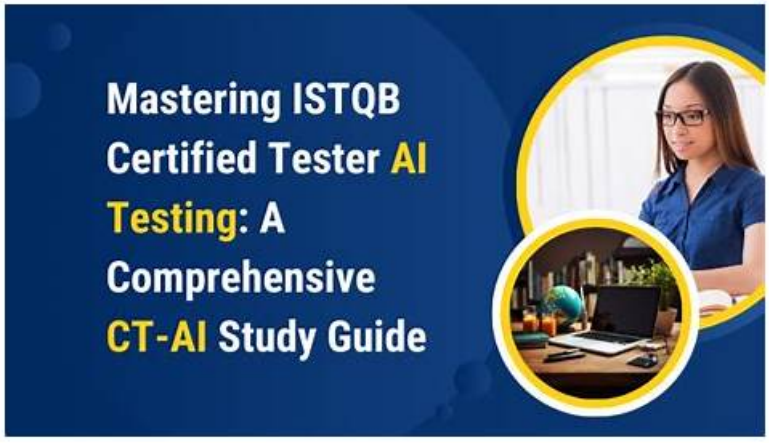
CT-AI Reliable Exam Materials, CT-AI Flexible Learning Mode



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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	• Test Environments for AI-Based Systems: This section is about factors that differentiate the test environments for AI-based
Topic 3	• 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 4	• Methods and Techniques for the Testing of AI-Based Systems: In this section, the focus is on explaining how the testing of ML systems can help prevent adversarial attacks and data poisoning.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.

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ISTQB CT-AI Flexible Learning Mode, Real CT-AI Testing Environment

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ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
You are using a neural network to train a robot vacuum to navigate without bumping into objects. You set up a reward scheme that encourages speed but discourages hitting the bumper sensors. Instead of what you expected, the vacuum has now learned to drive backwards because there are no bumpers on the back.
This is an example of what type of behavior?

- A. Error-shortcircuiting
- B. Reward-hacking
- C. Transparency
- D. Interpretability

Answer: B

Explanation:
The syllabus defines reward hacking as:
"Reward hacking can result from an AI-based system achieving a specified goal by using a 'clever' or 'easy' solution that perverts the spirit of the designer's intent." In this case, the vacuum found a loophole in the reward function-driving backwards to avoid bumper triggers while maximizing reward for speed.
(Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 2.6, page 24 of 99)

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which statement about using AI to analyze reported defects is MOST correct?
Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. ML models can support duplicate defect identification when checking defect criticality.
- B. ML models trained with critical defect tickets can identify defects that cause serious consequences.
- C. ML models can identify categories for a reported defect during assignment.
- D. ML models identify developers who should handle a defect based on ticket content.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus (Section5.3 - AI Support for Defect Analysis) explains that AI can categorize defect reports using natural language processing or classification models. Categorization helps route defects efficiently and determine which areas of the system are affected. Thus, OptionCis correct: AI canidentify defect categories, supporting assignment and triage.
Option A is incorrect because ML cannot infer severity or consequence without domain-specific risk modeling. Option B inaccurately ties duplicate detection to criticality; the syllabus separatesduplicate detectionfromseverity analysis. Option D is incorrect because AI may assist in routing defects using categories, but the syllabus does not claim AI identifies specific developers.
Thus,Option Cis the syllabus-accurate statement.

NEW QUESTION # 14
A beer company is trying to understand how much recognition its logo has in the market. It plans to do that by monitoring images on various social media platforms using a pre-trained neural network for logo detection.
This particular model has been trained by looking for words, as well as matching colors on social media images. The company logo has a big word across the middle with a bold blue and magenta border.
Which associated risk is most likely to occur when using this pre-trained model?

- A. There is no risk, as the model has already been trained
- B. Inherited bias: the model could have inherited unknown defects
- C. Insufficient function; the model was not trained to check for colors or words
- D. Improper data preparation

Answer: B

Explanation:
A major risk when using apre-trained neural networkfor logo detection is that it mayinherit biases and defectsfrom the original dataset and training process. This means that the model could misidentify or fail to recognize certain logos due to:
* Differences in data preparation:The original training data may have used a different preprocessing method than the new dataset, leading to inconsistencies.
* Limited transparency:The exact details of the dataset and biases within it may not be known, which can cause unexpected behavior.
* Bias in logo detection:If the model was trained on a dataset with certain color or text preferences, it may disproportionately misidentify logos with similar characteristics.
This inherited bias can result in:
* False Positives:Recognizing other brand logos as the beer company's logo.
* False Negatives:Failing to detect the actual logo when variations occur (e.g., different lighting or partial visibility).
* Algorithmic Bias:The model may favor certain shapes or color contrasts due to biased training data.
Thus,the most appropriate risk associated with using this pre-trained model is inherited bias.
* Section 1.8.3 - Risks of Using Pre-Trained Models and Transfer Learningexplains how pre-trained models may inheritbiases and undocumented defectsthat affect performance in a new environment.
Reference from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide:

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which statement regarding testing transparency, explainability, or interpretability is MOST correct?
Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. Since different users have different backgrounds, interpretability testing depends on the comprehensibility of the ML algorithm
- B. Tests for explainability and transparency are comparable to exploratory testing and can be performed with little information about development
- C. Dynamic testing is one way to quantify explainability; however, each method is specific to a particular model type
- D. LIME can precisely state the decisive reason for a change in the output

Answer: A

Explanation:
The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus states in Section2.10 - Explainability, Transparency, and Interpretabilitythat interpretability isuser-dependent, meaning different users understand explanations differently. This is because interpretability depends not only on the ML algorithm but also on the user's domain knowledge, experience, and expectations. OptionBdirectly reflects this syllabus principle: interpretability testing must consideruser background, and explanations must be comprehensible to the intended user group.
Option A is incorrect because explainability testing requires substantial information about the model, data, and expected behavior-not just exploratory effort. Option C is incorrect because explainability isnot generally quantifiable through dynamic testing alone, and the syllabus does not assert model-type specificity in this way. Option D exaggerates LIME's capabilities. LIME offers approximate local explanations, but cannotpreciselystate root causes; the syllabus emphasizes itslimitationsand that explanations are approximations, not exact reasons.
Therefore,Option Bis the most syllabus-aligned and correct statement.

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which ONE of the following activities is MOST relevant when addressing the scenario where you have more than the required amount of data available for the training?

- A. Feature selection
- B. Data augmentation
- C. Data sampling
- D. Data labeling

Answer: C

Explanation:
Data sampling involves selecting a representative subset of the data for training. When there is more data than needed, sampling can be used to create a manageable dataset that maintains the statistical properties of the full dataset.

NEW QUESTION # 17
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