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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">systems from those required for conventional systems.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 5	<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.
Topic 6	<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.
Topic 7	<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.
Topic 8	<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
Topic 9	<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.
Topic 10	<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.
Topic 11	<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.

ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which ONE of the following activities is MOST relevant when addressing the scenario where you have more than the required amount of data available for the training?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Data augmentation
- B. Feature selection
- C. Data sampling**
- D. Data labeling

Answer: C

Explanation:

A . Feature selection

Feature selection is the process of selecting the most relevant features from the data. While important, it is not directly about handling excess data.

B . Data sampling

Data sampling involves selecting a representative subset of the data for training. When there is more data than needed, sampling can be used to create a manageable dataset that maintains the statistical properties of the full dataset.

C . Data labeling

Data labeling involves annotating data for supervised learning. It is necessary for training models but does not address the issue of having excess data.

D . Data augmentation

Data augmentation is used to increase the size of the training dataset by creating modified versions of existing data. It is useful when there is insufficient data, not when there is excess data.

Therefore, the correct answer is B because data sampling is the most relevant activity when dealing with an excess amount of data for training.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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 data set, 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 2/3 or 0.6667.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The problem describes a classification model that predicts whether a patient is at risk for a stroke. The confusion matrix is provided, and the testers have calculated a performance metric as 2/3 or 0.6667.

From the ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing (CT-AI) Syllabus, the definitions of functional performance metrics from a confusion matrix include:

* Accuracy:

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{TP} + \text{TN}}{\text{TP} + \text{TN} + \text{FP} + \text{FN}}$$

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{TP} + \text{TN}}{\text{TP} + \text{TN} + \text{FP} + \text{FN}}$$

* Measures the proportion of correctly classified instances (both true positives and true negatives) over the total dataset.

* If the value is 0.6667, it suggests that the metric includes both correct positive and negative classifications, aligning with accuracy.

* Precision:

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$

* Measures how many predicted positive cases were actually positive.

* Does not match the given calculation.

* Recall (Sensitivity):

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

* Measures how many actual positives were correctly identified.

* Does not match the 0.6667 value.

* F1-Score:

$$\text{F1} = \frac{2 \times \text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$

$$\text{F1} = \frac{2 \times \text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$

* A balance between precision and recall.

* The formula is different from the provided calculation.

Since the formula for accuracy matches the calculated value of 0.6667, the best answer is D. Accuracy.

Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide References:

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 5.1 (Confusion Matrix and Functional Performance Metrics)

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 5.4 (Selecting ML Functional Performance Metrics)

NEW QUESTION # 22

A system is to be developed to detect lung cancer using X-ray images.

Which statement BEST describes the difference between a conventional system and an AI system with supervised machine learning?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. The X-ray images that an AI system can analyze must be structurally different from X-ray images used in a conventional system.
- B. The results of analyzing an X-ray for lung cancer using an AI system are more understandable than with a conventional system.
- C. The implementation of an AI system consists mainly of training data, whereas that of a conventional system consists of branches and loops.
- **D. An AI system independently determines patterns in X-rays during training; a conventional system requires a human to program in those patterns.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The syllabus explains the fundamental distinction between conventional systems and AI-based systems using supervised machine learning in Section 1.3 - AI-Based and Conventional Systems. A conventional system relies on human-programmed logic such as

branches, conditions, and explicit rules to interpret input data.

The system behaves exactly as specified by its developers.

In contrast, AI systems using supervised learning automatically learn patterns from labeled data. The syllabus states that "patterns in data are used by the system to determine how it should react in the future..."

The AI determines on its own what patterns or features in the data can be used". This aligns directly with Option C: an AI system identifies relevant diagnostic patterns in X-ray images during training, whereas a conventional system requires human experts to explicitly program those patterns.

Option A is incorrect because AI outputs are typically less explainable, not more. Option B is incorrect because both systems can use the same X-ray images; ML does not require structurally different images. Option D is oversimplified and not fully accurate; while training data is central to ML, AI systems also include architecture, algorithms, and preprocessing—not just data.

Thus, Option C is the correct and syllabus-aligned answer.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus (Section 4.3 - Test Design for AI-Based Systems) highlights pairwise testing as an effective test-case reduction technique for 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 capturing all 2-way interactions, which are responsible for a large proportion of software defects.

Option B aligns 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 does not restrict 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 B is the correct statement.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Narrow AI (also known as Weak AI) is designed to perform specific tasks without possessing general intelligence or consciousness. The AI system in the question is capable of recognizing speech and responding to specific booking-related requests but fails when asked about unrelated topics (such as weather or labor markets).

* Option A: "General AI"

* Incorrect. General AI (AGI) refers to an AI system that can perform any intellectual task a human can. The described system is task-specific and does not exhibit general intelligence.

* Option B: "Narrow AI"

* Correct. The AI system is limited to a predefined domain (ticket booking) and cannot process unrelated questions. This is

characteristic of Narrow AI, which excels at specific tasks but lacks broader cognitive abilities.

* Option C:"Super AI"

* Incorrect. Super AI surpasses human intelligence, exhibiting advanced reasoning and creativity.

The AI in the scenario is far from this level.

* Option D:"Conventional AI"

* Incorrect. Conventional AI is a broader term that may include rule-based systems. The described system relies on machine learning and natural language processing, making it more aligned with Narrow AI.

* Definition of Narrow AI: "Narrow AI refers to AI systems that are designed to perform a single task or a limited set of tasks, without general intelligence".

* General vs. Narrow AI: "General AI remains an area of research, while most current AI applications fall into the category of Narrow AI".

Analysis of the Answer Options:ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus References:Thus,option B is the correct categorization for the AI-based ticket booking system.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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