

AAISM시험대비덤프 & AAISM유효한덤프문제



ExamPassdump AAISM 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
https://drive.google.com/open?id=1bTUdq57PRzXqA_4RzQDiJvoaozXjFw5i

ExamPassdump의 ISACA 인증 AAISM시험덤프공부자료 출시 당시 저희는 이런 크나큰 인지도를 갖출수 있을지 생각도 못했었습니다. 저희를 믿어주시고 구매해주신 분께 너무나도 감사한 마음에 더욱 열심히 해나가자는 결심을 하였습니다. ISACA 인증 AAISM덤프자료는ExamPassdump의 전문가들이 최선을 다하여 갈고닦은 예술품과도 같습니다.100% 시험에서 패스하도록 저희는 항상 힘쓰고 있습니다.

ISACA AAISM 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

>> AAISM시험대비덤프 <<

최신 AAISM시험대비덤프 인증시험 덤프문제

그렇게 많은 IT인증덤프공부자료를 제공하는 사이트중 ExamPassdump의 인지도가 제일 높은 원인은 무엇일까요?그건 ExamPassdump의 제품이 가장 좋다는 것을 의미합니다. ExamPassdump에서 제공해드리는 ISACA인증 AAISM덤프공부자료는 ISACA인증 AAISM실제시험문제에 초점을 맞추어 시험커버율이 거의 100%입니다. 이 덤프만 공부하시면 ISACA인증 AAISM시험패스에 자신을 느끼게 됩니다.

최신 Isaca Certification AAISM 무료샘플문제 (Q211-Q216):

질문 # 211

Which of the following BEST describes the role of transparency in AI?

- A. Persuading someone that the AI tool in use is beneficial and operates as expected
- B. Talking through a decision tree to better understand how the algorithm made each of its choices
- C. Explaining the AI system in an understandable and logical way so reasons for decisions can be given
- D. Publishing AI mechanisms, data sources, and decision-making processes while making them openly available

정답: C

설명:

Transparency in AI is a governance principle requiring that systems be explainable to stakeholders in ways that are understandable and meaningful, enabling clear articulation of how decisions were reached and why.

Within an AI program, transparency supports accountability, auditability, and trust by ensuring that reasons for decisions can be communicated and scrutinized. Option C reflects this definition by focusing on intelligible, logical explanations of system behavior and decision rationale.

Option A is a narrow technique (model-specific interpretability for decision trees) and does not capture transparency as a broad governance requirement. Option B conflates transparency with full public disclosure; transparency does not require making all artifacts openly available. Option D is persuasion/advocacy, not transparency.

References: AI Security Management™ (AAISM) Body of Knowledge: "AI Governance-Transparency and Explainability," "Accountability and Assurance"; AAISM Study Guide: "Explainability Objectives and Stakeholder Communication," "Documentation for Decision Rationale."

질문 # 212

When evaluating a third-party AI service provider, which of the following master services agreement provisions is MOST critical for managing security risk?

- A. Guaranteeing unlimited model retraining requests
- B. Prohibiting the use of customer data for model training
- C. Sharing real-time log information
- D. Restricting query volume thresholds

정답: B

설명:

The most material contractual control for reducing security and privacy risk in outsourced AI services is a data-use restriction that prohibits the provider from using customer data for model training (and from derivative model improvements) unless explicitly authorized. This prevents unintended secondary processing, model inversion exposure of proprietary data, unauthorized profiling, and downstream data proliferation across multi-tenant systems. AAISM positions third-party risk controls to prioritize data minimization, purpose limitation, confidentiality, and downstream controls; among common MSA provisions, data-use limitations directly constrain the provider's technical and organizational handling of sensitive inputs, making it the highest-impact risk-reducing clause. Query throttling (B) and logging (C) are useful operational controls but are secondary to legal/processing authority. Unlimited retraining (D) increases attack surface and cost without addressing the core risk of misuse of customer data.

References: AI Security Management (AAISM) Body of Knowledge - Third-Party & Supply-Chain Governance; Contractual Controls for AI Services; Data Minimization and Purpose Limitation. AAISM Study Guide - Procurement & MSA/DPA Clauses for AI; Provider Model Training and Data-Use Restrictions; Privacy & Confidentiality Safeguards in Outsourced AI.

질문 # 213

Which area of intellectual property law presents the GREATEST challenge in determining copyright protection for AI-generated content?

- A. Determining the rightful ownership of AI-generated creations

- B. Establishing licensing frameworks for AI-generated works
- C. Enforcing trademark rights associated with AI systems
- D. Protecting trade secrets in AI technologies

정답: A

설명:

AAISM governance content highlights that the greatest intellectual property challenge in the context of AI-generated works is determining rightful ownership. Traditional copyright law requires human authorship, but AI-generated creations blur authorship and ownership boundaries, raising legal uncertainty about who can claim rights. Trademark enforcement, trade secret protection, and licensing frameworks are established areas of IP law but do not present the same fundamental challenge as ownership attribution. For AI-generated content, the central legal dilemma is ownership of the creation.

References:

AAISM Study Guide - AI Governance and Program Management (Intellectual Property and AI) ISACA AI Security Management - Copyright and Ownership Challenges

질문 # 214

A preliminary risk assessment of a SaaS-based large language model (LLM) business support system has identified prompt injection, data poisoning, and model exfiltration as material threats. Which of the following is the BEST approach to ensure risks are treated consistently?

- A. Applying control baselines from a recognized industry standard to AI components
- B. Focusing resources on post-deployment red teaming and deferring control selection until post go-live feedback is received
- **C. Implementing an AI threat control matrix that maps threats to specific controls and assurance activities**
- D. Relying on vendor independent audit reports and service level agreements (SLAs) as evidence of AI risk coverage

정답: C

설명:

AAISM prescribes building and maintaining an AI Threat-Control Matrix to ensure consistent, repeatable risk treatment. The matrix traces each material threat (e.g., prompt injection, poisoning, exfiltration) to named controls, test/evidence procedures, and assurance owners across the lifecycle. Baselines and vendor attestations can support assurance but are insufficient alone; deferring control selection until after deployment conflicts with AAISM's proactive treatment principle.

References: AI Security Management (AAISM) Body of Knowledge - AI Risk Treatment Planning; Threat-Control Traceability; Assurance & Evidence Management for AI Systems.

질문 # 215

An attacker crafts inputs to a large language model (LLM) to exploit output integrity controls. Which of the following types of attacks is this an example of?

- A. Remote code execution
- B. Evasion
- C. Jailbreaking
- **D. Prompt injection**

정답: D

설명:

According to the AAISM framework, prompt injection is the act of deliberately crafting malicious or manipulative inputs to override, bypass, or exploit the model's intended controls. In this case, the attacker is targeting the integrity of the model's outputs by exploiting weaknesses in how it interprets and processes prompts. Jailbreaking is a subtype of prompt injection specifically designed to override safety restrictions, while evasion attacks target classification boundaries in other ML contexts, and remote code execution refers to system-level exploitation outside of the AI inference context. The most accurate classification of this attack is prompt injection.

References:

AAISM Exam Content Outline - AI Technologies and Controls (Prompt Security and Input Manipulation) AI Security Management Study Guide - Threats to Output Integrity

