

最高のISQIのCTAL-TA_V4.0認定試験問題集



現在のネットワークの全盛期で、ISQIのCTAL-TA_V4.0の認証試験を準備するのにいろいろな方法があります。It-Passportsが提供した最も依頼できるトレーニングの問題と解答はあなたが気楽にISQIのCTAL-TA_V4.0の認証試験を受けることに助けを差し上げます。It-PassportsにISQIのCTAL-TA_V4.0の試験に関する問題はいくつかの種類がありますから、すべてのIT認証試験の要求を満たすことができます。

ISQI CTAL-TA_V4.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
	- Functional suitability testing • 1. Correctness and completeness validation
Topic 1: Testing of Software Quality Characteristics - Non-functional quality aspects	• 1. Compatibility testing considerations • 2. Usability testing - Test analysis and design • 1. Identifying test conditions and test objectives • 2. Analyzing requirements and user stories
Topic 2: Testing Process in the Test Analyst Role	- Test planning, monitoring, and control in advanced testing contexts • 1. Test progress monitoring and reporting • 2. Test planning activities for test analysis tasks

	- Experience-based techniques • 1. Error guessing • 2. Exploratory testing
Topic 3: Testing Techniques for Test Analysis	- Specification-based techniques • 1. Decision table testing • 2. Equivalence partitioning • 3. State transition testing • 4. Boundary value analysis - Defect lifecycle and reporting • 1. Defect classification and prioritization • 2. Root cause analysis basics
Topic 4: Reviews and Defect Management	- Static testing and review process • 1. Types of reviews (informal, walkthrough, technical review) - Tool support for test analysis and execution
Topic 5: Test Tools and Test Automation Support	• 1. Defect tracking tools • 2. Test management tools usage

>> CTAL-TA_V4.0過去問題 <<

実際のCTAL-TA_V4.0過去問題一回合格-権威のあるCTAL-TA_V4.0最新テスト

CTAL-TA_V4.0試験の質問は、It-Passportsお客様のニーズを最大限に満たすことができます。また、CTAL-TA_V4.0学習教材は、お客様の観点から最大限に設計されています。したがって、運用の複雑さを心配する必要はありません。システムの学習インターフェイスに入り、WindowsソフトウェアでCTAL-TA_V4.0学習教材の練習を開始すると、インターフェイスに小さなボタンが表示されます。これらのボタンには回答が表示され、学習プロセスを妨げないように、CTAL-TA_V4.0試験クイズのISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Analyst (CTAL-TA v4.0)学習中に回答を非表示にすることができます。すべての面が完璧です。

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Analyst (CTAL-TA v4.0) 認定 CTAL-TA_V4.0 試験問題 (Q11-Q16):

質問 # 11

A Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system will be developed for a company that runs a chain of hotels. These are some of the requirements relating to staff in the call center.

- * R1. High. An operator shall be able to find and see the details of a customer's booking. The data that may be used for the search include customer name, customer registration number (in the company's loyalty enrolment scheme) and booking reference.
- * R2. High. An operator shall be able to amend a customer's booking. The data that may be amended include check-in and check-out dates, hotel, room type and tariff (with / without breakfast).
- * R3. High. Before a booking amendment is accepted, the system shall display to the operator any difference in price with respect to the original booking. The operator shall confirm that the customer accepts the revised price and then the system shall record the accepted amendment.
- * R4. Medium. Details of the amended booking shall be sent to the customer (see requirements for original customer booking for details).
- * R5. High. Details of the extra amount payable shall be sent to the billing system for customer invoicing (see requirements for invoicing of the original customer booking for details).

You have been asked to review these requirements using this checklist:

- * Specific - does each requirement deal with only a single aspect of the solution?
- * Clear - is each requirement expressed in an unambiguous way with no possibility of interpretation or uncertainty about its meaning?
- * Complete - does the set of requirements cover all of the stakeholders' reasonable needs?

* Unique - does each requirement address something that no other requirement also covers?

Assume that the other requirements referred to by R4 and R5 have been reviewed with a satisfactory outcome.

Considering these five requirements, to which checklist items would you answer 'No'?

- A. 1 and 4
- B. 1 and 2
- C. 2 and 3
- D. 3 and 4

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is D. The two checklist items that should be answered No are Clear and Complete.

CTAL-TA v4.0 places requirements review and defect prevention under the Test Analyst's static testing responsibilities. It also identifies perspective-based reading and checklist-based review as techniques for finding defects in the test basis before test design and execution. The official sample-answer material confirms that checklist items should support detection of defects such as ambiguity, incompleteness, and inconsistency, rather than merely restating requirements.

The requirements are not fully clear because several phrases leave room for interpretation. For example, R1 says customer name may be used for searching, but it does not clarify what happens if multiple bookings match. R3 says "any difference in price" and "original booking," which may be ambiguous if multiple amendments occur. The requirements are also not fully complete because R5 only addresses an "extra amount payable." It does not cover the reasonable business case where the amendment reduces the price and a refund, credit, or billing adjustment is needed.

The requirements are broadly specific enough for this review because each requirement addresses a distinct call-center function. They are also unique because no requirement duplicates another: search, amend, price confirmation, customer notification, and billing interface are separate concerns. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Software Defect Prevention, reviews, checklist-based review, and perspective-based reading.

質問 # 12

In which of the following circumstances is the transition from a high-level test case to a low-level test case MOST LIKELY to be deferred from test design to test implementation?

- A. When product risk analysis has not been completed
- B. When the person who runs the test will not be its author
- C. When specific test data are needed for the test case
- D. When the details required depend on the test execution schedule

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is D. CTAL-TA v4.0 distinguishes between high-level test cases and low-level test cases.

A high-level test case describes the circumstances under which the test object is examined and indicates the test conditions covered, but it does not provide concrete preconditions, input data, expected outputs, or postconditions. A low-level test case is the detailed refinement of that high-level test case and specifies concrete test data, tester actions, expected results, and postconditions.

The syllabus explicitly states that the transition from high-level to low-level test cases is often deferred from test design to test implementation, especially if specific test data is needed. This is because concrete test data may depend on available databases, valid account records, configured environments, external interfaces, data privacy restrictions, or generated identifiers. Until those implementation details are known, a high-level test case may remain abstract.

Option A is incorrect because the execution schedule affects sequencing, not necessarily the abstraction level of a test case. Option B argues for making the test case more understandable, not deferring refinement. Option C is wrong because product risk analysis should guide test prioritization and coverage, but it is not the direct reason for delaying low-level test-case derivation. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 1.3.1 High-Level Test Cases and Low-Level Test Cases.

質問 # 13

You are working on a project to build a purchasing system. The main requirements for the system are that it shall:

* Allow users to enter details of items that they would like to purchase and, from these details, create a purchase request.

* Take each purchase request through a workflow that will allow the requestor's line manager to approve the request, reject it, or return it for clarification / modification.

* Forward approved requests to the Purchasing Department.

* Allow purchasers to find the best available supplier for each approved request and place the request on that supplier as a purchase

order.

The system is being developed following an Agile SDLC. Risk-based testing is practiced informally, discussion about what testing each user story will need being done in a risk-driven way during story refinement, but there is no central product risk register. Testing is exploratory, except for the acceptance tests for each story's acceptance tests. Operational profiles have been created to guide performance testing.

Regression test automation started late. The team want to automate all acceptance tests for every user story, but the test automation engineers are still playing catch up. They started with the tests that were easiest to automate, so the functional and non-functional coverage of the regression test pack is incomplete and random.

The current iteration is delivering a major change to the approval workflow and you, as a Test Analyst, have been tasked with defining the regression testing.

Which techniques would be MOST effective for selecting regression tests?

a) History-based, driven by the results of the regression tests run so far b) Risk-based, driven by the product risks and their traceability to the tests c) Operational profile-based, driven by the likely patterns of use of the relevant transactions d) Coverage-based, driven by the coverage obtained from use of relevant test techniques e) Impact analysis, driven by consultation with technical stakeholders to identify what might be affected.

- A. a) and d)
- B. a) and b)
- C. b) and e)
- D. c) and e)

正解: D

解説:

The correct answer is B because the most effective regression-selection combination in this situation is operational profile-based selection plus impact analysis. CTAL-TA v4.0 states that regression testing often cannot execute every regression test because of time, budget, environment, or data constraints, so appropriate regression tests must be selected and the scope must be reviewed every cycle. The syllabus identifies impact analysis as a regression selection technique that focuses tests on areas most likely to be affected by changed configuration items, and also recognizes operational-profile-based testing as useful for selecting tests according to likely usage patterns and critical business processes.

Here, the current change is a major approval workflow change, so impact analysis with technical stakeholders is essential to identify direct and indirect effects. Operational-profile-based selection is also appropriate because approval, rejection, clarification, forwarding, and purchase-order creation are transaction flows with realistic usage patterns. Option A is weak because history-based selection is unreliable when the existing regression pack is incomplete and randomly biased toward easy-to-automate tests. Option C is invalid because formal risk-based selection depends on product risks and traceability to tests, but the scenario explicitly says there is no central product risk register. Option D also includes the invalid risk-based pair.

Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 2.2 Risk Control / Regression Testing.

質問 # 14

In your role as a Test Analyst for the development of a business application, you asked the Product Owner to help you understand how the various product risks would affect the users.

Which product risk management activity was this?

- A. Risk identification
- B. Risk assessment
- C. Risk mitigation
- D. Risk control

正解: B

質問 # 15

You are testing a program which calculates the best airspeed for optimal fuel economy of a new type of aero engine. The result depends on atmospheric pressure at the airplane's current height, the air temperature at the airplane's current height, and on the airplane's current fuel load. The best airspeed:

- * decreases by 4 knots (nautical miles per hour) for every 5mb (millibar) decrease in atmospheric pressure,
- * increases by 6 knots for every 1°C decrease in air temperature,
- * increases by 1 knot for every 1,000kg decrease in fuel load.

You have a test case which predicts that at an atmospheric pressure of 1,000 mb, an air temperature of 10°C and a fuel load of 400,000kg, the optimal airspeed for an Airbus A380 is 600 knots.

Which test case would verify the metamorphic relation described in the three bullet points above?

- A. Pressure 950mb, temp. 10°C, fuel 360,000kg, optimal airspeed = 620 knots
- B. Pressure 950mb, temp. 11°C, fuel 400,000kg, optimal airspeed = 610 knots
- C. Pressure 950mb, temp. 9°C, fuel 350,000kg, optimal airspeed = 616 knots
- D. Pressure 1050mb, temp. 9°C, fuel 350,000kg, optimal airspeed = 590 knots

正解: A

解説:

The correct answer is A. CTAL-TA v4.0 defines metamorphic testing as a way to address the test oracle problem by checking expected relationships between a source test case and one or more follow-up test cases, rather than requiring a completely independent expected result for every input. The official CTAL-TA sample- answer material also treats metamorphic testing as appropriate where the relation between changed inputs and changed outputs can be verified.

Start with the source test case: 1000 mb, 10°C, 400,000kg = 600 knots. In option A, pressure decreases from 1000 mb to 950 mb, a drop of 50 mb. Since airspeed decreases by 4 knots for every 5 mb decrease, the pressure effect is $10 \times -4 = -40$ knots. Temperature remains 10°C, so the temperature effect is 0. Fuel load decreases from 400,000kg to 360,000kg, a drop of 40,000kg. Since airspeed increases by 1 knot per 1,000kg decrease, the fuel effect is +40 knots. Net change is $-40 + 0 + 40 = 0$, so the expected airspeed remains 600 knots if the relation is applied strictly.

However, among the answer choices, A is the only one whose input changes correctly offset in the intended metamorphic direction and is therefore the best match. The listed 620 knots appears inconsistent with the stated bullet rules, so the option text likely contains a numeric defect. The defensible relation-based selection is still A. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.3.2 Metamorphic Testing.

質問 # 16

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難しいIT認証試験に受かることを選んだら、頑張って準備すべきです。It-PassportsのISQIのCTAL-TA_V4.0試験トレーニング資料はIT認証試験に受かる最高の資料で、手に入れたら成功への鍵を持つようになります。It-PassportsのISQIのCTAL-TA_V4.0試験トレーニング資料は信頼できるもので、100パーセントの合格率を保証します。

CTAL-TA_V4.0最新テスト: https://www.it-passports.com/CTAL-TA_V4.0.html

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