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ISQI CTFL-AuT ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level - Automotive Software Tester 5

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## ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

### NEW QUESTION # 15

What is a key data-related aspect when defining a GenAI strategy for testing?

- A. Neglect legacy data sources as they provide limited immediate relevance to testing tasks
- **B. Prioritize accurate and relevant input data secured through defined quality procedures**
- C. Aggregate data from all available organizational repositories without filtration
- D. Use only auto-generated synthetic data to avoid dependency on enterprise repositories

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A successful Generative AI strategy for testing is heavily dependent on the quality of the data used for grounding (RAG) and prompting. The principle of "Garbage In, Garbage Out" is magnified with LLMs; therefore, a key strategic pillar is the prioritization of accurate, relevant, and high-quality input data. This involves establishing defined quality procedures to ensure that the requirements, codebases, and historical defect logs fed into the model are "clean" and representative of the current system state. Strategy must avoid the "unfiltered" approach (Option C), as including contradictory or obsolete data can lead to hallucinations or irrelevant test cases. While synthetic data (Option D) is a powerful tool for privacy, it cannot entirely replace the nuanced reality found in secured enterprise data. Furthermore, legacy data (Option A) often contains valuable insights for regression testing. Consequently, the strategy should focus on building a robust data pipeline that ensures only verified, contextually appropriate information is utilized, thereby increasing the reliability of AI-generated testware and ensuring it aligns with the organization's quality standards.

### NEW QUESTION # 16

What is a hallucination in LLM outputs?

- A. A transient network failure during inference
- **B. Generation of factually incorrect content for the task**
- C. A logical mistake in multi-step deduction
- D. A systematic preference learned from data

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A hallucination refers to a phenomenon where a Large Language Model generates text that is grammatically correct and seemingly plausible but is factually incorrect or unsupported by the provided context or real-world data. In the context of software testing, this is a critical limitation. For example, an LLM might generate a test case for a software feature that does not exist or cite a non-existent API parameter. These errors occur because LLMs are probabilistic engines designed to predict the "most likely" next token rather than "reasoning" from a set of verified facts. They do not have a built-in "truth" mechanism. While a logical mistake (Option B) is a failure in reasoning and a systematic preference (Option D) describes bias, a hallucination is specifically about the fabrication of information. Testers must be particularly vigilant regarding hallucinations, as they can lead to "false confidence" in test coverage or the creation of invalid bug reports. Mitigations include grounding the model with Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) and implementing rigorous "human-in-the-loop" verification of all AI-generated test artifacts.

### NEW QUESTION # 17

Which AI approach requires feature engineering and structured data preparation?

- **A. Classical Machine Learning**
- B. Generative AI
- C. Symbolic AI
- D. Deep Learning

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Classical Machine Learning (which includes algorithms like Random Forests, Support Vector Machines, and Linear Regression) is characterized by its reliance on Feature Engineering. This is the process where human experts manually select, extract, and transform raw data into a set of "features" or variables that the algorithm can process. For instance, in a classical ML model predicting software defects, a tester might have to manually define features like "lines of code changed" or "number of previous bugs." In contrast, Deep Learning and its subset, Generative AI (Options B and D), utilize "Representation Learning." This means the multi-layered neural networks automatically identify and extract the relevant features from raw, often unstructured data (like text or images) without explicit human instruction. Symbolic AI (Option A) is based on hard-coded logical rules rather than data-driven learning. Understanding this distinction is fundamental for testers, as it determines the level of data preparation required: Classical ML requires high human effort in data structuring, while GenAI requires high effort in prompt engineering and grounding.

### NEW QUESTION # 18

A prompt section states: "Web checkout module v3.2; focus on coupon application; existing regression suite IDs T-112-T-150; recent defect ID BUG-431." Which component is this?

- A. Constraints
- B. Output format
- C. Instruction
- **D. Input data**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In a structured prompt, "Input Data" (or Reference Data) provides the specific subject matter that the model must process or analyze. The statement provided consists of factual identifiers and specific entities related to the System Under Test (SUT), such as the version number, the specific module name, reference IDs for existing tests, and a specific defect record. These elements serve as the raw material for the LLM's task. This differs from "Instructions" (Option C), which would be the command (e.g., "Analyze the following.."), or

"Constraints" (Option B), which would define the boundaries of the task (e.g., "Do not include T-115").

"Output Format" (Option D) would define how the result should look (e.g., "Provide a JSON list"). By clearly labeling this section as Input Data, the tester helps the model distinguish between the "what" (the data) and the "how" (the instructions), which is a key principle of structured prompt engineering aimed at improving the accuracy of AI-generated analysis.

### NEW QUESTION # 19

Which setting can reduce variability by narrowing the sampling distribution during inference?

- A. Increasing learning rate
- **B. Lowering temperature**
- C. Increasing temperature
- D. Using a larger context window

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In the context of LLM inference, Temperature is a hyperparameter that controls the randomness or "creativity" of the model's output. When the temperature is set high, the model's probability distribution is "flattened," meaning it is more likely to select less-probable tokens, leading to more diverse and sometimes unpredictable text. For software testing, where precision and repeatability are paramount, lowering the temperature (Option C) is the standard practice. A temperature of 0.0 makes the model "deterministic," meaning it will consistently choose the token with the highest probability. This narrows the sampling distribution and significantly reduces variability between runs. While a larger context window (Option D) allows the model to process more information, it does not directly control the randomness of token selection.

Similarly, the "learning rate" (Option B) is a parameter used during the training or fine-tuning phase, not during inference. For generating test cases or scripts that must follow strict logic, a lower temperature ensures that the model remains focused and produces consistent results.

### NEW QUESTION # 20

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