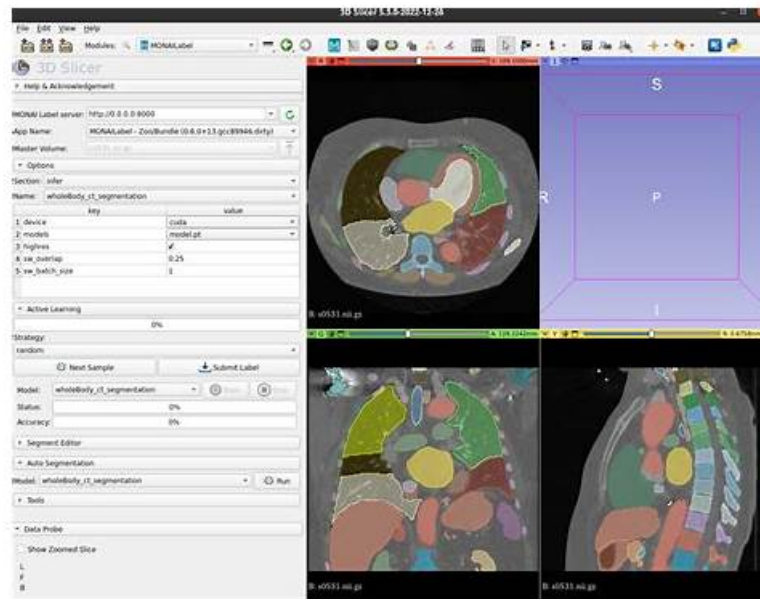


# CT-AI Online Version & CT-AI Hot Questions



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## ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Test Environments for AI-Based Systems: This section is about factors that differentiate the test environments for AI-based</li></ul>
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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>

## Pass Guaranteed 2026 Marvelous CT-AI: Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Online Version

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### ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q81-Q86):

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 82

A team of software testers is attempting to create an AI algorithm to assist in software testing. This particular team has gone through over 40 iterations of testing and cannot afford to spend as much time as it takes to run the full regression test suite. They are hoping to have the algorithm reduce the amount of testing required thus reducing the time needed for each testing cycle. How can an AI-based tool be expected to assist in this reduction?

- A. By performing optimization of the data from past iterations to see where the most common defects occurred and select the corresponding test cases
- B. By using A/B testing to compare the last update with the newest change and compare metrics between the two
- C. By using a clustering method to quantify the relationships between test cases and then assigning each test case to a category
- D. By performing bayesian analysis to estimate the types of human interactions that are expected to be seen in the system and then selecting those test cases

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

AI-based tools can significantly optimize regression test suites by analyzing historical data, past test results, associated defects, and changes made to the software. These tools prioritize and select the most relevant test cases based on previous defect patterns and frequently failing features, which helps in reducing the test execution time while maintaining effectiveness.

The optimization process involves:

- \* Prioritizing test cases: AI-based tools rank test cases based on past defect detection trends, ensuring that the most relevant tests are executed first.

- \* Reducing redundant test cases: The tool can eliminate test cases that do not contribute significantly to defect detection, reducing overall test execution time.

- \* Augmenting test cases: The AI can also suggest new test cases if certain features are more prone to defects.

This approach has been proven to reduce regression test suite sizes by up to 50% while maintaining fault detection capabilities.

- \* Section 11.4 - Using AI for the Optimization of Regression Test Suites states that AI-based tools can optimize regression test suites by analyzing past test data and defect occurrences, leading to significant reductions in test execution time.

Reference from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide:

### NEW QUESTION # 83

A company is using a spam filter to attempt to identify which emails should be marked as spam. Detection rules are created by the filter that causes a message to be classified as spam. An attacker wishes to have all messages internal to the company be classified as spam. So, the attacker sends messages with obvious red flags in the body of the email and modifies the from portion of the email to make it appear that the emails have been sent by company members. The testers plan to use exploratory data analysis (EDA) to detect the attack and use this information to prevent future adversarial attacks.

How could EDA be used to detect this attack?

- A. EDA can help detect the outlier emails from the real emails.
- B. EDA cannot be used to detect the attack.
- C. EDA can detect and remove the false emails.
- D. EDA can restrict how many inputs can be provided by unique users.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is an essential technique for examining datasets to uncover patterns, trends, and anomalies, including outliers. In this case, the attacker manipulates the spam filter by injecting emails with red flags and masking them as internal company emails. The primary goal of EDA here is to detect these adversarial modifications.

- \* Detecting Outliers:

- \* EDA techniques such as statistical analysis, clustering, and visualization can reveal patterns in email metadata (e.g., sender details, email content, frequency).

- \* Outlier detection methods like Z-score, IQR (Interquartile Range), or machine learning-based anomaly detection can identify emails that significantly deviate from typical internal communications.

- \* Identifying Distribution Shifts:

- \* By analyzing the frequency and characteristics of emails flagged as spam, testers can detect if the attack has introduced unusual patterns.

- \* If a surge of internal emails is suddenly classified as spam, EDA can help verify whether these classifications are consistent with historical data.

- \* Feature Analysis for Adversarial Patterns:

- \* EDA enables visualization techniques such as scatter plots or histograms to distinguish normal emails from manipulated ones.

- \* Examining email metadata (e.g., changes in headers, unusual wording in email bodies) can reveal adversarial tactics.

- \* Counteracting Adversarial Attacks:

- \* Once anomalies are identified, the spam filter's detection rules can be improved by retraining the model on corrected datasets.

- \* The adversarial examples can be added to the training data to enhance the robustness of the filter against future attacks.

- \* Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is used to detect outliers and adversarial attacks. "EDA is where data are examined for patterns, relationships, trends, and outliers. It involves the interactive, hypothesis-driven exploration of data."

- \* EDA can identify poisoned or manipulated data by detecting anomalies and distribution shifts.

"Testing to detect data poisoning is possible using EDA, as poisoned data may show up as outliers."

- \* EDA helps validate ML models and detect potential vulnerabilities. "The use of exploratory techniques, primarily driven by data visualization, can help validate the ML algorithm being used, identify changes that result in efficient models, and leverage domain expertise." References from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide Thus, option A is the correct answer, as EDA is specifically useful for detecting outliers, which can help identify manipulated spam emails.

#### NEW QUESTION # 84

An e-commerce developer built an application for automatic classification of online products in order to allow customers to select products faster. The goal is to provide more relevant products to the user based on prior purchases.

Which of the following factors is necessary for a supervised machine learning algorithm to be successful?

- A. Minimizing the amount of time spent training the algorithm
- **B. Labeling the data correctly**
- C. Grouping similar products together before feeding them into the algorithm
- D. Selecting the correct data pipeline for the ML training

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The syllabus explains that supervised learning requires correctly labeled data so the algorithm can learn the relationship between input features and output labels:

"In supervised learning, the algorithm creates the ML model from labeled data during the training phase. The labeled data is used to infer the relationship between the input data and output labels." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 3.1.1)

#### NEW QUESTION # 85

Which supervised-learning classification/regression statement is correct?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. Predicting that diesel prices will increase by ~10% is a classification problem
- B. Recognizing a dog from many different images is a regression problem
- **C. Deciding whether an object is a bicycle or a motorcycle is a classification problem**
- D. In classification, objects are always assigned to exactly two classes

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus explains supervised learning under Section 1.6 - Machine Learning Approaches

. It defines classification as predicting categorical labels, whereas regression predicts continuous numerical values. Option B - deciding whether an object is a bicycle or a motorcycle - fits the definition of classification precisely because the model chooses between discrete categories. The syllabus also uses similar examples to illustrate classification tasks, reinforcing that this is the correct interpretation.

Option A is incorrect because image recognition of a dog is a classification task, not regression. Option C is incorrect because predicting a 10% price rise involves forecasting a numerical value, which is a regression problem. Option D is incorrect because classification can involve any number of classes, not only two.

Multiclass classification is explicitly mentioned in the syllabus.

Therefore, Option B is the only answer aligned with the syllabus' definitions.

#### NEW QUESTION # 86

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