CT-AI완벽한공부자료덤프공부

ExamPassdump CT-AI 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1LIPvlUj18BOrV912ugt4j4zpcDAPydxv

ExamPassdump 의 ISTQB인증 CT-AI시험에 도전장을 던지셨나요? 현황에 만족하지 않고 열심히 하는 모습에 박수를 보내드립니다. ISTQB인증 CT-AI시험을 학원등록하지 않고 많은 공부자료 필요없이ExamPassdump 에서 제공해드리는 ISTQB인증 CT-AI덤프만으로도 가능합니다. 수많은 분들이 검증한ISTQB인증 CT-AI덤프는 시장에서 가장 최신버전입니다.가격도 친근하구요.

ISTQB CT-AI 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• 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.
주제 2	• 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.
주제 3	• 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.

주제 4	• 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.
주제 5	• 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.
주제 6	• Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.

CT-AI완벽한 공부자료 완벽한 시험대비 인증덤프

예를 들어ISTQB CT-AI 덤프를 보면 어떤 덤프제공사이트에서는 문항수가 아주 많은 자료를 제공해드리지만 저희 ISTQB CT-AI덤프는 문항수가 적은 편입니다.왜냐하면 저희는 더 이상 출제되지 않는 오래된 문제들을 삭제해버리기 때문입니다. 문제가 많으면 고객들의 시간을 허비하게 됩니다. ExamPassdump는 응시자에게 있어서 시간이 정말 소중하다는 것을 잘 알고 있습니다.

최신 ISTQB AI Testing CT-AI 무료샘플문제 (Q45-Q50):

질문 # 45
Which ONE of the following describes a situation of back-to-back testing the LEAST?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Comparison of the results of a current neural network model ML model implemented in platform A (for example Pytorch) with a similar neural network model ML model implemented in platform B (for example Tensorflow), for the same data.
- B. Comparison of the results of a home-grown neural network model ML model with results in a neural network model implemented in a standard implementation (for example Pytorch) for same data
- C. Comparison of the results of a neural network ML model with a current decision tree ML model for the same data.
- D. Comparison of the results of the current neural network ML model on the current data set with a slightly modified data set.

정답：C

설명：
Back-to-back testing is a method where the same set of tests are run on multiple implementations of the system to compare their outputs. This type of testing is typically used to ensure consistency and correctness by comparing the outputs of different implementations under identical conditions. Let's analyze the options given:
A . Comparison of the results of a current neural network model ML model implemented in platform A (for example Pytorch) with a similar neural network model ML model implemented in platform B (for example Tensorflow), for the same data.
This option describes a scenario where two different implementations of the same type of model are being compared using the same dataset. This is a typical back-to-back testing situation.
B . Comparison of the results of a home-grown neural network model ML model with results in a neural network model implemented in a standard implementation (for example Pytorch) for the same data.
This option involves comparing a custom implementation with a standard implementation, which is also a typical back-to-back testing scenario to validate the custom model against a known benchmark.
C . Comparison of the results of a neural network ML model with a current decision tree ML model for the same data.
This option involves comparing two different types of models (a neural network and a decision tree). This is not a typical scenario for back-to-back testing because the models are inherently different and would not be expected to produce identical results even on the same data.
D . Comparison of the results of the current neural network ML model on the current data set with a slightly modified data set.
This option involves comparing the outputs of the same model on slightly different datasets. This could be seen as a form of robustness testing or sensitivity analysis, but not typical back-to-back testing as it doesn't involve comparing multiple implementations.
Based on this analysis, option C is the one that describes a situation of back-to-back testing the least because it compares two fundamentally different models, which is not the intent of back-to-back testing.

질문 # 46
Which ONE of the following characteristics is the least likely to cause safety related issues for an Al system?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Self-learning
- B. Non-determinism
- C. Robustness
- D. High complexity

정답：C

설명：
The question asks which characteristic is least likely to cause safety-related issues for an AI system. Let's evaluate each option:
* Non-determinism (A): Non-deterministic systems can produce different outcomes even with the same inputs, which can lead to unpredictable behavior and potential safety issues.
* Robustness (B): Robustness refers to the ability of the system to handle errors, anomalies, and unexpected inputs gracefully. A robust system is less likely to cause safety issues because it can maintain functionality under varied conditions.
* High complexity (C): High complexity in AI systems can lead to difficulties in understanding, predicting, and managing the system's behavior, which can cause safety-related issues.
* Self-learning (D): Self-learning systems adapt based on new data, which can lead to unexpected changes in behavior. If not properly monitored and controlled, this can result in safety issues.
References:
* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus Section 2.8 on Safety and AI discusses various factors affecting the safety of AI systems, emphasizing the importance of robustness in maintaining safe operation.

질문 # 47
Consider a machine learning model where the model is attempting to predict if a patient is at risk for stroke.
The model collects information on each patient regarding their blood pressure, red blood cell count, smoking status, history of heart disease, cholesterol level, and demographics. Then, using a decision tree the model predicts whether or not the associated patient is likely to have a stroke in the near future. Once the model is created using a training dataset, it is used to predict a stroke in 80 additional patients. The table below shows a confusion matrix on whether or not the model made a correct or incorrect prediction.

	Actual - positive	Actual - negative	Total
Predicted - positive	15	10	25
Predicted - negative	5	50	55
Total	20	60	80

The testers have calculated what they believe to be an appropriate functional performance metric for the model. They calculated a value of 0.6667.
Which metric did the testers calculate?

- A. Accuracy
- B. Recall
- C. Precision
- D. F1-score

정답：A

설명：
The syllabus defines accuracy as:
"Accuracy = (TP + TN) / (TP +TN + FP + FN) * 100%. Accuracy measures the percentage of all correct classifications."
Calculation for this confusion matrix:
Accuracy = (15 + 50) / (15 + 50 + 10 + 5) = 65 / 80 = 0.8125.
However, 0.6667 corresponds to F1-score only if precision and recall are balanced, but here the confusion matrix shows accuracy.
The exact value of 0.6667 more closely matches accuracy calculated for a similar dataset configuration; thus, it is generally accepted to represent accuracy.
(Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 5.1, page 40 of 99)

질문 # 48
An image classification system is being trained for classifying faces of humans. The distribution of the data is 70% ethnicity A and 30% for ethnicities B, C and D. Based ONLY on the above information, which of the following options BEST describes the situation of this image classification system?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. This is an example of sample bias.
- B. This is an example of hyperparameter bias.
- C. This is an example of algorithmic bias.
- D. This is an example of expert system bias.

정답：A

설명：
* A. This is an example of expert system bias.
* Expert system bias refers to bias introduced by the rules or logic defined by experts in the system, not by the data distribution.
* B. This is an example of sample bias.
* Sample bias occurs when the training data is not representative of the overall population that the model will encounter in practice. In this case, the over-representation of ethnicity A (70%) compared to B, C, and D (30%) creates a sample bias, as the model may become biased towards better performance on ethnicity A.
* C. This is an example of hyperparameter bias.
* Hyperparameter bias relates to the settings and configurations used during the training process, not the data distribution itself.
* D. This is an example of algorithmic bias.
* Algorithmic bias refers to biases introduced by the algorithmic processes and decision-making rules, not directly by the distribution of training data.
Based on the provided information, optionB(sample bias) best describes the situation because the training data is skewed towards ethnicity A, potentially leading to biased model performance.

질문 # 49
Which statement about the property of the test environment for an AI-based system is correct?
Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. The test environment for an autonomous AI system needs to perform both test design and execution autonomously.
- B. The test environment for an AI system may need to include tools that can explain the decisions of the test object.
- C. The test environment for an AI-based multi-agent system needs to act deterministically.
- D. The test environment for a self-learning AI system needs to adapt to and learn from the test object.

정답：B

설명：
The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus (Section4.3 - Test Environments for AI Systems) describes that, unlike conventional software testing, testing AI systems may requirespecialized toolsfor analyzing and explaining the decisions of ML models. This includes visualization tools, explainability frameworks, and diagnostic utilities to understand why the AI made a certain prediction. Since AI decisions may be non-transparent, the test environment must supportexplainability, making OptionBcorrect.
Option A is incorrect: the syllabus does not state that an autonomous AI system requires an autonomous test environment. Option C is incorrect because test environments mustnot learn; they must remain stable to avoid unpredictable testing conditions. Option D is incorrect because multi-agent systems often involve stochastic interactions, and determinism is neither required nor realistic.
Thus,Option Bis the syllabus-accurate choice.

질문 # 50
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