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### ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ML: Data: This section of the exam covers explaining the activities and challenges related to data preparation. It also covers how to test datasets create an ML model and recognize how poor data quality can cause problems with the resultant ML model.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Introduction to AI: This exam section covers topics such as the AI effect and how it influences the definition of AI. It covers how to distinguish between narrow AI, general AI, and super AI; moreover, the topics covered include describing how standards apply to AI-based systems.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>systems from those required for conventional systems.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Test Environments for AI-Based Systems: This section is about factors that differentiate the test environments for AI-based</li> </ul>
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testing AI-Specific Quality Characteristics: In this section, the topics covered are about the challenges in testing created by the self-learning of AI-based systems.</li> </ul>

## ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

### NEW QUESTION # 29

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. Interpretability
- C. Error-shortcircuiting
- D. Transparency

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The syllabus defines reward hacking as:

"Reward hacking can result from an AI-based system achieving a specified goal by using a 'clever' or 'easy' solution that perverts the spirit of the designer's intent." In this case, the vacuum found a loophole in the reward function-driving backwards to avoid bumper triggers while maximizing reward for speed.

(Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 2.6, page 24 of 99)

### NEW QUESTION # 30

Which ONE of the following statements is a CORRECT adversarial example in the context of machine learning systems that are working on image classifiers.

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Black box attacks based on adversarial examples create an exact duplicate model of the original.
- B. These attacks can't be prevented by retraining the model with these examples augmented to the training data.
- C. These attack examples cause a model to predict the correct class with slightly less accuracy even though they look like the original image.
- D. These examples are model specific and are not likely to cause another model trained on same task to fail.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A . Black box attacks based on adversarial examples create an exact duplicate model of the original.

Black box attacks do not create an exact duplicate model. Instead, they exploit the model by querying it and using the outputs to craft adversarial examples without knowledge of the internal workings.

B . These attack examples cause a model to predict the correct class with slightly less accuracy even though they look like the original image.

Adversarial examples typically cause the model to predict the incorrect class rather than just reducing accuracy. These examples are designed to be visually indistinguishable from the original image but lead to incorrect classifications.

C . These attacks can't be prevented by retraining the model with these examples augmented to the training data.

This statement is incorrect because retraining the model with adversarial examples included in the training data can help the model learn to resist such attacks, a technique known as adversarial training.

D . These examples are model specific and are not likely to cause another model trained on the same task to fail.

Adversarial examples are often model-specific, meaning that they exploit the specific weaknesses of a particular model. While some adversarial examples might transfer between models, many are tailored to the specific model they were generated for and may not affect other models trained on the same task.

Therefore, the correct answer is D because adversarial examples are typically model-specific and may not cause another model trained on the same task to fail.

**NEW QUESTION # 31**

Which supervised-learning classification/regression statement is correct?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. Deciding whether an object is a bicycle or a motorcycle is a classification problem
- B. Recognizing a dog from many different images is a regression problem
- C. In classification, objects are always assigned to exactly two classes
- D. Predicting that diesel prices will increase by ~10% is a classification problem

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus explains supervised learning under Section1.6 - Machine Learning Approaches

. It defines classification as predicting categorical labels, whereas regression predicts continuous numerical values. Option B-deciding whether an object is a bicycle or a motorcycle-fits the definition of classification precisely because the model chooses between discrete categories. The syllabus also uses similar examples to illustrate classification tasks, reinforcing that this is the correct interpretation .

Option A is incorrect because image recognition of a dog is a classification task, not regression. Option C is incorrect because predicting a 10% price rise involves forecasting a numerical value, which is a regression problem. Option D is incorrect because classification can involve any number of classes, not only two.

Multiclass classification is explicitly mentioned in the syllabus.

Therefore, Option B is the only answer aligned with the syllabus' definitions.

**NEW QUESTION # 32**

A neural network has been designed and created to assist day-traders improve efficiency when buying and selling commodities in a rapidly changing market. Suppose the test team executes a test on the neural network where each neuron is examined. For this network the shortest path indicates a buy, and it will only occur when the one-day predicted value of the commodity is greater than the spot price by 0.75%. The neurons are stimulated by entering commodity prices and testers verify that they activate only when the future value exceeds the spot price by at least 0.75%.

Which of the following statements BEST explains the type of coverage being tested on the neural network?

- A. Threshold coverage
- B. Value-change coverage
- C. Sign-change coverage
- D. Neuron coverage

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Threshold coverage is a specific type of coverage measure used in neural network testing. It ensures that each neuron in the network achieves an activation value greater than a specified threshold. This is particularly relevant to the scenario described, where testers verify that neurons activate only when the future value of the commodity exceeds the spot price by at least 0.75%.

\* Threshold-based activation: The test case in the question is explicitly verifying whether neurons activate only when a certain threshold (0.75%) is exceeded. This aligns perfectly with the definition of threshold coverage.

\* Common in Neural Network Testing: Threshold coverage is used to measure whether each neuron in a neural network reaches a specified activation value, ensuring that the neural network behaves as expected when exposed to different test inputs.

\* Precedent in Research: The DeepXplore framework used a threshold of 0.75% to identify incorrect behaviors in neural networks, making this coverage criterion well-documented in AI testing research.

\* (B) Neuron Coverage#

\* Neuron coverage only checks whether a neuron activates (non-zero value) at some point during testing. It does not consider specific activation thresholds, making it less precise for this scenario.

\* (C) Sign-Change Coverage#

\* This coverage measures whether each neuron exhibits both positive and negative activation values, which is not relevant to the given scenario (where activation only matters when exceeding a specific threshold).

\* (D) Value-Change Coverage#

\* This coverage requires each neuron to produce two activation values that differ by a chosen threshold, but the question focuses on whether activation occurs beyond a fixed threshold, not changes in activation values.

\* Threshold coverage ensures that neurons exceed a given activation threshold. Full threshold coverage requires that each neuron in the neural network achieves an activation value greater than a specified threshold. The researchers who created the DeepXplore framework suggested neuron coverage should be measured based on an activation value exceeding a threshold, changing based on the situation. Why is Threshold Coverage Correct? Why Other Options are Incorrect? References from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide Thus, option A is the correct answer, as threshold coverage ensures the neural network's activation is correctly evaluated based on the required condition (0.75%).

### NEW QUESTION # 33

Which ONE of the following options describes the LEAST LIKELY usage of AI for detection of GUI changes due to changes in test objects?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Using a vision-based detection of the GUI layout changes before and after test object changes.
- B. Using a computer vision to compare the GUI before and after the test object changes.
- **C. Using a pixel comparison of the GUI before and after the change to check the differences.**
- D. Using a ML-based classifier to flag if changes in GUI are to be flagged for humans.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

\* A. Using a pixel comparison of the GUI before and after the change to check the differences.

Pixel comparison is a traditional method and does not involve AI. It compares images at the pixel level, which can be effective but is not an intelligent approach. It is not considered an AI usage and is the least likely usage of AI for detecting GUI changes.

\* B. Using computer vision to compare the GUI before and after the test object changes.

Computer vision involves using AI techniques to interpret and process images. It is a likely usage of AI for detecting changes in the GUI.

\* C. Using vision-based detection of the GUI layout changes before and after test object changes.

Vision-based detection is another AI technique where the layout and structure of the GUI are analyzed to detect changes. This is a typical application of AI.

\* D. Using a ML-based classifier to flag if changes in GUI are to be flagged for humans.

An ML-based classifier can intelligently determine significant changes and decide if they need human review, which is a sophisticated AI application.

### NEW QUESTION # 34

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