



IAPP

Exam Questions AIGP

Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (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 a 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.

What is the best strategy to mitigate the bias uncovered in the loan applications?

- A. Retrain the model with data that reflects demographic parity.
- B. Procure a third-party statistical bias assessment tool.
- C. Document all instances of bias in the data set.
- D. Delete all gender-based data in the data set.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Retraining the model with data that reflects demographic parity is the best strategy to mitigate the bias uncovered in the loan applications. This approach addresses the root cause of the bias by ensuring that the training data is representative and balanced, leading to more equitable decision-making by the AI model.

Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge stresses the importance of using high-quality, unbiased training data to develop fair and reliable AI systems. Retraining the model with balanced data helps correct biases that arise from historical inequalities, ensuring that the AI system makes decisions based on equitable criteria.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

According to the Singapore Model AI Governance Framework, all of the following are recommended measures to promote the responsible use of AI EXCEPT?

- A. Determining the level of human involvement in algorithmic decision-making.
- B. Adapting the existing governance structure algorithmic decision-making.
- C. Employing human-over-the-loop protocols for high-risk systems.
- D. Establishing communications and collaboration among stakeholders.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Singapore Model AI Governance Framework recommends several measures to promote the responsible use of AI, such as determining the level of human involvement in decision-making, adapting governance structures, and establishing communications and collaboration among stakeholders. However, employing human-over-the-loop protocols is not specifically mentioned in this framework. The focus is more on integrating human oversight appropriately within the decision-making process rather than exclusively employing such protocols. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, section on AI governance frameworks.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

The framework set forth in the White House Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights addresses all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Human alternatives, consideration and fallback.
- B. High-risk mitigation standards.
- C. Safe and effective systems.
- D. Data privacy.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The White House Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights focuses on protecting civil rights, privacy, and ensuring AI systems are safe and effective. It includes principles like data privacy (D), human alternatives (A), and safe and effective systems (C). However, it does not specifically address high-risk mitigation standards as a distinct category (B).

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

You asked a generative AI 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 AI 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 AI 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 5

- (Topic 1)

According to the GDPR, what is an effective control to prevent a determination based solely on automated decision-making?

- A. Provide a just-in-time notice about the automated decision-making logic.
- B. Define suitable measures to safeguard personal data.
- C. Provide a right to review automated decision.
- D. Establish a human-in-the-loop procedure.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The GDPR requires that individuals have the right to not be subject to decisions based solely on automated processing, including profiling, unless specific exceptions apply. One effective control is to establish a human-in-the-loop procedure (D), ensuring human oversight and the ability to contest decisions. This goes beyond just-in-time notices (A), data safeguarding (B), or review rights (C), providing a more robust mechanism to protect individuals' rights.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

A US company has developed an AI 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 AI 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 7

- (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.

Which of the following risks should be of the highest concern to individual teachers using generative AI to ensure students learn the course material?

- A. Financial cost.
- B. Model accuracy.
- C. Technical complexity.
- D. Copyright infringement.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The highest concern for individual teachers using generative AI to ensure students learn the course material is model accuracy. Ensuring that the AI-generated content is accurate and relevant to the curriculum is crucial for effective learning. If the AI model produces inaccurate or irrelevant content, it can mislead students and hinder their understanding of the subject matter.

Reference: According to the AIGP Body of Knowledge, one of the core risks posed by AI systems is the accuracy of the data and models used. Ensuring the accuracy of AI-generated content is essential for maintaining the integrity of the educational material and achieving the desired learning outcomes.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9

- (Topic 1)

A Canadian company is developing an AI solution to evaluate candidates in the course of job interviews. Before offering the AI solution in the EU market, the company must take all of the following steps EXCEPT?

- A. Register the AI solution in a public EU database.
- B. Establish a risk and quality management system.
- C. Engage a third-party auditor to perform a bias audit.
- D. Draw up technical documentation and instructions for use.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before offering an AI solution in the EU market, a Canadian company must take several steps to comply with the EU AI Act. These steps include establishing a risk and quality management system (B), engaging a third-party auditor to perform a bias audit (C), and drawing up technical documentation and instructions for use (D). However, there is no requirement to register the AI solution in a public EU database (A). This registration step is not specified as part of the compliance requirements under the EU AI Act for such solutions.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Machine learning is best described as a type of algorithm by which?

- A. Systems can mimic human intelligence with the goal of replacing humans.
- B. Systems can automatically improve from experience through predictive patterns.
- C. Statistical inferences are drawn from a sample with the goal of predicting human intelligence.
- D. Previously unknown properties are discovered in data and used to predict and make improvements in the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Machine learning (ML) is a subset of artificial intelligence (AI) where systems use data to learn and improve over time without being explicitly programmed. Option B accurately describes machine learning by stating that systems can automatically improve from experience through predictive patterns. This aligns with the fundamental concept of ML where algorithms analyze data, recognize patterns, and make decisions with minimal human intervention. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which covers the basics of AI and machine learning concepts.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 13

- (Topic 2)

Testing data is defined as a subset of data that is used to?

- A. Assess a model's on-going performance in production.
- B. Enable a model to discover and learn patterns.
- C. Provide a robust evaluation of a final model.
- D. Evaluate a model's handling of randomized edge cases.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Testing data is a subset of data used to provide a robust evaluation of a final model. After training the model on training data, it is essential to test its performance on unseen data (testing data) to ensure it generalizes well to new, real-world scenarios. This step helps in assessing the model's accuracy, reliability, and ability to handle various data inputs. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Model Validation and Testing.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 2)

What is the best reason for a company adopt a policy that prohibits the use of generative AI?

- A. Avoid using technology that cannot be monetized.
- B. Avoid needing to identify and hire qualified resources.
- C. Avoid the time necessary to train employees on acceptable use.
- D. Avoid accidental disclosure to its confidential and proprietary information.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The primary concern for a company adopting a policy prohibiting the use of generative AI is the risk of accidental disclosure of confidential and proprietary information. Generative AI tools can inadvertently leak sensitive data during the creation process or through data sharing. This risk outweighs the other reasons listed, as protecting sensitive information is critical to maintaining the company's competitive edge and legal compliance. This rationale is discussed in the sections on risk management and data privacy in the IAPP AIGP Body of Knowledge.

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 2)

Which type of existing assessment could best be leveraged to create an AI impact assessment?

- A. A safety impact assessment.
- B. A privacy impact assessment.
- C. A security impact assessment.
- D. An environmental impact assessment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A privacy impact assessment (PIA) can be effectively leveraged to create an AI impact assessment. A PIA evaluates the potential privacy risks associated with the use of personal data and helps in implementing measures to mitigate those risks. Since AI systems often involve processing large amounts of personal data, the principles and methodologies of a PIA are highly applicable and can be extended to assess broader impacts, including ethical, social, and legal implications of AI. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Impact Assessments.

NEW QUESTION 21

- (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 23

- (Topic 2)

After completing model testing and validation, which of the following is the most important step that an organization takes prior to deploying the model into production?

- A. Perform a readiness assessment.
- B. Define a model-validation methodology.
- C. Document maintenance teams and processes.
- D. Identify known edge cases to monitor post-deployment.

Answer: A

Explanation:

After completing model testing and validation, the most important step prior to deploying the model into production is to perform a readiness assessment. This assessment ensures that the model is fully prepared for deployment, addressing any potential issues related to infrastructure, performance, security, and compliance. It verifies that the model meets all necessary criteria for a successful launch. Other steps, such as defining a model-validation methodology, documenting maintenance teams and processes, and identifying known edge cases, are also important but come secondary to confirming overall readiness. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Deployment Readiness.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (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 28

- (Topic 2)

The White House Executive Order from November 2023 requires companies that develop dual-use foundation models to provide reports to the federal government about all of the following EXCEPT?

- A. Any current training or development of dual-use foundation models.
- B. The results of red-team testing of each dual-use foundation model.
- C. Any environmental impact study for each dual-use foundation model.
- D. The physical and cybersecurity protection measures of their dual-use foundation models.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The White House Executive Order from November 2023 requires companies developing dual-use foundation models to report on their current training or development activities, the results of red-team testing, and the physical and cybersecurity protection measures. However, it does not mandate reports on environmental impact studies for each dual-use foundation model. While environmental considerations are important, they are not specified in this context as a reporting requirement under this Executive Order.

Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on compliance and reporting requirements, and the White House Executive Order of November 2023.

NEW QUESTION 29

- (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 31

- (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 33

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