

信頼的なISTQB-CTFL関連試験と便利なISTQB-CTFL日本語講座



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時間が経つとともに、我々はインターネット時代に生活します。この時代にはIT資格認証を取得するは重要になります。それでは、ISTQB-CTFL試験に参加しよう人々は弊社TopexamのISTQB-CTFL問題集を選んで勉強して、一発合格して、ISTQBIT資格証明書を受け取れます。

Topexamのサイトは長い歴史を持っていて、ISTQBのISTQB-CTFL認定試験の学習教材を提供するサイトです。長年の努力を通じて、TopexamのISTQBのISTQB-CTFL認定試験の合格率が100パーセントになっていました。ISTQBのISTQB-CTFL試験トレーニング資料の高い正確率を保证するために、うちはISTQBのISTQB-CTFL問題集を絶えずに更新しています。それに、うちの学習教材を購入したら、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。

>> ISTQB-CTFL関連試験 <<

有難い-ハイパスレートのISTQB-CTFL関連試験試験-試験の準備方法 ISTQB-CTFL日本語講座

学習の重要性はよく知られており、誰もが忙しい蜂のように働いて、自分の理想のために苦勞しています。私たちは学び、進歩し続け、私たちが望む人生を送ることができます。当社のISTQB-CTFL模擬試験資料は、ユーザーがISTQB-CTFL資格証明書を取得するための資格試験に合格するのに役立ちます。あなたが良い未来を楽しみにして、自分自身を要求している人なら、ISTQB-CTFL試験に合格することを学ぶ軍隊に参加してください。ISTQB-CTFLテスト問題を選択すると、多くの予期しない結果が確実にもたらされます。

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL v4.0) 認定 ISTQB-CTFL 試験問題 (Q199-Q204):

質問 # 199

Which of the following statements best describes the difference between product risk and project risk in software testing?

- A. Product risk and project risk are essentially the same and can be used interchangeably.
- B. Product risk refers to the risk associated with delays in elements such as work product deliveries and inaccurate estimates, while project risk refers to the risk associated with issues such as user dissatisfaction.
- C. Product risk refers to the risk associated with issues such as delays in work product deliveries, inaccurate estimates, while project risk refers to the risk associated with the project's schedule, budget, and resources.
- D. Product risk refers to the risk associated with the project's schedule, budget, and resources, while project risk refers to the risk associated with the quality and functionality of the software product.

正解: C

解説:

Product risk involves the potential issues that can affect the quality and functionality of the software product, such as defects, performance problems, and usability issues. Project risk, on the other hand, relates to the risks that can impact the project's schedule, budget, and resources, such as delays, cost overruns, and resource constraints. Understanding both types of risks is crucial for managing and mitigating potential problems in software projects.

References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 5.2.1, "Risk Management in Testing."

質問 # 200

Consider a given test plan which, among others, contains the following three sections: "Test Scope", "Testing Communication", and "Stakeholders". The features of the test object to be tested and those excluded from the testing represent information that is:

- A. usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Stakeholders" rather than in the other two sections mentioned
- B. usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Testing Communication" rather than in the other two sections mentioned
- C. usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Test Scope" rather than in the other two sections mentioned
- D. not usually included in a test plan, and therefore in the given test plan it should not be specified neither within the three sections mentioned, nor within the others

正解: C

解説:

The features of the test object to be tested and those excluded from the testing represent information that is usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Test Scope" rather than in the other two sections mentioned. The test scope defines the boundaries and limitations of the testing activities, such as the test items, the features to be tested, the features not to be tested, the test objectives, the test environment, the test resources, the test assumptions, the test risks, etc. The test scope helps to establish a common understanding of what is included and excluded from the testing, and to avoid ambiguity, confusion, or misunderstanding among the stakeholders. The other two sections, "Testing Communication" and "Stakeholders", are also important parts of a test plan, but they do not directly address the features of the test object. The testing communication describes the methods, frequency, and responsibilities for the communication and reporting of the testing progress, status, issues, and results. The stakeholders identify the roles and responsibilities of the people involved in or affected by the testing activities, such as the test manager, the test team, the project manager, the developers, the customers, the users, etc. Reference: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents: ISTQBCertified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.1, Test Planning1 ISTQBGlossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test Plan, Test Scope2

質問 # 201

Which of the following is NOT a deciding factor in determining the extent of testing required?

- A. Time available to do testing
- B. Budget to do testing
- C. A particular tester involved in testing
- D. Level of risk of the product or features

正解: C

解説:

The extent of testing required for a software product depends on various factors, such as the level of risk, the budget, and the time available. The level of risk reflects the potential impact of failures on the stakeholders and the environment. The budget determines how much resources can be allocated for testing. The time available defines the schedule and deadlines for testing activities. The particular tester involved in testing is not a deciding factor for the extent of testing required, as testing should be based on objective criteria and not on personal preferences or abilities. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 2, page 14-15.

質問 # 202

Which sequence of stated in the answer choices is correct in accordance with the following figure depicting the life-cycle of a defect?

- A. S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S1->S2->S3
- **B. S0->S1 ->S2->S3->S5->S3->S4**
- C. S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S1
- D. S0->S1->S2->S3->S4

正解: B

解説:

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0, the life cycle of a defect typically follows a sequence from its discovery to its closure. In the provided figure, it starts with S0 (New), moves to S1 (Assigned), then to S2 (Resolved), followed by S3 (Verified). If the defect is not fixed, it can be Re-opened (S5) and goes back for verification (S3). Once verified, it is Closed (S4). References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Section 1.4.3, Page 17.

質問 # 203

A Static analysis tool analyzes a given program's CONTROL FLOW among other things. Which of the following options represents the most likely outcome of the control flow analysis:

- A. Report on adherence to the coding standards
- **B. Identification of unreachable code**
- C. Number of comment lines
- D. Number of source code lines

正解: B

解説:

A static analysis tool is a tool that analyzes a given program's source code or executable code without executing it. A static analysis tool can perform various types of analysis on a program's code, such as syntax checking, data flow analysis, control flow analysis, complexity measurement, coding standards compliance checking, etc. Control flow analysis is a type of analysis that examines how a program's statements are executed in different paths or branches. One of the most likely outcomes of control flow analysis is identification of unreachable code, which is code that can never be executed due to logical errors or design flaws. Unreachable code can reduce readability and maintainability of the code, as well as increase complexity and size. The other options are not outcomes of control flow analysis, but rather outcomes of other types of analysis. Report on adherence to coding standards is an outcome of coding standards compliance checking.

Number of comment lines and number of source code lines are outcomes of complexity measurement.

Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 8.

質問 # 204

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ISTQB-CTFL日本語講座: https://www.topexam.jp/ISTQB-CTFL_shiken.html

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