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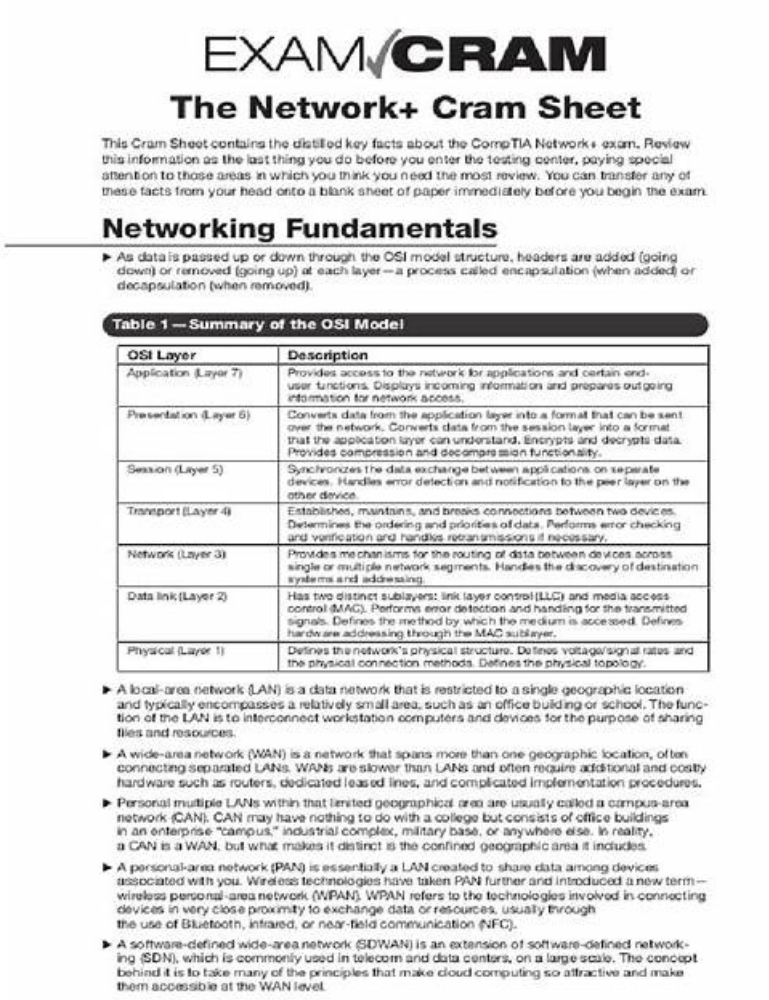

EXAM CRAM

The Network+ Cram Sheet

This Cram Sheet contains the distilled key facts about the CompTIA Network+ exam. Review this information as the last thing you do before you enter the testing center, paying special attention to those areas in which you think you need the most review. You can transfer any of these facts from your head onto a blank sheet of paper immediately before you begin the exam.

Networking Fundamentals

- As data is passed up or down through the OSI model structure, headers are added (going down) or removed (going up) at each layer—a process called encapsulation (when added) or decapsulation (when removed).

Table 1—Summary of the OSI Model

OSI Layer	Description
Application (Layer 7)	Provides access to the network for applications and certain end-user functions. Displays incoming information and prepares outgoing information for network access.
Presentation (Layer 6)	Converts data from the application layer into a format that can be sent over the network. Converts data from the session layer into a format that the application layer can understand. Encrypts and decrypts data. Provides compression and decompression functionality.
Session (Layer 5)	Synchronizes the data exchange between applications on separate devices. Handles error detection and notification to the peer layer on the other device.
Transport (Layer 4)	Establishes, maintains, and breaks connections between two devices. Determines the ordering and priorities of data. Performs error checking and verification and handles retransmissions if necessary.
Network (Layer 3)	Provides mechanisms for the routing of data between devices across single or multiple network segments. Handles the discovery of destination systems and addressing.
Data link (Layer 2)	Has two distinct sublayers: link layer control (LLC) and media access control (MAC). Performs error detection and handling for the transmitted signals. Defines the method by which the medium is accessed. Defines hardware addressing through the MAC sublayer.
Physical (Layer 1)	Defines the network's physical structure. Defines voltage/signal rates and the physical connection methods. Defines the physical topology.

- A local-area network (LAN) is a data network that is restricted to a single geographic location and typically encompasses a relatively small area, such as an office building or school. The function of the LAN is to interconnect workstation computers and devices for the purpose of sharing files and resources.
- A wide-area network (WAN) is a network that spans more than one geographic location, often connecting separated LANs. WANs are slower than LANs and often require additional and costly hardware such as routers, dedicated leased lines, and complicated implementation procedures.
- Personal multiple LANs within that limited geographical area are usually called a campus-area network (CAN). CAN may have nothing to do with a college but consists of office buildings in an enterprise "campus," industrial complex, military base, or anywhere else. In reality, a CAN is a WAN, but what makes it distinct is the confined geographic area it includes.
- A personal-area network (PAN) is essentially a LAN created to share data among devices associated with you. Wireless technologies have taken PAN further and introduced a new term—wireless personal-area network (WPAN). WPAN refers to the technologies involved in connecting devices in very close proximity to exchange data or resources, usually through the use of Bluetooth, infrared, or near-field communication (NFC).
- A software-defined wide-area network (SDWAN) is an extension of software-defined networking (SDN), which is commonly used in telecom and data centers, on a large scale. The concept behind it is to take many of the principles that make cloud computing so attractive and make them accessible at the WAN level.

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ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
A system was developed for screening the X-rays of patients for potential malignancy detection (skin cancer). A workflow system has been developed to screen multiple cancers by using several individually trained ML models chained together in the workflow.
Testing the pipeline could involve multiple kind of tests (I - III):
I . Pairwise testing of combinations
II . Testing each individual model for accuracy
III . A/B testing of different sequences of models
Which ONE of the following options contains the kinds of tests that would be MOST APPROPRIATE to include in the strategy for optimal detection?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Only III
- B. Only II
- C. I and II
- D. I and III

Answer: C

Explanation:
The question asks which combination of tests would be most appropriate to include in the strategy for optimal detection in a workflow system using multiple ML models.
Pairwise testing of combinations (I): This method is useful for testing interactions between different components in the workflow to ensure they work well together, identifying potential issues in the integration.
Testing each individual model for accuracy (II): Ensuring that each model in the workflow performs accurately on its own is crucial before integrating them into a combined workflow.
A/B testing of different sequences of models (III): This involves comparing different sequences to determine which configuration yields the best results. While useful, it might not be as fundamental as pairwise and individual accuracy testing in the initial stages.
Reference:
ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus Section 9.2 on Pairwise Testing and Section 9.3 on Testing ML Models emphasize the importance of testing interactions and individual model accuracy in complex ML workflows.

NEW QUESTION # 38
"AllerEgo" is a product that uses sell-learning to predict the behavior of a pilot under combat situation for a variety of terrains and enemy aircraft formations. Post training the model was exposed to the real- world data and the model was found to be behaving poorly. A lot of data quality tests had been performed on the data to bring it into a shape fit for training and testing.
Which ONE of the following options is least likely to describes the possible reason for the fall in the performance, especially when considering the self-learning nature of the Al system?
SELECT ONE OPTION
* The difficulty of defining criteria for improvement before the model can be accepted.
* The fast pace of change did not allow sufficient time for testing.
* The unknown nature and insufficient specification of the operating environment might have caused the poor performance.
* There was an algorithmic bias in the Al system.

Answer:

Explanation:
* A. The difficulty of defining criteria for improvement before the model can be accepted.
* Defining criteria for improvement is a challenge in the acceptance of AI models, but it is not directly related to the performance drop in real-world scenarios. It relates more to the evaluation and deployment phase rather than affecting the model's real-time performance post-deployment.
* B. The fast pace of change did not allow sufficient time for testing.
* This can significantly affect the model's performance. If the system is self-learning, it needs to adapt quickly, and insufficient testing time can lead to incomplete learning and poor performance.
* C. The unknown nature and insufficient specification of the operating environment might have caused the poor performance.
* This is highly likely to affect performance. Self-learning AI systems require detailed specifications of the operating environment to adapt and learn effectively. If the environment is insufficiently specified, the model may fail to perform accurately in real-world scenarios.
* D. There was an algorithmic bias in the AI system.

* Algorithmic bias can significantly impact the performance of AI systems. If the model has biases, it will not perform well across different scenarios and data distributions.
Given the context of the self-learning nature and the need for real-time adaptability, optionAis least likely to describe the fall in performance because it deals with acceptance criteria rather than real-time performance issues.

NEW QUESTION # 39
A bank wants to use an algorithm to determine which applicants should be given a loan. The bank hires a data scientist to construct a logistic regression model to predict whether the applicant will repay the loan or not.
The bank has enough data on past customers to randomly split the data into a training dataset and a test /validation dataset. A logistic regression model is constructed on the training dataset using the following independent variables:
* Gender
* Marital status
* Number of dependents
* Education
* Income
* Loan amount
* Loan term
* Credit score
The model reveals that those with higher credit scores and larger total incomes are more likely to repay their loans. The data scientist has suggested that there might be bias present in the model based on previous models created for other banks.
Given this information, what is the best test approach to check for potential bias in the model?

- A. Experience-based testing should be used to confirm that the training data set is operationally relevant. This can include applying exploratory data analysis (EDA) to check for bias within the training data set.
- B. A/B testing should be used to verify that the test data set does not detect any bias that might have been introduced by the original training data. If the two models significantly differ, it will indicate there is bias in the original model.
- C. Back-to-back testing should be used to compare the model created using the training data set to another model created using the test data set. If the two models significantly differ, it will indicate there is bias in the original model.
- D. Acceptance testing should be used to make sure the algorithm is suitable for the customer. The team can re-work the acceptance criteria such that the algorithm is sure to correctly predict the remaining applicants that have been set aside for the validation dataset ensuring no bias is present.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The syllabus mentions that experience-based testing and EDA are effective for detecting biases:
"Experience-based testing can be used to verify that the training dataset is operationally relevant and identify potential sources of bias. EDA is also useful for exploring the data and understanding any relationships that might lead to bias in the model." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 8.3, page 58 of 99)

NEW QUESTION # 40
A beer company is trying to understand how much recognition its logo has in the market. It plans to do that by monitoring images on various social media platforms using a pre-trained neural network for logo detection.
This particular model has been trained by looking for words, as well as matching colors on social media images. The company logo has a big word across the middle with a bold blue and magenta border.
Which associated risk is most likely to occur when using this pre-trained model?

- A. Improper data preparation
- B. There is no risk, as the model has already been trained
- C. Inherited bias: the model could have inherited unknown defects
- D. Insufficient function: the model was not trained to check for colors or words

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the syllabus, pre-trained models often inherit biases and limitations from the data and processes used in their original training, which may not align with the new use case. Specifically, the syllabus states:
"When using a pre-trained model, the training data and process cannot be fully controlled or known by the user of the model. As a result, the model can inherit biases or inaccuracies that were part of its original development and training process." (Reference:

ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 1.8.3)

NEW QUESTION # 41
Which of the following is a dataset issue that can be resolved using pre-processing?

- A. Wanted outliers
- B. Insufficient data
- C. Numbers stored as strings
- D. Invalid data

Answer: C

Explanation:
Pre-processing is an essential step in data preparation that ensures data is clean, formatted correctly, and structured for effective machine learning (ML) model training. One common issue that can be resolved during pre-processing isnumbers stored as strings.
Explanation of Answer Choices:
* Option A: Insufficient data
* Incorrect. Pre-processing cannot resolve insufficient data. If data is lacking, techniques like data augmentation or external data collection are needed.
* Option B: Invalid data
* Incorrect. While pre-processing can identify and handle some forms of invalid data (e.g., missing values, duplicate entries), it does not resolve all invalid data issues. Some cases may require domain expertise to determine validity.
* Option C: Wanted outliers
* Incorrect. Pre-processing usually focuses on handling unwanted outliers. Wanted outliers may need to be preserved, which is more of a data selection decision rather than pre-processing.
* Option D: Numbers stored as strings
* Correct. One of the key functions of data pre-processing isdata transformation, which includes converting incorrectly formatted data types, such as numbers stored as strings, into their correct numerical format.
ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus References:
* Data Pre-Processing Steps:"Transformation: The format of the given data is changed (e.g., breaking an address held as a string into its constituent parts, dropping a field holding a random identifier, converting categorical data into numerical data, changing image formats)".

NEW QUESTION # 42
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