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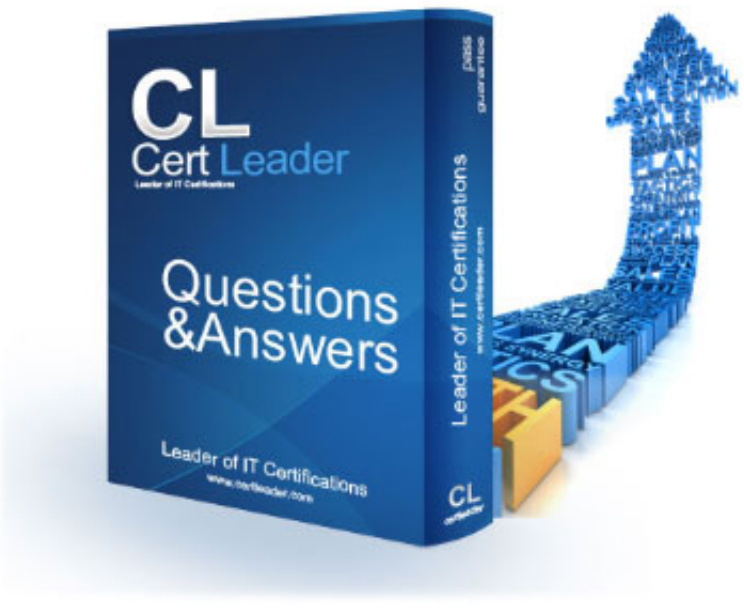

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Random forest algorithms are in what type of machine learning model?

A. Symbolic.
B. Generative.
C. Discriminative.
D. Natural language processing.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Random forest algorithms are classified as discriminative models. Discriminative models are used to classify data by learning the boundaries between classes, which is the core functionality of random forest algorithms. They are used for classification and regression tasks by aggregating the results of multiple decision trees to make accurate predictions.
Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge explains that discriminative models, including random forest algorithms, are designed to distinguish between different classes in the data, making them effective for various predictive modeling tasks.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
An EU bank intends to launch a multi-modal Al platform for customer engagement and automated decision-making assist with the opening of bank accounts. The platform has been subject to thorough risk assessments and testing, where it proves to be effective in not discriminating against any individual on the basis of a protected class.
What additional obligations must the bank fulfill prior to deployment?

A. The bank must obtain explicit consent from users under the privacy Directive.
B. The bank must disclose how the Al system works under the Ell Digital Services Act.
C. The bank must subject the Al system an adequacy decision and publish its appropriate safeguards.
D. The bank must disclose the use of the Al system and implement suitable measures for users to contest automated decision-making.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Under the EU regulations, particularly the GDPR, banks using AI for decision-making must inform users about the use of AI and provide mechanisms for users to contest decisions. This is part of ensuring transparency and accountability in automated processing. Explicit consent under the privacy directive (A) and disclosing under the Digital Services Act (B) are not specifically required in this context. An adequacy decision is related to data transfers outside the EU (C).

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
ABC Corp, is a leading insurance provider offering a range of coverage options to individuals. ABC has decided to utilize artificial intelligence to streamline and improve its customer acquisition and underwriting process, including the accuracy and efficiency of pricing policies.
ABC has engaged a cloud provider to utilize and fine-tune its pre-trained, general purpose large language model ("LLM"). In particular, ABC intends to use its historical customer data—including applications, policies, and claims—and proprietary pricing and risk strategies to provide an initial qualification assessment of potential customers, which would then be routed a human underwriter for final review.
ABC and the cloud provider have completed training and testing the LLM, performed a readiness assessment, and made the decision to deploy the LLM into production. ABC has designated an internal compliance team to monitor the model during the first month, specifically to evaluate the accuracy, fairness, and reliability of its output. After the first
month in production, ABC realizes that the LLM declines a higher percentage of women's loan applications due primarily to women historically receiving lower salaries than men.
Which of the following is the most important reason to train the underwriters on the model prior to deployment?

A. Toprovide a reminder of a right appeal.
B. Tosolicit on-going feedback on model performance.
C. Toapply their own judgment to the initial assessment.
D. Toensure they provide transparency applicants on the model.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Training underwriters on the model prior to deployment is crucial so they can apply their own judgment to the initial assessment. While AI models can streamline the process, human judgment is still essential to catch nuances that the model might miss or to account for any biases or errors in the model's decision-making process.
Reference: The AIGP Body of Knowledge emphasizes the importance of human oversight
in AI systems, particularly in high-stakes areas such as underwriting and loan approvals. Human underwriters can provide a critical review and ensure that the model's assessments are accurate and fair, integrating their expertise and understanding of complex cases.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
According to the GDPR's transparency principle, when an Al system processes personal data in automated decision-making, controllers are required to provide data subjects specific information on?

A. The existence of automated decision-making and meaningful information on its logic and consequences.
B. The personal data used during processing, including inferences drawn by the Al system about the data.
C. The data protection impact assessments carried out on the Al system and legal bases for processing.
D. The contact details of the data protection officer and the data protection national authority.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The GDPR's transparency principle requires that when personal data is processed for automated decision-making, including profiling, data subjects must be informed about the existence of such automated decision-making. Additionally, they must be provided with meaningful information about the logic involved, as well as the significance and the envisaged consequences of such processing for them. This requirement ensures that data subjects are fully aware of how their personal data is being used and the potential impacts, thereby promoting transparency and trust in the processing activities.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
All of the following are common optimization techniques in deep learning to determine weights that represent the strength of the connection between artificial neurons EXCEPT?

A. Gradient descent, which initially sets weights arbitrary values, and then at each step changes them.
B. Momentum, which improves the convergence speed and stability of neural network training.
C. Autoregression, which analyzes and makes predictions about time-series data.
D. Backpropagation, which starts from the last layer working backwards.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Autoregression is not a common optimization technique in deep learning to
determine weights for artificial neurons. Common techniques include gradient descent, momentum, and backpropagation. Autoregression is more commonly associated with time- series analysis and forecasting rather than neural network optimization. Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, which discusses common optimization techniques used in deep learning.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following disclosures is NOT required for an EU organization that developed and deployed a high-risk AI system?

A. The human oversight measures employed.
B. How an individual may contest a decision.
C. The location(s) where data is stored.
D. The fact that an AI system is being used.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Under the EU AI Act, organizations that develop and deploy high-risk AI systems are required to provide several key disclosures to ensure transparency and accountability. These include the human oversight measures employed, how individuals can contest decisions made by the AI system, and informing individuals that an AI system is being used. However, there is no specific requirement to disclose the exact locations where data is stored. The focus of the Act is on the transparency of the AI system's operation and its impact on individuals, rather than on the technical details of data storage locations.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
XYZ Corp., a premier payroll services company that employs thousands of people globally, is embarking on a new hiring campaign and wants to implement policies and procedures to identify and retain the best talent. The new talent will help the company's product team expand its payroll offerings to companies in the healthcare and transportation sectors, including in Asia.
It has become time consuming and expensive for HR to review all resumes, and they are concerned that human reviewers might be susceptible to bias. Address these concerns, the company is considering using a third-party AI tool to screen resumes and assist with hiring. They have been talking to several vendors about possibly obtaining a third-party AI-enabled hiring solution, as long as it would achieve its goals and comply with all applicable laws.
The organization has a large procurement team that is responsible for the contracting of technology solutions. One of the procurement team's goals is to reduce costs, and it often prefers lower-cost solutions. Others within the company are responsible for integrating and deploying technology solutions into the organization's operations in a responsible, cost- effective manner.
The organization is aware of the risks presented by AI hiring tools and wants to mitigate
them. It also questions how best to organize and train its existing personnel to use the AI hiring tool responsibly. Their concerns are heightened by the fact that relevant laws vary across jurisdictions and continue to change.
If XYZ does not deploy and use the AI hiring tool responsibly in the United States, its liability would likely increase under all of the following laws EXCEPT?

A. Anti-discriminationlaws.
B. Product liability laws.
C. Accessibility laws.
D. Privacy laws.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the United States, the use of AI hiring tools must comply with anti-discrimination laws, accessibility laws, and privacy laws to avoid increasing liability. Anti-discrimination laws (A) ensure that hiring practices do not unlawfully discriminate against protected classes. Accessibility laws (C) require that hiring tools are accessible to all applicants, including those with disabilities. Privacy laws (D) govern the handling of personal data during the hiring process. Product liability laws (B), however, typically apply to the safety and reliability of physical products and would not generally increase liability specifically related to the responsible use of AI hiring tools in the employment context.

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Under the Canadian Artificial Intelligence and Data Act, when must the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry be notified about a high-impact AI system?

A. When use of the system causes or is likely to cause material harm.
B. When the algorithmic impact assessment has been completed.
C. Upon release of a new version of the system.
D. Upon initial deployment of the system.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the Canadian Artificial Intelligence and Data Act, high-impact AI systems must notify the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry upon initial deployment. This requirement ensures that the authorities are aware of the deployment of significant AI systems and can monitor their impacts and compliance with regulatory standards from the outset. This initial notification is crucial for maintaining oversight and ensuring the responsible use of AI technologies.
Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge, domain on AI laws and standards.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following most encourages accountability over Al systems?

A. Determining the business objective and success criteria for the Al project.
B. Performing due diligence on third-party Al training and testing data.
C. Defining the roles and responsibilities of Al stakeholders.
D. Understanding Al legal and regulatory requirements.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Defining the roles and responsibilities of AI stakeholders is crucial for encouraging accountability over AI systems. Clear delineation of who is responsible for different aspects of the AI lifecycle ensures that there is a person or team accountable for monitoring, maintaining, and addressing issues that arise. This accountability framework helps in ensuring that ethical standards and regulatory requirements are met, and it facilitates transparency and traceability in AI operations. By assigning specific roles, organizations can better manage and mitigate risks associated with AI deployment and use.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
An Al system that maintains its level of performance within defined acceptable limits despite real world or adversarial conditions would be described as?

A. Robust.
B. Reliable.
C. Resilient.
D. Reinforced.

Answer: C

Explanation:
An AI system that maintains its level of performance within defined acceptable limits despite real-world or adversarial conditions is described as resilient. Resilience in AI refers to the system's ability to withstand and recover from unexpected challenges, such as cyber-attacks, hardware failures, or unusual input data. This characteristic ensures that the AI system can continue to function effectively and reliably in various conditions, maintaining performance and integrity. Robustness, on the other hand, focuses on the system's strength against errors, while reliability ensures consistent performance over time. Resilience combines these aspects with the capacity to adapt and recover.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
XYZ Corp., a premier payroll services company that employs thousands of people globally, is embarking on a new hiring campaign and wants to implement policies and procedures to identify and retain the best talent. The new talent will help the company's product team expand its payroll offerings to companies in the healthcare and transportation sectors, including in Asia.
It has become time consuming and expensive for HR to review all resumes, and they are concerned that human reviewers might be susceptible to bias. Address these concerns, the company is considering using a third-party Al tool to screen resumes and assist with hiring. They have been talking to several vendors about possibly obtaining a third-party Al-enabled hiring solution, as long as it would achieve its goals and comply with all applicable laws.
The organization has a large procurement team that is responsible for the contracting of technology solutions. One of the procurement team's goals is to reduce costs, and it often prefers lower-cost solutions. Others within the company are responsible for integrating and deploying technology solutions into the organization's operations in a responsible, cost- effective manner.
The organization is aware of the risks presented by Al hiring tools and wants to mitigate them. It also questions how best to organize and train its existing personnel to use the Al hiring tool responsibly. Their concerns are heightened by the fact that relevant laws vary across jurisdictions and continue to change.
All of the following are potential negative consequences created by using the Al tool when making hiring decisions EXCEPT?

A. Reputational harm.
B. Civil rights violations.
C. Discriminatory treatment.
D. Intellectual property infringement.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The potential negative consequences of using an AI tool in hiring include reputational harm (A), civil rights violations (B), and discriminatory treatment (C). These issues stem from biases in the AI system or its misuse, which can lead to unfair hiring practices and legal liabilities. Intellectual property infringement (D) is not a typical consequence of using AI in hiring, as it relates to the unauthorized use of protected intellectual property, which is not directly relevant to the hiring process or the potential biases within AI tools.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)
A U.S. mortgage company developed an Al platform that was trained using anonymized details from mortgage applications, including the applicant's education, employment and demographic information, as well as from subsequent payment or default information. The Al platform will be used automatically grant or deny new mortgage applications, depending on whether the platform views an applicant as presenting a likely risk of default.
Which of the following laws is NOT relevant to this use case?

A. Fair Housing Act.
B. Fair Credit Reporting Act.
C. Equal Credit Opportunity Act.
D. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The U.S. mortgage company's AI platform relates to housing and credit, making the Fair Housing Act (A), Fair Credit Reporting Act (B), and Equal Credit Opportunity Act (C) relevant. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 deals with employment discrimination and is not directly relevant to the mortgage application context (D).

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following would be the least likely step for an organization to take when designing an integrated compliance strategy for responsible Al?

A. Conducting an assessment of existing compliance programs to determine overlaps and integration points.
B. Employing a new software platform to modernize existing compliance processes across the organization.
C. Consulting experts to consider the ethical principles underpinning the use of Al within the organization.
D. Launching a survey to understand the concerns and interests of potentially impacted stakeholders.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When designing an integrated compliance strategy for responsible AI, the least likely step would be employing a new software platform to modernize existing compliance processes. While modernizing compliance processes is beneficial, it is not as directly related to the strategic integration of ethical principles and stakeholder concerns. More critical steps include conducting assessments of existing compliance programs to identify overlaps and integration points, consulting experts on ethical principles, and launching surveys to understand stakeholder concerns. These steps ensure that the compliance strategy is comprehensive and aligned with responsible AI principles. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Governance and Compliance Integration.

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 2)
All of the following types of testing can help evaluate the performance of a responsible Al system EXCEPT?

A. Risk probability/severity.
B. Adversarial robustness.
C. Statistical sampling.
D. Decision analysis.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Risk probability/severity testing is not typically used to evaluate the performance of an AI system. While important for risk management, it does not directly assess an AI system's operational performance. Adversarial robustness, statistical sampling, and decision analysis are all methods that can help evaluate the performance of a responsible AI system by testing its resilience, accuracy, and decision-making processes under various conditions. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Performance Evaluation and Testing.

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Topic 2)
During the development of semi-autonomous vehicles, various failures occurred as a result of the sensors misinterpreting environmental surroundings, such as sunlight.
These failures are an example of?

A. Hallucination.
B. Brittleness.
C. Uncertainty.
D. Forgetting.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The failures in semi-autonomous vehicles due to sensors misinterpreting environmental surroundings, such as sunlight, are examples of brittleness. Brittleness in AI systems refers to their inability to handle variations in input data or unexpected conditions, leading to failures when the system encounters situations that were not adequately covered during training. These systems perform well under specific conditions but fail when those conditions change. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI System Robustness and Failures.

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following use cases would be best served by a non-AI solution?

A. A non-profit wants to develop a social media presence.O
B. An e-commerce provider wants to make personalized recommendations.
C. A business analyst wants to forecast future cost overruns and underruns.

D. A customer service agency wants automate answers to common questions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Developing a social media presence for a non-profit is best served by non-AI solutions. This task primarily involves content creation, community engagement, and strategic planning, which are effectively managed by human expertise and traditional marketing tools. AI is more suitable for tasks requiring automation, large-scale data analysis, and personalized recommendations, such as e-commerce personalization, forecasting cost overruns, or automating customer service responses. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on AI Use Cases and Applications.

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Topic 2)
You are a privacy program manager at a large e-commerce company that uses an AI tool to deliver personalized product recommendations based on visitors' personal information that has been collected from the company website, the chatbot and public data the company has scraped from social media.
A user submits a data access request under an applicable U.S. state privacy law, specifically seeking a copy of their personal data, including information used to create their profile for product recommendations.
What is the most challenging aspect of managing this request?

A. Some of the visitor's data is synthetic data that the company does not have to provide to the data subject.
B. The data subject's data is structured data that can be searched, compiled and reviewed only by an automated tool.
C. The data subject is not entitled to receive a copy of their data because some of it was scraped from public sources.
D. Some of the data subject's data is unstructured data and you cannot untangle it from the other data, including information about other individuals.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most challenging aspect of managing a data access request in this scenario is dealing with unstructured data that cannot be easily disentangled from other data, including information about other individuals. Unstructured data, such as free-text inputs or social media posts, often lacks a clear structure and may be intermingled with data from multiple individuals, making it difficult to isolate the specific data related to the requester. This complexity poses significant challenges in complying with data access requests under privacy laws. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Subject Rights and Data Management.

NEW QUESTION 28
- (Topic 2)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
A mid-size US healthcare network has decided to develop an AI solution to detect a type of cancer that is most likely arise in adults. Specifically, the healthcare network intends to create a recognition algorithm that will perform an initial review of all imaging and then route records a radiologist for secondary review pursuant agreed-upon criteria (e.g., a confidence score below a threshold).
To date, the healthcare network has taken the following steps: defined its AI ethical principles: conducted discovery to identify the intended uses and success criteria for the system: established an AI governance committee; assembled a broad, crossfunctional team with clear roles and responsibilities; and created policies and procedures to document standards, workflows, timelines and risk thresholds during the project.
The healthcare network intends to retain a cloud provider to host the solution and a consulting firm to help develop the algorithm using the healthcare network's existing data and de-identified data that is licensed from a large US clinical research partner.
In the design phase, what is the most important step for the healthcare network to take when mapping its existing data to the clinical research partner data?

A. Apply privacy-enhancing technologies to the data.
B. Identify fits and gaps in the combined data.
C. Ensure the data is labeled and formatted.
D. Evaluate the country of origin of the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the design phase of integrating data from different sources, identifying fits and gaps is crucial. This process involves understanding how well the data from the clinical research partner aligns with the healthcare network's existing data. It ensures that the combined data set is coherent and can be effectively used for training the AI algorithm. This step helps in spotting any discrepancies, inconsistencies, or missing data that might affect the performance and accuracy of the AI model. It directly addresses the integrity and compatibility of the data, which is foundational before applying any privacy-enhancing technologies, labeling, or evaluating the origin of the data. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Integration and Quality.

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 2)
You are the chief privacy officer of a medical research company that would like to collect and use sensitive data about cancer patients, such as their names, addresses, race and ethnic origin, medical histories, insurance claims, pharmaceutical prescriptions, eating and drinking habits and physical activity.
The company will use this sensitive data to build an AI algorithm that will spot common attributes that will help predict if seemingly healthy people are more likely to get cancer. However, the company is unable to obtain consent from enough patients to sufficiently collect the minimum data to train its model.
Which of the following solutions would most efficiently balance privacy concerns with the lack of available data during the testing phase?

A. Deploy the current model and recalibrate it over time with more data.
B. Extend the model to multi-modal ingestion with text and images.
C. Utilize synthetic data to offset the lack of patient data.
D. Refocus the algorithm to patients without cancer.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Utilizing synthetic data to offset the lack of patient data is an efficient solution that balances privacy concerns with the need for sufficient data to train the model. Synthetic data can be generated to simulate real patient data while avoiding the privacy issues associated with using actual patient data. This approach allows for the development and testing of the AI algorithm without compromising patient privacy, and it can be refined with real data as it becomes available. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Privacy and AI Model Training.

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Topic 2)
According to November 2023 White House Executive Order, which of the following best describes the guidance given to governmental agencies on the use of generative AI as a workplace tool?

A. Limit access to specific uses of generative AI.
B. Impose a general ban on the use of generative AI.
C. Limit access of generative AI to engineers and developers.
D. Impose a ban on the use of generative AI in agencies that protect national security.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The November 2023 White House Executive Order provides guidance that governmental agencies should limit access to specific uses of generative AI. This means that generative AI tools should be used in a controlled manner, where their applications are restricted to well-defined, approved use cases that ensure the security, privacy, and ethical considerations are adequately addressed. This approach allows for the benefits of generative AI to be harnessed while mitigating potential risks and abuses.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on AI governance and risk management, and the White House Executive Order of November 2023.

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Topic 2)
Pursuant to the White House Executive Order of November 2023, who is responsible for creating guidelines to conduct red-teaming tests of AI systems?

A. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).
B. National Science and Technology Council (NSTC).
C. Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).
D. Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Answer: A

Explanation:
The White House Executive Order of November 2023 designates the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as the responsible body for creating guidelines to conduct red-teaming tests of AI systems. NIST is tasked with developing and providing standards and frameworks to ensure the security, reliability, and ethical deployment of AI systems, including conducting rigorous red-teaming exercises to identify vulnerabilities and assess risks in AI systems.
Reference: AIGP BODY OF KNOWLEDGE, sections on AI governance and regulatory frameworks, and the White House Executive Order of November 2023.

NEW QUESTION 43
- (Topic 2)
CASE STUDY
Please use the following answer the next question:
A local police department in the United States procured an AI system to monitor and analyze social media feeds, online marketplaces and other sources of public information to detect evidence of illegal activities (e.g., sale of drugs or stolen goods). The AI system works by surveilling the public sites in order to identify individuals that are likely to have committed a crime. It cross-references the individuals against data maintained by law enforcement and then assigns a percentage score of the likelihood of criminal activity based on certain factors like previous criminal history, location, time, race and gender.
The police department retained a third-party consultant assist in the procurement process, specifically to evaluate two finalists. Each of the vendors provided information about their system's accuracy rates, the diversity of their training data and how their system works. The consultant determined that the first vendor's system has a higher accuracy rate and based on this information, recommended this vendor to the police department.
The police department chose the first vendor and implemented its AI system. As part of the implementation, the department and consultant created a usage policy for the system, which includes training police officers on how the system works and how to incorporate it into their investigation process.
The police department has now been using the AI system for a year. An internal review has found that every time the system scored a likelihood of criminal activity at or above 90%, the police investigation subsequently confirmed that the individual had, in fact, committed a crime. Based on these results, the police department wants to forego investigations for cases where the AI system gives a score of at least 90% and proceed directly with an arrest.
During the procurement process, what is the most likely reason that the third-party consultant asked each vendor for information about the diversity of their datasets?

A. To comply with applicable law.
B. To assist the fairness of the AI system.
C. To evaluate the reliability of the AI system.
D. To determine the explainability of the AI system.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The third-party consultant asked each vendor for information about the diversity of their datasets to assist in ensuring the fairness of the AI system. Diverse datasets help prevent biases and ensure that the AI system performs equitably across different demographic groups. This is crucial for a law enforcement application, where fairness and avoiding discriminatory practices are of paramount importance. Ensuring diversity in training data helps in building a more just and unbiased AI system. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Ethical AI and Fairness.

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following elements of feature engineering is most important to mitigate the potential bias in an AI system?

A. Feature selection.
B. Feature validation.
C. Feature transformation.
D. Feature importance analysis.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Feature selection is the most important element of feature engineering to mitigate potential bias in an AI system. This process involves choosing the most relevant and representative features from the data set, which directly affects the model's performance and fairness. By carefully selecting features, data scientists can reduce the influence of biased or irrelevant attributes, ensuring that the AI system is more accurate and equitable. Proper feature selection helps in eliminating biases that might stem from socio-demographic factors or other sensitive variables, leading to a more balanced and fair AI model. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Fairness in AI and Feature Engineering.

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Topic 2)
What is the technique to remove the effects of improperly used data from an ML system?

A. Data cleansing.
B. Model inversion.
C. Data de-duplication.
D. Model disgorgement.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Model disgorgement is the technique used to remove the effects of improperly used data from an ML system. This process involves retraining or adjusting the model to eliminate any biases or inaccuracies introduced by the inappropriate data. It ensures that the model's outputs are not influenced by data that was not meant to be used or was used incorrectly. Reference: AIGP Body of Knowledge on Data Management and Model Integrity.

NEW QUESTION 56
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