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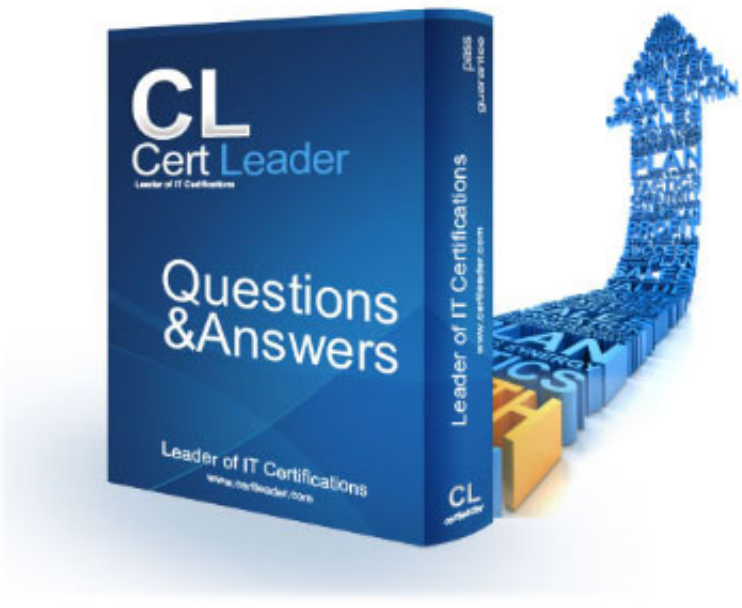

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
Good Values Corporation (GVC) is a U.S. educational services provider that employs teachers to create and deliver enrichment courses for high school students. GVC has learned that many of its teacher employees are using generative AI to create the enrichment courses, and that many of the students are using generative AI to complete their assignments.
In particular, GVC has learned that the teachers they employ used open source large language models ("LLM") to develop an online tool that customizes study questions for individual students. GVC has also discovered that an art teacher has expressly incorporated the use of generative AI into the curriculum to enable students to use prompts to create digital art.
GVC has started to investigate these practices and develop a process to monitor any use of generative AI, including by teachers and students, going forward.
All of the following may be copyright risks from teachers using generative AI to create course content EXCEPT?

A. Content created by an LLM may be protectable under U.
B. intellectual property law.
C. Generative AI is generally trained using intellectual property owned by third parties.
D. Students must expressly consent to this use of generative AI.
E. Generative AI often creates content without attribution.

Answer: C

Explanation:
All of the options listed may pose copyright risks when teachers use generative AI to create course content, except for students must expressly consent to this use of generative AI. While obtaining student consent is essential for ethical and privacy reasons, it does not directly relate to copyright risks associated with the creation and use of AI-generated content.
Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge discusses the importance of addressing intellectual property (IP) risks when using AI-generated content. Copyright risks are typically associated with the use of third-party data and the lack of attribution, rather than the consent of users.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
ABC Corp, is a leading insurance provider offering a range of coverage options to individuals. ABC has decided to utilize artificial intelligence to streamline and improve its customer acquisition and underwriting process, including the accuracy and efficiency of pricing policies.
ABC has engaged a cloud provider to utilize and fine-tune its pre-trained, general purpose large language model ("LLM"). In particular, ABC intends to use its historical customer data—including applications, policies, and claims—and proprietary pricing and risk strategies to provide an initial qualification assessment of potential customers, which would then be routed tA. human underwriter for final review.
ABC and the cloud provider have completed training and testing the LLM, performed a readiness assessment, and made the decision to deploy the LLM into production. ABC has designated an internal compliance team to monitor the model during the first month, specifically to evaluate the accuracy, fairness, and reliability of its output. After the first month in production, ABC realizes that the LLM declines a higher percentage of women's loan applications due primarily to women historically receiving lower salaries than men.
Each of the following steps would support fairness testing by the compliance team during the first month in production EXCEPT?

A. Validating a similar level of decision-making across different demographic groups.
B. Providing the loan applicants with information about the model capabilities and limitations.
C. Identifying if additional training data should be collected for specific demographic groups.
D. Using tools to help understand factors that may account for differences in decision- making.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Providing the loan applicants with information about the model capabilities and limitations would not directly support fairness testing by the compliance team. Fairness testing focuses on evaluating the model's decisions for biases and ensuring equitable treatment across different demographic groups, rather than informing applicants about the model.
Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge outlines that fairness testing involves technical assessments such as validating decision-making consistency across demographics and using tools to understand decision factors. While transparency to applicants is important for ethical AI use, it does not contribute directly to the technical process of fairness testing.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
Random forest algorithms are in what type of machine learning model?

A. Symbolic.
B. Generative.
C. Discriminative.
D. Natural language processing.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Random forest algorithms are classified as discriminative models. Discriminative models are used to classify data by learning the boundaries between classes, which is the core functionality of random forest algorithms. They are used for classification and regression tasks by aggregating the results of multiple decision trees to make accurate predictions.
Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge explains that discriminative models, including random forest algorithms, are designed to distinguish between different classes in the data, making them effective for various predictive modeling tasks.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)

CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
ABC Corp, is a leading insurance provider offering a range of coverage options to individuals. ABC has decided to utilize artificial intelligence to streamline and improve its customer acquisition and underwriting process, including the accuracy and efficiency of pricing policies.
ABC has engaged a cloud provider to utilize and fine-tune its pre-trained, general purpose large language model ("LLM"). In particular, ABC intends to use its historical customer data—including applications, policies, and claims—and proprietary pricing and risk strategies to provide an initial qualification assessment of potential customers, which would then be routed tA. human underwriter for final review.
ABC and the cloud provider have completed training and testing the LLM, performed a readiness assessment, and made the decision to deploy the LLM into production. ABC has designated an internal compliance team to monitor the model during the first month, specifically to evaluate the accuracy, fairness, and reliability of its output. After the first month in production, ABC realizes that the LLM declines a higher percentage of women's loan applications due primarily to women historically receiving lower salaries than men.
The best approach to enable a customer who wants information on the Al model's parameters for underwriting purposes is to provide?

A. A transparency notice.
B. An opt-out mechanism.
C. Detailed terms of service.
D. Customer service support.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best approach to enable a customer who wants information on the AI model's parameters for underwriting purposes is to provide a transparency notice. This notice should explain the nature of the AI system, how it uses customer data, and the decision- making process it follows. Providing a transparency notice is crucial for maintaining trust and compliance with regulatory requirements regarding the transparency and accountability of AI systems.
Reference: According to the AIGP Body of Knowledge, transparency in AI systems is essential to ensure that stakeholders, including customers, understand how their data is being used and how decisions are made. This aligns with ethical principles of AI governance, ensuring that customers are informed and can make knowledgeable decisions regarding their interactions with AI systems.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
Each of the following actors are typically engaged in the Al development life cycle EXCEPT?

A. Data architects.
B. Government regulators.
C. Socio-cultural and technical experts.
D. Legal and privacy governance experts.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Typically, actors involved in the AI development life cycle include data architects (who design the data frameworks), socio-cultural and technical experts (who ensure the AI system is socio-culturally aware and technically sound), and legal and privacy governance experts (who handle the legal and privacy aspects). Government regulators, while important, are not directly engaged in the development process but rather oversee and regulate the industry. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE and AI development frameworks.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
An EU bank intends to launch a multi-modal Al platform for customer engagement and automated decision-making assist with the opening of bank accounts. The platform has been subject to thorough risk assessments and testing, where it proves to be effective in not discriminating against any individual on the basis of a protected class.
What additional obligations must the bank fulfill prior to deployment?

A. The bank must obtain explicit consent from users under the privacy Directive.
B. The bank must disclose how the Al system works under the Ell Digital Services Act.
C. The bank must subject the Al system an adequacy decision and publish its appropriate safeguards.
D. The bank must disclose the use of the Al system and implement suitable measures for users to contest automated decision-making.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Under the EU regulations, particularly the GDPR, banks using AI for decision-making must inform users about the use of AI and provide mechanisms for users to contest decisions. This is part of ensuring transparency and accountability in automated processing. Explicit consent under the privacy directive (A) and disclosing under the Digital Services Act (B) are not specifically required in this context. An adequacy decision is related to data transfers outside the EU (C).

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
The OECD's Ethical Al Governance Framework is a self-regulation model that proposes to prevent societal harms by?

A. Establishing explain ability criteria to responsibly source and use data to train Al systems.
B. Defining requirements specific to each industry sector and high-risk Al domain.
C. Focusing on Al technical design and post-deployment monitoring.
D. Balancing Al innovation with ethical considerations.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The OECD's Ethical AI Governance Framework aims to ensure that AI development and deployment are carried out ethically while fostering innovation. The framework includes principles like transparency, accountability, and human rights protections to prevent societal harm. It does not focus solely on technical design or post-deployment monitoring (C), nor does it establish industry-specific requirements (B). While explainability is important, the primary goal is to balance innovation with ethical considerations (D).

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is an example of a high-risk application under the EU AI Act?

A. A resume scanning tool that ranks applicants.
B. An AI-enabled inventory management tool.
C. A government-run social scoring tool.
D. A customer service chatbot tool.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The EU AI Act categorizes certain applications of AI as high-risk due to their potential impact on fundamental rights and safety. High-risk applications include those
used in critical areas such as employment, education, and essential public services. A government-run social scoring tool, which assesses individuals based on their social behavior or perceived trustworthiness, falls under this category because of its profound implications for privacy, fairness, and individual rights. This contrasts with other AI applications like resume scanning tools or customer service chatbots, which are generally not classified as high-risk under the EU AI Act.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
All of the following are common optimization techniques in deep learning to determine weights that represent the strength of the connection between artificial neurons EXCEPT?

A. Gradient descent, which initially sets weights arbitrary values, and then at each step changes them.
B. Momentum, which improves the convergence speed and stability of neural network training.
C. Autoregression, which analyzes and makes predictions about time-series data.
D. Backpropagation, which starts from the last layer working backwards.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Autoregression is not a common optimization technique in deep learning to
determine weights for artificial neurons. Common techniques include gradient descent, momentum, and backpropagation. Autoregression is more commonly associated with time- series analysis and forecasting rather than neural network optimization. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which discusses common optimization techniques used in deep learning.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
According to the EU AI Act, providers of what kind of machine learning systems will be required to register with an EU oversight agency before placing their systems in the EU market?

A. AI systems that are harmful based on a legal risk-utility calculation.
B. AI systems that are "strong" general intelligence.
C. AI systems trained on sensitive personal data.
D. AI systems that are high-risk.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the EU AI Act, providers of high-risk AI systems are required to register with an EU oversight agency before these systems can be placed on the market. This requirement is part of the Act's framework to ensure that high-risk AI systems comply with stringent safety, transparency, and accountability standards. High-risk systems are those that pose significant risks to health, safety, or fundamental rights. Registration with oversight agencies helps facilitate ongoing monitoring and enforcement of compliance with the Act's provisions. Systems categorized under other criteria, such as those trained on sensitive personal data or exhibiting "strong" general intelligence, also fall under scrutiny but are primarily covered under different regulatory requirements or classifications.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
If it is possible to provide a rationale for a specific output of an AI system, that system can best be described as?

A. Accountable.
B. Transparent.
C. Explainable.
D. Reliable.

Answer: C

Explanation:
If it is possible to provide a rationale for a specific output of an AI system, that system can best be described as explainable. Explainability in AI refers to the ability to interpret and understand the decision-making process of the AI system. This involves being able to articulate the factors and logic that led to a particular output or decision. Explainability is critical for building trust, enabling users to understand and validate the AI system's actions, and ensuring compliance with ethical and regulatory standards. It also facilitates debugging and improving the system by providing insights into its behavior.

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Topic 1)
What is the 1956 Dartmouth summer research project on AI best known as?

A. A meeting focused on the impacts of the launch of the first mass-produced computer.
B. A research project on the impacts of technology on society.

C. A research project to create a test for machine intelligence.
D. A meeting focused on the founding of the Al field.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The 1956 Dartmouth summer research project on AI is best known as a meeting focused on the founding of the AI field. This conference is historically significant because it marked the formal beginning of artificial intelligence as an academic discipline. The term "artificial intelligence" was coined during this event, and it laid the foundation for future research and development in AI.
Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge highlights the importance of the Dartmouth
Conference as a pivotal moment in the history of AI, which established AI as a distinct field of study and research.

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
XYZ Corp., a premier payroll services company that employs thousands of people globally, is embarking on a new hiring campaign and wants to implement policies and procedures to identify and retain the best talent. The new talent will help the company's product team expand its payroll offerings to companies in the healthcare and transportation sectors, including in Asia.
It has become time consuming and expensive for HR to review all resumes, and they are concerned that human reviewers might be susceptible to bias.
Address these concerns, the company is considering using a third-party Al tool to screen resumes and assist with hiring. They have been talking to several vendors about possibly obtaining a third-party Al-enabled hiring solution, as long as it would achieve its goals and comply with all applicable laws.
The organization has a large procurement team that is responsible for the contracting of technology solutions. One of the procurement team's goals is to reduce costs, and it often prefers lower-cost solutions. Others within the company are responsible for integrating and deploying technology solutions into the organization's operations in a responsible, cost- effective manner.
The organization is aware of the risks presented by Al hiring tools and wants to mitigate them. It also questions how best to organize and train its existing personnel to use the Al hiring tool responsibly. Their concerns are heightened by the fact that relevant laws vary across jurisdictions and continue to change.
The frameworks that would be most appropriate for XYZ's governance needs would be the NIST Al Risk Management Framework and?

A. NIST Information Security Risk (NIST SP 800-39).
B. NIST Cyber Security Risk Management Framework (CSF 2.0).
C. IEEE Ethical System Design Risk Management Framework (IEEE 7000-21).
D. Human Rights, Democracy, and Rule of Law Impact Assessment (HUDERIA).

Answer: C

Explanation:
The IEEE Ethical System Design Risk Management Framework (IEEE 7000-21) would be most appropriate for XYZ Corp's governance needs in addition to the NIST AI Risk Management Framework. The IEEE framework specifically addresses ethical concerns during system design, which is crucial for ensuring the responsible use of AI in hiring. It complements the NIST framework by focusing on ethical risk management, aligning well with XYZ Corp's goals of deploying AI responsibly and mitigating associated risks.

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Topic 1)
You asked a generative Al tool to recommend new restaurants to explore in Boston, Massachusetts that have a specialty Italian dish made in a traditional fashion without spinach and wine. The generative Al tool recommended five restaurants for you to visit.
After looking up the restaurants, you discovered one restaurant did not exist and two others did not have the dish.
This information provided by the generative Al tool is an example of what is commonly called?

A. Prompt injection.
B. Model collapse.
C. Hallucination.
D. Overfitting.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the context of AI, particularly generative models, "hallucination" refers to the generation of outputs that are not based on the training data and are factually incorrect or non- existent. The scenario described involves the generative AI tool providing incorrect and non-existent information about restaurants, which fits the definition of hallucination. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE and various AI literature discussing the limitations and challenges of generative AI models.

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 1)
A US company has developed an Al system, CrimeBuster 9619, that collects information about incarcerated individuals to help parole boards predict whether someone is likely to commit another crime if released from prison.
When considering expanding to the EU market, this type of technology would?

A. Require the company to register the tool with the EU database.
B. Be subject approval by the relevant EU authority.
C. Require a detailed conformity assessment.
D. Be banned under the EU Al Act.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Under the EU AI Act, high-risk AI systems like CrimeBuster 9619 would require a detailed conformity assessment before being deployed in the EU market. This assessment ensures that the AI system complies with all relevant regulations and standards, addressing potential risks related to privacy, security, and discrimination. The company would not need to register the tool with the EU database (A), seek approval from an EU authority (B), or face a ban (D) as long as it meets the necessary conformity requirements.

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
Good Values Corporation (GVC) is a U.S. educational services provider that employs teachers to create and deliver enrichment courses for high school students. GVC has learned that many of its teacher employees are using generative AI to create the enrichment courses, and that many of the students are using generative AI to complete their assignments.
In particular, GVC has learned that the teachers they employ used open source large language models ("LLM") to develop an online tool that customizes study questions for individual students. GVC has also discovered that an art teacher has expressly
incorporated the use of generative AI into the curriculum to enable students to use prompts to create digital art.
GVC has started to investigate these practices and develop a process to monitor any use of generative AI, including by teachers and students, going forward.
What is the best reason for GVC to offer students the choice to utilize generative AI in limited, defined circumstances?

A. Toenable students to learn how to manage their time.
B. Toenable students to learn about performing research.
C. Toenable students to learn about practical applications of AI.
D. Toenable students to learn how to use AI as a supportive educational tool.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best reason for GVC to offer students the choice to utilize generative AI in limited, defined circumstances is to enable students to learn how to use AI as a supportive educational tool. By integrating AI in a controlled manner, students can learn the practical applications of AI and develop skills to use AI responsibly and effectively in their educational pursuits.
Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge highlights the importance of teaching students about AI's practical applications and the responsible use of AI technologies. This aligns with the goal of fostering a better understanding of AI's role and its potential benefits in various contexts, including education.

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 1)
What is the primary reason the EU is considering updates to its Product Liability Directive?

A. To increase the minimum warranty level for defective goods.
B. To define new liability exemptions for defective products.
C. Address digital services and connected products.
D. Address free and open-source software.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The primary reason the EU is considering updates to its Product Liability Directive is to address digital services and connected products. The current directive does not adequately cover the complexities and challenges posed by modern digital and connected technologies. By updating the directive, the EU aims to ensure that it remains relevant and effective in addressing the liabilities associated with these advanced products, ensuring consumer protection and fair market practices in the digital age.

NEW QUESTION 28
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
XYZ Corp., a premier payroll services company that employs thousands of people globally, is embarking on a new hiring campaign and wants to implement policies and procedures to identify and retain the best talent. The new talent will help the company's product team expand its payroll offerings to companies in the healthcare and transportation sectors, including in Asia.
It has become time consuming and expensive for HR to review all resumes, and they are concerned that human reviewers might be susceptible to bias. Address these concerns, the company is considering using a third-party AI tool to screen resumes and assist with hiring. They have been talking to several vendors about possibly obtaining a third-party AI-enabled hiring solution, as long as it would achieve its goals and comply with all applicable laws.
The organization has a large procurement team that is responsible for the contracting of technology solutions. One of the procurement team's goals is to reduce costs, and it often prefers lower-cost solutions. Others within the company are responsible for integrating and deploying technology solutions into the organization's operations in a responsible, cost- effective manner.
The organization is aware of the risks presented by AI hiring tools and wants to mitigate them. It also questions how best to organize and train its existing personnel to use the AI hiring tool responsibly. Their concerns are heightened by the fact that relevant laws vary across jurisdictions and continue to change.
Which of the following measures should XYZ adopt to best mitigate its risk of reputational harm from using the AI tool?

A. Test the AI tool pre- and post-deployment.
B. Ensure the vendor assumes responsibility for all damages.
C. Direct the procurement team to select the most economical AI tool.
D. Continue to require XYZ's hiring personnel to manually screen all applicants.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To mitigate the risk of reputational harm from using an AI hiring tool, XYZ Corp should rigorously test the AI tool both before and after deployment. Pre-deployment testing ensures the tool works correctly and does not introduce bias or other issues. Post- deployment testing ensures the tool continues to operate as intended and adapts to any changes in data or usage patterns. This approach helps to identify and address potential issues proactively, thereby reducing the risk of reputational harm. Ensuring the vendor assumes responsibility for damages (B) does not address the root cause of potential issues, selecting the most economical tool (C) may compromise quality, and continuing manual screening (D) defeats the purpose of using the AI tool.

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Topic 1)
Under the Canadian Artificial Intelligence and Data Act, when must the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry be notified about a high-impact AI system?

A. When use of the system causes or is likely to cause material harm.

B. When the algorithmic impact assessment has been completed.
C. Upon release of a new version of the system.
D. Upon initial deployment of the system.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the Canadian Artificial Intelligence and Data Act, high-impact AI systems must notify the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry upon initial deployment. This requirement ensures that the authorities are aware of the deployment of significant AI systems and can monitor their impacts and compliance with regulatory standards from the outset. This initial notification is crucial for maintaining oversight and ensuring the responsible use of AI technologies. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, domain on AI laws and standards.

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is NOT a common type of machine learning?

A. Deep learning.
B. Cognitive learning.
C. Unsupervised learning.
D. Reinforcement learning.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The common types of machine learning include supervised learning, unsupervised learning, reinforcement learning, and deep learning. Cognitive learning is not a type of machine learning; rather, it is a term often associated with the broader field of cognitive science and psychology. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE and standard AI/ML literature.

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Topic 1)
Under the NIST AI Risk Management Framework, all of the following are defined as characteristics of trustworthy AI EXCEPT?

A. Tested and Effective.
B. Secure and Resilient.
C. Explainable and Interpretable.
D. Accountable and Transparent.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The NIST AI Risk Management Framework outlines several characteristics of trustworthy AI, including being secure and resilient, explainable and interpretable, and accountable and transparent. While being tested and effective is important, it is not explicitly listed as a characteristic of trustworthy AI in the NIST framework. The focus is more on the system's ability to function safely, securely, and transparently in a way that stakeholders can understand and trust. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, NIST AI RMF section.

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Topic 1)
An AI system that maintains its level of performance within defined acceptable limits despite real world or adversarial conditions would be described as?

A. Robust.
B. Reliable.
C. Resilient.
D. Reinforced.

Answer: C

Explanation:
An AI system that maintains its level of performance within defined acceptable limits despite real-world or adversarial conditions is described as resilient. Resilience in AI refers to the system's ability to withstand and recover from unexpected challenges, such as cyber-attacks, hardware failures, or unusual input data. This characteristic ensures that the AI system can continue to function effectively and reliably in various conditions, maintaining performance and integrity. Robustness, on the other hand, focuses on the system's strength against errors, while reliability ensures consistent performance over time. Resilience combines these aspects with the capacity to adapt and recover.

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 1)
What is the primary purpose of an AI impact assessment?

A. To define and evaluate the legal risks associated with developing an AI system.
B. Anticipate and manage the potential risks and harms of an AI system.
C. To define and document the roles and responsibilities of AI stakeholders.
D. To identify and measure the benefits of an AI system.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The primary purpose of an AI impact assessment is to anticipate and manage the potential risks and harms of an AI system. This includes identifying the possible negative outcomes and implementing measures to mitigate these risks. This process helps ensure that AI systems are developed and deployed in a manner that is ethically and socially responsible, addressing concerns such as bias, fairness, transparency, and accountability. The assessment often involves a thorough

evaluation of the AI system's design, data inputs, outputs, and the potential impact on various stakeholders. This approach is crucial for maintaining public trust and adherence to regulatory requirements.

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
XYZ Corp., a premier payroll services company that employs thousands of people globally, is embarking on a new hiring campaign and wants to implement policies and procedures to identify and retain the best talent. The new talent will help the company's product team expand its payroll offerings to companies in the healthcare and transportation sectors, including in Asia.
It has become time consuming and expensive for HR to review all resumes, and they are concerned that human reviewers might be susceptible to bias. Address these concerns, the company is considering using a third-party AI tool to screen resumes and assist with hiring. They have been talking to several vendors about possibly obtaining a third-party AI-enabled hiring solution, as long as it would achieve its goals and comply with all applicable laws.
The organization has a large procurement team that is responsible for the contracting of technology solutions. One of the procurement team's goals is to reduce costs, and it often prefers lower-cost solutions. Others within the company are responsible for integrating and deploying technology solutions into the organization's operations in a responsible, cost- effective manner.
The organization is aware of the risks presented by AI hiring tools and wants to mitigate them. It also questions how best to organize and train its existing personnel to use the AI hiring tool responsibly. Their concerns are heightened by the fact that relevant laws vary across jurisdictions and continue to change.
All of the following are potential negative consequences created by using the AI tool when making hiring decisions EXCEPT?

A. Reputational harm.
B. Civil rights violations.
C. Discriminatory treatment.
D. Intellectual property infringement.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The potential negative consequences of using an AI tool in hiring include reputational harm (A), civil rights violations (B), and discriminatory treatment (C). These issues stem from biases in the AI system or its misuse, which can lead to unfair hiring practices and legal liabilities. Intellectual property infringement (D) is not a typical consequence of using AI in hiring, as it relates to the unauthorized use of protected intellectual property, which is not directly relevant to the hiring process or the potential biases within AI tools.

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Topic 1)
A company is working to develop a self-driving car that can independently decide the appropriate route to take the driver after the driver provides an address.
If they want to make this self-driving car “strong” AI, as opposed to "weak,” the engineers would also need to ensure?

A. Thatthe AI has full human cognitive abilities that can independently decide where to take the driver.
B. That they have obtained appropriate intellectual property (IP) licenses to use data for training the AI.
C. That the AI has strong cybersecurity to prevent malicious actors from taking control of the car.
D. That the AI can differentiate among ethnic backgrounds of pedestrians.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Strong AI, also known as artificial general intelligence (AGI), refers to AI that possesses the ability to understand, learn, and apply intelligence across a broad range of tasks, similar to human cognitive abilities. For the self-driving car to be classified as "strong" AI, it would need to possess full human cognitive abilities to make independent decisions beyond pre- programmed instructions. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE and AI classifications.

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Topic 2)
Training data is best defined as a subset of data that is used to?

A. Enable a model to detect and learn patterns.
B. Fine-tune a model to improve accuracy and prevent overfitting.
C. Detect the initial sources of biases to mitigate prior to deployment.
D. Resemble the structure and statistical properties of production data.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Training data is used to enable a model to detect and learn patterns. During the training phase, the model learns from the labeled data, identifying patterns and relationships that it will later use to make predictions on new, unseen data. This process is fundamental in building an AI model's capability to perform tasks accurately. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Model Training and Pattern Recognition.

NEW QUESTION 56
- (Topic 2)
You are part of your organization’s ML engineering team and notice that the accuracy of a model that was recently deployed into production is deteriorating.
What is the best first step address this?

A. Replace the model with a previous version.
B. Conduct champion/challenger testing.
C. Perform an audit of the model.
D. Run red-teaming exercises.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When the accuracy of a model deteriorates, the best first step is to conduct champion/challenger testing. This involves deploying a new model (challenger) alongside the current model (champion) to compare their performance. This method helps identify if the new model can perform better under current conditions without immediately discarding the existing model. It provides a controlled environment to test improvements and understand the reasons behind the deterioration. This approach is preferable to directly replacing the model, performing audits, or running red-teaming exercises, which may be subsequent steps based on the findings from the champion/challenger testing.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on model performance management and testing strategies.

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 2)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
A local police department in the United States procured an Al system to monitor and analyze social media feeds, online marketplaces and other sources of public information to detect evidence of illegal activities (e.g., sale of drugs or stolen goods). The Al system works by surveilling the public sites in order to identify individuals that are likely to have committed a crime. It cross-references the individuals against data maintained by law enforcement and then assigns a percentage score of the likelihood of criminal activity based on certain factors like previous criminal history, location, time, race and gender.
The police department retained a third-party consultant assist in the procurement process, specifically to evaluate two finalists. Each of the vendors provided information about their system's accuracy rates, the diversity of their training data and how their system works. The consultant determined that the first vendor's system has a higher accuracy rate and based on this information, recommended this vendor to the police department.
The police department chose the first vendor and implemented its Al system. As part of the implementation, the department and consultant created a usage policy for the system, which includes training police officers on how the system works and how to incorporate it into their investigation process.
The police department has now been using the Al system for a year. An internal review has found that every time the system scored a likelihood of criminal activity at or above 90%, the police investigation subsequently confirmed that the individual had, in fact, committed a crime. Based on these results, the police department wants to forego investigations for cases where the Al system gives a score of at least 90% and proceed directly with an arrest.
What is the best reason the police department should continue to perform investigations even if the Al system scores an individual's likelihood of criminal activity at or above 90%?

A. Because the department did not perform an impact assessment for this intended use.
B. Because Al systems that affect fundamental civil rights should not be fully automated.
C. Because investigations may identify additional individuals involved in the crime.
D. Because investigations may uncover information relevant to sentencing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best reason for the police department to continue performing investigations even if the
AI system scores an individual's likelihood of criminal activity at or above 90% is that AI systems affecting fundamental civil rights should not be fully automated. Human oversight is essential to ensure that decisions impacting civil liberties are made with due consideration of context and mitigating factors that an AI might not fully appreciate. This approach ensures fairness, accountability, and adherence to legal standards. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Ethics and Human Oversight.

NEW QUESTION 62
- (Topic 2)
A company initially intended to use a large data set containing personal information to train an Al model. After consideration, the company determined that it can derive enough value from the data set without any personal information and permanently obfuscated all personal data elements before training the model.
This is an example of applying which privacy-enhancing technique (PET)?

A. Anonymization.
B. Pseudonymization.
C. Differential privacy.
D. Federated learning.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Anonymization is a privacy-enhancing technique that involves removing or permanently altering personal data elements to prevent the identification of individuals. In this case, the company obfuscated all personal data elements before training the model, which aligns with the definition of anonymization. This ensures that the data cannot be traced back to individuals, thereby protecting their privacy while still allowing the company to derive value from the dataset. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, privacy-enhancing techniques section.

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 2)
What is the term for an algorithm that focuses on making the best choice achieve an immediate objective at a particular step or decision point, based on the available information and without regard for the longer-term best solutions?

A. Single-lane.
B. Optimized.
C. Efficient.
D. Greedy.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A greedy algorithm is one that makes the best choice at each step to achieve an immediate objective, without considering the longer-term consequences. It focuses on local optimization at each decision point with the hope that these local solutions will lead to an optimal global solution. However, greedy algorithms do not always produce the best overall solution for certain problems, but they are useful when an immediate, locally optimal solution is desired. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, algorithm types section.

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Topic 2)

Which of the following use cases would be best served by a non-AI solution?

A. A non-profit wants to develop a social media presence.O
B. An e-commerce provider wants to make personalized recommendations.
C. A business analyst wants to forecast future cost overruns and underruns.
D. A customer service agency wants automate answers to common questions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Developing a social media presence for a non-profit is best served by non-AI solutions. This task primarily involves content creation, community engagement, and strategic planning, which are effectively managed by human expertise and traditional marketing tools. AI is more suitable for tasks requiring automation, large-scale data analysis, and personalized recommendations, such as e-commerce personalization, forecasting cost overruns, or automating customer service responses. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Use Cases and Applications.

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Topic 2)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
A local police department in the United States procured an Al system to monitor and analyze social media feeds, online marketplaces and other sources of public information to detect evidence of illegal activities (e.g., sale of drugs or stolen goods). The Al system works by surveilling the public sites in order to identify individuals that are likely to have committed a crime. It cross-references the individuals against data maintained by law enforcement and then assigns a percentage score of the likelihood of criminal activity based on certain factors like previous criminal history, location, time, race and gender.
The police department retained a third-party consultant assist in the procurement process, specifically to evaluate two finalists. Each of the vendors provided information about their system's accuracy rates, the diversity of their training data and how their system works. The consultant determined that the first vendor's system has a higher accuracy rate and based on this information, recommended this vendor to the police department.
The police department chose the first vendor and implemented its Al system. As part of the implementation, the department and consultant created a usage policy for the system, which includes training police officers on how the system works and how to incorporate it
into their investigation process.
The police department has now been using the Al system for a year. An internal review has found that every time the system scored a likelihood of criminal activity at or above 90%, the police investigation subsequently confirmed that the individual had, in fact, committed a crime. Based on these results, the police department wants to forego investigations for cases where the Al system gives a score of at least 90% and proceed directly with an arrest.
Which Al risk would NOT have been identified during the procurement process based on the categories of information requested by the third-party consultant?

A. Security.
B. Accuracy.
C. Explainability.
D. Discrimination.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AI risk that would not have been identified during the procurement process based on the categories of information requested by the third-party consultant is security. The consultant focused on accuracy rates, diversity of training data, and system functionality, which pertain to performance and fairness but do not directly address the security aspects of the AI system. Security risks involve ensuring that the system is protected against unauthorized access, data breaches, and other vulnerabilities that could compromise its integrity. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Security and Risk Management.

NEW QUESTION 73
- (Topic 2)
You are a privacy program manager at a large e-commerce company that uses an Al tool to deliver personalized product recommendations based on visitors' personal information that has been collected from the company website, the chatbot and public data the company has scraped from social media.
A user submits a data access request under an applicable U.S. state privacy law, specifically seeking a copy of their personal data, including information used to create their profile for product recommendations.
What is the most challenging aspect of managing this request?

A. Some of the visitor's data is synthetic data that the company does not have to provide to the data subject.
B. The data subject's data is structured data that can be searched, compiled and reviewed only by an automated tool.
C. The data subject is not entitled to receive a copy of their data because some of it was scraped from public sources.
D. Some of the data subject's data is unstructured data and you cannot untangle it from the other data, including information about other individuals.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most challenging aspect of managing a data access request in this scenario is dealing with unstructured data that cannot be easily disentangled from other data, including information about other individuals. Unstructured data, such as free-text inputs or social media posts, often lacks a clear structure and may be intermingled with data from multiple individuals, making it difficult to isolate the specific data related to the requester. This complexity poses significant challenges in complying with data access requests under privacy laws. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Subject Rights and Data Management.

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Topic 2)
All of the following are included within the scope of post-deployment Al maintenance EXCEPT?

A. Ensuring that all model components are subject a control framework.
B. Dedicating experts to continually monitor the model output.
C. Evaluating the need for an audit under certain standards.
D. Defining thresholds to conduct new impact assessments.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Post-deployment AI maintenance typically includes ensuring that all model components are subject to a control framework, dedicating experts to continually monitor the model output, and evaluating the need for audits under certain standards. However, defining thresholds to conduct new impact assessments is usually part of the initial deployment and ongoing governance processes rather than a maintenance activity. Maintenance focuses more on the operational aspects of the AI system rather than setting new thresholds for impact assessments.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections discussing AI lifecycle management and post-deployment activities.

NEW QUESTION 78
- (Topic 2)
A company has trained an ML model primarily using synthetic data, and now intends to use live personal data to test the model.
Which of the following is NOT a best practice apply during the testing?

A. The test data should be representative of the expected operationaldata.
B. Testing should minimize human involvement to the extent practicable.
C. The test data should be anonymized to the extent practicable.
D. Testing should be performed specific to the intended uses.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Minimizing human involvement to the extent practicable is not a best practice during the testing of an ML model. Human oversight is crucial during testing to ensure that the model
performs correctly and ethically, and to interpret any anomalies or issues that arise. Best practices include using representative test data, anonymizing data to the extent practicable, and performing testing specific to the intended uses of the model. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Model Testing and Human Oversight.

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Topic 2)
According to November 2023 White House Executive Order, which of the following best describes the guidance given to governmental agencies on the use of generative Al as a workplace tool?

A. Limit access to specific uses of generative Al.
B. Impose a general ban on the use of generative Al.
C. Limit access of generative Al to engineers and developers.
D. Impose a ban on the use of generative Al in agencies that protect national security.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The November 2023 White House Executive Order provides guidance that governmental agencies should limit access to specific uses of generative AI. This means that generative AI tools should be used in a controlled manner, where their applications are restricted to well-defined, approved use cases that ensure the security, privacy, and ethical considerations are adequately addressed. This approach allows for the benefits of generative AI to be harnessed while mitigating potential risks and abuses.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on AI governance and risk
management, and the White House Executive Order of November 2023.

NEW QUESTION 80
- (Topic 2)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
A mid-size US healthcare network has decided to develop an Al solution to detect a type of cancer that is most likely arise in adults. Specifically, the healthcare network intends to create a recognition algorithm that will perform an initial review of all imaging and then route records a radiologist for secondary review pursuant agreed-upon criteria (e.g., a confidence score below a threshold).
To date, the healthcare network has taken the following steps: defined its Al ethical principles: conducted discovery to identify the intended uses and success criteria for the system: established an Al governance committee; assembled a broad, crossfunctional team with clear roles and responsibilities; and created policies and procedures to document standards, workflows, timelines and risk thresholds during the project.
The healthcare network intends to retain a cloud provider to host the solution and a consulting firm to help develop the algorithm using the healthcare network's existing data
and de-identified data that is licensed from a large US clinical research partner.
In the design phase, which of the following steps is most important in gathering the data from the clinical research partner?

A. Perform a privacy impact assessment.
B. Combine only anonymized data.
C. Segregate the data sets.
D. Review the terms of use.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reviewing the terms of use is essential when gathering data from a clinical research partner. This step ensures that the healthcare network complies with all legal and contractual obligations related to data usage. It addresses data ownership, usage limitations, consent requirements, and privacy obligations, which are critical to maintaining ethical standards and avoiding legal repercussions. This review helps ensure that the data is used in a manner consistent with the agreements made and the regulatory environment, which is fundamental for lawful and ethical AI development. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Legal and Regulatory Considerations.

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following steps occurs in the design phase of the Al life cycle?

A. Data augmentation.

B. Model explainability.
C. Risk impact estimation.
D. Performance evaluation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Risk impact estimation occurs in the design phase of the AI life cycle. This step involves evaluating potential risks associated with the AI system and estimating their impacts to ensure that appropriate mitigation strategies are in place. It helps in identifying and addressing potential issues early in the design process, ensuring the development of a robust and reliable AI system. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Design and Risk Management.

NEW QUESTION 82
- (Topic 2)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
A mid-size US healthcare network has decided to develop an Al solution to detect a type of cancer that is most likely arise in adults. Specifically, the healthcare network intends to create a recognition algorithm that will perform an initial review of all imaging and then route records a radiologist for secondary review pursuant agreed-upon criteria (e.g., a confidence score below a threshold).
To date, the healthcare network has taken the following steps: defined its Al ethical principles: conducted discovery to identify the intended uses and success criteria for the system: established an Al governance committee; assembled a broad, crossfunctional team with clear roles and responsibilities; and created policies and procedures to document standards, workflows, timelines and risk thresholds during the project.
The healthcare network intends to retain a cloud provider to host the solution and a consulting firm to help develop the algorithm using the healthcare network's existing data and de-identified data that is licensed from a large US clinical research partner.
Which stakeholder group is most important in selecting the specific type of algorithm?

A. The cloud provider.
B. The consulting firm.
C. The healthcare network'sdata science team.
D. The healthcare network's Al governance committee.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In selecting the specific type of algorithm for the AI solution, the healthcare network's data science team is most important. This team possesses the technical expertise and understanding of the data, the clinical context, and the performance requirements needed to make an informed decision about which algorithm is most suitable. While the cloud provider and consulting firm can offer support and infrastructure, and the AI governance committee provides oversight, the data science team’s specialized knowledge is crucial for selecting and implementing the appropriate algorithm. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, AI governance and team roles section.

NEW QUESTION 86
- (Topic 2)
What is the technique to remove the effects of improperly used data from an ML system?

A. Data cleansing.
B. Model inversion.
C. Data de-duplication.
D. Model disgorgement.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Model disgorgement is the technique used to remove the effects of improperly used data from an ML system. This process involves retraining or adjusting the model to eliminate any biases or inaccuracies introduced by the inappropriate data. It ensures that the model's outputs are not influenced by data that was not meant to be used or was used incorrectly. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Management and Model Integrity.

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following deployments of generative Al best respects intellectual property rights?

A. The system produces content that is modified to closely resemble copyrightedwork.
B. The system categorizes and applies filters to content based on licensing terms.
C. The system provides attribution to creators of publicly available information.
D. The system produces content that includes trademarks and copyrights.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Respecting intellectual property rights means adhering to licensing terms and ensuring that generated content complies with these terms. A system that categorizes and applies filters based on licensing terms ensures that content is used legally and ethically, respecting the rights of content creators. While providing attribution is important, categorization and application of filters based on licensing terms are more directly tied to compliance with intellectual property laws. This principle is elaborated in the IAPP AIGP Body of Knowledge sections on intellectual property and compliance.

NEW QUESTION 88
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