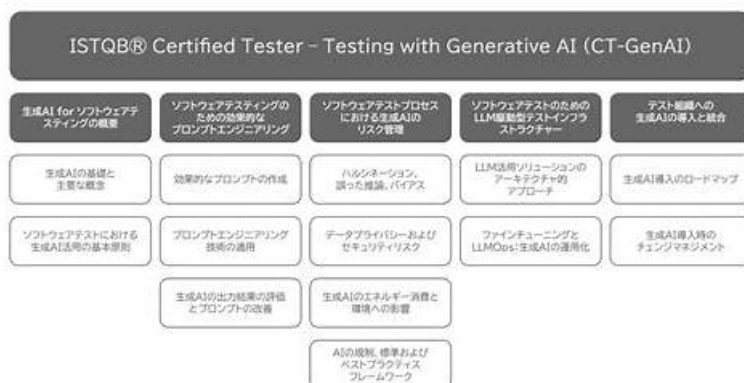


CT-GenAI試験の準備方法 | 100%合格率のCT-GenAI 日本語解説集試験 | 有効的なISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0全真模擬試験



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>> CT-GenAI日本語解説集 <<

CT-GenAI日本語解説集 | 素晴らしい合格率のCT-GenAI: ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 | CT-GenAI全真模擬試験

「あきらめたらそこで試合終了ですよ」という『スラムダンク』の中の安西監督が言った名言があります。この文は人々に知られています。試合と同じ、試験もそのとおりですよ。試験に準備する時間が十分ではないから、CT-GenAI認定試験を諦めた人がたくさんいます。しかし、優秀な資料を利用すれば、短時間の準備をしても、高得点で試験に合格することができます。信じないでしょうか。PassTestの試験問題集はそのような資料ですよ。はやく試してください。

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 認定 CT-GenAI 試験問題 (Q32-Q37):

質問 # 32

How do tester responsibilities MOSTLY evolve when integrating GenAI into test processes?

- A. Moving from black-box exploratory testing toward exclusively performing code-based white-box checks
- B. Transitioning from manual execution to complete automation with no human oversight
- C. Shifting from test execution toward reviewing, refining, and validating AI-generated testware
- D. Replacing existing test coverage validation with automated summary reports generated by AI

正解: C

解説:

As Generative AI is integrated into the testing lifecycle, the role of the human tester undergoes a significant shift from "author" to "orchestrator and reviewer." In traditional testing, a significant portion of a tester's time is spent manually drafting test cases, scripts, and documentation. With GenAI, these artifacts can be generated in seconds. Consequently, the tester's responsibility shifts toward reviewing, refining, and validating the AI-generated testware to ensure accuracy, relevance, and compliance with project goals. This "Human-in-the-Loop" (HITL) approach is critical because LLMs are prone to hallucinations and may lack the deep domain context of a human expert. Testers must apply their critical thinking to verify that the AI-generated scripts actually cover the necessary edge cases and do not contain logical errors. This evolution does not mean the end of human oversight (Option B) or a move exclusively to white-box testing (Option C). Instead, it elevates the tester to a higher-level analytical role, focusing on quality strategy and the final verification of AI outputs rather than the repetitive task of initial content creation.

質問 # 33

A prompt section states: "Web checkout module v3.2; focus on coupon application; existing regression suite IDs T-112-T-150; recent defect ID BUG-431." Which component is this?

- A. Instruction
- B. Constraints
- C. Output format
- **D. Input data**

正解: **D**

解説:

In a structured prompt, "Input Data" (or Reference Data) provides the specific subject matter that the model must process or analyze. The statement provided consists of factual identifiers and specific entities related to the System Under Test (SUT), such as the version number, the specific module name, reference IDs for existing tests, and a specific defect record. These elements serve as the raw material for the LLM's task. This differs from "Instructions" (Option C), which would be the command (e.g., "Analyze the following.."), or

"Constraints" (Option B), which would define the boundaries of the task (e.g., "Do not include T-115").

"Output Format" (Option D) would define how the result should look (e.g., "Provide a JSON list"). By clearly labeling this section as Input Data, the tester helps the model distinguish between the "what" (the data) and the "how" (the instructions), which is a key principle of structured prompt engineering aimed at improving the accuracy of AI-generated analysis.

質問 # 34

You are tasked with applying structured prompting to perform impact analysis on recent code changes. Which of the following improvements would BEST align the prompt with structured prompt engineering best practices for comprehensive impact analysis?

- A. Include references to version control systems like Git in the constraints.
- B. Add a step to review the change log for syntax errors before analysis.
- C. Specify that the role is a test architect specializing in CI/CD pipelines.
- **D. Include mapping code changes to affected modules, identifying test cases, prioritizing by risk level and change complexity**

正解: **D**

解説:

The most effective way to improve an LLM's performance on complex tasks like impact analysis is to provide a detailed, multi-step Instruction or Chain-of-Thought structure. Option D is the best improvement because it breaks the "impact analysis" task into logical sub-tasks: mapping changes to modules, identifying related test cases, and prioritizing them based on risk and complexity. This structured approach guides the LLM through the "reasoning" steps a human expert would take, significantly reducing the likelihood of a superficial or incorrect analysis. While specifying a specialized role (Option B) or adding technical references (Option A) can help set the tone, they do not provide the model with the logical framework required to execute the task accurately. By explicitly defining the process the LLM should follow, the tester ensures that the model evaluates the "depth" of the change rather than just listing files. This results in a more robust and actionable regression test suite, which is the primary goal of impact analysis in a modern software development lifecycle.

質問 # 35

What distinguishes an LLM-powered agent from a basic AI chatbot in test processes?

- A. Ability to trigger automated actions beyond conversation
- B. Reliance on predefined templates to generate short, factual answers
- C. Ability to respond to prompts without explicit user instructions
- D. Use of a conversational tone and improved response personalization

正解: A

解説:

While a basic chatbot is primarily designed for textual interaction and information retrieval, an LLM-powered agent (or AI Agent) is characterized by its agency—the ability to use tools and trigger actions in the external world. In a software testing context, an agent does not just "talk" about testing; it can actually perform testing tasks. For example, an agent could be given the goal to "verify the login module," and it would independently decide to call an API, generate a test script, execute it against a test environment, and then analyze the results to report a bug in Jira. This ability to trigger automated actions (Option C) through "function calling" or tool integration is what makes agents far more powerful than simple conversational interfaces (Option D). Agents can reason about "how" to achieve a goal, selecting the appropriate tools (like Selenium, Postman, or specialized internal utilities) to complete the task. This moves the AI from being a passive advisor to an active participant in the test automation ecosystem, requiring testers to focus more on goal definition and result validation.

質問 # 36

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. Request manipulation
- C. Data exfiltration
- D. Malicious code generation

正解: C

解説:

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.

質問 # 37

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CT-GenAI全真模擬試験: <https://www.passtest.jp/ISQI/CT-GenAI-shiken.html>

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