

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CertiProf

AIRMPC

AI Risk Manager Professional Certification

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM CertiProf AIRMPC, AI Risk Manager Professional Certification

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10 practice questions for the CertiProf AIRMPc exam, AI Risk Manager Professional Certification, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/certiprof/airmpc. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code AIRMPc and the question number.

1. Which category of AI risk concerns harm to people who are affected by an incorrect or unfair output?

- A Latency risk to the infrastructure
- B Impact risk to individuals
- C Licensing risk on the source code
- D Capacity risk on storage volumes

Answer: B

Impact risk to individuals covers harm such as wrongful rejection, discrimination or privacy loss that falls on the people an output affects. Latency and capacity risks are operational, and they can be serious but they are not the harm to people the question describes. Licensing risk is a commercial and legal matter about the code and not about the people affected by an output.

2. Before any risk can be rated, the team must define the system's _____, meaning its boundaries, stakeholders and intended use.

Answer: context

The system's context sets its boundaries, stakeholders and intended use, and every later rating depends on it. The word scope is close, but scope is one part of the context rather than the whole. Context is the term used at the start of most AI risk processes.

3. What is the purpose of an AI impact assessment?

- A To evaluate the effects a system may have on individuals, groups and society before it is deployed
- B To compare the model's benchmark scores against those of its main competitors in the market and their published results
- C To estimate the hardware depreciation schedule for the servers in the data center
- D To measure the speed of code reviews across the engineering teams each sprint

Answer: A

An AI impact assessment looks at the effects a system may have on individuals, groups and society before it is deployed, and it records the mitigations. Benchmark comparison measures capability rather than impact on people, which makes it a tempting confusion. Depreciation and code review speed are internal business metrics.

4. It is reasonable to treat likelihood and impact as separate dimensions when rating an AI risk.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Likelihood and impact capture different things, so separating them lets the team see whether a risk is frequent, severe or both. A combined rating is produced from the two, but collapsing them early hides the difference. Separate dimensions are standard in risk matrices.

5. Which two statements describe the NIST AI RMF accurately? (Choose two.)
- A It is intended to be applied flexibly across sectors and use cases
 - B It issues certificates to organizations that pass an audit
 - C It is a binding regulation for all EU member states
 - D It is organized around the GOVERN, MAP, MEASURE and MANAGE functions
 - E It requires a fixed numeric risk score for every model

Answer: A, D

The framework is organized around GOVERN, MAP, MEASURE and MANAGE, and it is designed to be applied flexibly across sectors. It does not issue certificates, which makes that option a tempting confusion with management system standards. It is not an EU regulation and it does not require a fixed numeric score.

6. Which control type is a human approval step that must happen before a model output is sent to a customer?
- A Preventive control
 - B Detective control
 - C Corrective control
 - D Compensating monitoring report

Answer: A

A human approval step before release is a preventive control, because it stops a harmful output from reaching the customer. A detective control finds problems after they happen, which is a tempting confusion when monitoring is involved. A corrective control repairs the consequences, and a monitoring report is a record rather than a control.

7. Which control best reduces the risk of an AI assistant giving unsafe advice to end users?
- A Increasing the model's temperature setting to make replies more creative
 - B Output filtering with a defined escalation path to a human reviewer
 - C Removing all logs of responses to reduce storage costs for the platform
 - D Publishing the system prompt on a public website for transparency to users

Answer: B

Output filtering that routes risky responses to a human reviewer reduces harm before it reaches the user. Raising the temperature makes outputs more varied and less predictable, which is the opposite of what a safety control needs. Removing logs destroys evidence, and publishing the system prompt can expose the control to misuse.

8. The NIST AI RMF function that analyzes and tracks identified risks with metrics and tests is _____.

Answer: MEASURE

MEASURE analyzes and tracks identified risks through metrics and tests. MAP is the function that establishes context and identifies risks, which is a tempting neighboring answer. GOVERN sets policy and MANAGE acts on the results.

9. Which technique tests whether a specific individual's record was part of a model's training set?
- A Membership inference
 - B Model inversion for reconstructing features
 - C Prompt caching
 - D Feature scaling

Answer: A

Membership inference tests whether a particular record was used in training, which is a privacy risk. Model inversion reconstructs features about people, which is a related but different attack. Prompt caching and feature scaling are engineering techniques with no privacy test function.

10. Which control most directly reduces the risk of prompt injection in an LLM application that reads external web pages?
- A Increasing the maximum output length so that the reply can contain all the requested content, including every detail the user asks for in the prompt
 - B Treating retrieved content as untrusted data, separating it from instructions, and limiting the tools the model can call
 - C Using a larger embedding dimension so the retrieval step can rank documents more finely
 - D Disabling the application's error messages so attackers cannot see the failure details

Answer: B

Prompt injection is reduced by treating retrieved content as untrusted, keeping it separate from instructions, and limiting what tools the model can invoke. A longer output limit does not stop instructions hidden in content, which makes it a tempting but ineffective fix. Embedding size and error messages do not address injected instructions.