

CT-GenAI Reliable Test Topics & Reliable CT-GenAI Exam Camp



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ISQI CT-GenAI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Organizational Adoption and Governance	- Enterprise GenAI adoption • 1. Integration into CI/CD pipelines • 2. Policy, ethics, and compliance considerations • 3. LLMOps and governance models
Topic 2: Prompt Engineering for Testing	- Prompt design techniques • 1. Prompt chaining and meta prompting • 2. Structuring prompts for test case generation • 3. Zero-shot, one-shot, few-shot prompting
Topic 3: Risk, Quality, and Limitations of GenAI	- Risks in GenAI usage • 1. Environmental and energy considerations • 2. Data privacy and security concerns • 3. Hallucinations and reasoning errors • 4. Bias and fairness issues
Topic 4: Foundations of Generative AI and LLMs	- Introduction to Generative AI in Software Testing • 1. LLM basics, tokenization, context window, multimodal models • 2. Difference between chatbots and LLM-based test tools

Topic 5: Application of GenAI in Software Testing	- Practical use in testing workflows • 1. Defect report analysis and summarization • 2. Regression suite optimization • 3. Test data generation and augmentation • 4. Test case generation using LLMs
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>> CT-GenAI Reliable Test Topics <<

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The ISQI CT-GenAI online practice test engine that comes with the ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 (CT-GenAI) exam questions from Getcertkey assists you in simulating the real ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 (CT-GenAI) exams. This is excellent for familiarizing yourself with the ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 and learning what to anticipate on test day. You can also use the ISQI Practice Test (Links to an external site.) engine to monitor your progress and review your answers to see where you need to improve for the ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 (CT-GenAI) exam.

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

Who typically defines the system prompt in a testing workflow?

- A. A tester configuring the assistant
- B. CI server automatically without human input
- C. Product owner in user stories only
- D. End user during normal chat use

Answer: A

Explanation:

In professional Generative AI applications, the system prompt (sometimes called the system message) is the foundational set of instructions that defines the AI's persona, boundaries, and overall behavior. In a testing workflow, this is typically defined by a tester or test engineer who is configuring the AI assistant for a specific project. Unlike the user prompt, which changes with every interaction, the system prompt remains relatively static and acts as a "guardrail" to ensure the model stays in its role (e.g., "You are an expert in ISO

26262 automotive testing standards"). By defining the system prompt, the tester ensures that the model consistently uses specific terminology, adheres to data privacy constraints, and formats its output according to the team's requirements. While end users (Option B) provide the task-specific input, they do not usually have the permissions or technical need to alter the underlying system-level instructions. Similarly, while CI servers (Option C) might trigger the prompt, they do not "define" the human-centric logic contained within it.

Properly crafting the system prompt is a core part of setting up an AI-augmented test environment.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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. Input data
- C. Constraints
- D. Output format

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which AI approach requires feature engineering and structured data preparation?

- **A. Classical Machine Learning**
- B. Deep Learning
- C. Generative AI
- D. Symbolic AI

Answer: A

Explanation:

Classical Machine Learning (which includes algorithms like Random Forests, Support Vector Machines, and Linear Regression) is characterized by its reliance on Feature Engineering. This is the process where human experts manually select, extract, and transform raw data into a set of "features" or variables that the algorithm can process. For instance, in a classical ML model predicting software defects, a tester might have to manually define features like "lines of code changed" or "number of previous bugs." In contrast, Deep Learning and its subset, Generative AI (Options B and D), utilize "Representation Learning." This means the multi-layered neural networks automatically identify and extract the relevant features from raw, often unstructured data (like text or images) without explicit human instruction. Symbolic AI (Option A) is based on hard-coded logical rules rather than data-driven learning. Understanding this distinction is fundamental for testers, as it determines the level of data preparation required: Classical ML requires high human effort in data structuring, while GenAI requires high effort in prompt engineering and grounding.

NEW QUESTION # 24

You must generate test cases for a new payments rule. The system includes API specifications stored in a vector database and prior tests in a relational database. Which of the following sequences BEST represents the correct order for applying a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) workflow?

i. Retrieve semantically similar specification chunks from the vector database ii. Feed both retrieved datasets as context for the LLM to generate new test cases iii. Retrieve relevant historical cases from the relational database iv. Submit a focused query describing the new test requirement

- A. iv -> iii -> i -> ii
- B. iii -> iv -> i -> ii
- C. i -> iv -> iii -> ii
- **D. iv -> i -> iii -> ii**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) workflow is designed to "ground" an LLM's output in specific, verifiable data. The logical flow begins with an initial input or "focused query" (Step iv) that defines the tester's goal in this case, generating cases for a new payments rule. The system then uses this query to perform a semantic search in a vector database (Step i) to find the most relevant "chunks" of the new API specification. Following this, the system retrieves complementary data from the relational database (Step iii), such as historical test cases that might provide structural patterns or regression context. Finally, all the retrieved information—the new specs and the historical context—is bundled together and "fed" into the LLM as part of an augmented prompt (Step ii). This ensures the LLM doesn't hallucinate rules but instead synthesizes the new requirements with established organizational testing standards. Following the order in Option B ensures that the model is provided with the most relevant and logically organized context prior to generating the final testware.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which setting can reduce variability by narrowing the sampling distribution during inference?

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