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Question #1 *Topic 1*

An enterprise deploys AI-supported decision systems to assist managers in allocating work, evaluating performance patterns, and recommending development opportunities across business units. Over time, internal audits reveal that while the system complies with all technical controls and data protection requirements, its recommendations consistently favor certain employee profiles for growth-oriented assignments while others are repeatedly routed toward low-visibility tasks. No formal policy prohibits employees from advancement, and no explicit bias parameters were programmed into the system. However, leadership recognizes that the automated decision patterns are shaping career outcomes in ways that may undermine fairness, dignity, and equal opportunity, even though no regulatory violations have yet occurred. The concern centers on the values embedded in how decisions are made and their impact on people.

From an AI risk categorization perspective, which type of AI concern is most accurately reflected in this scenario?

A. Societal concern

B. Ethical concern

C. Privacy and security concern

D. Long-term concern

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #2 *Topic 1*

Lexicon Analytics is building a Natural Language Processing (NLP) pipeline for a new sentiment analysis product. The engineering team is defining the preprocessing specifications to convert raw customer reviews into machine-readable formats. The AI Program Manager needs to approve the step where long paragraphs are broken down into smaller units, such as words or sub-words.

Which stage of the NLP preprocessing is the Program Manager approving?

A. Lemmatization

B. Stemming

C. Tokenization

D. Sentiment Scoring

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #3 *Topic 1*

Your AI engineering team is developing a next-generation machine translation engine intended for enterprise and regulatory use, where accurate interpretation of long and complex sentences is critical. The previous model (using RNNs) failed to translate long sentences accurately because it processed words sequentially. To address these issues, the team determines that the new architecture should utilizes self-attention mechanisms to process the entire sequence of data in parallel, handling long-range dependencies effectively.

Which deep learning architecture should the team adopt to meet these requirements?

A. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

B. Autoencoders

C. Radial Basis Function Networks

D. Transformer Networks

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #4 *Topic 1*

StreamLine Media plans to develop a recommendation engine that forecasts the next video a user is likely to watch by analyzing the chronological sequence of their viewing history from the past month. The Lead Data Scientist is guiding the team in choosing the most suitable architecture for handling time-dependent sequential data.

Which architecture should be selected for this recommendation engine?

A. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

B. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

C. Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

D. Feedforward Neural Networks (FNNs)

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #5 *Topic 1*

Michael Turner, Vice President of Enterprise Technology at a global insurance organization, is coordinating the rollout of an AI-based customer verification and fraud analytics platform across multiple regions. To support rapid scaling and operational resilience, the organization partners with an external firm that supplies on-demand computing capacity, managed data storage, embedded security controls, and a standardized environment for deploying and operating machine learning workloads. Internal teams remain responsible for developing application logic, governing AI models, and ensuring regulatory and policy compliance. The external firm's accountability is confined to operating, securing, and maintaining the underlying technical infrastructure that enables these AI systems to run reliably.

Which third-party role within the AI ecosystem best describes this external firm's function?

A. Data Vendors

B. AI-as-a-Service (API) Providers

C. Cloud Providers

D. Model Providers

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #6 *Topic 1*

A national digital-learning board deploys an AI-driven recommendation engine to personalize course pathways for students across public institutions. After the first academic cycle, education auditors discover that the system automatically redirects students into lower complexity learning tracks solely based on early performance indicators. Neither students nor instructors are informed of these automated pathway changes, and no mechanism exists for learners to express preferences, contest the outcomes, or opt for advanced coursework. Several students report feeling constrained by decisions they were never involved in, raising concerns about the system's impact on learner autonomy and developmental opportunities. As the Chief AI Governance Officer, you must identify the ethical principle compromised to guide necessary policy and design corrections.

Which ethical principle has been violated in this scenario?

A. Fairness

B. Transparency

C. Human-Centric Values

D. Accountability

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #7 *Topic 1*

The executive dashboard at HorizonService has successfully alerted the leadership team that Q3 sales revenue has dropped by 10% compared to the previous quarter. The Business Intelligence Manager now tasks the data science team with investigating historical data patterns to determine the specific root causes of this decline, such as whether it was driven by a competitor's price cut or a seasonal weather shift.

Which category of analytics is the Business Intelligence Manager requesting to uncover the root causes behind the observed revenue decline?

A. Diagnostic Analytics

B. Predictive Analytics

C. Prescriptive Analytics

D. Descriptive Analytics

Suggested Answer: *A*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #8 *Topic 1*

Dr. Aris, the Head of AI Research, is leading an internal governance review to formally classify a legacy chess-playing system developed in the 1990s as part of an enterprise AI inventory. The system determines its moves exclusively by evaluating the current board state using predefined logic and exhaustive search strategies. It does not retain information from prior matches, adapt its strategy over time, or modify its decision process based on historical gameplay data. Dr. Aris must assign a category that accurately reflects the system's lack of learning, absence of memory, and purely state-based decision behavior.

Which classification represents this system from a technical and conceptual standpoint?

A. Reactive Machines

B. Self-Aware AI

C. Limited Memory AI

D. Theory of Mind AI

Suggested Answer: *A*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #9 *Topic 1*

Maria is spearheading a pilot program to enhance early disease detection capabilities within the hospital. She has selected a deep learning solution that processes high-dimensional inputs from different equipment's to identify subtle tissue irregularities and micro-calcifications. The system flags these regions for specialist review, effectively reducing the rate of false negatives in pathology identification.

Based on the AI Applications framework, how should this initiative be classified?

A. Predictive Analytics

B. Genomic Sequencing and Analysis

C. Medical Imaging and Diagnostics

D. Robotic Surgical Automation

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #10 *Topic 1*

A global cybersecurity consulting firm is challenged by its board after noticing unexpected patterns in the AI-driven candidate ranking system used for selecting red-team operators. Despite a diverse applicant pool, the model persistently scores candidates with certain certification keywords significantly higher than equally qualified individuals with robust exploit-development portfolios, active bug-bounty histories, or advanced defensive threat-hunting experience. Internal analysis confirms that while the dataset was balanced, the model learned to overweight specific textual features during training, leading to disproportionate ranking outcomes. As the Head of Responsible AI Operations, you must determine the fundamental bias source to guide remediation and ensure fair evaluation standards across global hiring pipelines.

Which type of bias is being exhibited by the AI system in this scenario?

A. Data Bias

B. Confirmation Bias

C. Societal Bias

D. Algorithmic Bias

Suggested Answer: *D*
The dataset was confirmed balanced, so the bias does not originate in the data; it arises from how the model learned to weight particular textual features during training. Bias introduced by the model's design/learning process rather than the data or society is algorithmic bias.

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #11 *Topic 1*

An AI-driven diagnostic system is deployed across several hospitals, and its accuracy depends on learning from patient data generated at each site. During an audit review, concerns are raised that pooling sensitive medical records into a centralized training process could breach data residency requirements and heighten privacy risk. Despite these constraints, there is still a need to improve the model by leveraging insights from all participating hospitals without transferring raw patient data outside local environments.

Which decentralization technique best resolves this challenge?

A. Pseudonymization

B. Federated Learning

C. Data Anonymization

D. Edge Processing

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #12 *Topic 1*

A healthcare analytics organization has embedded an AI-driven recommendation engine into its chronic care management workflow. The system routinely influences clinician decisions on when to intensify or modify treatment plans. During an independent compliance examination, reviewers request justification for several recommendations that materially affected patient outcomes. Although aggregate validation results and accuracy benchmarks are readily available, the organization is unable to reconstruct how individual patient factors contributed to specific recommendations, limiting meaningful review by both clinicians and regulators.

From an AI ethics and governance standpoint, which principle is being most directly challenged by this limitation?

A. Accountability

B. Sustainability

C. Safety and security

D. Transparency

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #13 *Topic 1*

Your AI engineering team is building a next-generation machine translation engine intended for enterprise and regulatory use, where accurate interpretation of long and complex sentences is critical. The previous model (using RNNs) failed to translate long sentences accurately because it processed words sequentially. To address these issues, the team determines that the new architecture is required that utilizes self-attention mechanisms to process the entire sequence of data in parallel, handling long-range dependencies effectively.

Which deep learning architecture should the team adopt to meet these requirements?

A. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

B. Radial Basis Function Networks

C. Autoencoders

D. Transformer Networks

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #14 *Topic 1*

AutoWarehousing is deploying autonomous robots to navigate a complex, changing warehouse floor. The robots are not given a map; instead, they must learn to navigate by trial and error, receiving a “reward” signal when they successfully reach a destination and a “penalty” when they hit an obstacle.

Which machine learning approach describes this learning process?

A. Unsupervised Learning

B. Reinforcement Learning

C. Semi-Supervised Learning

D. Supervised Learning

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #15 *Topic 1*

Prime Retail presents a quarterly vendor report to the Board of Directors. The CEO requests a “Red/Amber/Green” status view of the strategic risks, rather than raw technical logs.

Which dashboard level is appropriate for this specific audience?

A. Operational Technical Dashboard

B. Executive Strategic Dashboard

C. Raw API Stream

D. Developer Debug Console

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #16 *Topic 1*

A cloud security vendor is questioned by regulatory authorities after several clients experience unexpected privilege denials generated by its AI-powered access-control engine during high severity cyber events. When customers request justification, engineering teams report that the deep-learning model's internal reasoning cannot be interpreted or traced. This lack of interpretability complicates auditability standards for high-risk security operations. As the Chief AI Compliance Officer, you are asked to assess the core AI governance issue exposed by this incident.

Which AI concern does this scenario highlight?

A. Autonomous Weapons

B. Misinformation

C. Lack of Transparency

D. Bias and Discrimination

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #17 *Topic 1*

An organization claims to be “AI-driven” but relies heavily on manual processes, inconsistent data pipelines, and isolated experiments. AI projects are not repeatable, and governance controls vary across teams. External reviewers challenge the organization’s maturity claims.

According to AI maturity models, which level best describes this organization?

A. Transformational

B. Structured

C. Emerging

D. Optimized

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #18 *Topic 1*

Meridian Logistics is updating an AI-based route optimization system after inconsistencies are traced to upstream data issues rather than model logic. A review reveals gaps in how historical shipment records were curated, inconsistent preprocessing across teams, and limited traceability for datasets reused in multiple model versions. Leadership assigns a role to resolve these issues by enforcing data quality standards, maintaining lineage documentation, and preventing data related risks from impacting future model behavior, without owning model development or deployment.

Which AI governance role is primarily responsible for these responsibilities?

A. Business Owner

B. AIDataOps Team

C. Model Data Custodian

D. Data Steward

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #19 *Topic 1*

XYZ Global is reviewing a proposal for a sophisticated Real-time Fraud Prevention model. While the potential business impact is categorized as High, the data science team notes that the required real-time data streams are not yet integrated and the current infrastructure cannot support the necessary low-latency processing.

In the context of use-case prioritization, which specific criterion is currently preventing this project from being ranked as a “Quick Win”?

A. Feasibility

B. Scalability

C. Ethical Risk

D. Strategic Alignment

Suggested Answer: *A*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #20 *Topic 1*

A multinational enterprise is expanding the use of AI systems across customer analytics, workforce optimization, and automated decision support. As part of its governance strategy, the organization adopts an internationally recognized set of AI principles to ensure consistent evaluation of ethical risks, societal impacts, and governance obligations across different jurisdictions. The goal is to apply a unified approach that supports fairness, accountability, and regulatory alignment throughout the AI lifecycle.

Which primary purpose do the OECD AI Principles serve when applied to organizational AI risk evaluation and governance?

A. Establishing a structured foundation for assessing ethical, societal, and governance risks

B. Optimizing AI system performance and accuracy metrics

C. Replacing national AI regulations with a single global compliance standard

D. Providing prescriptive technical controls for AI model development

Suggested Answer: *A*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #21 *Topic 1*

At FinTech Solutions, Elena Cross, the Regulatory Affairs Director, is reviewing recent regulatory developments that may affect the company's AI-based credit scoring systems. A newly enacted regional AI transparency regulation has been formally published, but no internal adjustments have yet been initiated. Before introducing technical modifications or updating internal policies, Elena needs to determine how the new regulation influences existing risk classifications and whether current data handling practices remain aligned.

Which step of the regulatory change management process should be performed at this point to transition from regulatory awareness to informed decision-making?

A. Regulation Tracking

B. Policy and Framework Updates

C. Change Implementation and Validation

D. Impact Assessment

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #22 *Topic 1*

A large enterprise launches several AI initiatives across operations, customer analytics, and internal decision-support. Despite strong leadership support, AI initiatives suffer from fragmented execution marked by unclear priorities, misaligned timelines, inconsistent governance oversight, and uneven success measurement, hindering coordinated delivery. An internal review concludes that the organization lacks a mechanism to systematically structure execution, manage dependencies, and ensure progress is measured consistently across initiatives.

Which AI strategy and planning component would most directly address the challenges identified in this scenario?

A. Governance, compliance, and risk integration

B. Vision, assessment, and readiness check

C. AI monitoring, performance measurement, and continuous improvement

D. A Use-case selection and roadmap creation

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #23 *Topic 1*

Orion Systems is implementing a tiered control environment to oversee its enterprise-wide AI adoption. The organization is currently establishing formal oversight bodies, including an AI Governance Board and an Ethics Panel, to review high-risk deployments and provide organizational accountability.

Which level of the AI governance hierarchy governs enterprise-wide oversight through formal boards and ethics committees?

A. AI Values

B. Institutional Structures

C. Operational Mechanisms

D. Regulations

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #24 *Topic 1*

A large enterprise has begun expanding its AI capabilities beyond a single successful pilot into multiple business functions. To manage this expansion responsibly, leadership establishes a structure in which enterprise-wide standards for governance, architecture, platforms, and ethical oversight are centrally maintained. At the same time, individual departments are given designated representatives who adapt AI solutions to local workflows, coordinate adoption efforts, and act as liaisons between central oversight and operational teams. This approach is designed to balance innovation at the department level with consistency, interoperability, and compliance across the organization, preventing fragmented AI adoption while enabling scalable growth.

Which AI scaling strategy is being applied in this scenario to support coordinated, enterprise-wide deployment while maintaining governance consistency?

A. Continuous model refinement

B. Interoperability enablement

C. Hub-and-spoke model

D. Phased expansion

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #25 *Topic 1*

A national cybersecurity infrastructure agency deploys an autonomous facility-monitoring system used to evaluate risks across power grids and transportation hubs. During a parliamentary technology review, investigators discovered that the system lacks engineering safeguards such as auditability trails, transparency controls, human-rights impact documentation, and structured technical governance checkpoints. The review concludes that developers did not apply a globally recognized engineering-focused framework that provides concrete technical standards, through the P7000 series, for embedding ethical principles into system design.

As the Chief AI Governance Officer, recognize which globally recognized AI governance and engineering framework should have guided the system's design and implementation?

A. DoD AI Ethical Principles

B. OECD

C. UNESCO

D. IEEE

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #26 *Topic 1*

A multinational organization initiates a governance review of its AI-driven marketing platform after leadership identifies a conflict between data architecture and regulatory obligations. User behavioral data is ingested into an immutable write-once storage tier to preserve model training consistency. However, this design prevents permanent deletion when legally valid data erasure requests are submitted by individuals whose data falls under EU-applicable privacy protections.

As the Data Protection Officer, determine which regulatory framework obligates a redesign of the data architecture to ensure enforceable data erasure rights?

A. GDPR

B. CCPA

C. DPDP

D. LGPD

Suggested Answer: *A*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #27 *Topic 1*

A specialized healthcare technology firm is launching an AI-driven clinical tool to analyze patient records and predict chronic conditions. As the Data Protection Officer (DPO), you are conducting a high-stakes compliance audit of the system's medical data-handling workflows. While the AI effectively identifies at-risk patients, the board is concerned that the processing of sensitive patient identifiers lacks a formal legal guarantee for confidentiality and security.

To mitigate regulatory risk and protect the integrity of these records, which specific regulatory standard must you verify the system adheres to within this medical environment?

A. FCRA

B. HIPPA

C. ISO 21448

D. FDA

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #28 *Topic 1*

Apex Industries is considering a new AI tool for supply chain optimization. The Chief Technology Officer (CTO) intervenes to stop the immediate purchase, insisting that the team first defines why the solution is required and what value it is expected to deliver.

Which stage of the AI procurement lifecycle is the CTO reinforcing in this situation?

A. Potential AI Vendors Definition

B. Business Need Definition and Problem Clarity

C. Risk and Technical Definition

D. Contract and Control Negotiation

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #29 *Topic 1*

A public-sector organization deploys an AI system obtained from an external provider to support decision-making in a regulated service. During routine oversight activities, questions arise about whether the system continues to operate in line with agreed ethical expectations and applicable regulatory obligations. The organization refers to provisions defined in its procurement agreement to support formal verification activities.

Which type of contractual clause most directly enables structured verification of the AI system's compliance with contractual, ethical, and regulatory commitments?

A. Mitigation of Non-Compliance Risk clauses

B. Transparency and Audit Rights clauses

C. Accountability and Oversight clauses

D. Incident and Escalation Procedures clauses

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #30 *Topic 1*

A regulated enterprise deploys a vendor-supplied AI system that influences customer eligibility decisions. During internal audits, the organization struggles to explain how certain outputs were produced due to limited documentation and lack of insight into the model's internal logic.

Which AI-specific contract requirement would most directly mitigate this issue?

A. Documentation security Standards

B. Transparency Requirements

C. Human Oversight Provisions

D. Sub-Processor Controls

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #31 *Topic 1*

A multinational pharmaceutical company is formalizing oversight for an AI-driven drug discovery platform that will influence clinical trial design and candidate prioritization across multiple regions. While the initial deployment focuses on predictive modeling, leadership anticipates that future phases may incorporate foundation models, automated hypothesis generation, and cross-domain AI systems spanning R&D, pharmacovigilance, and regulatory submissions. Senior executives want to avoid creating fragmented oversight structures or repeatedly redesigning governance controls as these capabilities evolve.

When evaluating governance frameworks, which selection consideration ensures long-term viability of oversight as the organization's AI use cases and technical approaches evolve?

A. Consider Legal and Regulatory Obligations

B. Framework Flexibility and Scalability

C. Evaluate the AI System's Impact

D. Assess Organizational Goals

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #32 *Topic 1*

A transportation company is deploying an AI system to manage city-wide traffic signals. To ensure the system is socially responsible, the governance team conducts an analysis to prioritize different groups, ranging from city council members with high decision-making power to commuters who will be directly affected by the system's output.

Which structured analytical process is the company using to systematically identify, categorize, and prioritize these groups as part of responsible AI governance?

A. Stakeholder Mapping

B. Risk Profiling

C. Decision Matrix

D. Impact Assessment

Suggested Answer: *A*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #33 *Topic 1*

A healthcare provider is choosing between an AI tool for Administrative Scheduling and an AI tool for Surgical Assistance. The board decides to prioritize the scheduling tool first because it offers a clear return on investment (ROI) with lower safety risks, allowing the organization to gain experience before moving to high-stakes clinical applications.

Which strategic approach to building an AI roadmap is the healthcare provider demonstrating by selecting the lower-risk, high-certainty project first?

A. Phased Value Realization

B. Big Bang Implementation

C. Data-Only Strategy

D. Infrastructure-First Approach

Suggested Answer: *A*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #34 *Topic 1*

At Global Logistics, an internal review of a high-risk AI system reveals a critical alignment issue with data privacy standards. To address this, the oversight body utilizes its formal power to pause the system's integration and reports the finding through a predefined channel to senior management for resolution.

Which component of the AI governance policy framework grants oversight bodies the mandate to halt AI activities and defines the decision-making thresholds for these interventions?

A. Audit Programs

B. Authority and Escalation

C. Pre-Deployment Review

D. Standardization Across the Lifecycle

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #35 *Topic 1*

A national cultural and education authority completes an ethics review of its AI-supported public learning analytics platform. The review reveals significant omissions: there was no assessment of cultural inclusion, environmental sustainability, community participation, gender equality, or societal impact. Stakeholder groups, teachers, parents, and cultural representatives, were not involved in design or validation phases. Auditors state that these gaps conflict with an internationally adopted framework that emphasizes human rights, societal well-being, inclusive participation, and the protection of cultural and social ecosystems.

As the Chief AI Governance Officer, which international AI ethics framework is most closely aligned with the principles highlighted by the auditors?

A. IEEE

B. OECD

C. UNESCO

D. DoD AI Ethical Principles

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #36 *Topic 1*

A multinational organization has established formal oversight roles for AI initiatives and approved enterprise-wide principles covering fairness, transparency, and accountability. Despite this, a recent internal review reveals uneven practices across AI projects when systems move from design into deployment. In some cases, regulatory expectations are interpreted differently by teams, approval checkpoints are applied inconsistently, and evidence required for internal or external review is not uniformly produced. Leadership concludes that while intent and accountability exist, the organization lacks a consistent mechanism to translate legal and policy obligations into enforceable, repeatable controls embedded across the AI lifecycle.

Which step of the AI Governance Operating Model should be strengthened to address this gap?

A. Develop Ethical Guidelines

B. Implement Compliance Protocols

C. Define Governance Structure

D. Ongoing Monitoring and Reporting

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #37 *Topic 1*

During a STRIDE-based threat modeling session, a security analyst discovers that the AI system's logging mechanism does not record who modified the training parameters. This vulnerability could allow an insider to change model behavior without any record of the action, making it impossible to prove who was responsible for the malicious update.

Which specific threat category within the STRIDE framework is represented by this inability to track and prove individual actions?

A. Spoofing

B. Tampering

C. Information Disclosure

D. Repudiation

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #38 *Topic 1*

Global Health Solutions relies on an external AI vendor located in another jurisdiction to support diagnostic imaging services. As part of regulatory oversight, the organization must confirm that patient data processed by the vendor adheres to legal requirements governing how sensitive health information may be transferred, stored, and accessed across national boundaries.

Which compliance verification is most directly required to prevent violations related to cross-border handling of patient data?

A. Cross-Border Data Transfer Authorization Controls

B. Legal Data Movement and Residency Compliance

C. Jurisdiction-Specific Data Retention Alignment

D. International Vendor Privacy Policy Review

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #39 *Topic 1*

A banking organization is in the final stages of selecting an external provider for an AI-driven credit and transaction risk assessment capability that will process regulated customer data. During the vendor review, the enterprise architecture and risk teams concentrate on how each provider enforces access controls, protects data throughout storage and processing, maintains system availability under adverse conditions, and manages incident response to minimize legal and operational exposure. The assessment to ensure information remains protected and trustworthy throughout the AI system's operational lifecycle.

Which evaluation criterion is being primarily applied in this vendor assessment?

A. Vendor Reputation and Track Record

B. Responsible and Ethical AI Practices

C. Data Localization, Contractual Flexibility and Support

D. Security and Data Privacy Measures

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!