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## PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Conducting an ISO</li><li>IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and focuses on executing the audit according to ISO</li><li>IEC 42001 guidelines. It includes collecting evidence, interviewing relevant staff, and evaluating compliance with the AI management system standards.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Closing an ISO</li><li>IEC 42001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and explains how to complete the audit process. It includes reporting findings, managing nonconformities, and conducting follow-ups to ensure continuous improvement and compliance.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fundamental principles and concepts of an AI management system: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and covers the basic principles of artificial intelligence, including ethical use, trustworthiness, and transparency. It introduces the purpose and importance of having an AI management system in place for responsible AI governance.</li></ul>

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## **PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 76**

Question:

A software development company values collaborative decision-making. The CEO often gathers input from employees but retains final decision authority.

Which type of leadership does the CEO most closely embody?

- A. Democratic
- B. Autocratic
- C. Laissez-faire

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

This describes a Democratic leadership style - where input from employees is welcomed, and participation is encouraged, but final authority still lies with leadership.

\* The ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Guide (Annex on Leadership Models) identifies democratic leadership as: "Involving teams in decision-making while the leader retains ultimate authority."

\* Clause 5.1 of ISO/IEC 42001 emphasizes top management leadership and commitment, including engagement and consultation with relevant roles across the organization.

Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 5.1; ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Guide, Section 5 ("Leadership Styles").

### **NEW QUESTION # 77**

Question:

Which of the following is NOT a guide's responsibility?

- A. Establishing contacts and timing for interviews
- B. Witnessing the audit activities on behalf of the client
- C. Drafting and communicating the conclusions of the audit

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A guide is typically a representative of the auditee assigned to assist the audit team, not to perform audit duties.

\* ISO 19011:2018 Clause 5.4.7 states: "The responsibilities of guides include establishing contacts, arranging visits, ensuring safety, and facilitating communication - but not evaluating or concluding audit findings."

\* Drafting and communicating audit conclusions is the responsibility of the audit team leader under ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.6.

Reference: ISO 19011:2018 Clause 5.4.7; ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.6.

### **NEW QUESTION # 78**

Scenario 8:

Scenario 8: InnovateSoft, headquartered in Berlin, Germany, is a software development company known for its innovative solutions and commitment to excellence. It specializes in custom software solutions, development, design, testing, maintenance, and consulting, covering both mobile apps and web development.

Recently, the company underwent an audit to evaluate the effectiveness and compliance of its artificial intelligence management system AIMS against ISO/IEC 42001.

The audit team engaged with the auditee to discuss their findings and observations during the audit's final phases. After evaluating the evidence, the audit team presented their audit findings to InnovateSoft, highlighting the identified nonconformities. Upon receiving the audit findings, InnovateSoft accepted the conclusions but expressed concerns about some findings inaccurately reflecting the efficiency of their software development processes. In response, the company provided new evidence and additional information to alter the audit conclusions for a couple of minor nonconformities identified. After thorough consideration, the audit team leader clarified that the new evidence did not significantly alter the core conclusions drawn for the nonconformities. Therefore, the certification body issued a certification recommendation conditional upon the filing of corrective action plans without a prior visit.

InnovateSoft accepted the decision of the certification body. The top management of the company also sought suggestions from the audit team on resolving the identified nonconformities. The audit team leader offered solutions to address the issues, fostering a collaborative effort between the auditors and InnovateSoft. During the closing meeting, the audit team covered key topics to enhance transparency. They clarified to InnovateSoft that the audit evidence was based on a sample, acknowledging the inherent uncertainty. The method and time frame of reporting and grading findings were discussed to provide a structured overview of nonconformities. The certification body's process for handling nonconformities, including potential consequences, guided InnovateSoft on corrective actions. The time frame for presenting a plan for correction was communicated, emphasizing urgency. Insights into the certification body's post-audit activities were provided, ensuring ongoing support.

Lastly, the audit team briefed InnovateSoft on complaint and appeal handling.

InnovateSoft submitted the action plans for each nonconformity separately, describing only the detected issues and the corrective actions planned to address the detected nonconformities. However, the submission slightly exceeded the specified period of 45 days set by the certification body, arriving three days later.

InnovateSoft explained this by attributing the delay to unexpected challenges encountered during the compilation of the action plans. Question:

Was the audit team leader's attitude appropriate regarding the new evidence provided by the company?

- A. No, auditors should not take into consideration new evidence or additional information after reaching audit conclusions
- B. Yes, auditors should consider the new evidence provided and modify their audit conclusion, if necessary
- C. No, auditors should consult with the certification body before making any decisions regarding new evidence presented after the stage

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

Auditors must remain open to considering additional evidence - even if submitted late - as long as it is relevant and within the audit timeframe.

\* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.7 states: "The audit team shall reconsider audit conclusions in light of any new, relevant information received before the audit report is finalized."

\* The Lead Auditor Guide reinforces: "Evidence-based decision-making must include post-audit review of any additional submissions before certification decisions are made." Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.7; ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Manual - Section 7 ("Handling New Evidence Post-Audit").

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

Which among the following core concepts of Artificial Intelligence uses artificial neural networks inspired by the human brain to process complex data like images, text, and speech?

- A. Computer Vision
- B. Deep Learning
- C. Machine Learning
- D. Natural Language Processing

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

Deep Learning (DL) is a subfield of Machine Learning that employs artificial neural networks, particularly multi-layered architectures, inspired by the structure and function of the human brain. DL excels at processing high-dimensional data such as:

- \* Images (e.g., object detection)
- \* Text (e.g., sentiment analysis)
- \* Speech (e.g., voice recognition)

While NLP and Computer Vision are application domains, and Machine Learning is the broader category, Deep Learning is the correct specific technique known for handling such complex tasks.

As per the PECB Lead Auditor Study Guide - Domain 1, Deep Learning is used when large volumes of unstructured or complex

data are involved, and is referenced as the foundation of modern AI systems like voice assistants, recommendation engines, and image recognition tools.

Reference: PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1, Section: "AI Concepts and Technologies" ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 8.2.3 (Operational Planning and Control), which involves selection of suitable AI approaches

## NEW QUESTION # 80

Based on Scenario 1, which AI principle did NeuraGen fail to apply?

Scenario: NeuraGen, founded by a team of AI experts and data scientists, has gained attention for its advanced use of artificial intelligence. It specializes in developing personalized learning platforms powered by AI algorithms. MindMeld, its innovative product, is an educational platform that uses machine learning and stands out by learning from both labeled and unlabeled data during its training process. This approach allows MindMeld to use a wide range of educational content and personalize learning experiences with exceptional accuracy. Furthermore, MindMeld employs an advanced AI system capable of handling a wide variety of tasks, consistently delivering a satisfactory level of performance. This approach improves the effectiveness of educational materials and adapts to different learners' needs.

NeuraGen skillfully handles data management and AI system development, particularly for MindMeld.

Initially, NeuraGen sources data from a diverse array of origins, examining patterns, relationships, trends, and anomalies. This data is then refined and formatted for compatibility with MindMeld, ensuring that any irrelevant or extraneous information is systematically eliminated. Following this, values are adjusted to a unified scale to facilitate mathematical comparability. A crucial step in this process is the rigorous removal of all personally identifiable information (PII) to protect individual privacy. Finally, the data is subjected to quality checks to assess its completeness, identify any potential bias, and evaluate other factors that could impact the platform's efficacy and reliability.

NeuraGen has implemented an advanced artificial intelligence management system (AIMS) based on ISO

/IEC 42001 to support its efforts in AI-driven education. This system provides a framework for managing the life cycle of AI projects, ensuring that development and deployment are guided by ethical standards and best practices.

NeuraGen's top management is key to running the AIMS effectively. Applying an international standard that specifically provides guidance for the highest level of company leadership on governing the effective use of AI, they embed ethical principles such as fairness, transparency, and accountability directly into their strategic operations and decision-making processes.

While the company excels in ensuring fairness, transparency, reliability, safety, and privacy in its AI applications, actively preventing bias, fostering a clear understanding of AI decisions, guaranteeing system dependability, and protecting user data, it struggles to clearly define who is responsible for the development, deployment, and outcomes of its AI systems. Consequently, it becomes difficult to determine responsibility when issues arise, which undermines trust and accountability, both critical for the integrity and success of AI initiatives.

- A. Accountability
- B. Fairness
- C. Transparency

## Answer: A

Explanation:

While the scenario indicates that NeuraGen excels in ensuring fairness (by preventing bias), transparency (by fostering a clear understanding of AI decisions), and safety/privacy, it explicitly highlights that the organization "struggles to clearly define who is responsible for the development, deployment, and outcomes of its AI systems." This lack of clarity directly relates to the principle of accountability.

According to ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 6.1.2 and Annex A.3, accountability in an AI management system refers to the establishment of responsibilities and governance structures to ensure individuals or roles can be held answerable for decisions and outcomes. A lack of accountability can severely undermine user trust and organizational integrity.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 5.3 - Leadership and commitment

ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 6.2 - Roles, responsibilities, and authorities ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Annex A.3 - Ethical AI principles, including accountability

## NEW QUESTION # 81

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