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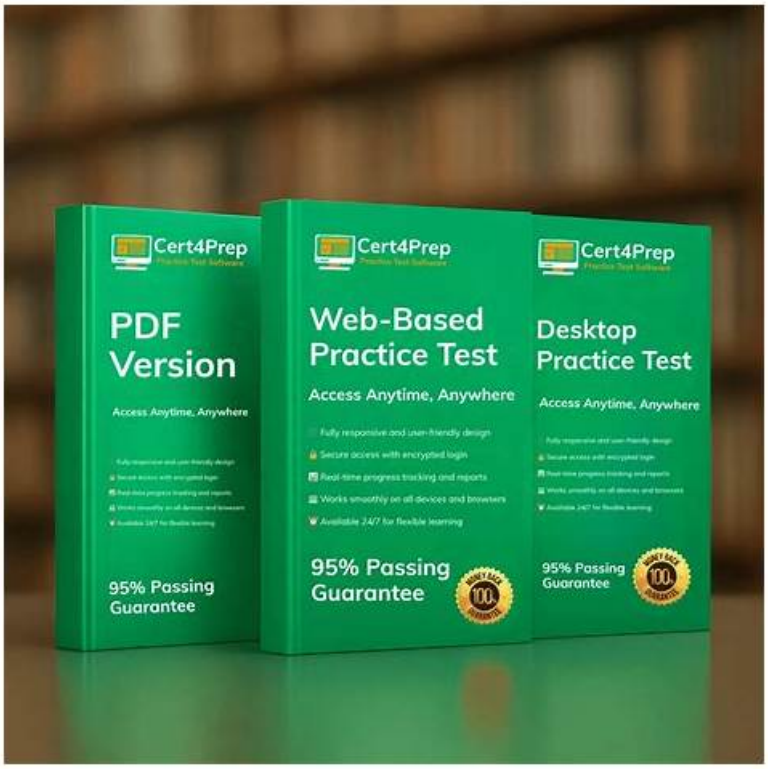

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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• systems from those required for conventional systems.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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 6	• Neural Networks and Testing: This section of the exam covers defining the structure and function of a neural network including a DNN and the different coverage measures for neural networks.
Topic 7	• 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 8	• 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 9	• 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 (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65
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 activation values of neurons in the previous layer.
- B. Individual bias at the neuron level, activation values of neurons in the previous layer, and weights assigned to the connections between the neurons.
- C. 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 weights assigned to the connections between the neurons.

Answer: B

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: $z=\sum(wiai)+bz = \sum (w_i \cdot a_i) + bz=\sum(wiai)+b$, 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.
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 # 66
A tourist calls an airline to book a ticket and is connected with an automated system which is able to recognize speech, understand requests related to purchasing a ticket, and provide relevant travel options.
When the tourist asks about the expected weather at the destination or potential impacts on operations because of the tight labor market the only response from the automated system is: "Idon't understand your question." This AI system should be categorized as?

- A. Conventional AI
- B. Narrow AI
- C. Super AI
- D. General AI

Answer: B

Explanation:
Narrow AI (also known as Weak AI) is designed to perform specific tasks without possessing general intelligence or consciousness.
The AI system in the question is capable of recognizing speech and responding to specific booking-related requests but fails when asked about unrelated topics (such as weather or labor markets).
* Option A:"General AI"
* Incorrect. General AI (AGI) refers to an AI system that can perform any intellectual task a human can. The described system is task-specific and does not exhibit general intelligence.
* Option B:"Narrow AI"
* Correct. The AI system is limited to a predefined domain (ticket booking) and cannot process unrelated questions. This is characteristic of Narrow AI, which excels at specific tasks but lacks broader cognitive abilities.
* Option C:"Super AI"
* Incorrect. Super AI surpasses human intelligence, exhibiting advanced reasoning and creativity.
The AI in the scenario is far from this level.
* Option D:"Conventional AI"
* Incorrect. Conventional AI is a broader term that may include rule-based systems. The described system relies on machine learning and natural language processing, making it more aligned with Narrow AI.
* Definition of Narrow AI:"Narrow AI refers to AI systems that are designed to perform a single task or a limited set of tasks, without general intelligence".
* General vs. Narrow AI:"General AI remains an area of research, while most current AI applications fall into the category of Narrow AI".
Analysis of the Answer Options:ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus References:Thus,option B is the correct categorization for the AI-based ticket booking system.

NEW QUESTION # 67
A mobile app start-up company is implementing an AI-based chat assistant for e-commerce customers. In the process of planning the testing, the team realizes that the specifications are insufficient.
Which testing approach should be used to test this system?

- A. Exploratory testing

- B. State transition testing
- C. Static analysis
- D. Equivalence partitioning

Answer: A

Explanation:
Whentesting an AI-based chat assistantfor e-commerce customers, thelack of sufficient specifications makes it difficult to use structured test techniques. TheISTQB CT-AI Syllabusrecommendsexploratory testingin such cases:
* Why Exploratory Testing?
* Exploratory testing is usefulwhen specifications are incomplete or unclear.
* AI-based systems, particularly those usingnatural language processing (NLP),may not behave deterministically, making scripted test cases ineffective.
* Thetester interacts dynamicallywith the system, identifying unexpected behaviorsnot documented in the specification.
* Analysis of Answer Choices:
* A (Exploratory testing)#Correct, as it is the best approach when specifications are incomplete.
* B (Static analysis)# Incorrect, as static analysis checks code without execution, which isnot helpfulfor AI chatbots.
* C (Equivalence partitioning)# Incorrect, asthis technique requires well-defined inputs and outputs, which are missing due toinsufficient specifications.
* D (State transition testing)# Incorrect, as state-based testingrequires knowledge of valid and invalid transitions, which is difficult with a chatbot lacking a clear specification.
Thus,Option A is the correct answer, asexploratory testing is the best approach when dealing with insufficient specifications in AI-based systems.
Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide References:
* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 7.7 (Selecting a Test Approach for an ML System)
* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 9.6 (Experience-Based Testing of AI-Based Systems).

NEW QUESTION # 68
Which ONE of the following options describes the LEAST LIKELY usage of Al 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 ML-based classifier to flag if changes in GUI are to be flagged for humans.
- C. Using a computer vision to compare the GUI before and after the test object changes.
- D. Using a pixel comparison of the GUI before and after the change to check the differences.

Answer: D

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 # 69
You have been developing test automation for an e-commerce system. One of the problems you are seeing is that object recognition in the GUI is having frequent failures. You have determined this is because the developers are changing the identifiers when they make code updates. How could AI help make the automation more reliable?

- A. It could dynamically name the objects, altering the source code, so the object names will match the object names used in

the automation

- B. It could identify the objects multiple ways and then determine the most commonly used and stable identification for each object
- C. It could modify the automation code to ignore unrecognizable objects to avoid failures
- D. It could generate a model that will anticipate developer changes and pre-alter the test automation code accordingly

Answer: B

Explanation:
The syllabus discusses using AI-based tools to reduce GUI test brittleness:
"AI can be used to reduce the brittleness of this approach, by employing AI-based tools to identify the correct objects using various criteria (e.g., XPath, label, id, class, X/Y coordinates), and to choose the historically most stable identification criteria." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 11.6.1)

NEW QUESTION # 70
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