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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• ML Functional Performance Metrics: In this section, the topics covered include how to calculate the ML functional performance metrics from a given set of confusion matrices.
Topic 2	• Testing AI-Based Systems Overview: In this section, focus is given to how system specifications for AI-based systems can create challenges in testing and explain automation bias and how this affects testing.
Topic 3	• Methods and Techniques for the Testing of AI-Based Systems: In this section, the focus is on explaining how the testing of ML systems can help prevent adversarial attacks and data poisoning.
Topic 4	• Test Environments for AI-Based Systems: This section is about factors that differentiate the test environments for AI-based
Topic 5	• Quality Characteristics for AI-Based Systems: This section covers topics covered how to explain the importance of flexibility and adaptability as characteristics of AI-based systems and describes the vitality of managing evolution for AI-based systems. It also covers how to recall the characteristics that make it difficult to use AI-based systems in safety-related applications.

Topic 6	• Machine Learning ML: This section includes the classification and regression as part of supervised learning, explaining the factors involved in the selection of ML algorithms, and demonstrating underfitting and overfitting.
Topic 7	• Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.

ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87
"Splendid Healthcare" has started developing a cancer detection system based on ML. The type of cancer they plan on detecting has 2% prevalence rate in the population of a particular geography. It is required that the model performs well for both normal and cancer patients.
Which ONE of the following combinations requires MAXIMIZATION?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Maximize accuracy and recall
- B. Maximize specificity number of classes
- C. Maximize precision and accuracy
- D. Maximize recall and precision

Answer: D

Explanation:
Prevalence Rate and Model Performance:
The cancer detection system being developed by "Splendid Healthcare" needs to account for the fact that the type of cancer has a 2% prevalence rate in the population. This indicates that the dataset is highly imbalanced with far fewer positive (cancer) cases compared to negative (normal) cases.
Importance of Recall:
Recall, also known as sensitivity or true positive rate, measures the proportion of actual positive cases that are correctly identified by the model. In medical diagnosis, especially cancer detection, recall is critical because missing a positive case (false negative) could have severe consequences for the patient. Therefore, maximizing recall ensures that most, if not all, cancer cases are detected.
Importance of Precision:
Precision measures the proportion of predicted positive cases that are actually positive. High precision reduces the number of false positives, meaning fewer people will be incorrectly diagnosed with cancer. This is also important to avoid unnecessary anxiety and further invasive testing for those who do not have the disease.
Balancing Recall and Precision:
In scenarios where both false negatives and false positives have significant consequences, it is crucial to balance recall and precision. This balance ensures that the model is not only good at detecting positive cases but also accurate in its predictions, reducing both types of errors.
Accuracy and Specificity:
While accuracy (the proportion of total correct predictions) is important, it can be misleading in imbalanced datasets. In this case, high accuracy could simply result from the model predicting the majority class (normal) correctly. Specificity (true negative rate) is also important, but for a cancer detection system, recall and precision take precedence to ensure positive cases are correctly and accurately identified.
Conclusion:
Therefore, for a cancer detection system with a low prevalence rate, maximizing both recall and precision is crucial to ensure effective and accurate detection of cancer cases.

NEW QUESTION # 88
Which of the following are the three activities in the data acquisition activities for data preparation?

- A. Identifying, gathering, labelling
- B. Cleaning, transforming, augmenting
- C. Building, approving, deploying
- D. Feature selecting, feature growing, feature augmenting

Answer: A

Explanation:
The syllabus defines data acquisition as consisting of three steps:
"Data acquisition: The activity of acquiring data relevant to the business problem to be solved by an ML model, typically involving the activities of identifying, gathering and labelling data." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 4.1, page 33 of 99)

NEW QUESTION # 89
The activation value output for a neuron in a neural network is obtained by applying computation to the neuron.
Which ONE of the following options BEST describes the inputs used to compute the activation value?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Individual bias at the neuron level, and weights assigned to the connections between the neurons.
- B. Individual bias at the neuron level, and activation values of neurons in the previous layer.
- C. Individual bias at the neuron level, activation values of neurons in the previous layer, and weights assigned to the connections between the neurons.
- D. Activation values of neurons in the previous layer, and weights assigned to the connections between the neurons.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In a neural network, the activation value of a neuron is determined by a combination of inputs from the previous layer, the weights of the connections, and the bias at the neuron level. Here's a detailed breakdown:
* Inputs for Activation Value:
* Activation Values of Neurons in the Previous Layer:These are the outputs from neurons in the preceding layer that serve as inputs to the current neuron.
* Weights Assigned to the Connections:Each connection between neurons has an associated weight, which determines the strength and direction of the input signal.
* Individual Bias at the Neuron Level:Each neuron has a bias value that adjusts the input sum, allowing the activation function to be shifted.
* Calculation:
* The activation value is computed by summing the weighted inputs from the previous layer and adding the bias.
* Formula: z=#(wi#ai)+bz = \sum (w_i \cdot a_i) + bz=#(wi#ai)+b, where wiw_iwi are the weights, aia_iai are the activation values from the previous layer, and bbb is the bias.
* The activation function (e.g., sigmoid, ReLU) is then applied to this sum to get the final activation value.
* Why Option A is Correct:
* Option A correctly identifies all components involved in computing the activation value: the individual bias, the activation values of the previous layer, and the weights of the connections.
* Eliminating Other Options:
* B. Activation values of neurons in the previous layer, and weights assigned to the connections between the neurons: This option misses the bias, which is crucial.
* C. Individual bias at the neuron level, and weights assigned to the connections between the neurons: This option misses the activation values from the previous layer.
* D. Individual bias at the neuron level, and activation values of neurons in the previous layer
This option misses the weights, which are essential.
References:
ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus, Section 6.1, Neural Networks, discusses the components and functioning of neurons in a neural network.
"Neural Network Activation Functions" (ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus, Section 6.1.1).

NEW QUESTION # 90
You are developing a "flower" ML model... Which of the following describes an objection that you can NEGLECT in your risk assessment?
Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. The probability of misclassification of the ML model "flower" is higher when it is reused than when it is developed from scratch.
- B. The possible inputs for the 'leaf' and 'flower' ML models are so different that reuse has few advantages over new development.
- C. The classification behavior of the "flower" ML model is more difficult to understand when it is reused compared to when it is developed from scratch.

- D. The possible outputs of the "leaf" and "flower" ML models are so different that reuse has few advantages over new development.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus explains that reusing pre-trained models is strongly related tosimilarity between the original task and the new task. Section1.8 - Pre-trained Models and Transfer Learningstates that reuse is effective when the new task is similar to the original one, such as adapting a cat-classifier to classify dog breeds. The syllabus warns about risks related toinput differences,data preparation inconsistencies, inherited shortcomings, andexplainability issues. These are legitimate objections (matching options A, B, and C) because large differences in image inputs or patterns can undermine transfer learning; misclassification risk can increase; and explainability often decreases when reusing pre-trained models .
However,output differences are NOT a valid concernhere. Both the leaf-based and flower-based ML models classifythe same plant species, meaning theiroutputs are identical. The syllabus does not identify output mismatch as a transfer-learning risk. Real risks concerninputs,bias inheritance,model transparency, andtraining differences-not output labels. Therefore, OptionDdescribes an objection that can be safely neglected, because output classes are the same and do not hinder reuse.

NEW QUESTION # 91
Which ONE of the following options represents a technology MOST TYPICALLY used to implement AI?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Case control structures
- B. Genetic algorithms
- C. Procedural programming
- D. Search engines

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Technology Most Typically Used to Implement AI: Genetic algorithms are a well-known technique used in AI . They are inspired by the process of natural selection and are used to find approximate solutions to optimization and search problems. Unlike search engines, procedural programming, or case control structures, genetic algorithms are specifically designed for evolving solutions and are commonly employed in AI implementations.
* Reference: ISTQB_CT-AI_Syllabus_v1.0, Section 1.4 AI Technologies, which identifies different technologies used to implement AI.

NEW QUESTION # 92
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