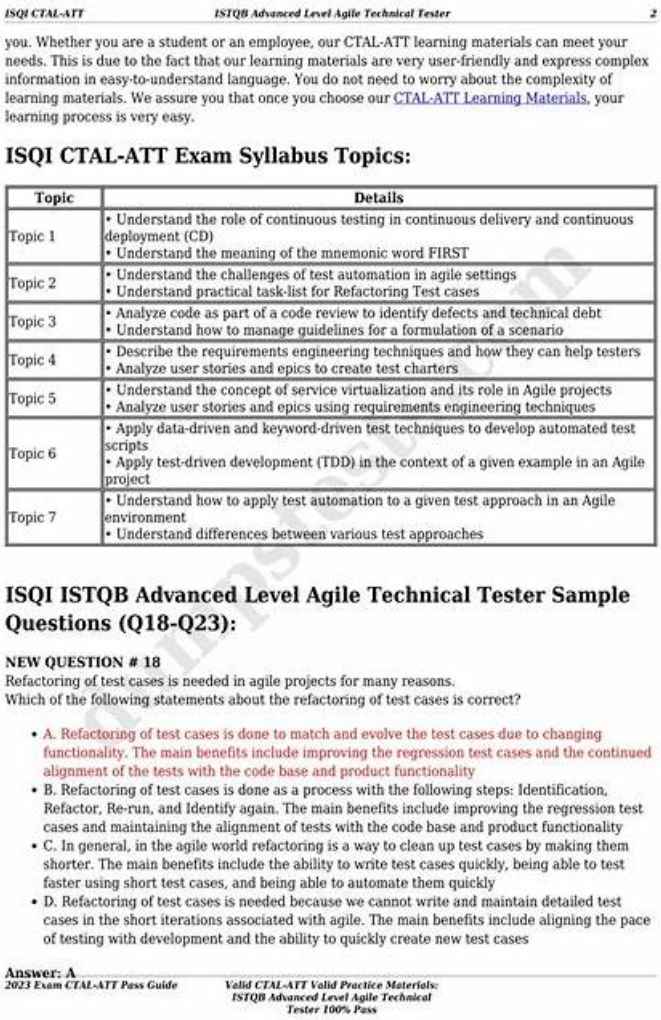
Valid ISTQB CT-AI Cram Materials & CT-AI Test Braindumps



ISQI CTAL-ATT ISTQB Advanced Level Agile Technical Tester 2

you. Whether you are a student or an employee, our CTAL-ATT learning materials can meet your needs. This is due to the fact that our learning materials are very user-friendly and express complex information in easy-to-understand language. You do not need to worry about the complexity of learning materials. We assure you that once you choose our CTAL-ATT Learning Materials, your learning process is very easy.

ISQI CTAL-ATT Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Understand the role of continuous testing in continuous delivery and continuous deployment (CD) • Understand the meaning of the mnemonic word FIRST
Topic 2	• Understand the challenges of test automation in agile settings • Understand practical task-list for Refactoring Test cases
Topic 3	• Analyze code as part of a code review to identify defects and technical debt • Understand how to manage guidelines for a formulation of a scenario
Topic 4	• Describe the requirements engineering techniques and how they can help testers • Analyze user stories and epics to create test charters
Topic 5	• Understand the concept of service virtualization and its role in Agile projects • Analyze user stories and epics using requirements engineering techniques
Topic 6	• Apply data-driven and keyword-driven test techniques to develop automated test scripts • Apply test-driven development (TDD) in the context of a given example in an Agile project
Topic 7	• Understand how to apply test automation to a given test approach in an Agile environment • Understand differences between various test approaches

ISQI ISTQB Advanced Level Agile Technical Tester Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
Refactoring of test cases is needed in agile projects for many reasons.
Which of the following statements about the refactoring of test cases is correct?

- A. Refactoring of test cases is done to match and evolve the test cases due to changing functionality. The main benefits include improving the regression test cases and the continued alignment of the tests with the code base and product functionality
- B. Refactoring of test cases is done as a process with the following steps: Identification, Refactor, Re-run, and Identify again. The main benefits include improving the regression test cases and maintaining the alignment of tests with the code base and product functionality
- C. In general, in the agile world refactoring is a way to clean up test cases by making them shorter. The main benefits include the ability to write test cases quickly, being able to test faster using short test cases, and being able to automate them quickly
- D. Refactoring of test cases is needed because we cannot write and maintain detailed test cases in the short iterations associated with agile. The main benefits include aligning the pace of testing with development and the ability to quickly create new test cases

Answer: A

2023 Exam CTAL-ATT Pass Guide Valid CTAL-ATT Valid Practice Materials: ISTQB Advanced Level Agile Technical Tester 100% Pass

DOWNLOAD the newest Easy4Engine CT-AI PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1u3E2JJu9HWnrIIUxTep9QFyTYzN9bQ87

Our ISTQB CT-AI practice materials are suitable to exam candidates of different levels. And after using our CT-AI learning prep, they all have marked change in personal capacity to deal with the ISTQB CT-AI Exam intellectually. The world is full of chicanery, but we are honest and professional in this area over ten years.

ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• systems from those required for conventional systems.
Topic 2	• 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	• 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 4	• 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	• 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	• 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 7	• 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	• 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 9	• 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.

Free PDF Valid CT-AI Cram Materials & Top ISTQB Certification Training - Updated ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam

As far as our CT-AI practice test is concerned, the PDF version brings you much convenience with regard to the following two aspects. On the one hand, the PDF version contains demo where a part of questions selected from the entire version of our CT-AI Test Torrent is contained. On the other hand, our CT-AI preparation materials can be printed so that you can study for the exams with papers and PDF version. With such benefits, why don't you have a try?

ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49
Before deployment of an AI based system, a developer is expected to demonstrate in a test environment how decisions are made. Which of the following characteristics does decision making fall under?

- A. Non-determinism
- B. Autonomy
- C. Self-learning
- D. Explainability

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explainability in AI-based systems refers to the ease with which users can determine how the system reaches a particular result. It is a crucial aspect when demonstrating AI decision-making, as it ensures that decisions made by AI models are transparent, interpretable, and understandable by stakeholders.
Before deploying an AI-based system, a developer must validate how decisions are made in a test environment. This process falls under the characteristic of explainability because it involves clarifying how an AI model arrives at its conclusions, which helps build trust in the system and meet regulatory and ethical requirements.
* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus (Section 2.7: Transparency, Interpretability, and Explainability)

* "Explainability is considered to be the ease with which users can determine how the AI-based system comes up with a particular result".
* "Most users are presented with AI-based systems as 'black boxes' and have little awareness of how these systems arrive at their results. This ignorance may even apply to the data scientists who built the systems. Occasionally, users may not even be aware they are interacting with an AI- based system".
* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus (Section 8.6: Testing the Transparency, Interpretability, and Explainability of AI-based Systems)
* "Testing the explainability of AI-based systems involves verifying whether users can understand and validate AI-generated decisions. This ensures that AI systems remain accountable and do not make incomprehensible or biased decisions".
* Contrast with Other Options:
* Autonomy (B): Autonomy relates to an AI system's ability to operate independently without human oversight. While decision-making is a key function of autonomy, the focus here is on demonstrating the reasoning behind decisions, which falls under explainability rather than autonomy.
* Self-learning (C): Self-learning systems adapt based on previous data and experiences, which is different from making decisions understandable to humans.
* Non-determinism (D): AI-based systems are often probabilistic and non-deterministic, meaning they do not always produce the same output for the same input. This can make testing and validation more challenging, but it does not relate to explaining the decision-making process.
Supporting References from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide:Conclusion:Since the question explicitly asks about the characteristic under which decision-making falls when being demonstrated before deployment,explainability is the correct choicebecause it ensures that AI decisions are transparent, understandable, and accountable to stakeholders.

NEW QUESTION # 50
Which ONE of the following models BEST describes a way to model defect prediction by looking at the history of bugs in modules by using code quality metrics of modules of historical versions as input?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Using a classification model to predict the presence of a defect by using code quality metrics as the input data.
- B. Identifying the relationship between developers and the modules developed by them.
- C. Search of similar code based on natural language processing.
- D. Clustering of similar code modules to predict based on similarity.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Defect prediction models aim to identify parts of the software that are likely to contain defects by analyzing historical data and code quality metrics. The primary goal is to use this predictive information to allocate testing and maintenance resources effectively. Let's break down why option D is the correct choice:
Understanding Classification Models:
Classification models are a type of supervised learning algorithm used to categorize or classify data into predefined classes or labels. In the context of defect prediction, the classification model would classify parts of the code as either "defective" or "non-defective" based on the input features.
Input Data - Code Quality Metrics:
The input data for these classification models typically includes various code quality metrics such as cyclomatic complexity, lines of code, number of methods, depth of inheritance, coupling between objects, etc. These metrics help the model learn patterns associated with defects.
Historical Data:
Historical versions of the code along with their defect records provide the labeled data needed for training the classification model. By analyzing this historical data, the model can learn which metrics are indicative of defects.
Why Option D is Correct:
Option D specifies using a classification model to predict the presence of defects by using code quality metrics as input data. This accurately describes the process of defect prediction using historical bug data and quality metrics.
Eliminating Other Options:
A . Identifying the relationship between developers and the modules developed by them: This does not directly involve predicting defects based on code quality metrics and historical data.
B . Search of similar code based on natural language processing: While useful for other purposes, this method does not describe defect prediction using classification models and code metrics.
C . Clustering of similar code modules to predict based on similarity: Clustering is an unsupervised learning technique and does not directly align with the supervised learning approach typically used in defect prediction models.
Reference:
ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus, Section 9.5, Metamorphic Testing (MT), describes various testing techniques including classification

models for defect prediction.
"Using AI for Defect Prediction" (ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus, Section 11.5.1).

NEW QUESTION # 51
A neural network has been designed and created to assist day-traders improve efficiency when buying and selling commodities in a rapidly changing market. Suppose the test team executes a test on the neural network where each neuron is examined. For this network, the shortest path indicates a "buy" and it will only occur when the one-day predicted value of the commodity is greater than the spot price by 0.75%. The neurons are stimulated by entering commodity prices and testers verify that they activate only when the future value exceeds the spot price by at least 0.75%.
Which of the following statements BEST explains the type of coverage being tested on the neural network?

- A. Sign-change coverage
- B. Value-change coverage
- C. Neuron coverage
- D. Threshold coverage

Answer: D

Explanation:
The syllabus details that threshold coverage requires each neuron to achieve an activation value greater than a specified threshold: "Threshold coverage: Full threshold coverage requires that each neuron in the neural network achieves an activation value greater than a specified threshold." (Reference: ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 6.2, page 48 of 99)

NEW QUESTION # 52
A mobile app start-up company is implementing an AI-based chat assistant for e-commerce customers. In the process of planning the testing, the team realizes that the specifications are insufficient.
Which testing approach should be used to test this system?

- A. Exploratory testing
- B. Static analysis
- C. Equivalence partitioning
- D. State transition testing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 53
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 II
- B. Only III
- C. I and III
- D. I and II

Answer: D

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 # 54
.....

Once our customers pay successfully, we will check about your email address and other information to avoid any error, and send you the CT-AI prep guide in 5-10 minutes, so you can get our CT-AI exam questions at first time. And then you can start your study after downloading the CT-AI exam questions in the email attachments. High efficiency service has won reputation for us among multitude of customers, so choosing our CT-AI real study dumps we guarantee that you won't be regret of your decision. Helping our candidates to pass the CT-AI exam and achieve their dream has always been our common ideal. We believe that your satisfactory is the drive force for our company.