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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

A team notices vague, inconsistent LLM outputs for the same story for two different prompts. Which technique BEST helps choose the stronger wording among two prompt versions using predefined metrics?

- A. Iterative prompt modification
- B. Output analysis
- C. Integrating user feedback
- **D. A/B testing of prompts**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A/B testing, also known as split testing, is a systematic empirical method used to compare two versions of a prompt (Version A and Version B) to determine which one performs better based on predefined evaluation metrics. In the realm of LLMs, where outputs can be stochastic (probabilistic), A/B testing is essential for mitigating inconsistency. When a team encounters vague or varying results for a user story, simply modifying the prompt iteratively (Option B) may improve the result but does not provide a statistical or objective basis for why one version is superior. By running A/B tests, testers can evaluate prompts against specific KPIs such as accuracy, relevance, format adherence, or the absence of hallucinations. This process involves sending the same input data through both prompt versions multiple times and scoring the outputs. The version that consistently yields the "stronger wording" or more precise testware is then selected as the production standard. This data-driven approach is a cornerstone of prompt engineering in professional environments, ensuring that the most effective linguistic structures are utilized to maximize the model's performance and reliability.

NEW QUESTION # 18

When an organization uses an AI chatbot for testing, what is the PRIMARY LLMOps concern?

- **A. Maintaining data privacy and minimizing security risks from external services**
- B. Achieving faster responses by reducing model checkpoints and updates
- C. Maximizing scalability by deploying larger cloud-based LLM clusters
- D. Focusing primarily on user experience improvements and response formatting

Answer: A

Explanation:

LLMOps (Large Language Model Operations) is the set of practices used to manage the lifecycle of LLMs in production. When an organization integrates an AI chatbot into its test processes, the primary operational concern is maintaining data privacy and minimizing security risks, especially if using third-party APIs.

Unlike traditional software, LLMs are "black boxes" that process every piece of data sent to them. A core LLMOps responsibility is ensuring that any "Prompt Data" (code, requirements, or logs) is not used by the provider to train their public models and that the communication channels are fully secured. While scalability (Option A) and latency (Option C) are important technical metrics, they are secondary to the catastrophic legal and reputational risk of a data breach. LLMOps in a testing context involves implementing data masking tools, monitoring for "Prompt Injection" attacks, and managing the "Grounding" data in vector databases to ensure it remains current and protected. This ensures the AI remains a safe and reliable asset within the enterprise testing ecosystem, rather than a liability for the organization's intellectual property.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which competency MOST helps testers steer LLMs to produce useful, on-policy testware?

- A. Designing custom CPU instructions
- B. Writing low-level device drivers
- C. Configuring network routers
- **D. Mastering prompt engineering**

Answer: D

Explanation:

As Generative AI becomes integrated into the software testing lifecycle, the role of the tester shifts from manual authoring to the "orchestration" of AI models. Mastering prompt engineering is the primary competency required to effectively steer LLMs. Prompt engineering involves the deliberate design of inputs- incorporating roles, context, instructions, and constraints-to elicit the most accurate and "on-policy" outputs from the model. In a testing context, "on-policy" refers to testware that adheres to organizational standards, security protocols, and specific project requirements. While technical skills like network configuration or low-level programming (Options B, C, and D) are valuable in specific engineering domains, they do not directly influence the communicative interface between the human and the AI. A tester proficient in prompt engineering can utilize techniques like "Chain-of-Thought" or "Few-shot prompting" to ensure the LLM understands the nuances of a test plan, thereby reducing hallucinations and ensuring the generated test cases are actionable, relevant, and compliant with the project's quality gates.

NEW QUESTION # 20

What is a hallucination in LLM outputs?

- A. A transient network failure during inference
- B. A systematic preference learned from data
- C. A logical mistake in multi-step deduction
- **D. Generation of factually incorrect content for the task**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A hallucination refers to a phenomenon where a Large Language Model generates text that is grammatically correct and seemingly plausible but is factually incorrect or unsupported by the provided context or real-world data. In the context of software testing, this is a critical limitation. For example, an LLM might generate a test case for a software feature that does not exist or cite a non-existent API parameter. These errors occur because LLMs are probabilistic engines designed to predict the "most likely" next token rather than "reasoning" from a set of verified facts. They do not have a built-in "truth" mechanism. While a logical mistake (Option B) is a failure in reasoning and a systematic preference (Option D) describes bias, a hallucination is specifically about the fabrication of information. Testers must be particularly vigilant regarding hallucinations, as they can lead to "false confidence" in test coverage or the creation of invalid bug reports. Mitigations include grounding the model with Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) and implementing rigorous "human-in-the-loop" verification of all AI-generated test artifacts.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which consideration BEST aligns LLM choice with organizational goals in a GenAI testing strategy?

- A. Select open-source models prioritizing creativity over compliance or performance consistency
- B. Select models with maximum vendor visibility and strong online presence to ensure reliability
- C. Select broad-coverage models offering diverse functionalities for various test scenarios
- **D. Select LLMs aligned to measurable test outcomes, compatible with current infrastructure**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A mature GenAI strategy for software testing must move beyond "hype" and focus on tangible value and operational feasibility. Selecting an LLM based on measurable test outcomes (such as reduction in test design time, increase in defect detection, or script accuracy) ensures that the AI investment directly supports the organization's Quality Assurance goals. Furthermore, the model must be compatible with current infrastructure. This includes considerations for data security (on-prem vs. cloud), API integration capabilities, and cost-per-token efficiency. While vendor visibility (Option A) can be a factor, it is not a guarantee of task-specific performance. Prioritizing creativity over compliance (Option B) is highly risky for testing, where precision and policy adherence are paramount. Similarly, while broad functionality (Option C) is useful, it often results in "jack-of-all-trades" models that may not perform as well as specialized or instruction-tuned models on specific testing tasks. Strategic alignment requires a balance between model performance, organizational security requirements, and clear KPIs.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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