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ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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 6	<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 7	<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 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.
Topic 9	<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.

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ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

A software component uses machine learning to recognize the digits from a scan of handwritten numbers. In the scenario above, which type of Machine Learning (ML) is this an example of?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Classification
- B. Regression
- C. Clustering
- D. Reinforcement learning

Answer: A

Explanation:

Recognizing digits from a scan of handwritten numbers using machine learning is an example of classification. Here's a breakdown:

* Classification: This type of machine learning involves categorizing input data into predefined classes.

In this scenario, the input data (handwritten digits) are classified into one of the 10 digit classes (0-9).

* Why Not Other Options:

* Reinforcement Learning: This involves learning by interacting with an environment to achieve a goal, which does not fit the problem of recognizing digits.

* Regression: This is used for predicting continuous values, not discrete categories like digit recognition.

* Clustering: This involves grouping similar data points together without predefined classes, which is not the case here.

References: The explanation is based on the definitions of different machine learning types as outlined in the ISTQB CT-AI syllabus, specifically under supervised learning and classification.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 23

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. Explorability
- B. Autonomy

- C. Transparency
- D. Accessibility

Answer: C

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 # 24

Which ONE of the following statements correctly describes the importance of flexibility for AI systems?

SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. AI systems require changing of operational environments; therefore, flexibility is required.
- B. Flexible AI systems allow for easier modification of the system as a whole.
- C. Self-learning systems are expected to deal with new situations without explicitly having to program for it.
- D. AI systems are inherently flexible.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Flexibility in AI systems is crucial for various reasons, particularly because it allows for easier modification and adaptation of the system as a whole.

AI systems are inherently flexible (A): This statement is not correct. While some AI systems may be designed to be flexible, they are not inherently flexible by nature. Flexibility depends on the system's design and implementation.

AI systems require changing operational environments; therefore, flexibility is required (B): While it's true that AI systems may need to operate in changing environments, this statement does not directly address the importance of flexibility for the modification of the system.

Flexible AI systems allow for easier modification of the system as a whole (C): This statement correctly describes the importance of flexibility. Being able to modify AI systems easily is critical for their maintenance, adaptation to new requirements, and improvement. Self-learning systems are expected to deal with new situations without explicitly having to program for it (D): This statement relates to the adaptability of self-learning systems rather than their overall flexibility for modification.

Hence, the correct answer is C. Flexible AI systems allow for easier modification of the system as a whole.

Reference:

ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus Section 2.1 on Flexibility and Adaptability discusses the importance of flexibility in AI systems and how it enables easier modification and adaptability to new situations.

Sample Exam Questions document, Question #30 highlights the importance of flexibility in AI systems.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which option describes a reasonable application of AIB testing for a self-learning system after it has changed its behavior due to user input?

Choose ONE option (1 out of 4)

- A. Comparing outputs before and after the change using different inputs
- B. Comparing outputs of a non-self-learning system with those of the changed self-learning system
- C. Generating test cases for the system before and after the change, since neither has a test oracle
- D. Comparing outputs before and after the change using identical inputs

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to Section 4.6 - AI Behaviour Testing (AIB Testing) of the ISTQB CT-AI syllabus, AIB testing is used to evaluate changes in the functional behavior of self-learning systems. The core principle is comparing pre-change and post-change model behavior using the same test inputs, so that any difference in outputs can be attributed to the model's learning and not to differences in input data. This directly corresponds to Option C.

Option A is incorrect because the absence of a test oracle does not justify generating new test cases; AIB relies on reusing identical inputs to detect behavioral drift. Option B is invalid because using different inputs prevents meaningful comparison. Option D is incorrect because comparing with an unrelated non-self-learning system does not allow evaluation of the same model's behavioral evolution.

Thus, OptionCaccurately represents the correct application of AIB testing: assessing model behavior changes by running identical test inputs before and after learning updates.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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