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Quiz 2026 CT-AI: Certified Tester AI Testing Exam – Professional Valid Test Sample

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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ML: Data: This section of the exam covers explaining the activities and challenges related to data preparation. It also covers how to test datasets create an ML model and recognize how poor data quality can cause problems with the resultant ML model.

Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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 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"> systems from those required for conventional systems.
Topic 11	<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.

ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86

A motorcycle engine repair shop owner wants to detect a leaking exhaust valve and fix it before it fails and causes catastrophic damage to the engine. The shop developed and trained a predictive model with historical data files from known healthy engines and ones which experienced a catastrophic failure due to exhaust valve failure. The shop evaluated 200 engines using this model and then disassembled the engines to assess the true state of the valves, recording the results in the confusion matrix below.

	Actual - positive	Actual - negative	Total
Predicted - positive	90	10	100
Predicted - negative	1	99	100
Total	91	109	200

What is the precision of this predictive model?

- A. 98.9%
- B. 94.5%**
- C. 94.2%
- D. 90.0%

Answer: B

Explanation:

The syllabus defines precision as:

"Precision = $TP / (TP + FP) * 100\%$. Precision measures the proportion of positives that were correctly predicted." Using the

confusion matrix:

* TP = 90

* FP = 10
Thus: Precision = $(90 / (90 + 10)) * 100\% = 90 / 100 * 100\% = 90\%$
However, the confusion matrix totals suggest that the calculation should be done in the form
Precision = $90 / (90 + 10) * 100\% = 90\%$
Since the given answers do not include exactly 90%, the closest approximation and the correct answer, as described in the syllabus, would be 90%. (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 5.1, page 40 of 99)

NEW QUESTION # 87

Pairwise testing can be used in the context of self-driving cars for controlling an explosion in the number of combinations of parameters.

Which ONE of the following options is LEAST likely to be a reason for this incredible growth of parameters?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Different features like ADAS, Lane Change Assistance etc.
- B. Different weather conditions
- C. **ML model metrics to evaluate the functional performance**
- D. Different Road Types

Answer: C

Explanation:

Pairwise testing is used to handle the large number of combinations of parameters that can arise in complex systems like self-driving cars. The question asks which of the given options is least likely to be a reason for the explosion in the number of parameters.

* Different Road Types (A): Self-driving cars must operate on various road types, such as highways, city streets, rural roads, etc. Each road type can have different characteristics, requiring the car's system to adapt and handle different scenarios. Thus, this is a significant factor contributing to the growth of parameters.

* Different Weather Conditions (B): Weather conditions such as rain, snow, fog, and bright sunlight significantly affect the performance of self-driving cars. The car's sensors and algorithms must adapt to these varying conditions, which adds to the number of parameters that need to be considered.

* ML Model Metrics to Evaluate Functional Performance (C): While evaluating machine learning (ML) model performance is crucial, it does not directly contribute to the explosion of parameter combinations in the same way that road types, weather conditions, and car features do. Metrics are used to measure and assess performance but are not themselves variable conditions that the system must handle.

* Different Features like ADAS, Lane Change Assistance, etc. (D): Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) and other features add complexity to self-driving cars. Each feature can have multiple settings and operational modes, contributing to the overall number of parameters.

Hence, the least likely reason for the incredible growth in the number of parameters is C. ML model metrics to evaluate the functional performance.

References:

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus Section 9.2 on Pairwise Testing discusses the application of this technique to manage the combinations of different variables in AI-based systems, including those used in self-driving cars.

* Sample Exam Questions document, Question #29 provides context for the explosion in parameter combinations in self-driving cars and highlights the use of pairwise testing as a method to manage this complexity.

NEW QUESTION # 88

A company producing consumable goods wants to identify groups of people with similar tastes for the purpose of targeting different products for each group. You have to choose and apply an appropriate ML type for this problem.

Which ONE of the following options represents the BEST possible solution for this above-mentioned task?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Regression
- B. Association
- C. Classification
- D. **Clustering**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A . Regression

Regression is used to predict a continuous value and is not suitable for grouping people based on similar tastes.

B . Association

Association is used to find relationships between variables in large datasets, often in the form of rules (e.g., market basket analysis). It does not directly group individuals but identifies patterns of co-occurrence.

C . Clustering

Clustering is an unsupervised learning method used to group similar data points based on their features. It is ideal for identifying groups of people with similar tastes without prior knowledge of the group labels. This technique will help the company segment its customer base effectively.

D . Classification

Classification is a supervised learning method used to categorize data points into predefined classes. It requires labeled data for training, which is not the case here as we want to identify groups without predefined labels.

Therefore, the correct answer is C because clustering is the most suitable method for grouping people with similar tastes for targeted product marketing.

NEW QUESTION # 89

Which ONE of the following options describes the LEAST LIKELY usage of AI for detection of GUI changes due to changes in test objects?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- **A. Using a pixel comparison of the GUI before and after the change to check the differences.**
- B. Using a vision-based detection of the GUI layout changes before and after test object changes.
- C. Using a ML-based classifier to flag if changes in GUI are to be flagged for humans.
- D. Using a computer vision to compare the GUI before and after the test object changes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

* A. Using a pixel comparison of the GUI before and after the change to check the differences.

Pixel comparison is a traditional method and does not involve AI . It compares images at the pixel level, which can be effective but is not an intelligent approach. It is not considered an AI usage and is the least likely usage of AI for detecting GUI changes.

* B. Using computer vision to compare the GUI before and after the test object changes.

Computer vision involves using AI techniques to interpret and process images. It is a likely usage of AI for detecting changes in the GUI .

* C. Using vision-based detection of the GUI layout changes before and after test object changes.

Vision-based detection is another AI technique where the layout and structure of the GUI are analyzed to detect changes. This is a typical application of AI .

* D. Using a ML-based classifier to flag if changes in GUI are to be flagged for humans.

An ML-based classifier can intelligently determine significant changes and decide if they need human review, which is a sophisticated AI application.

NEW QUESTION # 90

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

Answer: B

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 # 91

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