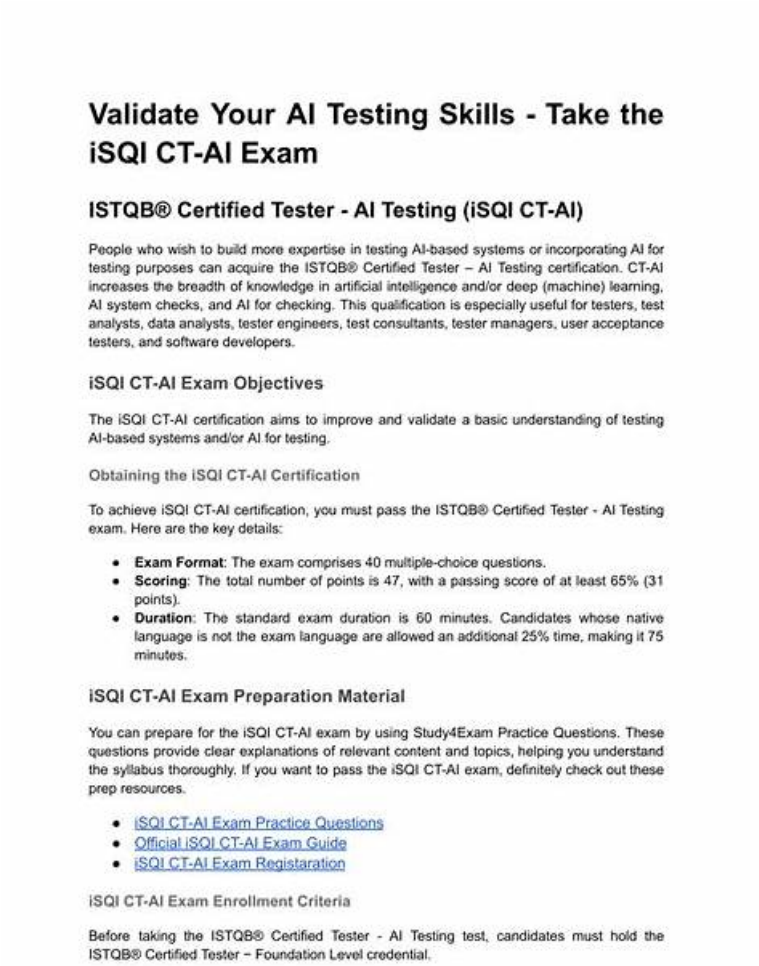
CT-AI Knowledge Points, CT-AI Valid Test Sims



Validate Your AI Testing Skills - Take the iSQI CT-AI Exam

ISTQB® Certified Tester - AI Testing (iSQI CT-AI)

People who wish to build more expertise in testing AI-based systems or incorporating AI for testing purposes can acquire the ISTQB® Certified Tester – AI Testing certification. CT-AI increases the breadth of knowledge in artificial intelligence and/or deep (machine) learning, AI system checks, and AI for checking. This qualification is especially useful for testers, test analysts, data analysts, tester engineers, test consultants, tester managers, user acceptance testers, and software developers.

iSQI CT-AI Exam Objectives

The iSQI CT-AI certification aims to improve and validate a basic understanding of testing AI-based systems and/or AI for testing.

Obtaining the iSQI CT-AI Certification

To achieve iSQI CT-AI certification, you must pass the ISTQB® Certified Tester - AI Testing exam. Here are the key details:

- **Exam Format**: The exam comprises 40 multiple-choice questions.
- **Scoring**: The total number of points is 47, with a passing score of at least 65% (31 points).
- **Duration**: The standard exam duration is 60 minutes. Candidates whose native language is not the exam language are allowed an additional 25% time, making it 75 minutes.

iSQI CT-AI Exam Preparation Material

You can prepare for the iSQI CT-AI exam by using Study4Exam Practice Questions. These questions provide clear explanations of relevant content and topics, helping you understand the syllabus thoroughly. If you want to pass the iSQI CT-AI exam, definitely check out these prep resources.

- iSQI CT-AI Exam Practice Questions
- Official iSQI CT-AI Exam Guide
- iSQI CT-AI Exam Registaration

iSQI CT-AI Exam Enrollment Criteria

Before taking the ISTQB® Certified Tester - AI Testing test, candidates must hold the ISTQB® Certified Tester – Foundation Level credential.

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If you have a faith, then go to defend it. Gorky once said that faith is a great emotion, a creative force. My dream is to become a top IT expert. I think that for me is nowhere in sight. But to succeed you can have a shortcut, as long as you make the right choice. I took advantage of TestKingIT's ISTQB CT-AI exam training materials, and passed the ISTQB CT-AI Exam. TestKingIT ISTQB CT-AI exam training materials is the best training materials. If you're also have an IT dream. Then go to buy TestKingIT's ISTQB CT-AI exam training materials, it will help you achieve your dreams.

ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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.
Topic 4	• systems from those required for conventional systems.
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	• 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 7	• 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 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	• 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.

CT-AI Valid Test Sims | CT-AI Valid Test Guide

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ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111
Which ONE of the following tests is MOST likely to describe a useful test to help detect different kinds of biases in ML pipeline?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Test the model during model evaluation for data bias.
- B. Testing the distribution shift in the training data for inappropriate bias.
- C. Check the input test data for potential sample bias.
- D. Testing the data pipeline for any sources for algorithmic bias.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Detecting biases in the ML pipeline involves various tests to ensure fairness and accuracy throughout the ML process.
* Testing the distribution shift in the training data for inappropriate bias (A): This involves checking if there is any shift in the data distribution that could lead to bias in the model. It is an important test but not the most direct method for detecting biases.
* Test the model during model evaluation for data bias (B): This is a critical stage where the model is evaluated to detect any biases in the data it was trained on. It directly addresses potential data biases in the model.
* Testing the data pipeline for any sources for algorithmic bias (C): This test is crucial as it helps identify biases that may originate from the data processing and transformation stages within the pipeline. Detecting sources of algorithmic bias ensures that the model does not inherit biases from these processes.
* Check the input test data for potential sample bias (D): While this is an important step, it focuses more on the input data and less

on the overall data pipeline.
Hence, the most likely useful test to help detect different kinds of biases in the ML pipeline isB. Test the model during model evaluation for data bias.
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ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus Section 8.3 on Testing for Algorithmic, Sample, and Inappropriate Bias discusses various tests that can be performed to detect biases at different stages of the ML pipeline.
Sample Exam Questions document, Question #32 highlights the importance of evaluating the model for biases.

NEW QUESTION # 112
A ML engineer is trying to determine the correctness of the new open-source implementation *X", of a supervised regression algorithm implementation. R-Square is one of the functional performance metrics used to determine the quality of the model.
Which ONE of the following would be an APPROPRIATE strategy to achieve this goal?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Compare the R-Square score of the model obtained using two different implementations that utilize two different programming languages while using the same algorithm and the same training and testing data.
- B. Drop 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the models.
- C. Train various models by changing the order of input features and verify that the R-Square score of these models vary significantly.
- D. Add 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the model.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A . Add 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the models.
Adding more data to the training set can affect the R-Square score, but it does not directly verify the correctness of the implementation.
B . Train various models by changing the order of input features and verify that the R-Square score of these models vary significantly.
Changing the order of input features should not significantly affect the R-Square score if the implementation is correct, but this approach is more about testing model robustness rather than correctness of the implementation.
C . Compare the R-Square score of the model obtained using two different implementations that utilize two different programming languages while using the same algorithm and the same training and testing data.
This approach directly compares the performance of two implementations of the same algorithm. If both implementations produce similar R-Square scores on the same training and testing data, it suggests that the new implementation "X" is correct.
D . Drop 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the models.
Dropping data can lead to variations in the R-Square score but does not directly verify the correctness of the implementation.
Therefore, option C is the most appropriate strategy because it directly compares the performance of the new implementation "X" with another implementation using the same algorithm and datasets, which helps in verifying the correctness of the implementation.

NEW QUESTION # 113
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?
SELECT ONE OPTION

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
A . Feature selection
Feature selection is the process of selecting the most relevant features from the data. While important, it is not directly about handling excess data.
B . Data sampling
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.

C . Data labeling
Data labeling involves annotating data for supervised learning. It is necessary for training models but does not address the issue of having excess data.
D . Data augmentation
Data augmentation is used to increase the size of the training dataset by creating modified versions of existing data. It is useful when there is insufficient data, not when there is excess data.
Therefore, the correct answer is B because data sampling is the most relevant activity when dealing with an excess amount of data for training.

NEW QUESTION # 114
In a conference on artificial intelligence (Al), a speaker made the statement, "The current implementation of Al using models which do NOT change by themselves is NOT true Al*. Based on your understanding of Al, is this above statement CORRECT or INCORRECT and why?
SELECT ONE OPTION

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

Answer: A

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 # 115
Which ONE of the following models BEST describes a way to model defect prediction by looking at the history of bugs in modules by using code quality metrics of modules of historical versions as input?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Search of similar code based on natural language processing.
- B. Identifying the relationship between developers and the modules developed by them.
- C. Using a classification model to predict the presence of a defect by using code quality metrics as the input data.
- D. Clustering of similar code modules to predict based on similarity.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Defect prediction models aim to identify parts of the software that are likely to contain defects by analyzing historical data and code quality metrics. The primary goal is to use this predictive information to allocate testing and maintenance resources effectively. Let's break down why option D is the correct choice:
Understanding Classification Models:
Classification models are a type of supervised learning algorithm used to categorize or classify data into predefined classes or labels. In the context of defect prediction, the classification model would classify parts of the code as either "defective" or "non-defective" based on the input features.
Input Data - Code Quality Metrics:
The input data for these classification models typically includes various code quality metrics such as cyclomatic complexity, lines of code, number of methods, depth of inheritance, coupling between objects, etc. These metrics help the model learn patterns associated with defects.

Historical Data:
Historical versions of the code along with their defect records provide the labeled data needed for training the classification model. By analyzing this historical data, the model can learn which metrics are indicative of defects.
Why Option D is Correct:
Option D specifies using a classification model to predict the presence of defects by using code quality metrics as input data. This accurately describes the process of defect prediction using historical bug data and quality metrics.
Eliminating Other Options:
A . Identifying the relationship between developers and the modules developed by them: This does not directly involve predicting defects based on code quality metrics and historical data.
B . Search of similar code based on natural language processing: While useful for other purposes, this method does not describe defect prediction using classification models and code metrics.
C . Clustering of similar code modules to predict based on similarity: Clustering is an unsupervised learning technique and does not directly align with the supervised learning approach typically used in defect prediction models.
Reference:
ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus, Section 9.5, Metamorphic Testing (MT), describes various testing techniques including classification models for defect prediction.
"Using AI for Defect Prediction" (ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus, Section 11.5.1).

NEW QUESTION # 116
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