# 最新ISQI CT-GenAI試験の練習問題と解答


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**>> CT-GenAI専門試験 <<**

## CT-GenAI資料勉強、CT-GenAI復習過去問

ISQI才能の新しい時代に次第に飽和して彼ら自身の利点を獲得し、あなたの能力をどのように反映しますか？おそらく最も直感的な方法は、テストCT-GenAI認定を取得して、CertJuken対応する資格を取得することです。ただし、CT-GenAI認定試験はそれほど単純ではないため、レビューには多大な労力が必要です。 テスト認定を効果的に取得する方法について説明します。CT-GenAI試験に短時間で合格することは空想ではないことを伝えるCT-GenAI学習教材です。 何万人もの受験者が99％の合格率でISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0試験に合格するのを支援しました。

## ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 認定 CT-GenAI 試験問題 (Q27-Q32):

**質問 # 27**
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 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.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

**正解：C**

解説：
Option A is the superior choice because it strictly adheres to thestructured prompting patternrecommended 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 theRole(Senior Test Automation Engineer), the model accesses relevant technical knowledge. TheInstructionis specific about using pytest and the requests library, and it explicitly lists both positive and negative scenarios. Most importantly, the Constraintssection 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.

**質問 # 28**
What does an embedding represent in an LLM?

- A. Tokens grouped into context windows
- B. Numerical vectors capturing semantic relationships
- C. Logical rules for reasoning
- D. A set of test cases for validation

**正解：B**

解説：
Embeddingsare a fundamental concept in modern Natural Language Processing (NLP) and LLMs. They are high-dimensional numerical vectors-essentially lists of numbers-that represent the meaning (semantics) of a piece of text (a word, sentence, or document). Unlike traditional keyword matching, which looks for identical strings of characters, embeddings allow the model to understand the "closeness" of concepts. For example, in a vector space, the word "bug" would be mathematically closer to "defect" or "error" than to
"feature" or "requirement." This captures the semantic relationship between terms. This technology is the backbone of Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) used in testing: when a tester queries a documentation set, the system converts the query into an embedding and looks for other chunks of text with similar vector values. This allows the AI to retrieve relevant context even if the exact keywords do not match. It is not about logical rules (Option C) or groups of tokens (Option A), but rather a mathematical representation of language that enables machines to process human meaning.

**質問 # 29**
What are the three key phases in adopting GenAI in a test organization?

- A. Planning; execution; sign-off
- B. Prototype; pilot; decommission
- C. Training; certification; outsourcing
- D. Discovery; initiation and usage definition; utilization and iteration

**正解：D**

解説：
According to the strategic frameworks for AI adoption (as detailed in the CT-GenAI and related ISO/IEC
42001 standards), the journey toward organizational AI maturity follows three primary phases. TheDiscovery phase involves identifying potential use cases, assessing current technical readiness, and understanding the legal/risk landscape. TheInitiation and Usage Definitionphase is where the organization sets the "ground rules"-defining which tools are approved, establishing system prompts, creating prompt libraries, and training the staff on prompt engineering. This phase transitions the AI from a novelty into a structured capability. Finally, theUtilization and Iterationphase is the ongoing process where GenAI is used in daily testing activities, and its outputs are constantly monitored, measured, and improved through feedback loops.
This ensures the strategy remains dynamic and adapts to new model capabilities or changing project requirements. Options B, C, and D represent standard project management or IT lifecycles but do not capture the specific "learning and refinement" nature required for successful Generative AI integration in a testing department.

**質問 # 30**
What is a key data-related aspect when defining a GenAI strategy for testing?

- A. Use only auto-generated synthetic data to avoid dependency on enterprise repositories
- B. Aggregate data from all available organizational repositories without filtration
- C. Neglect legacy data sources as they provide limited immediate relevance to testing tasks
- D. Prioritize accurate and relevant input data secured through defined quality procedures

**正解：D**

解説：
A successful Generative AI strategy for testing is heavily dependent on the quality of the data used for grounding (RAG) and prompting. The principle of "Garbage In, Garbage Out" is magnified with LLMs; therefore, a key strategic pillar is the prioritization of accurate, relevant, and high-quality input data. This involves establishing defined quality procedures to ensure that the requirements, codebases, and historical defect logs fed into the model are "clean" and representative of the current system state. Strategy must avoid the "unfiltered" approach (Option C), as including contradictory or obsolete data can lead to hallucinations or irrelevant test cases. While synthetic data (Option D) is a powerful tool for privacy, it cannot entirely replace the nuanced reality found in secured enterprise data. Furthermore, legacy data (Option A) often contains valuable insights for regression testing. Consequently, the strategy should focus on building a robust data pipeline that ensures only verified, contextually appropriate information is utilized, thereby increasing the reliability of AI-generated testware and ensuring it aligns with the organization's quality standards.

**質問 # 31**
An LLM prioritizes tests using likelihood X impact but ranks a trivial tooltip change above a payment failure.
What defect does this MOST LIKELY show?

- A. Dataset bias toward UI features
- B. No defect; this is acceptable
- C. Reasoning error in risk calculation logic
- D. Hallucination

**正解：C**

解説：
This scenario describes a failure in the model's ability to apply logical weight to specific domain concepts, specifically in the context of Risk-Based Testing (RBT). When an LLM ranks a low-impact UI element (a tooltip) higher than a critical functional failure (payment processing), it demonstrates a "Reasoning error in risk calculation logic." While LLMs can follow formulas like $Risk = Likelihood \times Impact$, they may lack the deep semantic understanding of "Impact" within a specific business domain unless explicitly guided.
This is not necessarily a hallucination (Option C), as the model isn't necessarily inventing facts, but rather misapplying the logic of prioritization. It is also distinct from dataset bias (Option D), which would involve a systematic skewing across all outputs. In professional testing, this type of error highlights the necessity of
"human-in-the-loop" verification. Testers must review AI-generated prioritizations to ensure that the logical deductions align with the actual business risk and technical criticality of the features being tested.

**質問 # 32**
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質問を理解し、質の高い学習体験を楽しんでいます、ISQI CT-GenAI試験に合格するために、多くの試験の候補者が、最も有益なCT-GenAI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0試験問題集を見つけることを熱望しています。

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## 信頼できるCT-GenAI専門試験｜ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0絶対有効なCT-GenAI資料勉強

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