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

NEW QUESTION # 35

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:

Tokenization is 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 the Context Window (Option C), which is the maximum number of tokens a model can "remember" or process at one time. While Embeddings (Option B) are the numerical vectors that represent the meaning of these tokens, and the Transformer (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 # 36

When an organization uses an AI chatbot for testing, what is the PRIMARY LLM Ops concern?

- A. Maintaining data privacy and minimizing security risks from external services
- B. Focusing primarily on user experience improvements and response formatting
- C. Maximizing scalability by deploying larger cloud-based LLM clusters
- D. Achieving faster responses by reducing model checkpoints and updates

Answer: A

Explanation:

LLMOps (Large Language Model Operations) is the set of practices used to manage the lifecycle of LLMs in production. When an organization integrates an AI chatbot into its test processes, the primary operational concern is maintaining data privacy and minimizing security risks, especially if using third-party APIs. Unlike traditional software, LLMs are "black boxes" that process every piece of data sent to them. A core LLM Ops responsibility is ensuring that any "Prompt Data" (code, requirements, or logs) is not used by the provider to train their public models and that the communication channels are fully secured. While scalability (Option A) and latency (Option C) are important technical metrics, they are secondary to the catastrophic legal and reputational risk of a data breach. LLM Ops in a testing context involves implementing data masking tools, monitoring for "Prompt Injection" attacks, and managing the "Grounding" data in vector databases to ensure it remains current and protected. This ensures the AI remains a safe and reliable asset within the enterprise testing ecosystem, rather than a liability for the organization's intellectual property.

NEW QUESTION # 37

What distinguishes an LLM-powered agent from a basic AI chatbot in test processes?

- A. Use of a conversational tone and improved response personalization
- B. Reliance on predefined templates to generate short, factual answers
- C. Ability to trigger automated actions beyond conversation
- D. Ability to respond to prompts without explicit user instructions

Answer: C

Explanation:

While a basic chatbot is primarily designed for textual interaction and information retrieval, an LLM-powered agent (or AI Agent) is characterized by its agency—the ability to use tools and trigger actions in the external world. In a software testing context, an agent does not just "talk" about testing; it can actually perform testing tasks. For example, an agent could be given the goal to "verify the login module," and it would independently decide to call an API, generate a test script, execute it against a test environment, and then analyze the results to report a bug in Jira. This ability to trigger automated actions (Option C) through "function calling" or tool integration is what makes agents far more powerful than simple conversational interfaces (Option D). Agents can reason about "how" to achieve a goal, selecting the appropriate tools (like Selenium, Postman, or specialized internal utilities) to complete the task. This moves the AI from being a passive advisor to an active participant in the test automation ecosystem, requiring testers to focus more on goal definition and result validation.

NEW QUESTION # 38

Consider applying the meta-prompting technique to generate automated test scripts for API testing. You need to test a REST API endpoint that processes user registration with validation rules. Which one of the following prompts is BEST suited to this task?

- A. Role: Act as a test automation engineer. | Context: You are creating tests for a registration endpoint. | Instruction: Generate Python test scripts using pytest covering both valid and invalid inputs. | Input Data: POST /api/register with email and password. | Constraints: Follow pytest structure. | Output Format: Provide scripts.
- B. Role: Act as an automation tester. | Context: You are validating an API endpoint. | Instruction: Generate Python test scripts that send POST requests and validate responses. | Input Data: User credentials. | Constraints: Include basic scenarios with asserts. | Output Format: Provide organized scripts.
- C. Role: Act as a software engineer. | Context: You are testing registration logic. | Instruction: Create Python scripts to verify endpoint behavior. | Input Data: POST /api/register with test users. | Constraints: Add checks for status codes. | Output Format: Deliver functional scripts.
- D. Role: Act as a test automation engineer with API testing experience. | Context: You are verifying user registration that enforces field and format validation. | Instruction: Generate pytest scripts using requests for both positive (valid) and negative (invalid email, weak password, missing fields) cases. | Input Data: POST /api/register with validation rules for email and password length. | Constraints: Include fixtures, clear assertions, and naming consistent with pytest. | Output Format: Return complete Python test files.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A is the superior choice because it strictly adheres to the structured prompting pattern recommended in the CT-GenAI syllabus. This pattern divides the prompt into six distinct components: Role, Context, Instruction, Input Data, Constraints, and Output Format. By specifying the Role (Senior Test Automation Engineer), the model accesses relevant technical knowledge. The Instruction is specific about using pytest and the requests library, and it explicitly lists both positive and negative scenarios. Most importantly, the Constraints section provides the necessary "guardrails" for the code structure, such as the use of fixtures and clear assertions. Options B, C, and D are increasingly vague and fail to provide the model with the necessary technical boundaries to produce "production-ready" testware. Structured prompting reduces the "probabilistic drift" of the model, ensuring the output is not just functional code, but a script that follows industry-standard testing patterns (like modularity and clean naming conventions), making it directly usable within a CI/CD pipeline.

NEW QUESTION # 39

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. i -> iv -> iii -> ii
- C. iv -> i -> iii -> ii
- D. iv -> iii -> i -> ii

Answer: C

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 # 40

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