C. IEEE Ethical System Design Risk Management Framework (IEEE 7000-21).
- D. Human Rights, Democracy, and Rule of Law Impact Assessment (HUDERIA).

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IEEE Ethical System Design Risk Management Framework (IEEE 7000-21) would be most appropriate for XYZ Corp's governance needs in addition to the NIST AI Risk Management Framework. The IEEE framework specifically addresses ethical concerns during system design, which is crucial for ensuring the responsible use of AI in hiring. It complements the NIST framework by focusing on ethical risk management, aligning well with XYZ Corp's goals of deploying AI responsibly and mitigating associated risks.

NEW QUESTION # 122

Scenario:

A company is using different types of AI systems to enhance consumer engagement. These include chatbots, recommendation engines, and automated content generation tools.

Which of the following situations would be most likely to raise concerns under existing consumer protection laws?

- A. An AI algorithm being used in a credit decision-making process by a financial institution
- B. An AI customer service system claiming that it is as accurate as a human support agent
- C. An AI tool using scraped digital content to generate news summaries on a publishing website
- D. An online platform offering recommendations to its users by displaying user-specific content and targeted advertisements

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Personalized content and advertisements, as long as properly disclosed and non-deceptive, are not generally a consumer protection issue under current legal regimes.

From the AI Governance in Practice Report 2025 (Consumer Protection Section):

"Standard practices like targeted advertising and recommendations are widely accepted provided they comply with transparency and consent requirements." Meanwhile, credit decision-making and misleading AI performance claims (Answers A and B)

"Deceptive claims, biased financial decisions, and unauthorized data use may violate consumer protection and privacy laws. Advertising personalization is routine but must be disclosed appropriately."

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