

# CT-AI Reliable Mock Test - Valid Braindumps CT-AI Free



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## ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>systems from those required for conventional systems.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.</li> </ul>

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## ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

### NEW QUESTION # 42

Which of the following decisions is BEST as a test approach for the described situation?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. You execute the test cases from the old camera model at the integration test level; no further dynamic tests of the operating data pipeline are necessary.
- B. You plan to manually execute regular regression tests of the new camera function, particularly for system tests.
- C. You plan experience-based testing by the entire team at the system test level to ensure that the end users are satisfied.**
- D. You plan to perform reviews and exploratory data analysis of the image data sets to reduce the risk of a lack of representativeness of this data.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus emphasizes that testing AI-based systems requires cross-functional collaboration and experience-based testing when parts of the team lack domain knowledge. In this scenario, the ML expert understands ML and dataset preparation but lacks knowledge of camera system behavior, the device's operational data pipeline, and end-user workflows. The remainder of the team understands the domain and system testing but not ML. Section 4.4 - Human Factors and AI Testing and 4.3 - System Testing of AI Components highlight that when domain understanding is unevenly distributed, experience-based testing conducted by the full team (testers, developers, domain experts) is the most effective approach. This ensures that AI outputs align with actual user

expectations and system behavior. Option C aligns exactly with this principle.

Option A is too limited and does not address the need to validate ML integration. Option B is incorrect because reusing old test cases overlooks AI-specific risks in the operating data pipeline. Option D is useful but focuses only on data representativeness, not system-level user validation. Therefore, Option C is the best, syllabus-aligned test approach.

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

Which AI-specific test objective and acceptance criterion should be selected MOST LIKELY for testing GPT\_Legal?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. Test objective: Evidence of compatibility  
Acceptance criterion: The system can exchange information with the DPMA system and the evaluation system.
- B. Test objective: Evidence of functional safety  
Acceptance criterion: The system recognizes failures in the transmission of information and data with the DPMA system and the evaluation system by means of self-tests.
- C. Test objective: Evidence that the data is free from inappropriate bias  
Acceptance criterion: The DPMA's analysis data is statistically compared to data from other sources.
- D. Test objective: Evidence of evolution  
Acceptance criterion: The quality of the research results does not deteriorate with further training.

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus introduces AI-specific quality characteristics, including evolution, functional safety, compatibility, and bias-related data quality. Section 5.1 - AI-Specific Test Objectives explains that evolution refers to an AI system's capability to continue improving or at least maintain performance as it undergoes additional training. GPT\_Legal is explicitly described as a self-learning system expected to:

- \* continuously reduce false positives,
- \* achieve weekly accuracy improvements of 10%,
- \* reach and maintain 90% accuracy,
- \* adapt to new environments (patent law firm / corporate legal department).

This aligns perfectly with the syllabus definition of evidence of evolution: ensuring the model does not degrade as additional training data is introduced. Option B therefore directly supports the described acceptance criteria for this evolving, self-learning application. Option A (functional safety) is irrelevant because patent searching and drafting do not constitute safety-critical domains. Option C (compatibility) is necessary but not the primary AI-specific objective. Option D addresses bias, which is important but not central to the described performance and continuous-learning expectations.

Thus, Option B is the most appropriate AI-specific test objective.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which statement regarding the use of training, validation, and test data sets is correct?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. The data in the test data set must be equivalent to the data in the training data sets and to the data in the validation data sets.
- B. If limited data is available, it may be better to work without a separate test data set.
- C. If only limited data is available, validation and test data sets can be combined in multiple ways during training.
- D. Optimally, the data should be distributed equally between the training, validation, and test data sets.

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus (Section 3.2 - Model Evaluation) specifies the correct usage of training, validation, and test datasets. It emphasizes that the test dataset must be representative of the real operational data and must be equivalent in distribution to the training and validation sets, ensuring a fair and unbiased evaluation. Option D precisely matches this requirement.

Option A contradicts the syllabus because validation and test sets serve different purposes: validation is for tuning, test is for final evaluation. Combining them undermines the reliability of results. Option B is incorrect because even with limited data, the syllabus recommends maintaining a test set or using techniques such as cross-validation rather than eliminating testing. Option C is wrong because equal distribution (33/33/33) is not recommended; typically, the training set is much larger (e.g., 70-80%).

Thus, Option D is the only statement aligned with the syllabus' guidance.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

A software component uses machine learning to recognize the digits from a scan of handwritten numbers. In the scenario above, which type of Machine Learning (ML) is this an example of?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Reinforcement learning
- B. Classification
- C. Regression
- D. Clustering

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Recognizing digits from a scan of handwritten numbers using machine learning is an example of classification. Here's a breakdown: Classification: This type of machine learning involves categorizing input data into predefined classes. In this scenario, the input data (handwritten digits) are classified into one of the 10 digit classes (0-9).

Why Not Other Options:

Reinforcement Learning: This involves learning by interacting with an environment to achieve a goal, which does not fit the problem of recognizing digits.

Regression: This is used for predicting continuous values, not discrete categories like digit recognition.

Clustering: This involves grouping similar data points together without predefined classes, which is not the case here.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

"AllerEgo" is a product that uses self-learning to predict the behavior of a pilot under combat situation for a variety of terrains and enemy aircraft formations. Post training the model was exposed to the real- world data and the model was found to be behaving poorly. A lot of data quality tests had been performed on the data to bring it into a shape fit for training and testing.

Which ONE of the following options is least likely to describes the possible reason for the fall in the performance, especially when considering the self-learning nature of the AI system?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- \* The difficulty of defining criteria for improvement before the model can be accepted.
- \* The fast pace of change did not allow sufficient time for testing.
- \* The unknown nature and insufficient specification of the operating environment might have caused the poor performance.
- \* There was an algorithmic bias in the AI system

**Answer:**

Explanation:

\* A. The difficulty of defining criteria for improvement before the model can be accepted.

\* Defining criteria for improvement is a challenge in the acceptance of AI models, but it is not directly related to the performance drop in real-world scenarios. It relates more to the evaluation and deployment phase rather than affecting the model's real-time performance post-deployment.

\* B. The fast pace of change did not allow sufficient time for testing.

\* This can significantly affect the model's performance. If the system is self-learning, it needs to adapt quickly, and insufficient testing time can lead to incomplete learning and poor performance.

\* C. The unknown nature and insufficient specification of the operating environment might have caused the poor performance.

\* This is highly likely to affect performance. Self-learning AI systems require detailed specifications of the operating environment to adapt and learn effectively. If the environment is insufficiently specified, the model may fail to perform accurately in real-world scenarios.

\* D. There was an algorithmic bias in the AI system

\* Algorithmic bias can significantly impact the performance of AI systems. If the model has biases, it will not perform well across different scenarios and data distributions.

Given the context of the self-learning nature and the need for real-time adaptability, option A is least likely to describe the fall in performance because it deals with acceptance criteria rather than real-time performance issues.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

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