

CT-AI시험대비덤프문제 - CT-AI시험대비덤프최신자료



BONUS!!! Itcertkr CT-AI 시험 문제집 전체 버전을 무료로 다운로드하세요: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1FL9I2Yo98SIQ8IZP65srgJAhssqRgsAN>

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ISTQB CT-AI 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
주제 2	<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.

주제 3	<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.
주제 4	<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.
주제 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
주제 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
주제 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
주제 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

>> CT-AI시험대비 덤프문제 <<

CT-AI시험대비 덤프 최신자료, CT-AI적중을 높은 시험대비덤프

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최신 ISTQB AI Testing CT-AI 무료샘플문제 (Q106-Q111):

질문 # 106

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

정답: C

설명:

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_{bb} 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).

질문 # 107

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

정답: B

설명:

The syllabus explains that EDA can be used to analyze data to identify outliers and unusual patterns, which can indicate adversarial attacks like data poisoning:

"Testing to detect data poisoning is possible using EDA, as poisoned data may show up as outliers." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 9.1.2, page 67 of 99)

질문 # 108

Which statement about using AI to analyze reported defects is MOST correct?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. ML models trained with critical defect tickets can identify defects that cause serious consequences.
- **B. ML models can identify categories for a reported defect during assignment.**
- C. ML models identify developers who should handle a defect based on ticket content.
- D. ML models can support duplicate defect identification when checking defect criticality.

정답: B

설명:

The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus (Section 5.3 - AI Support for Defect Analysis) explains that AI can categorize defect reports using natural language processing or classification models. Categorization helps route defects efficiently and determine which areas of the system are affected. Thus, Option C is correct: AI can identify defect categories, supporting assignment and triage.

Option A is incorrect because ML cannot infer severity or consequence without domain-specific risk modeling. Option B inaccurately ties duplicate detection to criticality; the syllabus separates duplicate detection from severity analysis. Option D is incorrect because AI may assist in routing defects using categories, but the syllabus does not claim AI identifies specific developers. Thus, Option C is the syllabus-accurate statement.

질문 # 109

Which of the following is one of the reasons for data mislabelling?

- A. Lack of domain knowledge
- B. Small datasets
- C. Interoperability error
- D. Expert knowledge

정답: A

설명:

Data mislabeling occurs for several reasons, which can significantly impact the performance of machine learning (ML) models, especially in supervised learning. According to the ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing (CT-AI) syllabus, mislabeling of data can be caused by the following factors:

- * Random errors by annotators- Mistakes made due to accidental misclassification.
- * Systemic errors- Errors introduced by incorrect labeling instructions or poor training of annotators.
- * Deliberate errors- Errors introduced intentionally by malicious data annotators.
- * Translation errors- Occur when correctly labeled data in one language is incorrectly translated into another language.
- * Subjectivity in labeling- Some labeling tasks require subjective judgment, leading to inconsistencies between different annotators.
- * Lack of domain knowledge- If annotators do not have sufficient expertise in the domain, they may label data incorrectly due to misunderstanding the context.
- * Complex classification tasks- The more complex the task, the higher the probability of labeling mistakes.

Among the answer choices provided, "Lack of domain knowledge" (Option A) is the best answer because expertise is essential to accurately labeling data in complex domains such as medical, legal, or engineering fields.

Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide References:

- * ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 4.5.2 (Mislabelled Data in Datasets)
- * ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 4.3 (Dataset Quality Issues)

질문 # 110

Which ONE of the following options is the MOST APPROPRIATE stage of the ML workflow to set model and algorithm hyperparameters?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Tuning the model
- B. Data testing
- C. Evaluating the model
- D. Deploying the model

정답: A

설명:

Setting model and algorithm hyperparameters is an essential step in the machine learning workflow, primarily occurring during the tuning phase.

* Evaluating the model (A): This stage involves assessing the model's performance using metrics and does not typically include the setting of hyperparameters.

* Deploying the model (B): Deployment is the stage where the model is put into production and used in real-world applications. Hyperparameters should already be set before this stage.

* Tuning the model (C): This is the correct stage where hyperparameters are set. Tuning involves adjusting the hyperparameters to optimize the model's performance.

* Data testing (D): Data testing involves ensuring the quality and integrity of the data used for training and testing the model. It does not include setting hyperparameters.

Hence, the most appropriate stage of the ML workflow to set model and algorithm hyperparameters is C.

Tuning the model.

:

ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus Section 3.2 on the ML Workflow outlines the different stages of the ML process, including the tuning phase where hyperparameters are set.

Sample Exam Questions document, Question #31 specifically addresses the stage in the ML workflow where hyperparameters are configured.

