

100% Pass Quiz 2026 ISACA Professional AAISM: ISACA Advanced in AI Security Management (AAISM) Exam Printable PDF



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ISACA Advanced in AI Security Management (AAISM) Exam Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which of the following technologies can be used to manage deepfake risk?

- A. Adaptive authentication
- B. Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- **C. Blockchain**
- D. Systematic data tagging

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AAISM study material highlights blockchain as a control mechanism for managing deepfake risk because it provides immutable verification of digital media provenance. By anchoring original data signatures on a blockchain, organizations can verify authenticity and detect tampered or synthetic content. Data tagging helps organize but does not guarantee authenticity. MFA and adaptive authentication strengthen identity security but do not address content manipulation risks. Blockchain's immutability and traceability make it the recognized technology for mitigating deepfake challenges.

References:

AAISM Study Guide - AI Technologies and Controls (Emerging Controls for Content Authenticity) ISACA AI Governance Guidance - Blockchain for Data Integrity and Deepfake Mitigation

NEW QUESTION # 50

A model producing contradictory outputs based on highly similar inputs MOST likely indicates the presence of:

- **A. Evasion attacks**
- B. Membership inference
- C. Poisoning attacks
- D. Model exfiltration

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AAISM study framework describes evasion attacks as attempts to manipulate or probe a trained model during inference by using crafted inputs that appear normal but cause the system to generate inconsistent or erroneous outputs. Contradictory results from nearly identical queries are a typical symptom of evasion, as the attacker is probing decision boundaries to find weaknesses. Poisoning attacks occur during training, not inference, while membership inference relates to exposing whether data was part of the training set, and model exfiltration involves extracting proprietary parameters or architecture. The clearest indication of contradictory outputs from similar queries therefore aligns directly with the definition of evasion attacks in AAISM materials.

References:

AAISM Study Guide - AI Technologies and Controls (Adversarial Machine Learning and Attack Types) ISACA AI Security Management - Inference-time Attack Scenarios

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which of the following technologies can be used to manage deepfake risk?

- A. Adaptive authentication
- B. Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- **C. Blockchain**
- D. Systematic data tagging

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AAISM study material highlights blockchain as a control mechanism for managing deepfake risk because it provides immutable verification of digital media provenance. By anchoring original data signatures on a blockchain, organizations can verify authenticity and detect tampered or synthetic content. Data tagging helps organize but does not guarantee authenticity. MFA and adaptive authentication strengthen identity security but do not address content manipulation risks. Blockchain's immutability and traceability make it the recognized technology for mitigating deepfake challenges.

References:

AAISM Study Guide - AI Technologies and Controls (Emerging Controls for Content Authenticity) ISACA AI Governance Guidance - Blockchain for Data Integrity and Deepfake Mitigation

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which of the following BEST enables an organization to maintain visibility to its AI usage?

- A. Measuring the impact of AI implementation using key performance indicators (KPIs)
- B. Maintaining a monthly dashboard that captures all AI vendors
- C. Maintaining a comprehensive inventory of AI systems and business units that leverage them
- D. Ensuring the board approves the policies and standards that define corporate AI strategy

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AAISM framework stresses that the most effective way to maintain oversight of organizational AI usage is by maintaining a comprehensive inventory of all AI systems and the business units using them. Such an inventory provides a centralized, transparent record of where AI is deployed, ensuring accountability, monitoring, and compliance. While board approval, dashboards, and KPIs are important governance tools, they do not provide holistic visibility across the enterprise. The inventory ensures traceability and governance alignment, making it the best method to maintain visibility of AI usage.

References:

AAISM Study Guide - AI Governance and Program Management (AI Inventories) ISACA AI Security Management - Centralized Oversight of AI Assets

NEW QUESTION # 53

When deriving statistical information generated by AI systems, which of the following types of risk is MOST important to address?

- A. Lack of data normalization
- B. Incomplete outputs
- C. Systemic bias in data
- D. Presence of hallucinations

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most critical risk when deriving statistical insights from AI-generated data is systemic bias in data.

According to the AI Security Management™ (AAISM) framework, systemic bias directly undermines the fairness, reliability, and validity of analytical results derived from AI systems. If the input data or learned model patterns are biased-reflecting skewed representation, sampling imbalance, or embedded prejudice- the statistical outputs will propagate and amplify these biases, leading to misinformed decisions and compliance violations.

Why Option A is Correct:

* Systemic bias affects the integrity and trustworthiness of AI-generated statistical information.

* It can introduce discriminatory outcomes, ethical breaches, and regulatory non-compliance-key concerns in AAISM's AI Risk Management and Governance principles.

* Mitigating systemic bias requires data quality assessments, fairness audits, bias detection tools, and model interpretability measures to ensure the derived insights are accurate and ethically sound.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* Option B: Incomplete outputs can affect accuracy but are typically handled through process monitoring or retraining, not as a primary risk factor in statistical validity.

* Option C: Lack of data normalization is a technical preprocessing issue, not a governance-level risk impacting statistical trustworthiness.

* Option D: Hallucinations occur mainly in generative models (e.g., LLMs) and affect content generation, not statistical computation pipelines.

Exact Extract from Official AAISM Study Guide:

"Systemic bias in AI training and inference data represents the most material statistical risk. Bias propagates through derived metrics, predictive models, and decision outputs, compromising fairness, accuracy, and compliance. AI Security Management requires implementing bias detection, fairness testing, and governance mechanisms to identify and mitigate such systemic bias before using AI-generated analytics for organizational or regulatory reporting." References:

AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge: AI Risk Identification and Evaluation, Bias and Fairness Management in AI Systems.

AI Security Management™ Study Guide: Systemic Bias Mitigation Techniques, Fairness Assurance in AI Analytics.

ISO/IEC 23894:2023 - Clause 7.2: Bias identification and treatment within AI risk frameworks.

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