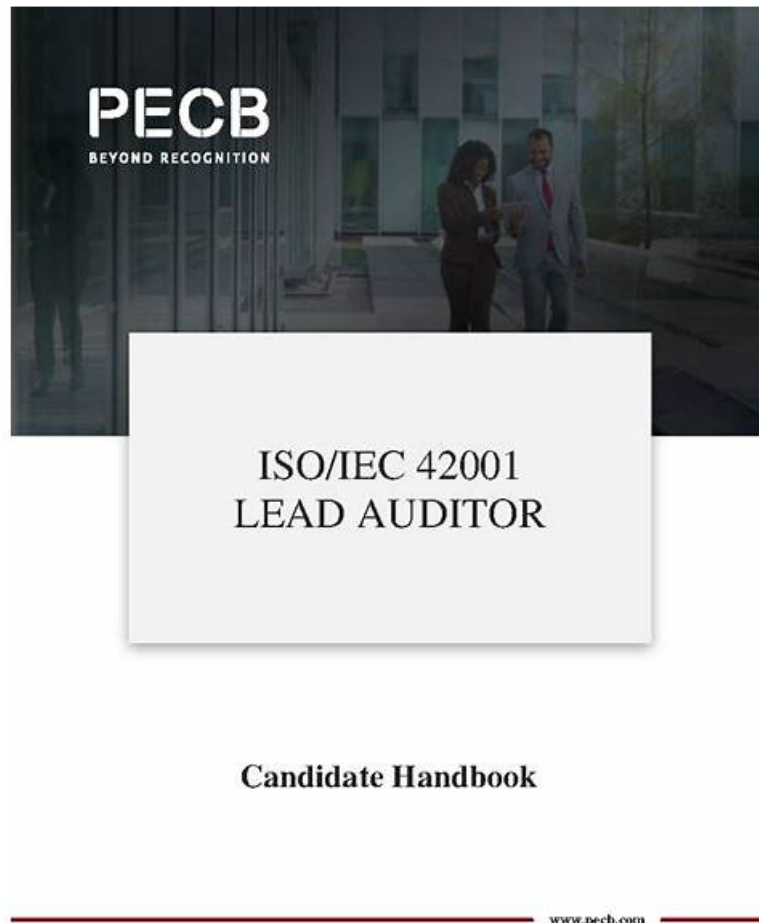


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PECB ISO-IEC-42001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Closing an ISO • 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.

Topic 2	• Fundamental audit concepts and principles: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Lead Auditor and outlines essential audit concepts such as evidence collection, impartiality, objectivity, and ethical conduct. It introduces the core principles that form the foundation of a reliable and consistent auditing process.
Topic 3	• Managing an ISO • IEC 42001 audit program: This section of the exam measures the skills of an AI Compliance Officer and deals with overseeing an entire audit program. It involves managing multiple audits, tracking audit performance, and aligning audit outcomes with broader organizational goals related to AI governance.

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PECB ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Artificial Intelligence Management System Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

Scenario 6:

Scenario 6: HappilyAI is a pioneering enterprise dedicated to developing and deploying artificial intelligence AI solutions tailored to enhance customer service experiences across various industries. The company offers innovative products like virtual assistants, predictive analytics tools, and personalized customer interaction platforms. As part of its commitment to operational excellence and innovation, HappilyAI has implemented a robust AI management system AIMS to oversee its AI operations effectively. Currently, HappilyAI is undergoing a comprehensive audit process of its AIMS to evaluate its compliance with ISO/IEC 42001.

Under the leadership of Jess, the audit team began the audit process with meticulous planning and coordination, setting the groundwork for the extensive on-site activities of the stage 1 audit. This initial phase was marked by a comprehensive documentation review. The audit scope encompassed a critical review of HappilyAI's core departments, including Research and Development (R&D), Customer Service, and Data Security, aiming to assess the conformity of HappilyAI's AIMS to the requirements of ISO/IEC 42001.

Afterward, Jess and the team conducted a formal opening meeting with HappilyAI to introduce the audit team and outline the audit activities. The meeting set a collaborative tone for the subsequent phases, where the team engaged in information collection, executed audit tests, identified findings, and prepared draft nonconformity reports while maintaining a strict quality review process. In gathering evidence, the audit team employed a sampling method, which involved dividing the population into homogeneous groups to ensure a comprehensive and representative data collection by drawing samples from each segment. Furthermore, the team employed observation to deepen their understanding of the AI management processes. They verified the availability of essential documentation, including AI-related policies, and evaluated the communication channels established for reporting incidents. Additionally, they scrutinized specific monitoring tools designed to track the performance of data acquisition processes, ensuring these tools effectively identify and respond to errors or anomalies. However, a notable challenge emerged as the team encountered a lack of access to documented information that describes how tasks about AIMS are executed. In addition to this, the team identified a potential nonconformity within the Sales Department. They decided not to record this as a nonconformity in the audit report but only communicated it to the HappilyAI's representatives.

During the stage 2 audit, the certification body, in collaboration with HappilyAI, assigned the roles of technical experts within the audit team. Recognized for their specialized knowledge and expertise in artificial intelligence and its applications, these technical experts are tasked with the thorough assessment of the AIMS framework to ensure its alignment with industry standards and best practices, focusing on areas such as data ethics, algorithmic transparency, and AI system security.

Question:

Which level of documented information could the audit team NOT access?

- A. Level 1
- B. Level 3

- C. Level 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

Level 3 documentation typically includes detailed procedures, work instructions, and records explaining exactly how tasks are performed.

* ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 7.5.1 requires organizations to maintain documented information necessary for the effective functioning of the AIMS.

* The Lead Auditor Study Guide explains: "Level 3 documents are the operational and procedural records that detail the execution of management system activities." The team lacked access to task execution procedures - indicating missing Level 3 documentation.

Reference: ISO/IEC 42001:2023 Clause 7.5.1; ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.3.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Scenario 8 (continued):

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.

InnovateSoft submitted corrective action plans for nonconformities three days past the certification body's deadline of 45 days.

Question:

Based on Scenario 8, is InnovateSoft eligible for certification?

- A. Yes, the submission of the action plans can be delayed for up to 10 days
- B. Yes, it is up to the auditee to decide when to submit the action plans
- C. No, the action plans were not submitted within the specified period

Answer: A

Explanation:

While ISO/IEC 17021-1 does not prescribe a strict number of days, certification bodies typically allow minor grace periods, e.g., 5-10 days, based on internal policy.

* ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.9 requires that nonconformities must be addressed within a timeframe agreed by the certification body.

* If the delay is minor (e.g., 3 days), and the CB accepts it with justification, the certification process can still proceed.

* The Lead Auditor Manual notes: "Minor extensions may be granted for corrective actions when justified and documented."

Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 9.4.9; ISO/IEC 42001 Lead Auditor Guide - Section 8 ("Certification Decision

Timelines").

NEW QUESTION # 55

A social media platform wants to automatically detect and remove inappropriate content from images and videos uploaded by users. Which AI concept is most appropriate for this task?

- A. Machine Learning (ML)
- B. Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- **C. Computer Vision**
- D. Deep Learning (DL)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most appropriate AI concept for analyzing images and videos is Computer Vision. Computer Vision is a subfield of artificial intelligence that enables systems to interpret and process visual data, such as photos and video frames, which is exactly what is required in this scenario.

According to the PECB Lead Auditor Guide, Computer Vision is explicitly associated with tasks such as object recognition, content moderation, facial recognition, and image classification - all of which are relevant in detecting inappropriate content on platforms like social media.

While Deep Learning is often used within Computer Vision (e.g., convolutional neural networks), the correct high-level concept being asked here is Computer Vision, which encompasses the overall domain applicable to this scenario.

* NLP is used for analyzing text and language, not visual content.

* ML is a broader category under which Computer Vision models are trained, but is too general for this specific task.

Reference: PECB Lead Auditor Guide - Domain 1, Table: "AI Technologies and Use Cases" ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Clause 8.2.3, which supports aligning AI capabilities (e.g., vision, language, planning) with operational requirements

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which international standard does the top management of NeuraGen apply to govern the effective use of AI?

(Refer to Scenario 1)

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. ISO/IEC 22989
- B. ISO/IEC 23503

- C. ISO/IEC 38507

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scenario states: "Applying an international standard that specifically provides guidance for the highest level of company leadership on governing the effective use of AI..." This aligns directly with ISO/IEC 38507.

ISO/IEC 38507:2022 - Governance implications of the use of artificial intelligence by organizations - provides guidance to the governing body (i.e., top management) of organizations on how to ensure the proper oversight, accountability, and ethical use of AI. It complements ISO/IEC 42001 by focusing specifically on leadership roles and responsibilities in AI governance.

Option B (ISO/IEC 22989) refers to AI terminology and concepts.

Option C (ISO/IEC 23503) is not an officially published ISO standard relating to AI governance at this time.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 38507:2022 - Governance of AI, Clause 4

ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 5.3 - Emphasis on leadership and ethical oversight
PECB AI Lead Auditor Guide, Section 2.2 - Integration of ISO/IEC 38507 with ISO/IEC 42001

NEW QUESTION # 57

Based on scenario 3, which of the following AI technologies did Augustine utilize to analyze large datasets?

Refer to the fourth paragraph.

Scenario 3: Heala specializes in developing AI-driven solutions for the healthcare sector. With a keen focus on leveraging AI to revolutionize patient care, diagnostics, and treatment planning, the company has implemented an artificial intelligence management system AIMS based on ISO/IEC 42001. After a year of having the AIMS in place, the company decided to apply for a certification audit.

It contracted a local certification body, who established the audit team and assigned the audit team leader.

Augustine, the designated audit team leader, has a wide

range of skills relevant to various auditing domains. His proficiency encompasses audit principles, processes, and methods, as well as standards for management systems and additional references. Furthermore, he is knowledgeable about the Heala's context and relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

Augustine first gathered management review records, interested party feedback logs, and revision histories for Heala's AIMS. This crucial step laid the groundwork for a deeper investigation, which included conducting comprehensive interviews with key personnel to understand how feedback from interested parties directly influenced updates to the AIMS and its strategic direction. Augustine's thorough evaluation process aimed to verify Heala's commitment to integrating the needs and expectations of interested parties, a critical requirement of ISO/IEC 42001.

Augustine also integrated a sophisticated AI tool to analyze large datasets for patterns and anomalies, and thus have a more informed and data driven audit process.

This AI solution, known for its ability to sift through vast amounts of data with unparalleled speed and accuracy, enabled Augustine to identify irregularities and trends that would have been nearly impossible to detect through manual methods. The tool was also helpful in preparing hypotheses based on data.

During the audit, Augustine failed to fully consider Heala's critical processes, expectations, the complexity of audit tasks, and necessary resources beforehand. This oversight compromised the audit integrity and reliability, reflecting a significant deviation from the diligence and informed judgment expected of auditors.

- A. Inductive language programming
- B. Autonomous systems
- C. Machine learning tool
- D. Expert systems

Answer: C

Explanation:

The scenario describes an AI tool that was "known for its ability to sift through vast amounts of data with unparalleled speed and accuracy" and "was also helpful in preparing hypotheses based on data." These characteristics align most closely with machine learning technologies.

Expert systems use rule-based logic and are not typically data-driven.

Inductive programming focuses on generating programs from examples, which was not part of this audit.

Autonomous systems make independent decisions in operational environments, which doesn't apply here.

Machine learning (a subdomain of AI) includes techniques for pattern detection, anomaly detection, and hypothesis generation from data - which matches Augustine's tool.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023, Clause 6.1.3 - Use of AI tools in audit processes

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