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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.
Topic 6	• 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 7	• systems from those required for conventional systems.
Topic 8	• 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 9	• Test Environments for AI-Based Systems: This section is about factors that differentiate the test environments for AI-based

Topic 10	• 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 11	• 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.

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ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

NEW QUESTION # 102
Which ONE of the following statements about a system MOST describes an autonomous system?

- A. A self-driving car that automatically stops the car if the driver is not responding to voice prompts, in order to ensure they are awake.
- B. A fraud detection system that alerts operators when it sees a specific fraud risk associated with a transaction, in order to obtain human input to make a final decision.
- C. A loan approval system that can continue to process loan applications indefinitely, within a defined amount of aggregate credit, until an operator reduces the amount of aggregate credit available.
- D. A chatbot that learns the most effective responses to humans (in order to ensure the humans continue to converse) based on prior experiences.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An autonomous system is capable of performing tasks independently, without requiring human intervention. The self-driving car in option B is an example of an autonomous system because it automatically takes action (stopping the car) based on its internal decision-making, in response to the driver's behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 103
Which ONE of the below types of testing is NOT a type of experience-based testing applied to an AI-based system?

- A. Exploring training data to understand its variety, patterns, structure and shape - then using that to inform testing
- B. Usability testing of the format of the output predictions
- C. Using an industry checklist to assess the steps used to prepare an ML system
- D. Using knowledge about previous ML systems to identify potential biases

Answer: C

Explanation:
Using an industry checklist to assess the steps used to prepare an ML system is not typically considered a type of experience-based testing. Experience-based testing is based on the tester's expertise and knowledge of the system, such as exploring training data, conducting usability testing, and identifying potential biases based on past experiences with ML systems. Using a checklist is more of a procedural or guideline-based approach rather than one based on experiential insight.

NEW QUESTION # 104

"Splendid Healthcare" has started developing a cancer detection system based on ML. The type of cancer they plan on detecting has 2% prevalence rate in the population of a particular geography. It is required that the model performs well for both normal and cancer patients.
Which ONE of the following combinations requires MAXIMIZATION?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Maximize accuracy and recall
- B. Maximize recall and precision
- C. Maximize precision and accuracy
- D. Maximize specificity number of classes

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Prevalence Rate and Model Performance:
* The cancer detection system being developed by "Splendid Healthcare" needs to account for the fact that the type of cancer has a 2% prevalence rate in the population. This indicates that the dataset is highly imbalanced with far fewer positive (cancer) cases compared to negative (normal) cases.
* Importance of Recall:
* Recall, also known as sensitivity or true positive rate, measures the proportion of actual positive cases that are correctly identified by the model. In medical diagnosis, especially cancer detection, recall is critical because missing a positive case (false negative) could have severe consequences for the patient. Therefore, maximizing recall ensures that most, if not all, cancer cases are detected.
* Importance of Precision:
* Precision measures the proportion of predicted positive cases that are actually positive. High precision reduces the number of false positives, meaning fewer people will be incorrectly diagnosed with cancer. This is also important to avoid unnecessary anxiety and further invasive testing for those who do not have the disease.
* Balancing Recall and Precision:
* In scenarios where both false negatives and false positives have significant consequences, it is crucial to balance recall and precision. This balance ensures that the model is not only good at detecting positive cases but also accurate in its predictions, reducing both types of errors.
* Accuracy and Specificity:
* While accuracy (the proportion of total correct predictions) is important, it can be misleading in imbalanced datasets. In this case, high accuracy could simply result from the model predicting the majority class (normal) correctly. Specificity (true negative rate) is also important, but for a cancer detection system, recall and precision take precedence to ensure positive cases are correctly and accurately identified.
* Conclusion:
* Therefore, for a cancer detection system with a low prevalence rate, maximizing both recall and precision is crucial to ensure effective and accurate detection of cancer cases.
This explanation aligns with the principles outlined in the ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus, particularly sections on performance metrics for ML models and handling imbalanced datasets (Chapter 5: ML Functional Performance Metrics).

NEW QUESTION # 105
Which ONE of the following activities is MOST relevant when addressing the scenario where you have more than the required amount of data available for the training?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Data augmentation
- B. Data labeling
- C. Feature selection
- D. Data sampling

Answer: D

Explanation:
A . Feature selection
Feature selection is the process of selecting the most relevant features from the data. While important, it is not directly about handling excess data.
B . Data sampling
Data sampling involves selecting a representative subset of the data for training. When there is more data than needed, sampling can be used to create a manageable dataset that maintains the statistical properties of the full dataset.

C . Data labeling
Data labeling involves annotating data for supervised learning. It is necessary for training models but does not address the issue of having excess data.
D . Data augmentation
Data augmentation is used to increase the size of the training dataset by creating modified versions of existing data. It is useful when there is insufficient data, not when there is excess data.
Therefore, the correct answer is B because data sampling is the most relevant activity when dealing with an excess amount of data for training.

NEW QUESTION # 106
Which ONE of the following options represents a technology MOST TYPICALLY used to implement AI?

- A. Procedural programming
- B. Search engines
- C. Genetic algorithms
- D. Case control structures

Answer: C

Explanation:
Technology Most Typically Used to Implement AI: Genetic algorithms are a well-known technique used in AI . They are inspired by the process of natural selection and are used to find approximate solutions to optimization and search problems. Unlike search engines, procedural programming, or case control structures, genetic algorithms are specifically designed for evolving solutions and are commonly employed in AI implementations.

NEW QUESTION # 107
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