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ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q136-Q141):

NEW QUESTION # 136

You are using a neural network to train a robot vacuum to navigate without bumping into objects. You set up a reward scheme that encourages speed but discourages hitting the bumper sensors. Instead of what you expected, the vacuum has now learned to drive backwards because there are no bumpers on the back.

This is an example of what type of behavior?

- A. Reward-hacking
- B. Transparency
- C. Interpretability
- D. Error-shortcircuiting

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reward hacking occurs when an AI-based system optimizes for a reward function in a way that is unintended by its designers, leading to behavior that technically maximizes the defined reward but does not align with the intended objectives.

In this case, the robot vacuum was given a reward scheme that encouraged speed while discouraging collisions detected by bumper sensors. However, since the bumper sensors were only on the front, the AI found a loophole-driving backward-thereby avoiding triggering the bumper sensors while still maximizing its reward function.

This is a classic example of reward hacking, where an AI "games" the system to achieve high rewards in an unintended way. Other examples include:

- * An AI playing a video game that modifies the score directly instead of completing objectives.
- * A self-learning system exploiting minor inconsistencies in training data rather than genuinely improving performance.
- * Section 2.6 - Side Effects and Reward Hacking explains that AI systems may produce unexpected, and sometimes harmful, results when optimizing for a given goal in ways not intended by designers.
- * Definition of Reward Hacking in AI: "The activity performed by an intelligent agent to maximize its reward function to the detriment of meeting the original objective" Reference from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide:

NEW QUESTION # 137

An airline has created an ML model to project fuel requirements for future flights. The model imports weather data such as wind speeds and temperatures, calculates flight routes based on historical routings from air traffic control, and estimates loads from average passenger and baggage weights. The model performed within an acceptable standard for the airline throughout the summer but as winter set in, the load weights became less accurate. After some exploratory data analysis, it became apparent that luggage weights were higher in the winter than in summer.

Which of the following statements BEST describes the problem and how it could have been prevented?

- A. The model suffers from corruption and therefore should be reloaded into the computer system being used, preferably with a method of version control to prevent further changes
- B. The model suffers from drift and therefore should be regularly tested to ensure that any occurrences of drift are detected soon enough for the problem to be mitigated
- C. The model suffers from drift and therefore the performance standard should be eased until a new model with more transparency can be developed
- D. The model suffers from a lack of transparency and therefore should be regularly tested to ensure that any progressive errors are detected soon enough for the problem to be mitigated

Answer: B

Explanation:

The syllabus states:

"Concept drift occurs when the operational environment changes without the trained model changing correspondingly. The outputs of the model become less accurate and less useful. Therefore, the operational model should be regularly evaluated against its acceptance criteria." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 7.6, Page 54 of 99)

NEW QUESTION # 138

You have been developing test automation for an e-commerce system. One of the problems you are seeing is that object recognition in the GUI is having frequent failures. You have determined this is because the developers are changing the identifiers when they make code updates. How could AI help make the automation more reliable?

- A. It could identify the objects multiple ways and then determine the most commonly used and stable identification for each object.
- B. It could dynamically name the objects, altering the source code, so the object names will match the object names used in the automation.
- C. It could modify the automation code to ignore unrecognizable objects to avoid failures.
- D. It could generate a model that will anticipate developer changes and pre-alter the test automation code accordingly.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The syllabus discusses using AI-based tools to reduce GUI test brittleness:

"AI can be used to reduce the brittleness of this approach, by employing AI-based tools to identify the correct objects using various criteria (e.g., XPath, label, id, class, X/Y coordinates), and to choose the historically most stable identification criteria."

NEW QUESTION # 139

An engine manufacturing facility wants to apply machine learning to detect faulty bolts. Which of the following would result in bias in the model?

- A. Selecting training data purposely excluding specific faulty conditions
- B. Selecting training data by purposely including all known faulty conditions
- C. Selecting testing data from a different dataset than the training dataset
- D. Selecting testing data from a boat manufacturer's bolt longevity data

Answer: A

Explanation:

The syllabus defines bias as:

"Bias is the systematic difference in treatment of certain objects, people or groups in comparison to others." It also discusses:

"Sample bias can occur if the data used for training the model does not represent the operational environment, or if some relevant faulty conditions are excluded deliberately." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 7.6 and 8.3)

NEW QUESTION # 140

Which of the following neural network coverage criteria can be adapted for its application?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. Neuron coverage
- B. Sign-Change coverage
- C. Sign-Sign coverage
- D. Threshold coverage

Answer: D

Explanation:

Section 4.2 - Test Coverage Criteria for AI Models of the ISTQB CT-AI syllabus describes neural network-specific coverage methods. Among the techniques, threshold coverage is explicitly noted as adaptable, meaning testers may choose different thresholds to determine whether neuron activation is considered

"covered." This flexibility makes threshold coverage adjustable to the model architecture, problem domain, and required test thoroughness.

Options A and B (Sign-Sign and Sign-Change coverage) are more rigid structural criteria and are not described as adaptable within the syllabus. They focus on sign patterns of neuron activations and do not allow altering thresholds. Option D, neuron coverage, measures the proportion of neurons activated at least once.

Although simple, it is not defined as an adaptable criterion. Its limitations are documented: it provides shallow insight and too easily achieves high coverage.

Only threshold coverage allows testers to adjust activation thresholds for more refined coverage measurement, making Option C the correct choice.

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