Isaca AI-Fundamentals Dumps

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of these algorithms groups data instances together in real time and is particularly useful when working with unknown data?

Options:

A- Clustering
B- Classification
C- Partitioning

P2P exams

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Clustering is an unsupervised technique that arranges data instances into groups according to inherent similarity, without any predefined labels or categories. Since the groupings emerge from the data itself, clustering is especially useful when the structure of the data is unknown. Streaming variants can update clusters as new instances arrive, so grouping can occur in real time, for instance when segmenting incoming customer behavior or detecting emerging patterns in sensor feeds. The question's twin requirements of grouping in real time and suitability for unknown data are both satisfied.

Classification, by contrast, is a supervised task. It assigns instances to categories that are already defined, and it must first be trained on labeled examples. When the classes in the data are not known beforehand, no labels exist from which to train, so classification is unsuitable.

Partitioning describes a family of clustering strategies, such as k-means, that divide data into a specified number of non-overlapping subsets. It is a method for forming clusters and not a separate algorithm category on the same level. It also generally requires the number of groups to be chosen in advance, which is a hindrance when the data is unfamiliar.

Clustering is therefore the algorithm described. Analysts often follow it with profiling of each group, and sometimes with classification once meaningful labels have been assigned.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is an example of video synthesis?

Options:

A- Object resolution
B- Face-swapping
C- Image classification

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Video synthesis refers to using machine learning, typically generative models, to produce or alter video so that the result looks authentic. Face-swapping is the clearest instance: a model learns the facial characteristics of one person and renders them onto another person's movements across successive frames. Autoencoders and

generative adversarial networks power most implementations, and the output is the basis of what is commonly called a deepfake.

Object resolution is not a synthesis task. The term relates to the level of detail at which an object can be distinguished in an image or sensor reading, and improving it is a matter of enhancement or upscaling rather than creating new footage of events that never occurred.

Image classification is an analytic task in computer vision. A trained model assigns a label such as 'cat' or 'stop sign' to an existing image. It interprets content that already exists and does not generate or manipulate video.

The distinguishing test is direction of flow. Analytic tasks take media in and return a label or measurement, while synthesis tasks return new or altered media. Face-swapping fits the second category, and its risks, including impersonation and disinformation, explain why synthetic media features prominently in AI ethics and security discussions.

References: AI Concepts: Generative AI and Synthetic Media; Computer Vision.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Compromised health, marketing, and financial data acquired by bad actors is MOST likely to

result in:

Options:

A- inaccurate targeted marketing.
B- creation of false identities.
C- incorrect medical diagnoses.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When health, marketing, and financial records are stolen together, the attacker obtains a nearly complete profile of a person: identity details, insurance and medical history, purchasing behavior, account information, and contact data. Each source corroborates and completes the others, and the combination is precisely what is needed to build a convincing synthetic or false identity. Criminals can use such an identity to open credit lines, file fraudulent claims, take over accounts, or pass verification questions that rely on personal history.

Inaccurate targeted marketing is a harmless, even trivial, consequence by comparison. Marketing data in criminal hands is valuable because it is accurate and revealing, not because it degrades ad relevance, and the aim of the theft is not to disrupt advertising.

Incorrect medical diagnoses would require tampering with clinical records or the diagnostic process itself, which is an integrity attack on medical data. The scenario describes acquisition of data, a confidentiality breach, and not modification of it.

The most probable outcome of a confidentiality breach involving rich personal data is therefore identity fraud through false identities. This explains why regulators treat health and financial records as especially sensitive and why organizations apply encryption, access controls, and data minimization to them.

References: AI Concepts: Data Security, Privacy, and Identity Theft.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How would you define machine learning?

Options:

A- a predetermined set of rules.
B- a type of automation.
C- a predictive model.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Machine learning is best defined as a predictive model: a mathematical representation learned from data that maps inputs to likely outputs. Rather than following instructions a programmer wrote for every case, the algorithm infers patterns from examples and encodes them in model parameters. When new data arrives, the model applies those parameters to produce a prediction, such as a price estimate, a category label, or a probability of default.

The first alternative, a predetermined set of rules, describes conventional programming and rule-based expert systems. There the logic is authored by people ahead of time and stays fixed until someone edits it. That is the very approach machine learning was developed to move beyond.

The second alternative, a type of automation, is too broad to count as a definition. Automation covers any technology that performs a task without continuous human effort, including a scheduled batch script or a factory conveyor with no learning component. Some machine learning systems do automate decisions, but automation does not capture what makes the technique distinctive.

The defining feature is that the system's behavior emerges from training data and can be refreshed by retraining as data changes. A definition built on prediction from data therefore separates machine learning from both fixed rules and generic automation.

References: AI Concepts: Definition and Characteristics of Machine Learning.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Using AI to tailor pricing and personalize advertisements in real time is defined as which of the following?

Options:

A- behavioral AI.
B- superintelligence.
C- targeted marketing.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Targeted marketing is the use of data analysis and AI to tailor offers, prices, and advertisements to individuals or defined audience segments according to their behavior, preferences, and characteristics. Real-time personalization is a core illustration. As a consumer browses, algorithms evaluate signals such as location, purchase history, device type, and time of day, and then adjust the price shown or select the advertisement most likely to convert. Dynamic pricing in retail, travel, and ride services and individually curated ad feeds

are common deployments. The description in the question, tailoring pricing and personalizing advertisements in real time, is a direct definition of the practice.

Behavioral AI refers to the use of machine learning to model patterns of human activity, as in detecting anomalies in how users act on a network. It is a method that can feed many applications, and it is not the name for the commercial practice of customizing prices and ads. The phrase is not a standard term for this practice.

Superintelligence is a hypothetical stage at which AI would surpass human cognitive ability across virtually all domains. It has no connection to personalized marketing and does not exist today.

Targeted marketing is therefore the precise term. Because it depends on extensive personal data, it also raises privacy and fairness considerations.

References: AI Concepts: Business Uses of AI, Targeted Marketing and Personalization.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is PowerShell?

Options:

A- Malware detection software
B- A team of sophisticated hackers
C- An advanced hacking tool

Answer:

C

Explanation:

PowerShell is a command-line shell and scripting language created by Microsoft and bundled with Windows. Administrators use it to automate configuration and management tasks. The same capabilities give it deep access to operating system functions, the registry, networking, and remote systems, which makes it attractive to attackers. Because it is already installed and trusted, malicious scripts can run in memory without placing a conventional file on disk, a tactic known as fileless malware or 'living off the land.' Attackers use it for lateral movement, credential harvesting, downloading additional payloads, and evading signature-based antivirus. On that basis, security awareness material characterizes it as an advanced hacking tool.

PowerShell is not malware detection software. Detection products such as endpoint protection platforms are separate security controls, and PowerShell is more often an object of their monitoring than a component of them.

It is also not a team of sophisticated hackers. The expression describes people, whereas PowerShell is a piece of software. Advanced threat groups may exploit it, but the name does not refer to them.

Defenders mitigate the risk through script block logging, constrained language mode, application allowlisting, and monitoring for suspicious command patterns, recognizing that the tool is legitimate yet frequently abused.

References: AI Concepts: Cybersecurity Threats and Tools in an AI Context.

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