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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Testing with Generative AI (CT-GenAI) v1.0 Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
Which consideration BEST aligns LLM choice with organizational goals in a GenAI testing strategy?

- A. Select broad-coverage models offering diverse functionalities for various test scenarios
- B. Select open-source models prioritizing creativity over compliance or performance consistency
- C. Select LLMs aligned to measurable test outcomes, compatible with current infrastructure
- D. Select models with maximum vendor visibility and strong online presence to ensure reliability

Answer: C

Explanation:
A mature GenAI strategy for software testing must move beyond "hype" and focus on tangible value and operational feasibility. Selecting an LLM based onmeasurable test outcomes(such as reduction in test design time, increase in defect detection, or script accuracy) ensures that the AI investment directly supports the organization's Quality Assurance goals. Furthermore, the model must becompatible with current infrastructure. This includes considerations for data security (on-prem vs. cloud), API integration capabilities, and cost-per-token efficiency. While vendor visibility (Option A) can be a factor, it is not a guarantee of task-specific performance. Prioritizing creativity over compliance (Option B) is highly risky for testing, where precision and policy adherence are paramount. Similarly, while broad functionality (Option C) is useful, it often results in "jack-of-all-trades" models that may not perform as well as specialized or instruction-tuned models on specific testing tasks. Strategic alignment requires a balance between model performance, organizational security requirements, and clear KPIs.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Which concept refers to breaking text into smaller units for processing by LLMs?

- A. Embeddings
- B. Context Window
- C. Tokenization
- D. Transformer

Answer: C

Explanation:
Tokenizationis the foundational process by which an LLM breaks down raw text into smaller, manageable units called "tokens." These tokens can represent individual words, parts of words (sub-words), or even punctuation marks. This is a critical step because LLMs do not "read" words like humans do; they process numerical representations of these tokens. The way text is tokenized directly impacts the model's efficiency and its ability to understand complex technical terminology used in software testing. For example, a rare technical term might be broken into several sub-word tokens. This process is closely linked to theContext Window(Option C), which is the maximum number of tokens a model can "remember" or process at one time. WhileEmbeddings(Option B) are the numerical vectors that represent the meaning of these tokens, and theTransformer(Option A) is the underlying architecture that processes them, tokenization is the specific mechanism for initial text decomposition. Understanding tokenization is vital for testers when managing long requirement documents to ensure they do not exceed the model's limits.

NEW QUESTION # 37
What does an embedding represent in an LLM?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Embeddingsare 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 # 38
Which technique MOST directly reduces hallucinations by grounding the model in project realities?

- A. Randomize prompts each run
- B. Use longer temperature settings
- C. Provide detailed context
- D. Rely on generic examples only

Answer: C

Explanation:
Hallucinations-where an LLM generates factually incorrect or nonsensical information-occur primarily when the model lacks sufficient specific information and "fills in the gaps" using probabilistic patterns from its training data. The most effective mitigation strategy is "grounding," which involves providing the model with detailed, project-specific context. By including technical specifications, existing API schemas, business rules, and identified constraints within the prompt, the tester restricts the model's operational space to the
"project realities." This ensures the model does not have to guess or improvise details about the System Under Test (SUT). In contrast, randomizing prompts (Option B) or relying on generic examples (Option C) increases the likelihood of inconsistent and inaccurate outputs. Furthermore, using "longer" or higher temperature settings (Option D) actually encourages creativity and randomness, which is the opposite of the precision required for testing and significantly increases the risk of hallucinations. Therefore, rich contextual grounding is the technical foundation for reliable AI-assisted test analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 39
An attacker sends extremely long prompts to overflow context so the model leaks snippets from its training data. Which attack vector is this?

- A. Request manipulation
- B. Malicious code generation
- C. Data poisoning
- D. Data exfiltration

Answer: D

Explanation:
This scenario describes a specialized form ofData Exfiltration(specifically targeting the model's internal
"weights" or training memory). While data exfiltration usually refers to stealing data from a database, in the context of LLMs, it can also refer to techniques that force the model to "reveal" sensitive information it was trained on or data that exists within its current context window. By using long, repetitive, or specifically
"crafted" prompts to overwhelm the model's normal attention mechanisms or safety filters, an attacker may cause the model to output verbatim snippets of proprietary information, PII, or internal documentation that should have remained confidential. This is different fromRequest Manipulation(Option D), which aims to change the model's behavior, orData Poisoning(Option A), which happens during training. In testing, this risk is high when models are fine-tuned on private company repositories. Testers must be aware that if a model is accessible to unauthorized users, those users might use adversarial prompting techniques to extract sensitive code or business logic through these types of data leakage attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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