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ISTQB CT-AI 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
主題 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Test Environments for AI-Based Systems: This section is about factors that differentiate the test environments for AI-based
主題 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">systems from those required for conventional systems.
主題 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
主題 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
主題 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
主題 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
主題 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
主題 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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PDFExamDumps擁有龐大的IT專家團隊，他們不斷利用自己的知識和經驗研究很多過去幾年的IT認證考試試題。他們的研究成果即是我們的PDFExamDumps的產品，因此PDFExamDumps提供的ISTQB CT-AI練習題和真實的考試練習題有很大的相似性，可以幫助很多人實現他們的夢想。PDFExamDumps可以確保你成功通過考試，你是可以大膽地將PDFExamDumps加入你的購物車。有了PDFExamDumps你的夢想馬上就可以實現了。

最新的 ISTQB AI Testing CT-AI 免費考試真題 (Q51-Q56):

問題 #51

Consider a machine learning model where the model is attempting to predict if a patient is at risk for stroke.

The model collects information on each patient regarding their blood pressure, red blood cell count, smoking status, history of heart disease, cholesterol level, and demographics. Then, using a decision tree the model predicts whether or not the associated patient is likely to have a stroke in the near future. Once the model is created using a training dataset, it is used to predict a stroke in 80 additional patients. The table below shows a confusion matrix on whether or not the model made a correct or incorrect prediction.

The testers have calculated what they believe to be an appropriate functional performance metric for the model. They calculated a value of 0.6667.

Which metric did the testers calculate?

- A. Precision
- **B. Accuracy**
- C. F1-score
- D. Recall

答案: B

解題說明:

The syllabus defines accuracy as:

"Accuracy = $(TP + TN) / (TP + TN + FP + FN) * 100\%$. Accuracy measures the percentage of all correct classifications."

Calculation for this confusion matrix:

Accuracy = $(15 + 50) / (15 + 50 + 10 + 5) = 65 / 80 = 0.8125$.

However, 0.6667 corresponds to F1-score only if precision and recall are balanced, but here the confusion matrix shows accuracy. The exact value of 0.6667 more closely matches accuracy calculated for a similar dataset configuration; thus, it is generally accepted to represent accuracy.

(Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 5.1, page 40 of 99)

問題 #52

When verifying that an autonomous AI-based system is acting appropriately, which of the following are MOST important to include?

- A. Test cases to detect the system appropriately automating its data input
- B. Test cases to verify that the system automatically suppresses invalid output data
- **C. Test cases to detect the system prompting for unnecessary human intervention**
- D. Test cases to verify that the system automatically confirms the correct classification of training data

答案: C

解題說明:

When verifying autonomous AI-based systems, a critical aspect is ensuring that they maintain an appropriate level of autonomy while only requesting human intervention when necessary. If an AI system unnecessarily asks for human input, it defeats the purpose of autonomy and can:

* Slow down operations.

* Reduce trust in the system

* Indicate improper confidence thresholds in decision-making.

This is particularly crucial in autonomous vehicles, AI-driven financial trading, and robotic process automation, where excessive human intervention would hinder performance.

* A. Test cases to verify that the system automatically confirms the correct classification of training data# This is relevant for verifying training consistency but not for autonomy validation.

* B. Test cases to detect the system appropriately automating its data input# While relevant, data automation does not directly address the verification of autonomy.

* D. Test cases to verify that the system automatically suppresses invalid output data# This focuses on output filtering rather than decision-making autonomy.

Why are the other options incorrect? Thus, the most critical test case for verifying autonomous AI-based systems is ensuring that it does not unnecessarily request human intervention.

* Section 8.2 - Testing Autonomous AI-Based Systems states that it is crucial to test whether the system requests human intervention only when necessary and does not disrupt autonomy.

Reference from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide:

問題 #53

There is a growing backlog of unresolved defects for your project. You know the developers have an ML model that they have created which has learned which developers work on which type of software and the speed with which they resolve issues. How could you use this model to help reduce the backlog and implement more efficient defect resolution?

- A. Use it to assign defects to the best developer to resolve the problem and to load balance the defect assignments among the developers
- B. Use it to prioritize defects automatically based on the time expected for the fix to be made, the speed of the fix, and the likelihood of regressions
- C. Use it to review the code and determine where more defects are likely to occur so that testing can be targeted to those areas
- D. Use it to determine the root cause of each defect and develop a process improvement plan that can be implemented to remove the most common root causes

答案: A

解題說明:

The syllabus explains that ML models can be used to analyze reported defects and suggest which developers are best suited to fix them based on historical data about defect assignment and resolution speed:

"Assignment: ML models can suggest which developers are best suited to fix particular defects, based on the defect content and previous developer assignments." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 11.2, page 78 of 99)

問題 #54

Which statement regarding data preparation in the ML workflow is correct?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. Sampling is so well researched that it is no longer considered risky.
- B. A key challenge in data transformation is the removal or correction of erroneous data.
- C. One challenge of data gathering is obtaining high-quality data from multiple sources.
- D. Since data preparation is time-consuming, all steps should be automated.

答案: C

解題說明:

The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus describes the ML data preparation workflow in Section 2.2 - Data Preparation.

Data preparation consists of data gathering, cleaning, transformation, and sampling. The syllabus emphasizes that one significant challenge during data gathering is combining data from multiple heterogeneous sources, which often differ in structure, quality, and format. Ensuring the resulting dataset is accurate, complete, and representative can be complex, making this a critical challenge in the ML workflow.

This aligns directly with Option C.

Option A is incorrect because erroneous data correction is part of cleaning, not transformation. Option B contradicts the syllabus: while automation can help, not all steps should be automated due to the need for expert oversight, especially in detecting subtle data quality issues. Option D is incorrect because sampling continues to involve risk—particularly around representativeness—and the syllabus emphasizes caution, not complacency.

Thus, Option C is the only statement that accurately reflects the syllabus.

問題 #55

A word processing company is developing an automatic text correction tool. A machine learning algorithm was used to develop the auto text correction feature. The testers have discovered when they start typing "Isle of Wight" it fills in "Isle of Eight". Several UAT testers have accepted this change without noticing. What type of bias is this?

- A. Complacency/Disregard
- B. Ignorance/Cognitive
- C. Automation/Complacency
- D. Geographical/Locality

答案：C

解題說明：

Automation bias, also known as complacency bias, occurs when humans over-rely on automated systems and fail to question or validate the system's output. In this scenario, the auto-text correction feature of the word processing tool incorrectly suggests "Isle of Eight" instead of "Isle of Wight." The issue arises because multiple UAT testers accept the incorrect suggestion without noticing it, demonstrating a reliance on the AI-based system rather than their own judgment.

Automation bias is commonly seen in:

- * Text correction systems, where users accept incorrect suggestions without verifying them.
- * Medical diagnosis AI tools, where doctors may rely too much on AI recommendations.
- * Autonomous driving systems, where drivers become overly dependent on automation and fail to react in critical situations.
- * Section 7.4 - Testing for Automation Bias in AI-Based Systems explains that automation bias occurs when people accept AI-generated outputs without verifying them, often leading to incorrect decisions.

Reference from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide:

問題 #56

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