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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

You are tasked with applying structured prompting to perform impact analysis on recent code changes. Which of the following improvements would BEST align the prompt with structured prompt engineering best practices for comprehensive impact analysis?

- A. Include references to version control systems like Git in the constraints.
- B. Specify that the role is a test architect specializing in CI/CD pipelines.
- C. Add a step to review the change log for syntax errors before analysis.
- D. Include mapping code changes to affected modules, identifying test cases, prioritizing by risk level and change complexity

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 38

A team notices vague, inconsistent LLM outputs for the same story for two different prompts. Which technique BEST helps choose the stronger wording among two prompt versions using predefined metrics?

- A. Integrating user feedback
- B. Iterative prompt modification
- C. Output analysis
- D. A/B testing of prompts

Answer: D

Explanation:

A/B testing, also known as split testing, is a systematic empirical method used to compare two versions of a prompt (Version A and Version B) to determine which one performs better based on predefined evaluation metrics. In the realm of LLMs, where outputs can be stochastic (probabilistic), A/B testing is essential for mitigating inconsistency. When a team encounters vague or varying results for a user story, simply modifying the prompt iteratively (Option B) may improve the result but does not provide a statistical or objective basis for why one version is superior. By running A/B tests, testers can evaluate prompts against specific KPIs such as accuracy, relevance, format adherence, or the absence of hallucinations. This process involves sending the same input data through both prompt versions multiple times and scoring the outputs. The version that consistently yields the "stronger wording" or more precise testware is then selected as the production standard. This data-driven approach is a cornerstone of prompt engineering in professional environments, ensuring that the most effective linguistic structures are utilized to maximize the model's performance and reliability.

NEW QUESTION # 39

You are using an LLM to assist in analyzing test execution trends to predict potential risks. Which of the following improvements would BEST enhance the LLM's ability to predict risks and provide actionable alerts?

- A. Expand the output format to include risk predictions with severity levels, recommended actions, and a timeline for team intervention based on trend analysis.
- B. Emphasize constraints that focus on deviations that could impact release timelines or quality gates.
- C. Add an instruction to calculate statistical variance and highlight tests that deviate by more than 20% from baseline metrics.
- D. Specify that the role is a test analyst with expertise in predictive analytics and risk management.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The effectiveness of an LLM is heavily dependent on the specificity of its Output Format. While role definition (Option C) and technical instructions (Option D) are helpful, the most significant "value add" for a test lead is receiving information that is directly actionable. By expanding the output format to include structured risk predictions, severity levels, and recommended actions (Option A), the tester is forcing the LLM to perform a deeper level of analysis. Instead of just "flagging trends," the model must now synthesize the data to determine why a trend is a risk and what the team should do about it. This aligns with the "Advanced Prompting" section of the CT-GenAI syllabus, which emphasizes using AI for decision support. A structured report that includes a

"timeline for intervention" allows the human tester to quickly validate the AI's logic and make informed decisions, transforming the LLM from a simple data summarizer into a strategic predictive tool that actively supports the maintenance of release quality and schedule adherence.

NEW QUESTION # 40

Your team needs to generate 500 API test cases for a REST API with 50 endpoints. You have documented 10 exemplar test cases that follow your organization's standard format. You want the LLM to generate test cases following the pattern demonstrated in your examples. Which of the following prompting techniques is BEST suited to achieve your goal in this scenario?

- A. Meta prompting
- **B. Few-shot prompting**
- C. Prompt chaining
- D. Zero-shot prompting

Answer: B

Explanation:

Few-shot prompting is the technique of providing a few examples (exemplars) within the prompt to demonstrate the desired task and output format to the LLM. In this scenario, providing 10 existing, high-quality test cases acts as a "pattern" for the model to follow. This is significantly more effective than "Zero-shot prompting" (Option D), where the model is given a task without examples and may deviate from the specific organizational format required (e.g., specific JSON structures or assertion styles). While "Prompt chaining" (Option A) is useful for breaking down complex tasks into sub-tasks, the primary need here is pattern recognition and replication, which is the core strength of Few-shot learning. "Meta prompting" (Option C) involves having the AI write the prompt itself, which is unnecessary when the team already has clear examples. By using Few-shot prompting, the tester "conditions" the model's latent space to prioritize the provided format, ensuring that all 500 generated test cases maintain consistency with the HTTP methods, headers, and assertion logic defined in the exemplars.

NEW QUESTION # 41

An LLM prioritizes tests using likelihood X impact but ranks a trivial tooltip change above a payment failure. What defect does this MOST LIKELY show?

- A. Dataset bias toward UI features
- B. No defect; this is acceptable
- **C. Reasoning error in risk calculation logic**
- D. Hallucination

Answer: C

Explanation:

This scenario describes a failure in the model's ability to apply logical weight to specific domain concepts, specifically in the context of Risk-Based Testing (RBT). When an LLM ranks a low-impact UI element (a tooltip) higher than a critical functional failure (payment processing), it demonstrates a "Reasoning error in risk calculation logic." While LLMs can follow formulas like $\text{Risk} = \text{Likelihood} \times \text{Impact}$, they may lack the deep semantic understanding of "Impact" within a specific business domain unless explicitly guided.

This is not necessarily a hallucination (Option D), as the model isn't necessarily inventing facts, but rather misapplying the logic of prioritization. It is also distinct from dataset bias (Option B), which would involve a systematic skewing across all outputs. In professional testing, this type of error highlights the necessity of

"human-in-the-loop" verification. Testers must review AI-generated prioritizations to ensure that the logical deductions align with the actual business risk and technical criticality of the features being tested.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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