

CT-AI Questions | Valid CT-AI Test Labs



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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">systems from those required for conventional systems.

>> CT-AI Questions <<

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time.

ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

NEW QUESTION # 106

You have access to the training data that was used to train an AI-based system. You can review this information and use it as a guideline when creating your tests. What type of characteristic is this?

- A. Accessibility
- **B. Transparency**
- C. Explorability
- D. Autonomy

Answer: B

Explanation:

AI-based systems can sometimes behave like black boxes, where the internal decision-making process is unclear. Transparency refers to the ability to inspect and understand the training data, algorithms, and decision-making process of the AI system.

* Transparency ensures that testers and stakeholders can review how an AI system was trained.

* Access to training data is a key factor in transparency because it allows testers to analyze biases, completeness, and representativeness of the dataset.

* Transparency is an essential characteristic of explainable AI (XAI).

* Having access to training data means that testers can investigate how data influences AI behavior.

* Regulatory and ethical AI guidelines emphasize transparency.

* Many AI ethics frameworks, such as GDPR and Trustworthy AI guidelines, recommend transparency to ensure fair and explainable AI decision-making.

* (A) Autonomy#

* Autonomy refers to an AI system's ability to make decisions independently without human intervention. However, having access to training data does not relate to autonomy, which is more about self-learning and decision-making without human control.

* (B) Explorability#

* Explorability refers to the ability to test AI systems interactively to understand their behavior, but it does not directly relate to accessing training data.

* (D) Accessibility#

* Accessibility refers to the ease with which people can use the system, not the ability to inspect the training data.

* Transparency is the ease with which the training data and algorithm used to generate a model can be understood. "Transparency: This is considered to be the ease with which the algorithm and training data used to generate the model can be determined." Why is Option C Correct? Why Other Options are Incorrect? References from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide Thus, option C is the correct answer, as transparency involves access to training data, allowing testers to understand AI decision-making processes.

NEW QUESTION # 107

Which statement regarding data preparation in the ML workflow is correct?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. A key challenge in data transformation is the removal or correction of erroneous data.
- B. Sampling is so well researched that it is no longer considered risky.
- **C. One challenge of data gathering is obtaining high-quality data from multiple sources.**
- D. Since data preparation is time-consuming, all steps should be automated.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus describes the ML data preparation workflow in Section 2.2 - Data Preparation.

Data preparation consists of data gathering, cleaning, transformation, and sampling. The syllabus emphasizes that one significant challenge during data gathering is combining data from multiple heterogeneous sources, which often differ in structure, quality, and format. Ensuring the resulting dataset is accurate, complete, and representative can be complex, making this a critical challenge in the ML workflow.

This aligns directly with Option C.

Option A is incorrect because erroneous data correction is part of cleaning, not transformation. Option B contradicts the syllabus: while automation can help, not all steps should be automated due to the need for expert oversight, especially in detecting subtle data

quality issues. Option D is incorrect because sampling continues to involve risk-particularly around representativeness-and the syllabus emphasizes caution, not complacency.
Thus, Option C is the only statement that accurately reflects the syllabus.

NEW QUESTION # 108

Written requirements are given in text documents, which ONE of the following options is the BEST way to generate test cases from these requirements?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Machine learning on logs of execution
- B. GUI analysis by computer vision
- C. Natural language processing on textual requirements
- D. Analyzing source code for generating test cases

Answer: C

Explanation:

When written requirements are given in text documents, the best way to generate test cases is by using Natural Language Processing (NLP). Here's why:

* Natural Language Processing (NLP): NLP can analyze and understand human language. It can be used to process textual requirements to extract relevant information and generate test cases. This method is efficient in handling large volumes of textual data and identifying key elements necessary for testing.

* Why Not Other Options:

* Analyzing source code for generating test cases: This is more suitable for white-box testing where the code is available, but it doesn't apply to text-based requirements.

* Machine learning on logs of execution: This approach is used for dynamic analysis based on system behavior during execution rather than static textual requirements.

* GUI analysis by computer vision: This is used for testing graphical user interfaces and is not applicable to text-based requirements.

References: This aligns with the methodology discussed in the syllabus under the section on using AI for generating test cases from textual requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 109

Which of the following is a problem with AI-generated test cases that are generated from the requirements?

- A. They are usually missing the expected results, so verification is difficult or must resort to only detecting significant failures
- B. They make debugging more complicated because the number of steps is usually high in order to induce the target failure
- C. They are defect-prone because they are unable to detect nuances in the requirements
- D. They are slow and will usually not be able to execute in the time allowed

Answer: A

Explanation:

The syllabus mentions a drawback of AI-generated test cases:

"AI-based test generation tools can generate test cases... However, unless a test model that defines required behaviors is used as the basis of the tests, this form of test generation generally suffers from a test oracle problem because the AI-based tool does not know what the expected results should be." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 11.3, page 78 of 99)

NEW QUESTION # 110

Which of the following is an example of a clustering problem that can be resolved by unsupervised learning?

- A. Grouping individual fish together based on their types of fins
- B. Associating shoppers with their shopping tendencies
- C. Classifying muffin purchases based on the perceived attractiveness of their packaging
- D. Estimating the expected purchase of cat food after a particularly successful ad campaign

Answer: B

Explanation:

- [illegible]

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