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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• ML: Data: This section of the exam covers explaining the activities and challenges related to data preparation. It also covers how to test datasets create an ML model and recognize how poor data quality can cause problems with the resultant ML model.
Topic 4	• Test Environments for AI-Based Systems: This section is about factors that differentiate the test environments for AI-based

Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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 7	• 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.
Topic 8	• 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 9	• 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 10	• 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.

ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
A ML engineer is trying to determine the correctness of the new open-source implementation *X", of a supervised regression algorithm implementation. R-Square is one of the functional performance metrics used to determine the quality of the model.
Which ONE of the following would be an APPROPRIATE strategy to achieve this goal?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Train various models by changing the order of input features and verify that the R-Square score of these models vary significantly.
- B. Add 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the model.
- C. Drop 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the models.
- D. Compare the R-Square score of the model obtained using two different implementations that utilize two different programming languages while using the same algorithm and the same training and testing data.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A . Add 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the models.
Adding more data to the training set can affect the R-Square score, but it does not directly verify the correctness of the implementation.
B . Train various models by changing the order of input features and verify that the R-Square score of these models vary significantly.
Changing the order of input features should not significantly affect the R-Square score if the implementation is correct, but this approach is more about testing model robustness rather than correctness of the implementation.
C . Compare the R-Square score of the model obtained using two different implementations that utilize two different programming languages while using the same algorithm and the same training and testing data.
This approach directly compares the performance of two implementations of the same algorithm. If both implementations produce similar R-Square scores on the same training and testing data, it suggests that the new implementation "X" is correct.
D . Drop 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the models.
Dropping data can lead to variations in the R-Square score but does not directly verify the correctness of the implementation.
Therefore, option C is the most appropriate strategy because it directly compares the performance of the new implementation "X" with another implementation using the same algorithm and datasets, which helps in verifying the correctness of the implementation.

NEW QUESTION # 47
Which of the following is a dataset issue that can be resolved using pre-processing?

- A. Invalid data
- B. Numbers stored as strings
- C. Wanted outliers
- D. Insufficient data

Answer: B

Explanation:
The syllabus describes that data pre-processing includes cleaning (e.g., fixing or removing invalid data) and transforming data (e.g., changing data types such as numbers stored as strings).
"Transformation: The format of the given data is changed... converting categorical data into numerical data, changing image formats..." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 4.1.1, Page 34 of 99)

NEW QUESTION # 48
"BioSearch" is creating an Al model used for predicting cancer occurrence via examining X-Ray images. The accuracy of the model in isolation has been found to be good. However, the users of the model started complaining of the poor quality of results, especially inability to detect real cancer cases, when put to practice in the diagnosis lab, leading to stopping of the usage of the model.
A testing expert was called in to find the deficiencies in the test planning which led to the above scenario.
Which ONE of the following options would you expect to MOST likely be the reason to be discovered by the test expert?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. A lack of similarity between the training and testing data.
- B. A lack of focus on choosing the right functional-performance metrics.
- C. A lack of focus on non-functional requirements testing.
- D. The input data has not been tested for quality prior to use for testing.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The question asks which deficiency is most likely to be discovered by the test expert given the scenario of poor real-world performance despite good isolated accuracy.
* A lack of similarity between the training and testing data (A): This is a common issue in ML where the model performs well on training data but poorly on real-world data due to a lack of representativeness in the training data. This leads to poor generalization to new, unseen data.
* The input data has not been tested for quality prior to use for testing (B): While data quality is important, this option is less likely to be the primary reason for the described issue compared to the representativeness of training data.
* A lack of focus on choosing the right functional-performance metrics (C): Proper metrics are crucial, but the issue described seems more related to the data mismatch rather than metric selection.
* A lack of focus on non-functional requirements testing (D): Non-functional requirements are important, but the scenario specifically mentions issues with detecting real cancer cases, pointing more towards data issues.
References:
* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus Section 4.2 on Training, Validation, and Test Datasets emphasizes the importance of using representative datasets to ensure the model generalizes well to real-world data.
* Sample Exam Questions document, Question #40 addresses issues related to data representativeness and model generalization.

NEW QUESTION # 49
A tourist calls an airline to book a ticket and is connected with an automated system which is able to recognize speech, understand requests related to purchasing a ticket, and provide relevant travel options.
When the tourist asks about the expected weather at the destination or potential impacts on operations because of the tight labor market, the only response from the automated system is, "I don't understand your question." This AI system should be categorized as?

- A. Conventional AI
- B. Narrow AI
- C. Super AI
- D. General AI

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the syllabus,conventional AIsystems are limited to specific, pre-defined tasks and do not have generalized intelligence: "Conventional AI systems are limited in their scope and typically only perform specific tasks within the domain for which they have been designed. They do not exhibit general AI behavior." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 1.2)

NEW QUESTION # 50
Which statement regarding pairwise testing in an AI-based automotive lane-keeping assist system is correct?
Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. Pairwise testing can reduce testing efforts otherwise very high due to the large number of parameters.
- B. Pairwise testing only uses parameters directly influenced by the driver, otherwise the number of test cases becomes too large.
- C. Pairwise testing is usually insufficient because most defects arise only from interactions of many parameters.
- D. Pairwise testing reduces the test suite so much that it is typically feasible within the available time.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus (Section4.3 - Test Design for AI-Based Systems) highlights pairwise testing as an effectivetest-case reduction techniquefor systems with many input parameters. Lane-keeping assist systems typically include environmental, sensor, and vehicle-dynamic parameters, making exhaustive testing infeasible. Pairwise testing significantly reduces the number of test cases while still capturingall 2-way interactions, which are responsible for a large proportion of software defects.
OptionBaligns with this syllabus description: pairwise testing reduces otherwise extremely large parameter combinations, making test effort manageable.
Option A overstates feasibility guarantees; the syllabus never claims pairwise testing always makes testing "typically feasible." Option C is unsupported and incorrect because pairwise testing doesnotrestrict parameters to driver-controlled ones. Option D is incorrect because, although some defects arise from higher- order interactions, pairwise testing captures many relevant defects and is widely recognized as a pragmatic compromise.
Thus,Option Bis the correct statement.

NEW QUESTION # 51
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