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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• ML Functional Performance Metrics: In this section, the topics covered include how to calculate the ML functional performance metrics from a given set of confusion matrices.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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.

Valid CT-AI Exam Discount, CT-AI Valid Test Question

The CT-AI exam requires a lot of preparation, hard work, and practice to be successful. To pass the Certified Tester AI Testing Exam (CT-AI) test, you need to get updated ISTQB CT-AI dumps. These CT-AI questions are necessary to study for the test and pass it on the first try. Updated CT-AI Practice Questions are essential prepare successfully for the Certified Tester AI Testing Exam certification exam. But gaining access to updated CT-AI questions is challenging for the candidates.

ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
Which supervised-learning classification/regression statement is correct?

- A. In classification, objects are always assigned to exactly two classes
- B. Recognizing a dog from many different images is a regression problem
- C. Deciding whether an object is a bicycle or a motorcycle is a classification problem
- D. Predicting that diesel prices will increase by ~10% is a classification problem

Answer: C

Explanation:
The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus explains supervised learning under Section1.6 - Machine Learning Approaches. It defines classification as predicting categorical labels, where as regression predicts continuous numerical values. OptionB--deciding whether an object is a bicycle or a motorcycle-- fits the definition of classification precisely because the model chooses between discrete categories. The syllabus also uses similar examples to illustrate classification tasks, reinforcing that this is the correct interpretation.

NEW QUESTION # 52
An e-commerce developer built an application for automatic classification of online products in order to allow customers to select products faster. The goal is to provide more relevant products to the user based on prior purchases. Which of the following factors is necessary for a supervised machine learning algorithm to be successful?

- A. Selecting the correct data pipeline for the ML training
- B. Labeling the data correctly
- C. Minimizing the amount of time spent training the algorithm
- D. Grouping similar products together before feeding them into the algorithm

Answer: B

Explanation:
The syllabus explains that supervised learning requires correctly labeled data so the algorithm can learn the relationship between input features and output labels:
"In supervised learning, the algorithm creates the ML model from labeled data during the training phase. The labeled data is used to infer the relationship between the input data and output labels."

NEW QUESTION # 53
Upon testing a model used to detect rotten tomatoes, the following data was observed by the test engineer, based on certain number of tomato images.
For this confusion matrix which combinations of values of accuracy, recall, and specificity respectively is CORRECT?

- A. 1,0.87,0.84
- B. 1,0.9, 0.8
- C. 0.84.1,0.9
- D. 0.87.0.9. 0.84

Answer: D

Explanation:

To calculate the accuracy, recall, and specificity from the confusion matrix provided, we use the following formulas:
Confusion Matrix:
Actually Rotten: 45 (True Positive), 8 (False Positive)
Actually Fresh: 5 (False Negative), 42 (True Negative)
Accuracy:
Accuracy is the proportion of true results (both true positives and true negatives) in the total population.
Formula: Accuracy=TP+TNTP+TN+FP+FN\text{Accuracy} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}Accuracy=TP+TN+FP+FNTP+TN Calculation: Accuracy=45+4245+42+8+5=87100=0.87\text{Accuracy} = \frac{45 + 42}{45 + 42 + 8 + 5} = \frac{87}{100} = 0.87Accuracy=45+42+8+545+42=10087=0.87
Recall (Sensitivity):
Recall is the proportion of true positive results in the total actual positives.
Formula: Recall=TPTP+FN\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}Recall=TP+FNTP Calculation:
Recall=4545+5=4550=0.9\text{Recall} = \frac{45}{45 + 5} = \frac{45}{50} = 0.9Recall=45+545=5045=0.9
Specificity:
Specificity is the proportion of true negative results in the total actual negatives.
Formula: Specificity=TNTN+FP\text{Specificity} = \frac{TN}{TN + FP}Specificity=TN+FPTN Calculation:
Specificity=4242+8=4250=0.84\text{Specificity} = \frac{42}{42 + 8} = \frac{42}{50} = 0.84Specificity=42+842=5042=0.84
Therefore, the correct combinations of accuracy, recall, and specificity are 0.87, 0.9, and 0.84 respectively.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which AI-specific test objective and acceptance criterion should be selected MOST LIKELY for testing GPT_Legal?

- A. Test objective: Evidence of functional safety Acceptance criterion: The system recognizes failures in the transmission of information and data with the DPMA system and the evaluation system by means of self-tests.
- B. Test objective: Evidence of compatibility Acceptance criterion: The system can exchange information with the DPMA system and the evaluation system.
- C. Test objective: Evidence of evolution Acceptance criterion: The quality of the research results does not deteriorate with further training.
- D. Test objective: Evidence that the data is free from inappropriate bias Acceptance criterion: The DPMA's analysis data is statistically compared to data from other sources.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus introduces AI-specific quality characteristics, including evolution, functional safety, compatibility, andbias-related data quality. Section5.1 - AI-Specific Test Objectives explains that evolution refers to an AI system's capability to continue improving or at least maintain performance as it undergoes additional training. GPT_Legal is explicitly described as aself-learning systemexpected to:
continuously reduce false positives,
achieve weekly accuracy improvements of 10%,
reach and maintain 90% accuracy,
adapt to new environments (patent law firm -> corporate legal department).
This aligns perfectly with the syllabus definition ofevidence of evolution: ensuring the model doesnot degradeas additional training data is introduced. Option B therefore directly supports the described acceptance criteria for this evolving, self-learning application.

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which ONE of the following tests is MOST likely to describe a useful test to help detect different kinds of biases in ML pipeline?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Testing the data pipeline for any sources for algorithmic bias.
- B. Test the model during model evaluation for data bias.
- C. Testing the distribution shift in the training data for inappropriate bias.
- D. Check the input test data for potential sample bias.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Detecting biases in the ML pipeline involves various tests to ensure fairness and accuracy throughout the ML process.
Testing the distribution shift in the training data for inappropriate bias (A): This involves checking if there is any shift in the data distribution that could lead to bias in the model. It is an important test but not the most direct method for detecting biases.
Test the model during model evaluation for data bias (B): This is a critical stage where the model is evaluated to detect any biases in the data it was trained on. It directly addresses potential data biases in the model.
Testing the data pipeline for any sources for algorithmic bias (C): This test is crucial as it helps identify biases that may originate from the data processing and transformation stages within the pipeline. Detecting sources of algorithmic bias ensures that the model does not inherit biases from these processes.
Check the input test data for potential sample bias (D): While this is an important step, it focuses more on the input data and less on the overall data pipeline.
Hence, the most likely useful test to help detect different kinds of biases in the ML pipeline is B. Test the model during model evaluation for data bias.
Reference:
ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus Section 8.3 on Testing for Algorithmic, Sample, and Inappropriate Bias discusses various tests that can be performed to detect biases at different stages of the ML pipeline.
Sample Exam Questions document, Question #32 highlights the importance of evaluating the model for biases.

NEW QUESTION # 56
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