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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

Consider applying the meta-prompting technique to generate automated test scripts for API testing. You need to test a REST API endpoint that processes user registration with validation rules. Which one of the following prompts is BEST suited to this task?

- A. Role: Act as an automation tester. | Context: You are validating an API endpoint. | Instruction: Generate Python test scripts that send POST requests and validate responses. | Input Data: User credentials. | Constraints: Include basic scenarios with asserts. | Output Format: Provide organized scripts.
- B. Role: Act as a software engineer. | Context: You are testing registration logic. | Instruction: Create Python scripts to verify endpoint behavior. | Input Data: POST /api/register with test users. | Constraints: Add checks for status codes. | Output Format: Deliver functional scripts.
- C. Role: Act as a test automation engineer. | Context: You are creating tests for a registration endpoint. | Instruction: Generate Python test scripts using pytest covering both valid and invalid inputs. | Input Data: POST /api/register with email and password. | Constraints: Follow pytest structure. | Output Format: Provide scripts.
- D. Role: Act as a test automation engineer with API testing experience. | Context: You are verifying user registration that enforces field and format validation. | Instruction: Generate pytest scripts using requests for both positive (valid) and negative (invalid email, weak password, missing fields) cases. | Input Data: POST /api/register with validation rules for email and password length. | Constraints: Include fixtures, clear assertions, and naming consistent with pytest. | Output Format: Return complete Python test files.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is the superior choice because it strictly adheres to the structured prompting pattern recommended in the CT-GenAI syllabus. This pattern divides the prompt into six distinct components: Role, Context, Instruction, Input Data, Constraints, and Output Format. By specifying the Role (Senior Test Automation Engineer), the model accesses relevant technical knowledge. The Instruction is specific about using pytest and the requests library, and it explicitly lists both positive and negative scenarios. Most importantly, the Constraints section provides the necessary "guardrails" for the code structure, such as the use of fixtures and clear assertions. Options B, C, and D are increasingly vague and fail to provide the model with the necessary technical boundaries to produce "production-ready" testware. Structured prompting reduces the "probabilistic drift" of the model, ensuring the output is not just functional code, but a script that follows industry-standard testing patterns (like modularity and clean naming conventions), making it directly usable within a CI/CD pipeline.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Which standard specifies requirements for managing AI systems within an organization, supporting consistent GenAI use in testing?

- A. ISO/IEC 42001:2023
- B. EU AI Act
- C. ISO/IEC 23053:2022
- D. NIST AI RMF 1.0

Answer: A

Explanation:

ISO/IEC 42001:2023 is the international standard for an AI Management System (AIMS). It is designed to help organizations develop, provide, or use AI systems responsibly by providing a certifiable framework of requirements and controls. In a software testing context, this standard is vital for establishing governance, ensuring that GenAI tools are used consistently and ethically across the lifecycle. NIST AI RMF 1.0 (Option B) is a highly respected framework, but it is a set of voluntary guidelines for managing risk, not a "requirement standard" for a management system. ISO/IEC 23053:2022 (Option C) provides a general framework for AI using machine learning but lacks the comprehensive "management system" scope found in 42001. Finally, the EU AI Act (Option D) is a regulation (law), not a technical standard. For a test organization looking to align its GenAI strategy with international best practices and achieve formal certification, ISO/IEC 42001 is the definitive standard to follow, as it covers the organizational processes, data handling, and risk management necessary for high-quality AI operations.

NEW QUESTION # 43

An attacker sends extremely long prompts to overflow context so the model leaks snippets from its training data. Which attack vector is this?

- A. Data poisoning
- B. Malicious code generation
- C. Data exfiltration
- D. Request manipulation

Answer: C

Explanation:

This scenario describes a specialized form of Data Exfiltration (specifically targeting the model's internal "weights" or training memory). While data exfiltration usually refers to stealing data from a database, in the context of LLMs, it can also refer to techniques that force the model to "reveal" sensitive information it was trained on or data that exists within its current context window. By using long, repetitive, or specifically "crafted" prompts to overwhelm the model's normal attention mechanisms or safety filters, an attacker may cause the model to output verbatim snippets of proprietary information, PII, or internal documentation that should have remained confidential. This is different from Request Manipulation (Option D), which aims to change the model's behavior, or Data Poisoning (Option A), which happens during training. In testing, this risk is high when models are fine-tuned on private company repositories. Testers must be aware that if a model is accessible to unauthorized users, those users might use adversarial prompting techniques to extract sensitive code or business logic through these types of data leakage attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 44

A prompt begins: "You are a senior test manager responsible for risk-based test planning on a payments platform." Which component is this?

- A. Constraints
- B. Instruction
- C. Context
- **D. Role**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In structured prompt engineering, the `Role` component (also known as a `Persona`) is used to set the perspective, expertise, and tone of the LLM's response. By assigning the role of a "senior test manager," the tester instructs the model to adopt the specific domain knowledge, vocabulary, and professional standards associated with that position. This technique is highly effective because LLMs are trained on vast datasets containing diverse professional documents; invoking a specific persona helps the model narrow its "latent space" to retrieve information relevant to that specific field. For instance, a senior test manager persona will prioritize risk management, resource allocation, and high-level strategy, whereas a "junior developer" persona might focus more on syntax and local unit tests. While `Context` (Option B) provides the background of the project and `Instruction` (Option A) defines the specific task to be performed, the `Role` serves as the foundation for how those instructions are interpreted. This ensures the generated testware aligns with the expected professional seniority and organizational maturity required for high-stakes environments like a payments platform.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which concept refers to breaking text into smaller units for processing by LLMs?

- A. Context Window
- B. Transformer
- **C. Tokenization**
- D. Embeddings

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tokenization is the foundational process by which an LLM breaks down raw text into smaller, manageable units called "tokens." These tokens can represent individual words, parts of words (sub-words), or even punctuation marks. This is a critical step because LLMs do not "read" words like humans do; they process numerical representations of these tokens. The way text is tokenized directly impacts the model's efficiency and its ability to understand complex technical terminology used in software testing. For example, a rare technical term might be broken into several sub-word tokens. This process is closely linked to the `Context Window` (Option C), which is the maximum number of tokens a model can "remember" or process at one time. While `Embeddings` (Option B) are the numerical vectors that represent the meaning of these tokens, and the `Transformer` (Option A) is the underlying architecture that processes them, tokenization is the specific mechanism for initial text decomposition. Understanding tokenization is vital for testers when managing long requirement documents to ensure they do not exceed the model's limits.

NEW QUESTION # 46

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