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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0

Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

You are tasked with applying structured prompting to perform impact analysis on recent code changes. Which of the following improvements would BEST align the prompt with structured prompt engineering best practices for comprehensive impact analysis?

- A. Include references to version control systems like Git in the constraints.
- B. Specify that the role is a test architect specializing in CI/CD pipelines.
- C. Add a step to review the change log for syntax errors before analysis.
- **D. Include mapping code changes to affected modules, identifying test cases, prioritizing by risk level and change complexity**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most effective way to improve an LLM's performance on complex tasks like impact analysis is to provide a detailed, multi-step Instruction or Chain-of-Thought structure. Option D is the best improvement because it breaks the "impact analysis" task into logical sub-tasks: mapping changes to modules, identifying related test cases, and prioritizing them based on risk and complexity. This structured approach guides the LLM through the "reasoning" steps a human expert would take, significantly reducing the likelihood of a superficial or incorrect analysis. While specifying a specialized role (Option B) or adding technical references (Option A) can help set the tone, they do not provide the model with the logical framework required to execute the task accurately. By explicitly defining the process the LLM should follow, the tester ensures that the model evaluates the "depth" of the change rather than just listing files. This results in a more robust and actionable regression test suite, which is the primary goal of impact analysis in a modern software development lifecycle.

NEW QUESTION # 34

What BEST protects sensitive test data at rest and in transit?

- A. Use public file shares with read-only links
- B. Disable TLS and rely on VPN only
- **C. Enforce role-based access controls**
- D. Rely on obfuscation instead of encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data security is a paramount concern when using GenAI in testing, as test environments often contain sensitive business logic or PII (Personally Identifiable Information). To protect this data "at rest" (stored in databases or vector stores) and "in transit" (being sent to the LLM), a combination of technical controls is required. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) is a fundamental security pillar that ensures only authorized individuals or services can access specific datasets or trigger GenAI workflows. This prevents unauthorized users from feeding sensitive enterprise data into public AI models. While encryption (omitted in Option A as an alternative to obfuscation) and TLS (falsely suggested to be disabled in Option C) are essential technical layers for protecting data in transit, RBAC provides the organizational "gatekeeping" necessary to manage who can interact with the AI system. In a professional GenAI strategy, testers must ensure that the tools they use adhere to strict access policies, ensuring that the "Input Data" used for prompting remains within the secured organizational boundary and is not leaked to unauthorized entities or public training sets.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which competency MOST helps testers steer LLMs to produce useful, on-policy testware?

- A. Configuring network routers
- **B. Mastering prompt engineering**
- C. Writing low-level device drivers
- D. Designing custom CPU instructions

Answer: B

Explanation:

As Generative AI becomes integrated into the software testing lifecycle, the role of the tester shifts from manual authoring to the "orchestration" of AI models. Mastering prompt engineering is the primary competency required to effectively steer LLMs. Prompt

engineering involves the deliberate design of inputs- incorporating roles, context, instructions, and constraints-to elicit the most accurate and "on-policy" outputs from the model. In a testing context, "on-policy" refers to testware that adheres to organizational standards, security protocols, and specific project requirements. While technical skills like network configuration or low-level programming (Options B, C, and D) are valuable in specific engineering domains, they do not directly influence the communicative interface between the human and the AI. A tester proficient in prompt engineering can utilize techniques like "Chain-of-Thought" or "Few-shot prompting" to ensure the LLM understands the nuances of a test plan, thereby reducing hallucinations and ensuring the generated test cases are actionable, relevant, and compliant with the project's quality gates.

NEW QUESTION # 36

You are using an LLM to assist in analyzing test execution trends to predict potential risks. Which of the following improvements would BEST enhance the LLM's ability to predict risks and provide actionable alerts?

- A. Specify that the role is a test analyst with expertise in predictive analytics and risk management.
- B. Emphasize constraints that focus on deviations that could impact release timelines or quality gates.
- C. Add an instruction to calculate statistical variance and highlight tests that deviate by more than 20% from baseline metrics.
- **D. Expand the output format to include risk predictions with severity levels, recommended actions, and a timeline for team intervention based on trend analysis.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The effectiveness of an LLM is heavily dependent on the specificity of its Output Format. While role definition (Option C) and technical instructions (Option D) are helpful, the most significant "value add" for a test lead is receiving information that is directly actionable. By expanding the output format to include structured risk predictions, severity levels, and recommended actions (Option B), the tester is forcing the LLM to perform a deeper level of analysis. Instead of just "flagging trends," the model must now synthesize the data to determine why a trend is a risk and what the team should do about it. This aligns with the "Advanced Prompting" section of the CT-GenAI syllabus, which emphasizes using AI for decision support. A structured report that includes a "timeline for intervention" allows the human tester to quickly validate the AI's logic and make informed decisions, transforming the LLM from a simple data summarizer into a strategic predictive tool that actively supports the maintenance of release quality and schedule adherence.

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which option BEST differentiates the three prompting techniques?

- A. Meta = step decomposition; Chaining = zero-shot only; Few-shot = manual optimization
- B. Few-shot = no examples; Chaining = single prompt; Meta = disable iteration
- C. Chaining = give examples; Few-shot = break tasks; Meta = manual edits only
- **D. Few-shot = examples; Chaining = multi-step prompts; Meta = model helps draft/refine prompts**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Differentiating between prompting techniques is essential for a tester to select the right tool for the task. Few-shot prompting is characterized by providing the model with a few examples of inputs and desired outputs, allowing it to learn the pattern and format. Prompt Chaining involves breaking a complex task into a sequence of smaller, interconnected prompts, where the output of one step becomes the input for the next (e.g., first extract requirements, then generate test cases from those requirements). Meta-prompting is a more advanced technique where the user asks the LLM to help design, write, or refine the prompt itself-essentially using the AI as a "prompt engineer" to optimize the instructions. Option D correctly identifies these core characteristics. Options A, B, and C contain fundamental mischaracterizations: for instance, Few-shot requires examples (contradicting A), and Chaining is the opposite of a single prompt (contradicting A). Mastering these distinctions allows testers to move from simple "chatting" to sophisticated AI orchestration that can handle complex, multi-stage testing workflows with high reliability.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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A few crops of practice materials are emerging in the market these days, with undecided quality to judge from customers' perspective. If you choose the wrong CT-GenAI practice material, it will be a grave mistake. Their behavior has not been strictly

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