

AIGP Dumps

Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional

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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.S. intellectual property law.
- B. Generative AI is generally trained using intellectual property owned by third parties.
- C. Students must expressly consent to this use of generative AI.
- D. 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:

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.

To 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 other stakeholder groups should be involved in the selection and implementation of the AI hiring tool?

- A. Finance and Legal.
- B. Marketing and Compliance.
- C. Supply Chain and Marketing.
- D. Litigation and Product Development.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the selection and implementation of the AI hiring tool, involving Finance and Legal is crucial. The Finance team is essential for assessing cost implications, budget considerations, and financial risks. The Legal team is necessary to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including those related to data privacy, employment, and anti-discrimination. Involving these stakeholders ensures a comprehensive evaluation of both the financial viability and legal compliance of the AI tool, mitigating potential risks and aligning with organizational objectives and regulatory requirements.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Each of the following actors are typically engaged in the AI 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 4

- (Topic 1)

The OECD's Ethical AI 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 AI systems.
- B. Defining requirements specific to each industry sector and high-risk AI domain.
- C. Focusing on AI technical design and post-deployment monitoring.
- D. Balancing AI 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 5

- (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 6

- (Topic 1)

All of the following may be permissible uses of an AI system under the EU AI Act EXCEPT?

- A. To detect an individual's intent for law enforcement purposes.
- B. To promote equitable distribution of welfare benefits.
- C. To implement social scoring.
- D. To manage border control.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The EU AI Act explicitly prohibits the use of AI systems for social scoring by public authorities, as it can lead to discrimination and unfair treatment of individuals based on their social behavior or perceived trustworthiness. While AI can be used to promote equitable distribution of welfare benefits, manage border control, and even detect an individual's intent for law enforcement purposes (within strict regulatory and ethical boundaries), implementing social scoring systems is not permissible under the Act due to the significant risks to fundamental rights and freedoms.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 8

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following disclosures is NOT required for an EU organization that developed and deployed a high-risk AI system?

- A. The human oversight measures employed.
- B. How an individual may contest a decision.
- C. The location(s) where data is stored.
- D. The fact that an AI system is being used.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under the EU AI Act, organizations that develop and deploy high-risk AI systems are required to provide several key disclosures to ensure transparency and accountability. These include the human oversight measures employed, how individuals can contest decisions made by the AI system, and informing individuals that an AI system is being used. However, there is no specific requirement to disclose the exact locations where data is stored. The focus of the Act is on the transparency of the AI system's operation and its impact on individuals, rather than on the technical details of data storage locations.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

- (Topic 1)

What is the key feature of Graphical Processing Units (GPUs) that makes them well-suited to running AI applications?

- A. GPUs run many tasks concurrently, resulting in faster processing.
- B. GPUs can access memory quickly, resulting in lower latency than CPUs.
- C. GPUs can run every task on a computer, making them more robust than CPUs.
- D. The number of transistors on GPUs doubles every two years, making the chips smaller and lighter.

Answer: A**Explanation:**

GPUs (Graphical Processing Units) are well-suited to running AI applications due to their ability to run many tasks concurrently, which significantly enhances processing speed. This parallel processing capability makes GPUs ideal for handling the large-scale computations required in AI and deep learning tasks.

Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which explains the importance of compute infrastructure in AI applications.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 12

- (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 15

- (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 16

- (Topic 1)

A company developed AI technology that can analyze text, video, images and sound to tag content, including the names of animals, humans and objects. What type of AI is this technology classified as?

- A. Deductive inference.
- B. Multi-modal model.
- C. Transformative AI.
- D. Expert system.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A multi-modal model is an AI system that can process and analyze multiple types of data, such as text, video, images, and sound. This type of AI integrates different data sources to enhance its understanding and decision-making capabilities. In the given scenario, the AI technology that tags content including names of animals, humans, and objects falls under this category. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which outlines the capabilities and use cases of multi-modal models.

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a subcategory of AI and machine learning that uses labeled datasets to train algorithms?

- A. Segmentation.
- B. Generative AI.
- C. Expert systems.
- D. Supervised learning.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Supervised learning is a subcategory of AI and machine learning where labeled datasets are used to train algorithms. This process involves feeding the algorithm a dataset where the input-output pairs are known, allowing the algorithm to learn and make predictions or decisions based on new, unseen data. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which describes supervised learning as a model trained on labeled data (e.g., text recognition, detecting spam in emails).

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 1)

A U.S. mortgage company developed an AI platform that was trained using anonymized details from mortgage applications, including the applicant's education, employment and demographic information, as well as from subsequent payment or default information. The AI platform will be used automatically grant or deny new mortgage applications, depending on whether the platform views an applicant as presenting a likely risk of default. Which of the following laws is NOT relevant to this use case?

- A. Fair Housing Act.
- B. Fair Credit Reporting Act.
- C. Equal Credit Opportunity Act.
- D. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The U.S. mortgage company's AI platform relates to housing and credit, making the Fair Housing Act (A), Fair Credit Reporting Act (B), and Equal Credit Opportunity Act (C) relevant. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 deals with employment discrimination and is not directly relevant to the mortgage application context (D).

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 2)

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

A local police department in the United States procured an AI 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 AI 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 AI 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 AI 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 AI 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 AI 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 AI 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 29

- (Topic 2)

What is the primary purpose of conducting ethical red-teaming on an AI system?

- A. To improve the model's accuracy.
- B. To simulate model risk scenarios.
- C. To identify security vulnerabilities.
- D. To ensure compliance with applicable law.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary purpose of conducting ethical red-teaming on an AI system is to simulate model risk scenarios. Ethical red-teaming involves rigorously testing the AI system to identify potential weaknesses, biases, and vulnerabilities by simulating real-world attack or failure scenarios. This helps in proactively addressing issues that could compromise the system's reliability, fairness, and security. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Risk Management and Ethical AI Practices.

NEW QUESTION 34

- (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 36

- (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.
- 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 40

- (Topic 2)

Retraining an LLM can be necessary for all of the following reasons EXCEPT?

- A. To minimize degradation in prediction accuracy due to changes in data.
- B. Adjust the model's hyper parameters specific use case.
- C. Account for new interpretations of the same data.
- D. To ensure interpretability of the model's predictions.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Retraining an LLM (Large Language Model) is primarily done to improve or maintain its performance as data changes over time, to fine-tune it for specific use cases, and to incorporate new data interpretations to enhance accuracy and relevance. However, ensuring interpretability of the model's predictions is not typically a reason for retraining. Interpretability relates to how easily the outputs of the model can be understood and explained, which is generally addressed through different techniques or methods rather than through the retraining process itself. References to this can be found in the IAPP AIGP Body of Knowledge discussing model retraining and interpretability as separate concepts.

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 2)

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

A mid-size US healthcare network has decided to develop an AI 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 AI ethical principles: conducted discovery to identify the intended uses and success criteria for the system: established an AI 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 44

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following AI uses is best described as human-centric?

- A. Pattern recognition algorithms are used to improve the accuracy of weather predictions, which benefits many industries and everyday life.
- B. Autonomous robots are used to move products within a warehouse, allowing human workers to reduce physical strain and alleviate monotony.
- C. Machine learning is used for demand forecasting and inventory management, ensuring that consumers can find products they want when they want them.
- D. Virtual assistants are used adapt educational content and teaching methods to individuals, offering personalized recommendations based on ability and needs.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Human-centric AI focuses on improving the human experience by addressing individual needs and enhancing human capabilities. Option D exemplifies this by using virtual assistants to tailor educational content to each student's unique abilities and needs, thereby supporting personalized learning and improving educational outcomes. This use case directly benefits individuals by providing customized assistance and adapting to their learning pace and style, aligning with the principles of human-centric AI.

Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on trustworthy AI and human-centric AI principles.

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Topic 2)

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

A local police department in the United States procured an AI 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 AI 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 AI 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 AI 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 AI system gives a score of at least 90% and proceed directly with an arrest.

The best human oversight mechanism for the police department to implement is that a police officer should?

- A. Explain to the accused how the AI system works.
- B. Confirm the AI recommendation prior to sentencing.
- C. Ensure an accused is given notice that the AI system was used.
- D. Consider the AI recommendation as part of the criminal investigation.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best human oversight mechanism for the police department to implement is for a police officer to consider the AI recommendation as part of the criminal investigation. This ensures that the AI system's output is used as a tool to aid human decision-making rather than replace it. The police officer should integrate the AI's insights with other evidence and contextual information to make informed decisions, maintaining a balance between technological aid and human judgment.

Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Integration and Human Oversight.

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 2)

The planning phase of the AI life cycle articulates all of the following EXCEPT the?

- A. Objective of the model.
- B. Approach to governance.
- C. Choice of the architecture.
- D. Context in which the model will operate.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The planning phase of the AI life cycle typically includes defining the objective of the model, choosing the appropriate architecture, and understanding the context in which the model will operate. However, the approach to governance is usually established as part of the overall AI governance framework, not specifically within the planning phase. Governance encompasses broader organizational policies and procedures that ensure AI development and deployment align with legal, ethical, and operational standards. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, AI lifecycle planning phase section.

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Topic 2)

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

A mid-size US healthcare network has decided to develop an AI 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 AI ethical principles: conducted discovery to identify the intended uses and success criteria for the system: established an AI 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 of the following steps can best mitigate the possibility of discrimination prior to training and testing the AI solution?

- A. Procure more data from clinical research partners.
- B. Engage a third party to perform an audit.
- C. Perform an impact assessment.
- D. Create a bias bounty program.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Performing an impact assessment is the best step to mitigate the possibility of discrimination before training and testing the AI solution. An impact assessment, such as a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) or Algorithmic Impact Assessment (AIA), helps identify potential biases and discriminatory outcomes that could arise from the AI system. This process involves evaluating the data and the algorithm for fairness, accountability, and transparency. It ensures that any biases in the data are detected and addressed, thus preventing discriminatory practices and promoting ethical AI deployment. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Ethical AI and Impact Assessments.

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Topic 2)

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

A mid-size US healthcare network has decided to develop an AI 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).

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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's data science team.
- D. The healthcare network's AI 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 56

- (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 59

- (Topic 2)

What is the main purpose of accountability structures under the Govern function of the NIST AI Risk Management Framework?

- A. To empower and train appropriate cross-functional teams.
- B. To establish diverse, equitable and inclusive processes.
- C. To determine responsibility for allocating budgetary resources.
- D. To enable and encourage participation by external stakeholders.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The NIST AI Risk Management Framework's Govern function emphasizes the importance of establishing accountability structures that empower and train cross-functional teams. This is crucial because cross-functional teams bring diverse perspectives and expertise, which are essential for effective AI governance and risk management. Training these teams ensures that they are well-equipped to handle their responsibilities and can make informed decisions that align with the organization's AI principles and ethical standards. Reference: NIST AI Risk Management Framework documentation, Govern function section.

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following deployments of generative AI best respects intellectual property rights?

- A. The system produces content that is modified to closely resemble copyrighted work.
- 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 64

- (Topic 2)

CASE STUDY

Please use the following answer the next question:

A mid-size US healthcare network has decided to develop an AI 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 AI ethical principles; conducted discovery to identify the intended uses and success criteria for the system; established an AI 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.

The most significant risk from combining the healthcare network's existing data with the clinical research partner data is?

- A. Privacy risk.

- B. Security risk.
- C. Operational risk.
- D. Reputational risk.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most significant risk from combining the healthcare network's existing data with the clinical research partner data is privacy risk. Combining data sets, especially in healthcare, often involves handling sensitive information that could lead to privacy breaches if not managed properly. De-identified data can still pose re-identification risks when combined with other data sets. Ensuring privacy involves implementing robust data protection measures, maintaining compliance with privacy regulations such as HIPAA, and conducting thorough privacy impact assessments. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Privacy and Security.

NEW QUESTION 65

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