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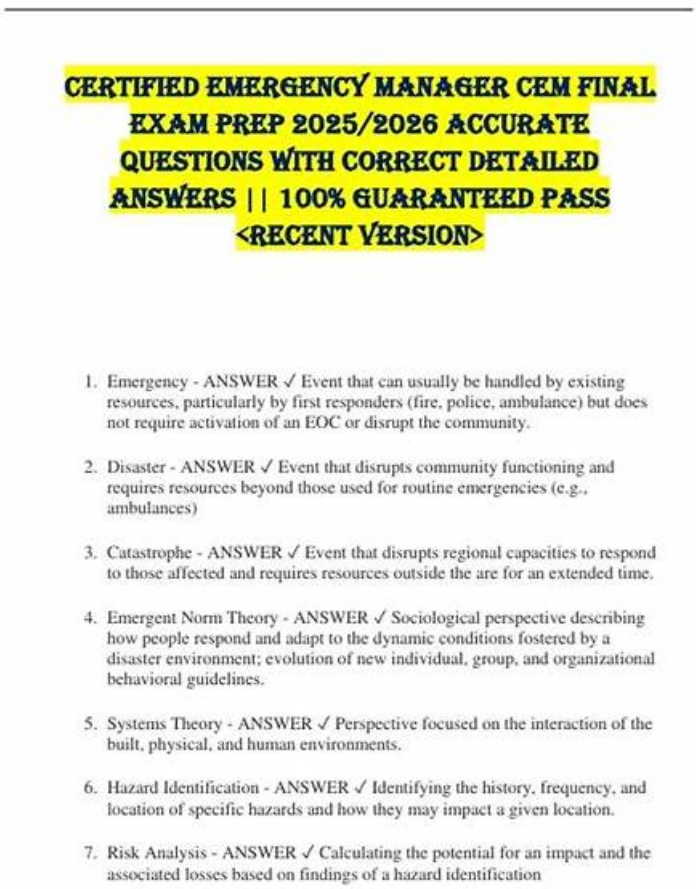

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EC-COUNCIL 312-41 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Organizational Readiness and AI Maturity Assessment: Covers how to evaluate an organization's readiness for AI adoption across strategy, data, technology, workforce, and culture, using maturity models to benchmark capabilities and surface adoption risks and gaps.
Topic 2	• AI Strategy and Adoption Roadmap Design: Teaches how to define an AI strategy aligned with business goals and governance requirements, then build a prioritized roadmap with dependency mapping, operating models, and clearly defined roles.
Topic 3	• Measuring AI Adoption Impact and Value: Focuses on tracking and quantifying the business value of AI initiatives through defined metrics, adoption effectiveness measures, and stakeholder-ready dashboards and reports.
Topic 4	• AI Platforms, Tools and Ecosystem Integration: Covers evaluation and selection of enterprise AI platforms and tools, including how to assess vendor maturity, ensure security, and integrate AI solutions into existing IT environments.
Topic 5	• AI Use Case Identification and Value Prioritization: Focuses on identifying high-value AI opportunities, assessing business impact and feasibility, and making structured build-vs-buy-vs-partner decisions to prioritize use cases with the strongest ROI.
Topic 6	• Change Management and AI Enablement: Addresses leading workforce transitions through AI adoption by applying change management frameworks such as ADKAR and Kotter, building AI literacy programs, and embedding AI into organizational culture and daily operations.

EC-COUNCIL Certified AI Program Manager Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Julianne Moore, Lead AI Systems Architect, is conducting an investigation on a facial recognition access system that recently failed a security audit. The audit team demonstrated that by wearing a specifically crafted pair of noisy pattern eyeglasses, an unauthorized user could consistently trick the system into identifying them as the CEO. Julianne confirms that the system's source code is intact and the original database of face images used to train the model was verified as clean and unaltered. Julianne must categorize this vulnerability in her report to the CISO. Which AI-specific security threat characterizes the method used to bypass the system's identification controls?

- A. Model Theft
- B. Adversarial Attacks
- C. Data Poisoning
- D. Prompt Injection

Answer: B

Explanation:
The scenario describes a situation where an attacker manipulates input data at inference time to deceive an AI model into producing incorrect outputs. The use of specially crafted eyeglasses with noisy patterns is a classic example of an adversarial attack, where small, intentional perturbations are introduced to inputs (in this case, visual patterns) to exploit weaknesses in the model's perception. Adversarial attacks do not require altering the model's code or training data, which aligns with the scenario where both were verified as intact. Instead, they exploit how models interpret inputs, causing them to misclassify or misidentify objects or individuals. In facial recognition systems, adversarial examples-such as modified images, accessories, or patterns-can lead to false positives or impersonation.
Other options are incorrect:
Prompt injection applies to language models where malicious input manipulates system behavior.

Data poisoning involves corrupting the training dataset, which is explicitly ruled out.
Model theft refers to extracting or copying a model, not deceiving it during operation.
CAIPM highlights adversarial attacks as a critical AI-specific security risk, especially in computer vision systems used for authentication and safety-critical applications.
Therefore, the correct answer is Adversarial Attacks, as it best describes the method used to bypass the system.

NEW QUESTION # 15
An enterprise is considering deploying an AI solution that will be used across multiple business domains to support various knowledge and language-based tasks. Instead of developing separate AI models for each domain, the solution will be based on a common core capability, with domain-specific adjustments made where necessary. As the AI Portfolio Owner, your role is to ensure that this approach aligns with the company's broader AI strategy and long-term investment priorities. You must assess the correct classification for this AI model to support future scalability and integration across the organization's diverse functions. Which AI model classification best fits this strategy?

- A. Foundation Models
- B. Generative AI
- C. Large Language Models
- D. Machine Learning

Answer: A

Explanation:
The CAIPM framework emphasizes selecting AI architectures that maximize scalability, reuse, and long-term value across enterprise functions. The scenario clearly describes an approach where a single, shared core model is leveraged across multiple domains, with domain-specific customization layered on top. This is the defining characteristic of Foundation Models.
Foundation models are large, pre-trained models built on broad datasets and designed to serve as a general-purpose base. They can be adapted to various use cases-such as customer service, content generation, analytics, or internal knowledge systems-through fine-tuning, prompting, or lightweight customization. This approach avoids building multiple isolated models, reducing development cost and improving consistency across the organization.
Option B (Generative AI) refers to a capability (content creation) rather than an architectural strategy. Option C (Machine Learning) is too broad and does not capture the shared-core design principle. Option D (Large Language Models) is a subset of foundation models focused specifically on language tasks, but the question emphasizes strategic reuse across domains, not just language specialization.
CAIPM highlights foundation models as a key enabler of enterprise AI strategy because they support modular scaling, faster deployment of new use cases, and alignment with long-term investment priorities.
Therefore, the correct answer is Foundation Models, as it best reflects a shared core capability with domain-specific adaptations across the enterprise.

NEW QUESTION # 16
An enterprise knowledge function is assessing a proposed system designed to improve how written organizational content is handled across departments. The system works with policies, reports, communications, and reference materials originating from multiple regions and languages. Its purpose is to interpret meaning, extract key information, condense content, and support user interaction through language-based outputs. The system does not analyze images, audio, or sensor data, nor does it independently carry out operational actions. Which AI functional capability best aligns with the way this system processes and interacts with information?

- A. Natural Language
- B. Content Processing
- C. Language Processing
- D. Computer Vision

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the CAIPM framework, AI functional capabilities are categorized based on the type of data processed and the nature of the system's interaction with that data. Language Processing, commonly referred to as Natural Language Processing (NLP), focuses specifically on understanding, interpreting, generating, and summarizing human language in text form.
The described system operates entirely on written organizational content such as policies, reports, and communications, and performs tasks including meaning interpretation, information extraction, summarization, and language-based interaction. These are all core functions of Language Processing systems. Additionally, the system explicitly excludes image, audio, and sensor data

processing, which rules out capabilities like Computer Vision or multimodal AI.
Option A, Natural Language, is not a complete functional category in this context, while Option B, Content Processing, is too broad and not a standard CAIPM-defined capability. Option C, Computer Vision, is irrelevant because the system does not process visual data.
CAIPM emphasizes that Language Processing systems are central to enterprise knowledge management, enabling organizations to extract value from unstructured text data, improve accessibility, and support intelligent interactions. Therefore, Language Processing is the most accurate classification for this system.

NEW QUESTION # 17
Audrey is the Chief Legal Officer for a multinational software corporation. As the company prepares to launch a high-risk AI application globally, Audrey advises the board to prioritize a specific regional framework as the foundation for their internal compliance program. She argues that because this framework represents the most comprehensive, risk-based standard currently in existence, adhering to it will likely satisfy the core requirements of other regional regulations the company must navigate. Which specific regulatory framework is Audrey referencing as the most comprehensive standard influencing global compliance?

- A. OECD AI Principles
- B. Singapore FEAT
- C. NIST AI RMF
- D. EU AI Act

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. EU AI Act. EC-Council's CAIPM materials position AI program management around governance, risk, compliance, and safe enterprise-scale adoption. The official CAIPM brochure states that learners must "apply governance, compliance, and ethical frameworks across AI programs" and develop "program-level controls" for responsible deployment. In that context, the EU AI Act is the strongest match because it is the most prominent binding, risk-based regulatory framework among the options listed.
The European Commission describes the AI Act as a framework that "sets out risk-based rules for AI developers and deployers regarding specific uses of AI," and explains that it introduces a clear approach based on different levels of risk. That makes it directly aligned to the scenario, which involves a high-risk AI application and a multinational organization seeking a foundational compliance baseline. EC-Council's own governance comparison article further characterizes the EU AI Act as moving the market from voluntary guidance to enforceable obligations and identifies it as a risk-based regime with concrete obligations for high-risk systems.
By contrast, OECD AI Principles and NIST AI RMF are influential but primarily guidance-oriented rather than a directly enforceable law, and Singapore FEAT is narrower and sector/context specific. Therefore, for a global enterprise wanting the most comprehensive compliance anchor, the best answer is EU AI Act.

NEW QUESTION # 18
As part of a controlled rollout of an AI-based market analysis capability, a wealth management firm introduces the system into its technical environment under constrained conditions. For an initial two-month period, the AI processes historical market data and generates trend predictions that are evaluated against decisions made by human analysts. These outputs are reviewed solely for accuracy and reliability, with safeguards in place to ensure that client portfolios and live trading activities remain unaffected. Within an AI integration lifecycle, which phase does this deployment most accurately represent?

- A. Full Integration
- B. Pilot Integration
- C. Optimization
- D. Partial Handoff

Answer: B

Explanation:
The scenario clearly describes a controlled, low-risk introduction of an AI system where outputs are generated and evaluated without impacting live operations. This is a defining characteristic of the Pilot Integration phase in the AI adoption lifecycle.
In CAIPM, Pilot Integration involves deploying the AI system in a limited or simulated environment to validate its performance, accuracy, and reliability before allowing it to influence real business decisions. During this phase, safeguards are implemented to ensure that the system does not affect production outcomes. The AI operates in parallel to existing processes, and its outputs are compared against human decisions or historical benchmarks.
Key indicators in the scenario include:

Use of historical data instead of live operational data
Side-by-side comparison with human analyst decisions
Outputs used for evaluation only, not execution
Explicit risk controls to prevent business impact
These elements confirm that the organization is still validating the system before progressing to deeper integration.
In contrast:
Partial Handoff would involve AI actively contributing to decision-making with human oversight Full Integration would mean the AI system is embedded into live workflows and influencing outcomes Optimization occurs after deployment when performance is continuously improved Therefore, the correct answer is Pilot Integration, as the system is being tested in a controlled environment without affecting real-world operations.
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NEW QUESTION # 19
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