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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following is NOT a valid form of LLM-driven test data generation?

- A. Generating synthetic datasets
- B. Setting boundary values
- C. Creating combinatorial data (e.g., pairwise)
- D. Creating production database backups

Answer: D

Explanation:

Generative AI is exceptionally capable of creating structured and unstructured data, but its role is limited to "generation" and "transformation," not infrastructure management or direct database administration. Creating production database backups (Option A) is a physical data management task involving the copying of actual stateful data from a server to storage; this is handled by database management systems (DBMS) and DevOps pipelines, not LLMs. Conversely, LLMs excel at the logic-based

tasks listed in the other options. They can analyze requirements to identify and set boundary values (Option B) for input validation. They are also highly effective at creating combinatorial data (Option C), such as pairwise or all-combinations tables, by understanding the relationships between variables. Finally, one of the most powerful uses of GenAI in testing is generating synthetic datasets (Option D)-creating "fake" but realistically structured data that mimics production patterns without exposing Sensitive Personally Identifiable Information (SPII), thereby supporting privacy-compliant testing.

NEW QUESTION # 37

What are the three key phases in adopting GenAI in a test organization?

- A. Planning; execution; sign-off
- B. Training; certification; outsourcing
- C. Prototype; pilot; decommission
- D. Discovery; initiation and usage definition; utilization and iteration

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the strategic frameworks for AI adoption (as detailed in the CT-GenAI and related ISO/IEC 42001 standards), the journey toward organizational AI maturity follows three primary phases. The Discovery phase involves identifying potential use cases, assessing current technical readiness, and understanding the legal/risk landscape. The Initiation and Usage Definition phase is where the organization sets the "ground rules"-defining which tools are approved, establishing system prompts, creating prompt libraries, and training the staff on prompt engineering. This phase transitions the AI from a novelty into a structured capability. Finally, the Utilization and Iteration phase is the ongoing process where GenAI is used in daily testing activities, and its outputs are constantly monitored, measured, and improved through feedback loops. This ensures the strategy remains dynamic and adapts to new model capabilities or changing project requirements. Options B, C, and D represent standard project management or IT lifecycles but do not capture the specific "learning and refinement" nature required for successful Generative AI integration in a testing department.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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. iii -> iv -> i -> ii
- B. iv -> iii -> 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 # 39

What is a hallucination in LLM outputs?

- A. A systematic preference learned from data
- **B. Generation of factually incorrect content for the task**
- C. A logical mistake in multi-step deduction
- D. A transient network failure during inference

Answer: B

Explanation:

A hallucination refers to a phenomenon where a Large Language Model generates text that is grammatically correct and seemingly plausible but is factually incorrect or unsupported by the provided context or real-world data. In the context of software testing, this is a critical limitation. For example, an LLM might generate a test case for a software feature that does not exist or cite a non-existent API parameter. These errors occur because LLMs are probabilistic engines designed to predict the "most likely" next token rather than "reasoning" from a set of verified facts. They do not have a built-in "truth" mechanism. While a logical mistake (Option B) is a failure in reasoning and a systematic preference (Option D) describes bias, a hallucination is specifically about the fabrication of information. Testers must be particularly vigilant regarding hallucinations, as they can lead to "false confidence" in test coverage or the creation of invalid bug reports. Mitigations include grounding the model with Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) and implementing rigorous "human-in-the-loop" verification of all AI-generated test artifacts.

NEW QUESTION # 40

What does an embedding represent in an LLM?

- A. A set of test cases for validation
- B. Tokens grouped into context windows
- **C. Numerical vectors capturing semantic relationships**
- D. Logical rules for reasoning

Answer: C

Explanation:

Embeddings are a fundamental concept in modern Natural Language Processing (NLP) and LLMs. They are high-dimensional numerical vectors—essentially lists of numbers—that represent the meaning (semantics) of a piece of text (a word, sentence, or document). Unlike traditional keyword matching, which looks for identical strings of characters, embeddings allow the model to understand the "closeness" of concepts. For example, in a vector space, the word "bug" would be mathematically closer to "defect" or "error" than to "feature" or "requirement." This captures the semantic relationship between terms. This technology is the backbone of Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) used in testing: when a tester queries a documentation set, the system converts the query into an embedding and looks for other chunks of text with similar vector values. This allows the AI to retrieve relevant context even if the exact keywords do not match. It is not about logical rules (Option C) or groups of tokens (Option A), but rather a mathematical representation of language that enables machines to process human meaning.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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And if they are talking with a requirements manager, they may CT-GenAI focus on some of the implications of the bug or the bug fix) to the requirements and any rework that may result.

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