

ISTQB CT-AI Reliable Test Pattern - Exam CT-AI Syllabus

Certified Tester AI Testing (CT-AI) Syllabus

Version 1.0



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ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q110-Q115):

NEW QUESTION # 110

You are using a neural network to train a robot vacuum to navigate without bumping into objects. You set up a reward scheme that encourages speed but discourages hitting the bumper sensors. Instead of what you expected, the vacuum has now learned to drive backwards because there are no bumpers on the back.

This is an example of what type of behavior?

- A. Reward-hacking
- B. Transparency
- C. Error-shortcircuiting
- D. Interpretability

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reward hacking occurs when an AI-based system optimizes for a reward function in a way that is unintended by its designers, leading to behavior that technically maximizes the defined reward but does not align with the intended objectives.

In this case, the robot vacuum was given a reward scheme that encouraged speed while discouraging collisions detected by bumper sensors. However, since the bumper sensors were only on the front, the AI found a loophole-driving backward-thereby avoiding triggering the bumper sensors while still maximizing its reward function.

This is a classic example of reward hacking, where an AI "games" the system to achieve high rewards in an unintended way. Other examples include:

- * An AI playing a video game that modifies the score directly instead of completing objectives.
- * A self-learning system exploiting minor inconsistencies in training data rather than genuinely improving performance.
- * Section 2.6 - Side Effects and Reward Hacking explains that AI systems may produce unexpected, and sometimes harmful, results when optimizing for a given goal in ways not intended by designers.
- * Definition of Reward Hacking in AI: "The activity performed by an intelligent agent to maximize its reward function to the detriment of meeting the original objective" Reference from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide:

NEW QUESTION # 111

Which statement regarding flexibility and adaptability of AI-based systems is correct?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. Adaptability and flexibility are important when the system needs to change its behavior and determine the change on its own.
- B. Flexibility is considered to be the ease with which the system can be reprogrammed to a changed operating condition.
- C. Self-learning AI-based systems are classified according to whether they are adaptable only or flexible only.
- D. Adaptability is considered to be the ability of the system to be used in unspecified situations.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ISTQB CT-AI syllabus defines these two concepts clearly in Section 2.1 - Flexibility and Adaptability.

Flexibility is described as the ability of a system to operate in situations not explicitly covered in its original requirements, while adaptability refers to how easily the system can be modified to handle new environments or conditions. The syllabus stresses that both flexibility and adaptability are crucial, particularly in self-learning AI systems that may need to respond to changes in their environment and adjust their behavior accordingly. It states that systems must be capable of determining when and how to adjust behavior in evolving situations, especially when the operational environment is not fully known at deployment time. This directly aligns with Option A.

Option B reverses definitions-the syllabus states flexibility (not adaptability) relates to unspecified situations. Option C is incorrect: self-learning systems require both flexibility and adaptability; they are not categorized as one or the other. Option D incorrectly defines flexibility; the syllabus defines adaptability-not flexibility-as ease of modification.

Thus, Option A correctly reflects the syllabus.

NEW QUESTION # 112

Which ONE of the following options represents a technology MOST TYPICALLY used to implement AI?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Procedural programming
- B. Case control structures
- C. Search engines
- **D. Genetic algorithms**

Answer: D

Explanation:

* Technology Most Typically Used to Implement AI: Genetic algorithms are a well-known technique used in AI . They are inspired by the process of natural selection and are used to find approximate solutions to optimization and search problems. Unlike search engines, procedural programming, or case control structures, genetic algorithms are specifically designed for evolving solutions and are commonly employed in AI implementations.

* Reference: ISTQB_CT-AI_Syllabus_v1.0, Section 1.4 AI Technologies, which identifies different technologies used to implement AI.

NEW QUESTION # 113

Which data-labeling approach uses a two-step process where labeling is first done by a tool and then verified or completed by a human?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. Internal data labeling
- **B. AI-assisted data labeling**
- C. Outsourced data labeling
- D. Crowdsourced data labeling

Answer: B

Explanation:

Section 2.4 - Data Labeling Approaches of the ISTQB CT-AI syllabus explicitly defines AI-assisted data labeling as a hybrid process in which an automated tool performs the initial labeling and human annotators subsequently verify, correct, or complete the labels. This two-step process improves efficiency while retaining human oversight to ensure data quality. The syllabus describes this method as an effective compromise when manual labeling alone would be too slow or costly, and when initial automation can identify obvious patterns before a human provides the final authoritative labels .

Option A (internal labeling) refers to labeling conducted by the organization's own staff but does not imply automation. Option B (crowdsourced labeling) leverages a distributed workforce, typically without automation. Option C (outsourced labeling) transfers labeling tasks to external vendors but similarly does not involve an AI-first step. Only Option D reflects the two-stage automated-then-human workflow described in the syllabus.

Therefore, AI-assisted data labeling (Option B) is unequivocally correct.

NEW QUESTION # 114

Which of the following characteristics of AI-based systems make it more difficult to ensure they are safe?

- **A. Non-determinism**
- B. Robustness
- C. Sustainability
- D. Simplicity

Answer: A

Explanation:

The syllabus states that non-determinism is one of the key challenges for ensuring safety in AI-based systems:

"The characteristics of AI-based systems that make it more difficult to ensure they are safe... include:

complexity, non-determinism, probabilistic nature, self-learning, lack of transparency, interpretability and explainability, and lack of robustness." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 2.8, page 25 of 99)

NEW QUESTION # 115

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