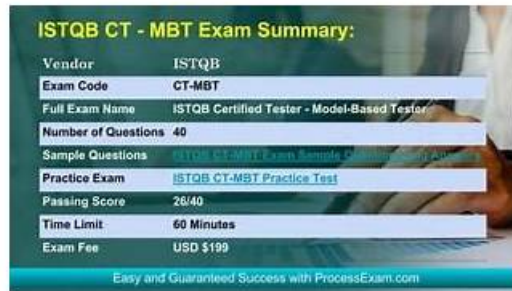


Web-Based Practice Test ISTQB CT-AI Exam Questions

A graphic titled "ISTQB CT - MBT Exam Summary:" with a background image of a person's hands. It lists exam details in a table-like format.

Vendor	ISTQB
Exam Code	CT-MBT
Full Exam Name	ISTQB Certified Tester - Model-Based Tester
Number of Questions	40
Sample Questions	ISTQB CT-MBT Exam Sample Questions
Practice Exam	ISTQB CT-MBT Practice Test
Passing Score	26/40
Time Limit	60 Minutes
Exam Fee	USD \$199

Easy and Guaranteed Success with ProcessExam.com

BONUS!!! Download part of VCETorrent CT-AI dumps for free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eLP8CElIF7KMpQ_vchq9ubzaQrGytFtF

Cracking the Certified Tester AI Testing Exam (CT-AI) exam brings high-paying jobs, promotions, and validation of talent. Dozens of Certified Tester AI Testing Exam (CT-AI) exam applicants don't get passing scores in the real CT-AI exam because of using invalid ISTQB CT-AI exam dumps. Failure in the CT-AI Exam leads to a loss of time, money, and confidence. If you are an applicant for the Certified Tester AI Testing Exam (CT-AI) exam, you can prevent these losses by using the latest real CT-AI exam questions of VCETorrent.

Certified Tester AI Testing Exam CT-AI practice test software always keeps track of previous CT-AI practice exam attempts and shows the changes and improvements in every attempt. All the Certified Tester AI Testing Exam questions given in Certified Tester AI Testing Exam pdf questions file and practice test software are very similar to the actual Certified Tester AI Testing Exam CT-AI Exam Questions. So it eliminates the hassle of CT-AI exam fear. The desktop CT-AI practice exam software is compatible with windows based computers. There are many customers support team of VCETorrent always to fix any problems.

>> Latest Study CT-AI Questions <<

Online CT-AI Version, CT-AI Test Pdf

It is hard to scrutinize the Certified Tester AI Testing Exam (CT-AI) exam, particularly assuming you have less time and the subjects are tremendous. You essentially have a baffled perspective toward it and some even consider not giving the Certified Tester AI Testing Exam exam since they can't concentrate exactly as expected. ISTQB CT-AI Exam they need time to cover each point and this is unimaginable considering how they are left with only a piece of a month to give the ISTQB CT-AI exam.

ISTQB CT-AI Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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	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 3	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 4	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 5	• systems from those required for conventional systems.
Topic 6	• 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 7	• Test Environments for AI-Based Systems: This section is about factors that differentiate the test environments for AI-based
Topic 8	• 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 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.
Topic 10	• Using AI for Testing: In this section, the exam topics cover categorizing the AI technologies used in software testing.
Topic 11	• 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.

ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

A ML engineer is trying to determine the correctness of the new open-source implementation "X", of a supervised regression algorithm implementation. R-Square is one of the functional performance metrics used to determine the quality of the model. Which ONE of the following would be an APPROPRIATE strategy to achieve this goal?
SELECT ONE OPTION

- A. Compare the R-Square score of the model obtained using two different implementations that utilize two different programming languages while using the same algorithm and the same training and testing data.
- B. Train various models by changing the order of input features and verify that the R-Square score of these models vary significantly.
- C. Drop 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the models.
- D. Add 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the model.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A . Add 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the models.

Adding more data to the training set can affect the R-Square score, but it does not directly verify the correctness of the implementation.

B . Train various models by changing the order of input features and verify that the R-Square score of these models vary significantly.

Changing the order of input features should not significantly affect the R-Square score if the implementation is correct, but this approach is more about testing model robustness rather than correctness of the implementation.

C . Compare the R-Square score of the model obtained using two different implementations that utilize two different programming languages while using the same algorithm and the same training and testing data.

This approach directly compares the performance of two implementations of the same algorithm. If both implementations produce similar R-Square scores on the same training and testing data, it suggests that the new implementation "X" is correct.

D . Drop 10% of the rows randomly and create another model and compare the R-Square scores of both the models.

Dropping data can lead to variations in the R-Square score but does not directly verify the correctness of the implementation.

Therefore, option C is the most appropriate strategy because it directly compares the performance of the new implementation "X" with another implementation using the same algorithm and datasets, which helps in verifying the correctness of the implementation.

NEW QUESTION # 72

You have been developing test automation for an e-commerce system. One of the problems you are seeing is that object recognition in the GUI is having frequent failures. You have determined this is because the developers are changing the identifiers when they make code updates.

How could AI help make the automation more reliable?

- A. It could identify the objects multiple ways and then determine the most commonly used and stable identification for each object.
- B. It could dynamically name the objects, altering the source code, so the object names will match the object names used in the automation.
- C. It could generate a model that will anticipate developer changes and pre-alter the test automation code accordingly.
- D. It could modify the automation code to ignore unrecognizable objects to avoid failures.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Object recognition issues in test automation often arise when developers frequently change object identifiers in the GUI. AI can enhance the stability of GUI automation by:

* Using multiple criteria for object identification

* AI can track UI elements using multiple attributes such as XPath, label, ID, class, and screen coordinates rather than relying on a single identifier that may change over time.

* This approach makes the automation less brittle and more adaptive to changes in the UI.

* Why other options are incorrect?

* B (Ignore unrecognizable objects to avoid failures): Ignoring objects instead of identifying them properly would lead to incomplete or incorrect test execution.

* C (Dynamically name objects and alter source code): AI-based testing tools do not modify application source code; they work by adjusting the recognition strategy.

* D (Anticipate developer changes and pre-alter automation code): While AI can adapt, it does not predict future changes to the GUI, making this option unrealistic.

Thus, Option A is the best answer, as AI tools enhance object recognition by dynamically selecting the most stable and persistent identification methods, improving test automation reliability.

Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide References:

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 11.6.1 (Using AI to Test Through the Graphical User Interface (GUI))

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 11.6.2 (Using AI to Test the GUI).

NEW QUESTION # 73

You have been developing test automation for an e-commerce system. One of the problems you are seeing is that object recognition in the GUI is having frequent failures. You have determined this is because the developers are changing the identifiers when they make code updates.

How could AI help make the automation more reliable?

- A. It could identify the objects multiple ways and then determine the most commonly used and stable identification for each object.
- B. It could dynamically name the objects, altering the source code, so the object names will match the object names used in the automation.
- C. It could generate a model that will anticipate developer changes and pre-alter the test automation code accordingly.
- D. It could modify the automation code to ignore unrecognizable objects to avoid failures.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 74

The stakeholders of a machine learning model have confirmed that they understand the objective and purpose of the model, and ensured that the proposed model aligns with their business priorities. They have also selected a framework and a machine learning model that they will be using.

What should be the next step to progress along the machine learning workflow?

- A. Evaluate the selection of the framework and the model
- B. Prepare and pre-process the data that will be used to train and test the model
- C. Tune the machine learning algorithm based on objectives and business priorities
- D. Agree on defined acceptance criteria for the machine learning model

Answer: C

Explanation:

The machine learning (ML) workflow follows a structured sequence of steps. Once stakeholders have agreed on the objectives, business priorities, and the framework/model selection, the next logical step is to prepare and pre-process the data before training the model.

* Data Preparation is crucial because machine learning models rely heavily on the quality of input data. Poor data can result in biased, inaccurate, or unreliable models.

* The process involves data acquisition, cleaning, transformation, augmentation, and feature engineering.

* Preparing the data ensures it is in the right format, free from errors, and representative of the problem domain, leading to better generalization in training.

* A (Tune the ML Algorithm): Hyperparameter tuning occurs after the model has been trained and evaluated.

* C (Agree on Acceptance Criteria): Acceptance criteria should already have been defined in the initial objective-setting phase before framework and model selection.

* D (Evaluate the Framework and Model): The selection of the framework and ML model has already been completed. The next step is data preparation, not reevaluation.

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus (Section 3.2: ML Workflow - Data Preparation Phase)

* "Data preparation comprises data acquisition, pre-processing, and feature engineering.

Exploratory data analysis (EDA) may be performed alongside these activities".

* "The data used to train, tune, and test the model must be representative of the operational data that will be used by the model".

Why Other Options Are Incorrect: Supporting References from ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide: Conclusion: Since the model selection is complete, the next step in the ML workflow is to prepare and pre-process the data to ensure it is ready for training and testing. Thus, the correct answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 75

There is a growing backlog of unresolved defects for your project. You know the developers have an ML model that they have created which has learned which developers work on which type of software and the speed with which they resolve issues. How could you use this model to help reduce the backlog and implement more efficient defect resolution?

- A. Use it to review the code and determine where more defects are likely to occur so that testing can be targeted to those areas.
- B. Use it to prioritize defects automatically based on the time expected for the fix to be made, the speed of the fix, and the likelihood of regressions.
- **C. Use it to assign defects to the best developer to resolve the problem and to load balance the defect assignments among the developers.**
- D. Use it to determine the root cause of each defect and develop a process improvement plan that can be implemented to remove the most common root causes.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AI and ML models can play a significant role in optimizing defect resolution processes. According to the ISTQB Certified Tester AI Testing (CT-AI) Syllabus, ML models can be used to analyze defect reports, prioritize critical defects, and assign defects to developers based on historical defect resolution patterns.

The key AI applications for defect management include:

* Defect Categorization- NLP techniques can analyze defect reports and classify them based on metadata like severity and impact.

* Defect Prioritization- ML models trained on past defects can predict which issues are likely to cause failures, allowing teams to prioritize the most critical issues.

* Defect Assignment- AI-based models can suggest which developers are best suited for specific defects, optimizing the resolution process based on past performance and specialization.

From the given answer choices:

* Option A (Automatic Prioritization) is useful but does not directly reduce backlog efficiently by considering developer expertise and workload balancing.

* Option C (Root Cause Analysis for Process Improvement) is a long-term strategy but does not directly address backlog reduction.

* Option D (Defect Prediction for Testing Focus) helps preemptively identify issues but does not resolve the existing backlog.

Thus, Option B is the best choice as it aligns with AI's capability to assign defects to the most suitable developers based on historical data, ensuring efficient defect resolution and backlog reduction.

Certified Tester AI Testing Study Guide References:

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 11.2 (Using AI to Analyze Reported Defects)

* ISTQB CT-AI Syllabus v1.0, Section 11.5 (Using AI for Defect Prediction).

• • • • •

Online CT-AI Version: <https://www.vcetorrent.com/CT-AI-valid-vce-torrent.html>

- What's more, part of that VCETorrent CT-AI dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1e1P8CElIF7KMpQ_vchq9ubzaQrGvtFtF