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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• systems from those required for conventional systems.
Topic 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.
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	• Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.
Topic 8	• 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 9	• Test Environments for AI-Based Systems: This section is about factors that differentiate the test environments for AI-based

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ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115
Which of the following descriptions of quality aspects of a data set is correct?
Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. The quality aspect "Incomplete data" describes the fact that data is missing, e.g., for a certain time interval.
- B. The quality aspect "Data not preprocessed" describes the fact that the collected data was recorded incorrectly.
- C. The quality aspect "Irrelevant data" describes the fact that irrelevant data does not affect the ML model.
- D. The quality aspect "Unbalanced data" describes the fact that the data used should be as up-to-date as possible.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus describes severaldata quality aspectsthat affect ML performance. In Section2.2 - Data Preparation, it explains that datasets may suffer from issues such asincomplete data,irrelevant data, incorrect data,unbalanced data, or data lacking preprocessing. "Incomplete data" means thatportions of the required data are missing, often because some time periods, records, or sources were not captured. This aligns exactly with Option A, which correctly identifies missing intervals as incomplete data.
Option B is incorrect: "data not preprocessed" refers to data that has not undergone normalization, cleaning, or transformation-not data recorded incorrectly. Option C is wrong because irrelevant datadoesnegatively affect ML models by introducing noise and unnecessary features. The syllabus explicitly states that including irrelevant features can degrade model learning. Option D is incorrect: "unbalanced data" relates to disproportionate class distribution, not recency or freshness of data.
Thus, OptionAis the only statement that correctly matches the syllabus definition of this data quality aspect.

NEW QUESTION # 116
You have been developing test automation for an e-commerce system. One of the problems you are seeing is that object recognition in the GUI is having frequent failures. You have determined this is because the developers are changing the identifiers when they make code updates.
How could AI help make the automation more reliable?

- A. It could identify the objects multiple ways and then determine the most commonly used and stable identification for each object.
- B. It could dynamically name the objects, altering the source code, so the object names will match the object names used in the automation.
- C. It could modify the automation code to ignore unrecognizable objects to avoid failures.
- D. It could generate a model that will anticipate developer changes and pre-alter the test automation code accordingly.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Object recognition issues in test automation often arise whendevelopers frequently change object identifiers in the GUI. AI can enhance the stability of GUI automation by:
* Using multiple criteria for object identification
* AI cantrack UI elements using multiple attributessuch asXPath, label, ID, class, and screen coordinatesrather than relying on a

single identifier that may change over time.
* This approach makes the automationless brittle and more adaptive to changes in the UI.
* Why other options are incorrect?
* B (Ignore unrecognizable objects to avoid failures): Ignoring objects instead of identifying them properly wouldlead to incomplete or incorrect test execution.
* C (Dynamically name objects and alter source code): AI-based testing tools donot modify application source code; they work byadjusting the recognition strategy.
* D (Anticipate developer changes and pre-alter automation code): While AI can adapt,it does not predict future changes to the GUI, making this option unrealistic.
Thus,Option A is the best answer, as AI tools enhance object recognitionby dynamically selecting the most stable and persistent identification methods, improving test automation reliability.
Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide References:
* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 11.6.1 (Using AI to Test Through the Graphical User Interface (GUI))
* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 11.6.2 (Using AI to Test the GUI).

NEW QUESTION # 117
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 hyperparameter bias.
- B. This is an example of expert system bias.
- C. This is an example of sample bias.
- D. This is an example of algorithmic bias.

Answer: C

Explanation:
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, option B (sample bias) best describes the situation because the training data is skewed towards ethnicity A, potentially leading to biased model performance.

NEW QUESTION # 118
Pairwise testing can be used in the context of self-driving cars for controlling an explosion in the number of combinations of parameters.
Which ONE of the following options is LEAST likely to be a reason for this incredible growth of parameters?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Different features like ADAS, Lane Change Assistance etc.
- B. Different weather conditions
- C. ML model metrics to evaluate the functional performance
- D. Different Road Types

Answer: C

Explanation:
Pairwise testing is used to handle the large number of combinations of parameters that can arise in complex systems like self-driving cars. The question asks which of the given options isleast likelyto be a reason for the explosion in the number of parameters.

* Different Road Types (A): Self-driving cars must operate on various road types, such as highways, city streets, rural roads, etc. Each road type can have different characteristics, requiring the car's system to adapt and handle different scenarios. Thus, this is a significant factor contributing to the growth of parameters.
* Different Weather Conditions (B): Weather conditions such as rain, snow, fog, and bright sunlight significantly affect the performance of self-driving cars. The car's sensors and algorithms must adapt to these varying conditions, which adds to the number of parameters that need to be considered.
* ML Model Metrics to Evaluate Functional Performance (C): While evaluating machine learning (ML) model performance is crucial, it does not directly contribute to the explosion of parameter combinations in the same way that road types, weather conditions, and car features do. Metrics are used to measure and assess performance but are not themselves variable conditions that the system must handle.
* Different Features like ADAS, Lane Change Assistance, etc. (D): Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) and other features add complexity to self-driving cars. Each feature can have multiple settings and operational modes, contributing to the overall number of parameters.
Hence, theleast likelyreason for the incredible growth in the number of parameters isC. ML model metrics to evaluate the functional performance.
References:
* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus Section 9.2 on Pairwise Testing discusses the application of this technique to manage the combinations of different variables in AI-based systems, including those used in self- driving cars.
* Sample Exam Questions document, Question #29 provides context for the explosion in parameter combinations in self-driving cars and highlights the use of pairwise testing as a method to manage this complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 119
A startup company has implemented a new facial recognition system for a banking application for mobile devices. The application is intended to learn at run-time on the device to determine if the user should be granted access. It also sends feedback over the Internet to the application developers. The application deployment resulted in continuous restarts of the mobile devices.
Which of the following is the most likely cause of the failure?

- A. Mobile operating systems cannot process machine learning algorithms.
- B. The training, processing, and diagnostic generation are too computationally intensive for the mobile device hardware to handle.
- C. The size of the application is consuming too much of the phone's storage capacity.
- D. The feedback requires a physical connection and cannot be sent over the Internet.

Answer: B

Explanation:
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Facial recognition applications involvecomplex computational tasks, including:
* Feature Extraction- Identifying unique facial landmarks.
* Model Training and Updates- Continuous learning and adaptation of user data.
* Image Processing- Handling real-time image recognition under various lighting and angles.
In this scenario, themobile device is experiencing continuous restarts, which suggestsa resource overloadcaused by excessive processing demands.
* Mobile devices have limited computational power.
* Unlike servers, mobile devices lack powerful GPUs/TPUs required for deep learning models.
* On-device learning is computationally expensive.
* The model is likely performingreal-time learning, which can overwhelm the CPU and RAM.
* Continuous feedback transmission may cause overheating.
* If the system is running multiple processes-training, inference, and network communication-it can overload system resources and cause crashes.
* (A) The feedback requires a physical connection and cannot be sent over the Internet.#(Incorrect)
* Feedback transmission over the internet is common for cloud-based AI services.This is not the cause of the issue.
* (B) Mobile operating systems cannot process machine learning algorithms.#(Incorrect)
* Many mobile applications use ML models efficiently. The problem here is thehigh computational intensity, not the OS's ability to run ML algorithms.
* (C) The size of the application is consuming too much of the phone's storage capacity.#(Incorrect)
* Storage issues typically result in installation failures or lag,not device restarts.The issue here isprocessing overload, not storage space.
* AI-based applications require significant computational power."The computational intensity of AI- based applications can pose a challenge when deployed on resource-limited devices."

* Edge devices may struggle with processing complex ML workloads."Deploying AI models on mobile or edge devices requires optimization, as these devices have limited processing capabilities compared to cloud environments." Why is Option D Correct?Why Other Options are Incorrect?References from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study GuideThus,option D is the correct answer, as thecomputational demands of the facial recognition system are too high for the mobile hardware to handle, causing continuous restarts.

NEW QUESTION # 120

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