

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

IAPP

Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional (AIGP)

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM IAPP Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional (AIGP)

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1. What is the core difference between supervised and unsupervised learning?
- A Unsupervised learning requires a human to label every training record
 - B Supervised learning trains on labeled examples, while unsupervised learning finds structure in unlabeled data
 - C Supervised learning cannot be checked against a held-out test set, so teams must rely on training accuracy alone for every release
 - D Unsupervised learning always produces a fixed set of human-readable rules

Answer: B

Supervised learning maps inputs to known labels, while unsupervised learning looks for clusters or structure without labels. The first option reverses the two, which is tempting because labels are the most visible difference, but it is backwards. The claims about held-out testing and fixed rules are both incorrect.

2. Under GDPR Article 5, collecting only the personal data that is necessary for a stated purpose is called data _____.

Answer: minimization (also accepted: minimisation, data minimization, data minimisation)

Data minimization in Article 5(1)(c) requires that personal data be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary. Purpose limitation is the related principle in Article 5(1)(b), and it is tempting here, but it governs the purposes for which data is used rather than how much is collected. Accuracy and storage limitation are separate principles in the same article.

3. A vendor refuses to disclose the training data sources for a model that your bank plans to use in credit decisions. What is the most appropriate governance response?
- A Accept the vendor's verbal assurance and proceed with contracting
 - B Proceed but exclude the model from all bias testing
 - C Pilot the model quietly in one branch to gather evidence first, without telling customers or the risk committee
 - D Make documentation or audit rights a condition of use and escalate the gap

Answer: D

Credit decisions are high impact, so the bank cannot rely on assurances it cannot verify. It should require documentation or audit rights as a condition of use and escalate the gap to the governance committee. Skipping bias testing is tempting as a shortcut, but it removes the control that would detect harm, and a quiet pilot still exposes customers to an unassessed model.

4. Fairness metrics such as demographic parity and equalized odds can be satisfied at the same time for every group in every dataset.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Several fairness definitions are mathematically incompatible when base rates differ between groups, so a team must choose and justify the criterion that fits the context. The claim that all of them can be met everywhere ignores that tradeoff. The statement is false.

5. Which two obligations apply to providers of high-risk AI systems under the EU AI Act? (Choose two.)
- A Establish a risk management system that runs across the full lifecycle
 - B Register the system in the EU database before it is placed on the market
 - C Publish the model weights under an open license
 - D Host the system only on servers located inside the European Union
 - E Pay a fixed annual license fee to the AI Office

Answer: A, B

Article 9 requires a risk management system maintained across the lifecycle, and Article 49 requires registration of high-risk systems before they are placed on the market. Publishing weights is tempting because transparency runs through the Act, but the Act does not require it. Hosting location and an annual fee have no basis in the Act's provider obligations.

6. Which role is typically accountable for approving the risk acceptance decision for a high-risk AI system in a mature governance program?
- A A named executive business owner with delegated authority
 - B The data scientist who trained the model and knows its weaknesses best
 - C The external auditor who reviews the program each year
 - D The customer service team that receives complaints

Answer: A

Risk acceptance belongs to an accountable business owner with the authority to decide and to bear the consequences, usually supported by the governance committee. The data scientist is tempting because they know the model best, but technical staff advise rather than accept business risk. External auditors provide independent assurance and should not own decisions.

7. A bias audit of a screening tool finds that the selection rate for one group is 60 percent of the rate for the most-selected group. Which benchmark is most commonly used to flag this as potential adverse impact?
- A The 95 percent confidence rule
 - B The four-fifths rule
 - C The Gini coefficient threshold
 - D The Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic

Answer: B

The four-fifths rule from the US Uniform Guidelines flags adverse impact when a group's selection rate falls below 80 percent of the rate for the most-selected group. The confidence rule is tempting because statistical significance matters, but it is a separate test that does not set the adverse impact threshold. The Gini coefficient and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic measure inequality and separation rather than selection ratios.

8. In the NIST AI Risk Management Framework, the cross-cutting function that sets organizational policies, roles and accountability is called _____.

Answer: GOVERN

NIST AI RMF 1.0 organizes practice into GOVERN, MAP, MEASURE and MANAGE, and GOVERN establishes the policies, accountability structures and culture that apply across the other three. MAP is tempting because it comes early in the workflow for a system, but it covers context and risk identification. MEASURE and MANAGE address assessment and response.

9. Which term describes an attack in which a crafted input causes a deployed generative model to produce content its developer intended to block?
- A Data poisoning
 - B Membership inference
 - C Jailbreaking
 - D Model extraction

Answer: C

Jailbreaking uses crafted prompts to bypass the safety behavior of a deployed model, which is why red teaming and output filtering are needed after launch. Data poisoning is tempting because it also manipulates behavior, but it corrupts training data rather than inference inputs. Membership inference and model extraction are privacy and intellectual property attacks.

10. Which evidence best supports a claim that a model will generalize to new applicants before launch?
- A Accuracy on the training data after the final epoch
 - B The number of features the model uses
 - C A vendor's marketing claim about benchmark scores, published on its website as an unverified summary
 - D Performance on a held-out test set that resembles the production population

Answer: D

A held-out test set that resembles the intended population is the standard evidence of generalization, because it was not used to fit the model. Training accuracy is tempting because it is easy to measure, but it can reflect memorization as much as learning. Feature counts and vendor marketing claims say nothing about performance on new applicants.