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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 7	<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.

ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

Which of the following is a technique used in machine learning?

- A. Boundary value analysis
- B. Equivalence partitioning
- C. Decision trees
- D. Decision tables

Answer: C

Explanation:

Decision trees are a foundational algorithm used in supervised machine learning. The syllabus describes:

"A decision tree is a tree-like ML model whose nodes represent decisions and whose branches represent possible outcomes."

(Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 3.4)

NEW QUESTION # 89

Pairwise testing can be used in the context of self-driving cars for controlling an explosion in the number of combinations of parameters.

Which ONE of the following options is LEAST likely to be a reason for this incredible growth of parameters?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Different Road Types
- B. ML model metrics to evaluate the functional performance
- C. Different features like ADAS, Lane Change Assistance etc.
- D. Different weather conditions

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pairwise testing is used to handle the large number of combinations of parameters that can arise in complex systems like self-driving cars. The question asks which of the given options is least likely to be a reason for the explosion in the number of parameters.

Different Road Types (A): Self-driving cars must operate on various road types, such as highways, city streets, rural roads, etc. Each road type can have different characteristics, requiring the car's system to adapt and handle different scenarios. Thus, this is a significant factor contributing to the growth of parameters.

Different Weather Conditions (B): Weather conditions such as rain, snow, fog, and bright sunlight significantly affect the performance of self-driving cars. The car's sensors and algorithms must adapt to these varying conditions, which adds to the number of parameters that need to be considered.

ML Model Metrics to Evaluate Functional Performance (C): While evaluating machine learning (ML) model performance is crucial, it does not directly contribute to the explosion of parameter combinations in the same way that road types, weather conditions, and car features do. Metrics are used to measure and assess performance but are not themselves variable conditions that the system must handle.

Different Features like ADAS, Lane Change Assistance, etc. (D): Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) and other features add complexity to self-driving cars. Each feature can have multiple settings and operational modes, contributing to the overall number of parameters.

Hence, the least likely reason for the incredible growth in the number of parameters is C. ML model metrics to evaluate the functional performance.

Reference:

ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus Section 9.2 on Pairwise Testing discusses the application of this technique to manage the combinations of different variables in AI-based systems, including those used in self-driving cars.

Sample Exam Questions document, Question #29 provides context for the explosion in parameter combinations in self-driving cars and highlights the use of pairwise testing as a method to manage this complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 90

In a conference on artificial intelligence (AI), a speaker made the statement, "The current implementation of AI using models which do NOT change by themselves is NOT true AI". Based on your understanding of AI, is this above statement CORRECT or INCORRECT and why?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. This statement is incorrect. Current AI is true AI and there is no reason to believe that this fact will change over time.
- **B. This statement is correct. In general, what is considered AI today may change over time.**
- C. This statement is incorrect. What is considered AI today will continue to be AI even as technology evolves and changes.
- D. This statement is correct. In general, today the term AI is utilized incorrectly.

Answer: B

Explanation:

* A. This statement is incorrect. Current AI is true AI and there is no reason to believe that this fact will change over time.

AI is an evolving field, and the definition of what constitutes AI can change as technology advances.

* B. This statement is correct. In general, what is considered AI today may change over time.

The term AI is dynamic and has evolved over the years. What is considered AI today might be viewed as standard computing in the future. Historically, as technologies become mainstream, they often cease to be considered "AI".

* C. This statement is incorrect. What is considered AI today will continue to be AI even as technology evolves and changes.

This perspective does not account for the historical evolution of the definition of AI. As new technologies emerge, the boundaries of AI shift.

* D. This statement is correct. In general, today the term AI is utilized incorrectly.

While some may argue this, it is not a universal truth. The term AI encompasses a broad range of technologies and applications, and its usage is generally consistent with current technological capabilities.

NEW QUESTION # 91

Which statement regarding AI for defect prediction is correct?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. AI-based defect prediction can detect whether defects exist but not where.
- **B. AI-based defect prediction is most effective when based on previous similar constellations.**
- C. AI-based defect prediction is most effective when based on source-code metrics such as branches or McCabe complexity.
- D. AI-based defect prediction is based on formal principles and requires only a few factors.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Section 5.3 - AI Support for Defect Prediction of the ISTQB CT-AI syllabus explains that AI-based defect prediction models rely on historical patterns, including past defects, code behavior, and similar system configurations. ML models trained on prior defect data can identify components likely to contain defects when new changes resemble previous defect-inducing patterns. This directly supports Option A, which states that defect prediction is most effective when based on previous similar constellations.

Option B is incorrect: ML can predict which components are likely to fail, not only whether defects exist.

Option C is incomplete; code metrics help, but defect prediction relies on many contextual features (historical defects, code churn, commit frequency, etc.). Option D is wrong because defect prediction is not based on formal principles and typically requires many features, not just a few.

Thus, Option A is the correct and syllabus-consistent answer.

NEW QUESTION # 92

The stakeholders of a machine learning model have confirmed that they understand the objective and purpose of the model, and ensured that the proposed model aligns with their business priorities. They have also selected a framework and a machine learning model that they will be using.

What should be the next step to progress along the machine learning workflow?

- A. Prepare and pre-process the data that will be used to train and test the model
- B. Agree on defined acceptance criteria for the machine learning model
- C. Evaluate the selection of the framework and the model
- **D. Tune the machine learning algorithm based on objectives and business priorities**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The machine learning (ML) workflow follows a structured sequence of steps. Once stakeholders have agreed on the objectives, business priorities, and the framework/model selection, the next logical step is to prepare and pre-process the data before training the model.

* Data Preparation is crucial because machine learning models rely heavily on the quality of input data. Poor data can result in biased, inaccurate, or unreliable models.

* The process involves data acquisition, cleaning, transformation, augmentation, and feature engineering.

* Preparing the data ensures it is in the right format, free from errors, and representative of the problem domain, leading to better generalization in training.

* A (Tune the ML Algorithm): Hyperparameter tuning occurs after the model has been trained and evaluated.

* C (Agree on Acceptance Criteria): Acceptance criteria should already have been defined in the initial objective-setting phase before framework and model selection.

* D (Evaluate the Framework and Model): The selection of the framework and ML model has already been completed. The next step is data preparation, not reevaluation.

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus (Section 3.2: ML Workflow - Data Preparation Phase)

* "Data preparation comprises data acquisition, pre-processing, and feature engineering.

Exploratory data analysis (EDA) may be performed alongside these activities".

* "The data used to train, tune, and test the model must be representative of the operational data that will be used by the model".

Why Other Options Are Incorrect: Supporting References from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide: Conclusion: Since the model selection is complete, the next step in the ML workflow is to prepare and pre-process the data to ensure it is ready for training and testing. Thus, the correct answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 93

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