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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">systems from those required for conventional systems.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Test Environments for AI-Based Systems: This section is about factors that differentiate the test environments for AI-based
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ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

You have access to the training data that was used to train an AI-based system. You can review this information and use it as a guideline when creating your tests. What type of characteristic is this?

- A. Transparency
- B. Autonomy
- C. Accessibility
- D. Explorability

Answer: A

Explanation:

AI-based systems can sometimes behave like black boxes, where the internal decision-making process is unclear. Transparency refers to the ability to inspect and understand the training data, algorithms, and decision-making process of the AI system.

* Transparency ensures that testers and stakeholders can review how an AI system was trained.

* Access to training data is a key factor in transparency because it allows testers to analyze biases, completeness, and representativeness of the dataset.

* Transparency is an essential characteristic of explainable AI (XAI).

* Having access to training data means that testers can investigate how data influences AI behavior.

* Regulatory and ethical AI guidelines emphasize transparency.

* Many AI ethics frameworks, such as GDPR and Trustworthy AI guidelines, recommend transparency to ensure fair and explainable AI decision-making.

* (A) Autonomy#

* Autonomy refers to an AI system's ability to make decisions independently without human intervention. However, having access to training data does not relate to autonomy, which is more about self-learning and decision-making without human control.

* (B) Explorability#

* Explorability refers to the ability to test AI systems interactively to understand their behavior, but it does not directly relate to accessing training data.

* (D) Accessibility#

* Accessibility refers to the ease with which people can use the system, not the ability to inspect the training data.

* Transparency is the ease with which the training data and algorithm used to generate a model can be understood. "Transparency: This is considered to be the ease with which the algorithm and training data used to generate the model can be determined." Why is Option C Correct? Why Other Options are Incorrect? References from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide Thus, option C is the correct answer, as transparency involves access to training data, allowing testers to understand AI decision-making processes.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Which ONE of the following tests is LEAST likely to be performed during the ML model testing phase?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Testing the speed of the training of the model.
- B. Testing the API of the service powered by the ML model.
- C. Testing the accuracy of the classification model.
- D. Testing the speed of the prediction by the model.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The question asks which test is least likely to be performed during the ML model testing phase. Let's consider each option:

- * Testing the accuracy of the classification model (A): Accuracy testing is a fundamental part of the ML model testing phase. It ensures that the model correctly classifies the data as intended and meets the required performance metrics.
- * Testing the API of the service powered by the ML model (B): Testing the API is crucial, especially if the ML model is deployed as part of a service. This ensures that the service integrates well with other systems and that the API performs as expected.
- * Testing the speed of the training of the model (C): This is least likely to be part of the ML model testing phase. The speed of training is more relevant during the development phase when optimizing and tuning the model. During testing, the focus is more on the model's performance and behavior rather than how quickly it was trained.
- * Testing the speed of the prediction by the model (D): Testing the speed of prediction is important to ensure that the model meets performance requirements in a production environment, especially for real-time applications.

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ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus Section 3.2 on ML Workflow and Section 5 on ML Functional Performance Metrics discuss the focus of testing during the model testing phase, which includes accuracy and prediction speed but not the training speed.

NEW QUESTION # 70

A word processing company is developing an automatic text correction tool. A machine learning algorithm was used to develop the auto text correction feature. The testers have discovered when they start typing "Isle of Wight" it fills in "Isle of Eight". Several UAT testers have accepted this change without noticing. What type of bias is this?

- A. Geographical/Locality
- B. Complacency/Disregard
- C. Automation/Complacency
- D. Ignorance/Cognitive

Answer: C

Explanation:

Automation bias, also known as complacency bias, occurs when humans over-rely on automated systems and fail to question or validate the system's output. In this scenario, the auto-text correction feature of the word processing tool incorrectly suggests "Isle of Eight" instead of "Isle of Wight." The issue arises because multiple UAT testers accept the incorrect suggestion without noticing it, demonstrating a reliance on the AI-based system rather than their own judgment.

Automation bias is commonly seen in:

- * Text correction systems, where users accept incorrect suggestions without verifying them.
- * Medical diagnosis AI tools, where doctors may rely too much on AI recommendations.
- * Autonomous driving systems, where drivers become overly dependent on automation and fail to react in critical situations.
- * Section 7.4 - Testing for Automation Bias in AI-Based Systems explains that automation bias occurs when people accept AI-generated outputs without verifying them, often leading to incorrect decisions.

Reference from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide:

NEW QUESTION # 71

Which of the following statements about the structure and function of neural networks is true?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. A single-layer perceptron is NOT a neural network
- B. Training a neural network only changes the values of the weights at the connections between neurons
- C. The input layer of a deep neural network must have at least as many neurons as its output layer
- D. The bias of a neuron is determined by the activation values of the neurons in the previous layer

Answer: B

Explanation:

Section 1.7 - Neural Networks of the ISTQB CT-AI syllabus explains that neural networks consist of neurons connected by weighted links. During training, learning occurs by adjusting the weights on these connections. This is the essence of gradient descent and backpropagation. Option B correctly states this behavior: only the weights are modified, not the activation functions, neuron counts, or architectural structure.

Option A is incorrect because a neuron's bias is not determined by previous activations; it is an independent trainable parameter added to the weighted input sum. Option C is incorrect because the syllabus states that a single-layer perceptron is a valid type of neural network, although limited to linearly separable problems.

Option D is incorrect because no rule requires the number of input neurons to exceed or equal the number of output neurons. Instead, input neurons correspond to the number of features, while output neurons correspond to tasks or classes.

Therefore, Option B precisely reflects the syllabus definition of what changes during neural network training.

NEW QUESTION # 72

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

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: $z = \sum(w_{i1}a_{i1}) + b$, where w_{i1} are the weights, a_{i1} are the activation values from the previous layer, and b 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.

Reference:

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 # 73

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