

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

IAPP

Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional (AIGP)

SHARED BY [u/Plucky-Falcon-2437](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM IAPP Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional (AIGP)

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10 practice questions for the IAPP Artificial Intelligence Governance Professional (AIGP) exam, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which statement about the GDPR right in Article 22 is most accurate?

- A** Individuals have a right not to be subject to solely automated decisions with legal or similarly significant effects, subject to exceptions
- B** Individuals may demand that every algorithm used by a company be open-sourced
- C** Controllers must delete every model trained on personal data within thirty days
- D** Automated decisions need no legal basis if a human reviews them once a quarter in aggregate

Answer: A

Article 22 gives people a right not to be subject to solely automated decisions with legal or similarly significant effects, with exceptions for contract, legal authorization and explicit consent, plus safeguards such as human intervention. The quarterly review option is tempting because it sounds like oversight, but an aggregate review does not make individual decisions meaningfully human. The open-source and thirty-day deletion claims are not GDPR requirements.

2. The NIST AI Risk Management Framework organizes its core functions as GOVERN, MAP, MEASURE and MANAGE.

- A** True
- B** False

Answer: A (True)

NIST AI RMF 1.0 is built around GOVERN, MAP, MEASURE and MANAGE, with GOVERN applying across the other three. The four function names are a common exam detail, so candidates should know them exactly. The statement is true.

3. A company wants one body to approve high-risk AI deployments and track remediation of findings. Which structure fits best?
- A An advisory ethics panel that meets once a year to publish statements and values documents for the company
 - B Individual data scientists approving the models they built
 - C A legal team that reviews only the contracts with vendors
 - D A cross-functional AI governance committee with documented decision rights and escalation paths

Answer: D

A cross-functional committee with documented decision rights and escalation paths gives one accountable body for approvals, risk acceptance and remediation. The annual advisory panel is tempting because it signals values, but it lacks the authority and cadence to approve deployments. Self-approval by builders removes independent review, and contract-only legal review misses model behavior after launch.

4. Information that cannot be linked to an identified or identifiable person, even with reasonable effort, is described as _____ data.

Answer: anonymous (also accepted: anonymised, anonymized)

Truly anonymous data falls outside the GDPR because it cannot reasonably be re-identified, while pseudonymized data remains personal data under Recital 26. Pseudonymous is tempting because it is a common privacy technique, but the data still counts as personal. Only a fully anonymous dataset is excluded from the regulation.

5. Which two controls help reduce the risk of training data leakage in a machine learning pipeline? (Choose two.)
- A Removing direct identifiers before training and limiting access to the training set
 - B Publishing the full training set alongside the model card
 - C Applying differential privacy during training
 - D Keeping all raw logs indefinitely for debugging
 - E Sharing the model's API key with contractors for testing

Answer: A, C

Removing identifiers and restricting access reduce exposure in the data itself, and differential privacy limits how much any single record can influence the trained model. Publishing the full training set and sharing API keys increase exposure, which makes them clearly wrong. Indefinite log retention is tempting as a debugging convenience, but it creates another store of sensitive data.

6. A deployed credit model's approval rate for one group drops sharply after a data feed changes. What should the team do first?

- A Retrain the model immediately on the new feed without review, so that the approval rate recovers quickly for every group
- B Open an incident, restrict automated decisions for the affected group if needed, and investigate the feed change
- C Wait for the next annual model review
- D Ask the vendor to switch off the monitoring alerts

Answer: B

A sudden shift after a data change is a potential incident, so the team should record it, contain harm by pausing automated decisions or routing them to human review, and trace the cause in the feed. Immediate retraining is tempting because it promises a fast fix, but it may bake in an upstream error without review. Waiting for an annual review leaves people exposed to the problem.

7. Which practice best reduces the risk of re-identification when sharing a dataset for model evaluation?

- A Sharing the full dataset with user identifiers left in place
- B Adding a contract clause that recipients must not re-identify people, and must delete the file after the study ends
- C Removing or generalizing quasi-identifiers and testing the residual re-identification risk before release
- D Encrypting the file while keeping the same columns

Answer: C

Re-identification often comes from combinations of quasi-identifiers such as age, postcode and dates, so the release should generalize or remove them and test the residual risk. A contract clause is tempting because it creates a legal remedy, but it does not change what the data reveals. Encryption protects the file in storage or transit, not the content once a recipient decrypts it.

8. A vendor's SOC 2 report is sufficient on its own to evaluate the fairness of the vendor's AI model.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

A SOC 2 report attests to security and operational controls, not to the statistical fairness or accuracy of a model. Buyers still need model documentation, bias testing evidence and contractual rights to verify performance. The statement is false.

9. In an AI impact assessment, which step comes first?
- A Estimating the financial value of the model
 - B Choosing the vendor's hosting region and the database engine that will store the outputs of the model
 - C Selecting the performance metric for the final report
 - D Describing the system's purpose, the people affected and the context of use

Answer: D

Impact assessments start by defining the purpose, the affected people and the context, because risks cannot be identified until the use case is clear. Financial value is tempting as a business driver, but it is weighed after the risks are understood. Hosting region and metric choice come later in design and evaluation.

10. Which term describes a generative model's tendency to produce confident statements that are not supported by facts or by its input?
- A Hallucination
 - B Overfitting
 - C Data drift
 - D Underfitting

Answer: A

Hallucination describes fluent but unsupported output, a key risk for generative systems that calls for grounding and verification. Overfitting is tempting because it is also a generalization failure, but it describes fitting noise in training data rather than inventing content. Data drift and underfitting describe a changing input distribution and a model too simple for the data.