

試験の準備方法-素敵なCTFL4資格問題集試験-ハイパースレートのCTFL4学習体験談



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>> CTFL4資格問題集 <<

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BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 認定 CTFL4 試験問題 (Q81-Q86):

質問 # 81

The four test levels used in ISTQB syllabus are:

1. Component (unit) testing
2. Integration testing
3. System testing
4. Acceptance testing

An organization wants to do away with integration testing but otherwise follow V-model. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. It is not allowed as organizations can't change the test levels as these are chosen on the basis of the SDLC (software

development life cycle) model

- B. It is not allowed because integration testing is a very important test level and ignoring it means definite poor product quality
- C. It is allowed as organizations can decide on many test levels to do depending on the context of the system under test
- D. It is allowed because integration testing is not an important test level and can be dispensed with.

正解: A

解説:

The V-model is a software development life cycle model that defines four test levels that correspond to four development phases: component (unit) testing with component design, integration testing with architectural design, system testing with system requirements, and acceptance testing with user requirements. The V-model emphasizes the importance of verifying and validating each phase of development with a corresponding level of testing, and ensuring that the test objectives, test basis, and test artifacts are aligned and consistent across the test levels. Therefore, an organization that wants to follow the V-model cannot do away with integration testing, as it would break the symmetry and completeness of the V-model, and compromise the quality and reliability of the software or system under test. Integration testing is a test level that aims to test the interactions and interfaces between components or subsystems, and to detect any defects or inconsistencies that may arise from the integration of different parts of the software or system. Integration testing is essential for ensuring the functionality, performance, and compatibility of the software or system as a whole, and for identifying and resolving any integration issues early in the development process. Skipping integration testing would increase the risk of finding serious defects later in the test process, or worse, in the production environment, which would be more costly and difficult to fix, and could damage the reputation and credibility of the organization. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

The other options are incorrect because:

A . It is not allowed as organizations can decide on the test levels to do depending on the context of the system under test. While it is true that the choice and scope of test levels may vary depending on the context of the system under test, such as the size, complexity, criticality, and risk level of the system, the organization cannot simply ignore or skip a test level that is defined and required by the chosen software development life cycle model. The organization must follow the principles and guidelines of the software development life cycle model, and ensure that the test levels are consistent and coherent with the development phases. If the organization wants to have more flexibility and adaptability in choosing the test levels, it should consider using a different software development life cycle model, such as an agile or iterative model, that allows for more dynamic and incremental testing approaches.

B . It is not allowed because integration testing is not an important test level and can be dispensed with. This statement is false and misleading, as integration testing is a very important test level that cannot be dispensed with. Integration testing is vital for testing the interactions and interfaces between components or subsystems, and for ensuring the functionality, performance, and compatibility of the software or system as a whole. Integration testing can reveal defects or inconsistencies that may not be detected by component (unit) testing alone, such as interface errors, data flow errors, integration logic errors, or performance degradation. Integration testing can also help to verify and validate the architectural design and the integration strategy of the software or system, and to ensure that the software or system meets the specified and expected quality attributes, such as reliability, usability, security, and maintainability. Integration testing can also provide feedback and confidence to the developers and stakeholders about the progress and quality of the software or system development. Therefore, integration testing is a crucial and indispensable test level that should not be skipped or omitted.

C . It is not allowed because integration testing is a very important test level and ignoring it means definite poor product quality. This statement is partially true, as integration testing is a very important test level that should not be ignored, and skipping it could result in poor product quality. However, this statement is too strong and absolute, as it implies that integration testing is the only factor that determines the product quality, and that ignoring it would guarantee a poor product quality. This is not necessarily the case, as there may be other factors that affect the product quality, such as the quality of the requirements, design, code, and other test levels, the effectiveness and efficiency of the test techniques and tools, the competence and experience of the developers and testers, the availability and adequacy of the resources and environment, the management and communication of the project, and the expectations and satisfaction of the customers and users. Therefore, while integration testing is a very important test level that should not be skipped, it is not the only test level that matters, and skipping it does not necessarily mean definite poor product quality, but rather a higher risk and likelihood of poor product quality.

Reference = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.3, pages 16-18; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 38-39; ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 104, page 36.

質問 #82

Which ONE of the following statements about maintenance testing is CORRECT?

- A. Maintenance testing does not require test cases since it focuses solely on defect verification.
- B. Maintenance testing is performed exclusively for adaptive maintenance.
- C. Maintenance testing should be performed when enhancements, fixes, or updates are applied to an existing system.
- D. Maintenance testing is only required when defects are reported in production.

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: Maintenance testing is carried out whenever changes are made to an existing system, including enhancements, defect fixes, and system migrations (C). It is not limited to adaptive maintenance (A) and is needed even when no defects are reported (B). Test cases are essential to validate fixes and prevent regressions (D).

質問 # 83

A test manager decided to skip static testing since he believes bugs can be found easily by doing dynamic testing. Was this decision right or wrong?

- A. The decision was right. Most of the bugs are easier to identify during the dynamic testing.
- B. The decision was right. Static testing is usually redundant if a product is planned to go through a full-cycle of dynamic testing.
- C. The decision was wrong. Ensuring quality mandates that static testing is performed after performing the dynamic testing.
- **D. The decision was wrong. Static testing can find defects early in the development process, reducing the overall cost of testing and development**

正解: D

解説:

Static testing is a form of testing that does not involve executing the software or system under test. It includes activities such as reviews, inspections, walkthroughs, and analysis of documents, code, and models. Static testing can find defects early in the development process, before they become more expensive and difficult to fix in later stages. Static testing can also improve the quality of the software or system by preventing defects from being introduced in the first place. Static testing can complement dynamic testing, which involves executing the software or system under test and checking the results against expected outcomes. Dynamic testing can find defects that static testing may miss, such as performance, usability, or integration issues. However, dynamic testing alone is not sufficient to ensure quality, as it may not cover all possible scenarios, inputs, or paths. Therefore, a test manager who decides to skip static testing is making a wrong decision, as he or she is ignoring the benefits of static testing and relying solely on dynamic testing, which may not be effective or efficient enough to find and prevent defects. Reference = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.1.1, page 14; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, page 36; ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 3, page 9.

質問 # 84

What type of testing measures its effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests?

- **A. Structural testing**
- B. Integration testing
- C. Acceptance testing
- D. Exploratory testing

正解: A

解説:

Structural testing is a type of testing that measures its effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests. Structural testing, also known as white-box testing or glass-box testing, is based on the internal structure, design, or implementation of the software. Structural testing aims to verify that the software meets the specified quality attributes, such as performance, security, reliability, or maintainability, by exercising the code paths, branches, statements, conditions, or data flows. Structural testing uses various coverage metrics, such as function coverage, line coverage, branch coverage, or statement coverage, to determine how much of the code has been tested and to identify any untested or unreachable parts of the code. Structural testing can be applied at any level of testing, such as unit testing, integration testing, system testing, or acceptance testing, but it is more commonly used at lower levels, where the testers have access to the source code. The other options are not correct because they are not types of testing that measure their effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests. Acceptance testing is a type of testing that verifies that the software meets the acceptance criteria and the user requirements. Acceptance testing is usually performed by the end-users or customers, who may not have access to the source code or the technical details of the software. Acceptance testing is more concerned with the functionality, usability, or suitability of the software, rather than its internal structure or implementation. Integration testing is a type of testing that verifies that the software components or subsystems work together as expected. Integration testing is usually performed by the developers or testers, who may use both structural and functional testing techniques to check the interfaces, interactions, or dependencies between

the components or subsystems. Integration testing is more concerned with the integration logic, data flow, or communication of the software, rather than its individual lines of code. Exploratory testing is a type of testing that involves simultaneous learning, test design, and test execution. Exploratory testing is usually performed by the testers, who use their creativity, intuition, or experience to explore the software and discover any defects, risks, or opportunities for improvement. Exploratory testing is more concerned with the behavior, quality, or value of the software, rather than its internal structure or implementation. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 4: Test Techniques, Section 4.3: Structural Testing Techniques, Pages 51-54; Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Testing, Section 1.4: Testing Throughout the Software Development Lifecycle, Pages 11-13; Chapter 3: Static Testing, Section 3.4: Exploratory Testing, Pages 40-41.

質問 #85

Match each objective to the correct test level

Objective:

- A) Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the system are as designed and specified.
- B) Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the interfaces are as designed.
- C) Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the components are as designed and specified.
- D) Establishing confidence in the quality of the system as a whole.

Test Level:

- 1. Component testing
- 2. Integration testing
- 3. System testing
- 4. Acceptance testing

- A. A2, B3, C1, D4
- **B. A3, B2, C1, D4**
- C. A3, B2, C4, D1

正解: B

解説:

The test levels and their objectives can be matched as follows:

* Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the system are as designed and specified (A3: System testing).

* Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the interfaces are as designed (B2: Integration testing).

* Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the components are as designed and specified (C1: Component testing).

* Establishing confidence in the quality of the system as a whole (D4: Acceptance testing).

質問 #86

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CTFL4学習体験談: https://www.topexam.jp/CTFL4_shiken.html

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TopexamのBCSのCTFL4試験トレーニング資料はあなたに最も適用して、あなたのニーズを満たす資料です、TopexamはIT認証に対するプロなサイトです、ここで、お勧めしたいのは弊社のCTFL4試験参考書です。

- さらに、Topexam CTFL4ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1MduOxla6UTGLXL4FYXiKSstvj17zx6Ik>