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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test Environments for AI-Based Systems: This section is about factors that differentiate the test environments for AI-based

ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q87-Q92):

NEW QUESTION # 87

An airline has created an ML model to project fuel requirements for future flights. The model imports weather data such as wind speeds and temperatures, calculates flight routes based on historical routings from air traffic control, and estimates loads from average passenger and baggage weights. The model performed within an acceptable standard for the airline throughout the summer but as winter set in, the load weights became less accurate. After some exploratory data analysis, it became apparent that luggage weights were higher in the winter than in summer.

Which of the following statements BEST describes the problem and how it could have been prevented?

- A. The model suffers from a lack of transparency and therefore should be regularly tested to ensure that any progressive errors are detected soon enough for the problem to be mitigated
- B. The model suffers from drift and therefore should be regularly tested to ensure that any occurrences of drift are detected soon enough for the problem to be mitigated
- C. The model suffers from drift and therefore the performance standard should be eased until a new model with more transparency can be developed
- D. The model suffers from corruption and therefore should be reloaded into the computer system being used, preferably with a method of version control to prevent further changes

Answer: B

Explanation:

The syllabus states:

"Concept drift occurs when the operational environment changes without the trained model changing correspondingly. The outputs of the model become less accurate and less useful. Therefore, the operational model should be regularly evaluated against its acceptance criteria." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 7.6, Page 54 of 99)

NEW QUESTION # 88

Which of the following is a technique used in machine learning?

- A. Decision tables
- B. Boundary value analysis
- C. Equivalence partitioning
- D. Decision trees

Answer: D

Explanation:

Decision trees are a widely used machine learning (ML) technique that falls under supervised learning. They are used for both classification and regression tasks and are popular due to their interpretability and effectiveness.

* How Decision Trees Work:

* The model splits the dataset into branches based on feature conditions.

* It continues to divide the data until each subset belongs to a single category (classification) or predicts a continuous value (regression).

* The final result is a tree structure where decisions are made at nodes, and predictions are given at leaf nodes.

* Common Applications of Decision Trees:

* Fraud detection

* Medical diagnosis

* Customer segmentation

* Recommendation systems

* B (Equivalence Partitioning): This is a software testing technique, not a machine learning method. It is used to divide input data into partitions to reduce test cases while maintaining coverage.

* C (Boundary Value Analysis): Another software testing technique, used to check edge cases around input boundaries.

* D (Decision Tables): A structured testing technique used to validate business rules and logic, not a machine learning method.

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus (Section 3.1: Forms of Machine Learning - Decision Trees)

* "Decision trees are used in classification and regression models and are fundamental ML algorithms".

Why Other Options Are Incorrect: Supporting References from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study

Guide: Conclusion: Since decision trees are a core technique in machine learning, while the other options are software testing techniques, the correct answer is A.

NEW QUESTION # 89

A local business has a mail pickup/delivery robot for their office. The robot currently uses a track to move between pickup/drop off locations. When it arrives at a destination, the robot stops to allow a human to remove or deposit mail.

The office has decided to upgrade the robot to include AI capabilities that allow the robot to perform its duties without a track, without running into obstacles, and without human intervention.

The test team is creating a list of new and previously established test objectives and acceptance criteria to be used in the testing of the robot upgrade. Which of the following test objectives will test an AI quality characteristic for this system?

- A. The robot must record the time of each delivery which is compiled into a report
- B. The robot must complete 99.99% of its deliveries each day
- C. The robot must recharge for no more than six hours a day
- **D. The robot must evolve to optimize its routing**

Answer: D

Explanation:

AI-based systems have specific quality characteristics, including evolution, autonomy, and adaptability. A test objective that evaluates whether an AI system evolves to improve performance over time directly aligns with AI quality characteristics.

Explanation of Answer Choices:

* Option A: The robot must evolve to optimize its routing.

* Correct. Evolution is an AI quality characteristic that ensures the system learns from past experiences and adapts to improve efficiency.

* Option B: The robot must recharge for no more than six hours a day.

* Incorrect. This is an operational constraint rather than an AI-specific quality characteristic.

* Option C: The robot must record the time of each delivery which is compiled into a report.

* Incorrect. Logging data does not relate to AI quality characteristics like adaptability or autonomy.

* Option D: The robot must complete 99.99% of its deliveries each day.

* Incorrect. This is a performance target rather than an AI quality characteristic.

ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus References:

* Evolution as an AI Quality Characteristic: "Check how well the system learns from its own experience. Check how well the system copes when the profile of data changes (i.e., concept drift)".

Thus, Option A is the best choice as it directly tests an AI quality characteristic (evolution) in the upgraded autonomous robot.

NEW QUESTION # 90

Which ONE of the following options BEST DESCRIBES clustering?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Clustering requires you to know the classes.
- B. Clustering is classification of a continuous quantity.
- C. Clustering is supervised learning.
- **D. Clustering is done without prior knowledge of output classes.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Clustering is a type of machine learning technique used to group similar data points into clusters. It is a key concept in unsupervised learning, where the algorithm tries to find patterns or groupings in data without prior knowledge of output classes. Let's analyze each option:

A . Clustering is classification of a continuous quantity.

This is incorrect. Classification typically involves discrete categories, whereas clustering involves grouping similar data points. Classification of continuous quantities is generally referred to as regression.

B . Clustering is supervised learning.

This is incorrect. Clustering is an unsupervised learning technique because it does not rely on labeled data.

C . Clustering is done without prior knowledge of output classes.

This is correct. In clustering, the algorithm groups data points into clusters without any prior knowledge of the classes. It discovers the inherent structure in the data.

D . Clustering requires you to know the classes.

This is incorrect. Clustering does not require prior knowledge of classes. Instead, it aims to identify and form the classes or groups based on the data itself.

Therefore, the correct answer is C because clustering is an unsupervised learning technique done without prior knowledge of output classes.

NEW QUESTION # 91

The activation value output for a neuron in a neural network is obtained by applying computation to the neuron.

Which ONE of the following options BEST describes the inputs used to compute the activation value?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Individual bias at the neuron level, activation values of neurons in the previous layer, and weights assigned to the connections between the neurons.
- B. Individual bias at the neuron level, and activation values of neurons in the previous layer.
- C. Activation values of neurons in the previous layer, and weights assigned to the connections between the neurons.
- D. Individual bias at the neuron level, and weights assigned to the connections between the neurons.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a neural network, the activation value of a neuron is determined by a combination of inputs from the previous layer, the weights of the connections, and the bias at the neuron level. Here's a detailed breakdown:

* Inputs for Activation Value:

* Activation Values of Neurons in the Previous Layer: These are the outputs from neurons in the preceding layer that serve as inputs to the current neuron.

* Weights Assigned to the Connections: Each connection between neurons has an associated weight, which determines the strength and direction of the input signal.

* Individual Bias at the Neuron Level: Each neuron has a bias value that adjusts the input sum, allowing the activation function to be shifted.

* Calculation:

* The activation value is computed by summing the weighted inputs from the previous layer and adding the bias.

* Formula: $z = \sum (w_i \cdot a_i) + b$, where w_i are the weights, a_i are the activation values from the previous layer, and b is the bias.

* The activation function (e.g., sigmoid, ReLU) is then applied to this sum to get the final activation value.

* Why Option A is Correct:

* Option A correctly identifies all components involved in computing the activation value: the individual bias, the activation values of the previous layer, and the weights of the connections.

* Eliminating Other Options:

* B. Activation values of neurons in the previous layer, and weights assigned to the connections between the neurons: This option misses the bias, which is crucial.

* C. Individual bias at the neuron level, and weights assigned to the connections between the neurons: This option misses the activation values from the previous layer.

* D. Individual bias at the neuron level, and activation values of neurons in the previous layer: This option misses the weights, which are essential.

References:

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus, Section 6.1, Neural Networks, discusses the components and functioning of neurons in a neural network.

* "Neural Network Activation Functions" (ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus, Section 6.1.1).

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