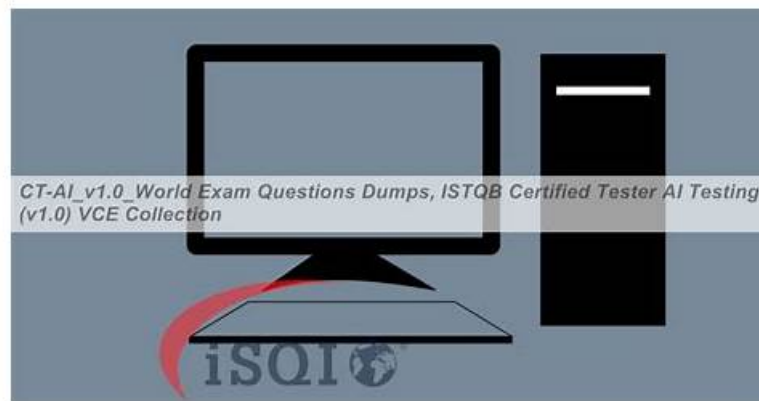


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ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

A beer company is trying to understand how much recognition its logo has in the market. It plans to do that by monitoring images on various social media platforms using a pre-trained neural network for logo detection.

This particular model has been trained by looking for words, as well as matching colors on social media images. The company logo has a big word across the middle with a bold blue and magenta border.

Which associated risk is most likely to occur when using this pre-trained model?

- A. Insufficient function; the model was not trained to check for colors or words
- B. Improper data preparation
- C. Inherited bias: the model could have inherited unknown defects
- D. There is no risk, as the model has already been trained

Answer: C

Explanation:

A major risk when using a pre-trained neural network for logo detection is that it may inherit biases and defects from the original dataset and training process. This means that the model could misidentify or fail to recognize certain logos due to:

* Differences in data preparation: The original training data may have used a different preprocessing method than the new dataset, leading to inconsistencies.

* Limited transparency: The exact details of the dataset and biases within it may not be known, which can cause unexpected

behavior.

* Bias in logo detection: If the model was trained on a dataset with certain color or text preferences, it may disproportionately misidentify logos with similar characteristics.

This inherited bias can result in:

* False Positives: Recognizing other brand logos as the beer company's logo.

* False Negatives: Failing to detect the actual logo when variations occur (e.g., different lighting or partial visibility).

* Algorithmic Bias: The model may favor certain shapes or color contrasts due to biased training data.

Thus, the most appropriate risk associated with using this pre-trained model is inherited bias.

* Section 1.8.3 - Risks of Using Pre-Trained Models and Transfer Learning explains how pre-trained models may inherit biases and undocumented defects that affect performance in a new environment.

Reference from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide:

NEW QUESTION # 75

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

Answer: C

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.

:

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 # 76

A wildlife conservation group would like to use a neural network to classify images of different animals. The algorithm is going to be used on a social media platform to automatically pick out pictures of the chosen animal of the month. This month's animal is set to be a wolf. The test team has already observed that the algorithm could classify a picture of a dog as being a wolf because of the similar characteristics between dogs and wolves. To handle such instances, the team is planning to train the model with additional images of wolves and dogs so that the model is able to better differentiate between the two.

What test method should you use to verify that the model has improved after the additional training?

- A. Back-to-back testing using the version of the model before training and the new version of the model after being trained with additional images.
- B. Metamorphic testing because the application domain is not clearly understood at this point.
- C. Pairwise testing using combinatorics to look at a long list of photo parameters.
- D. Adversarial testing to verify that no incorrect images have been used in the training.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Back-to-back testing is used to compare two different versions of an ML model, which is precisely what is needed in this scenario.

* The model initially misclassified dogs as wolves due to feature similarities.

* The test team retrains the model with additional images of dogs and wolves.

* The best way to verify whether this additional training improved classification accuracy is to compare the original model's output with the newly trained model's output using the same test dataset.

* A (Metamorphic Testing): Metamorphic testing is useful for generating new test cases based on existing ones but does not directly compare different model versions.

* B (Adversarial Testing): Adversarial testing is used to check how robust a model is against maliciously perturbed inputs, not to verify training effectiveness.

* C (Pairwise Testing): Pairwise testing is a combinatorial technique for reducing the number of test cases by focusing on key variable interactions, not for validating model improvements.

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus (Section 9.3: Back-to-Back Testing)

* "Back-to-back testing is used when an updated ML model needs to be compared against a previous version to confirm that it performs better or as expected".

* "The results of the newly trained model are compared with those of the prior version to ensure that changes did not negatively impact performance".

Why Other Options Are Incorrect: Supporting References from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide: Conclusion: To verify that the model's performance improved after retraining, back-to-back testing is the most appropriate method as it compares both model versions. Hence, the correct answer is D.

NEW QUESTION # 77

A software component uses machine learning to recognize the digits from a scan of handwritten numbers. In the scenario above, which type of Machine Learning (ML) is this an example of?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Clustering
- B. Reinforcement learning
- **C. Classification**
- D. Regression

Answer: C

Explanation:

Recognizing digits from a scan of handwritten numbers using machine learning is an example of classification. Here's a breakdown:

Classification: This type of machine learning involves categorizing input data into predefined classes. In this scenario, the input data (handwritten digits) are classified into one of the 10 digit classes (0-9).

Why Not Other Options:

Reinforcement Learning: This involves learning by interacting with an environment to achieve a goal, which does not fit the problem of recognizing digits.

Regression: This is used for predicting continuous values, not discrete categories like digit recognition.

Clustering: This involves grouping similar data points together without predefined classes, which is not the case here.

NEW QUESTION # 78

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. General AI
- C. Narrow AI
- D. Super AI

Answer: A

According to the syllabus, conventional AI systems 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)

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