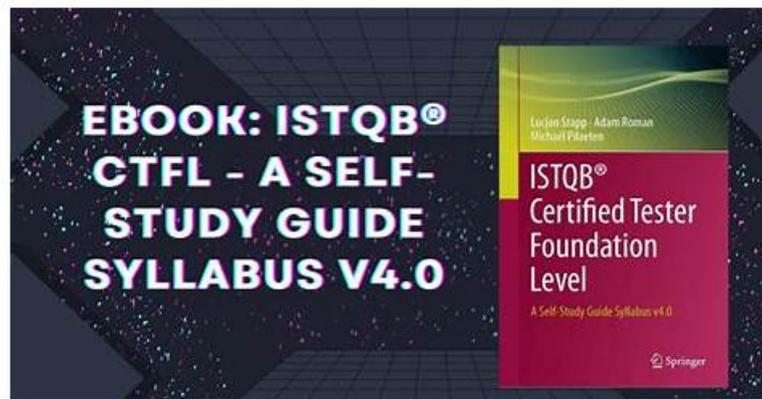


ISTQB-CTFL受験対策書、ISTQB-CTFL関連日本語内容



P.S. JPTestKingがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいISTQB-CTFLダンプ： <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1OWe1lrOnMSLo-n4J8k51UjSXuXw1pCrY>

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>> ISTQB-CTFL受験対策書 <<

ISTQB-CTFL関連日本語内容、ISTQB-CTFLコンポーネント

IT職員の一員として、目のISTQBのISTQB-CTFL試験情報を明らかに了解できますか？もし了解しなかったら、心配する必要がありません。我々社JPTestKingは試験政策の変化に応じて、ISTQBのISTQB-CTFL問題集をタイムリーに更新しています。こうした、お客様に完備かつ高品質のISTQB-CTFL試験資料を提供できます。

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL v4.0) 認定 ISTQB-CTFL 試験問題 (Q177-Q182):

質問 # 177

A possible risk of introducing test automation is:

- A. the tool may not be fit-for-purpose.
- B. the tool may not be compatible with the development platform.
- C. the tool may create additional development dependencies.
- D. the tool will be owned and maintained by developers and replace testers.

正解: A

解説:

One possible risk of introducing test automation is that the selected tool may not be fit-for-purpose. This means that the tool might not meet the specific needs and requirements of the project, leading to inefficiencies and possibly failing to provide the expected benefits. It is crucial to evaluate and select the appropriate tool based on the project's context and objectives. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus highlights the importance of careful tool evaluation and selection to ensure it aligns with the testing goals and the development environment.

質問 # 178

Use Scenario 1 "Happy Tomatoes" (from the previous question).

Using the Boundary Value Analysis (BVA) technique (in its two-point variant), identify the set of input values that provides the HIGHEST coverage.

- A. {6,7,21,22,29,30}
- **B. {7,8,21,22,29,30}**
- C. {6,7,8,21,22,29,31}
- D. {7,8,22,23,29,30}

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Boundary Value Analysis (BVA) focuses on test cases at the edges of partitions because defects often occur at boundaries. The temperature ranges are:

≤ 7 (Too cold \rightarrow W)

[8-21] (Standstill \rightarrow X)

[22-29] (Ideal \rightarrow Y)

≥ 30 (Too hot \rightarrow Z)

A two-point BVA means testing both the lower and upper boundary values of each partition.

The correct selection {7,8,21,22,29,30} includes:

7 \rightarrow Boundary of Too Cold (W)

8 \rightarrow Lower boundary of Standstill (X)

21 \rightarrow Upper boundary of Standstill (X)

22 \rightarrow Lower boundary of Ideal (Y)

29 \rightarrow Upper boundary of Ideal (Y)

30 Lower boundary of Too Hot (Z)

This ensures maximum boundary coverage.

質問 # 179

In which of the following test documents would you expect to find test exit criteria described?

- A. Project plan
- **B. Test plan**
- C. Test design specification
- D. Requirements specification

正解: B

解説:

Test exit criteria are the conditions that must be fulfilled before concluding a particular testing phase. These criteria act as a checkpoint to assess whether we have achieved the testing objectives and are done with testing¹. Test exit criteria are typically defined in the test plan document, which is one of the outputs of the test planning phase. The test plan document describes the scope, approach, resources, and schedule of the testing activities. It also identifies the test items, the features to be tested, the testing tasks, the risks, and the test deliverables². According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, the test plan document should include the following information related to the test exit criteria³:

* The criteria for evaluating test completion, such as the percentage of test cases executed, the percentage of test coverage achieved, the number and severity of defects found and fixed, the quality and reliability of the software product, and the stakeholder satisfaction.

* The criteria for evaluating test process improvement, such as the adherence to the test strategy, the efficiency and effectiveness of the testing activities, the lessons learned and best practices identified, and the recommendations for future improvements.

Therefore, the test plan document is the most appropriate test document to find the test exit criteria described.

The other options, such as test design specification, project plan, and requirements specification, are not directly related to the test exit criteria. The test design specification describes the test cases and test procedures for a specific test level or test type³. The project plan describes the overall objectives, scope, assumptions, risks, and deliverables of the software project⁴. The requirements specification describes the functional and non-functional requirements of the software product⁵. None of these documents specify the conditions for ending the testing process or evaluating the testing outcomes. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Entry and Exit Criteria in Software Testing | Baeldung on Computer Science, Entry And Exit Criteria In

質問 # 180

Which of the following statements are true?

1. Early and frequent feedback helps to avoid requirements misunderstanding.
 2. Early feedback allows teams to do more with less.
 3. Early feedback allows the team to focus on the most Important features.
 4. Early and frequent feedback clarifies customer feedback by applying static testing techniques
- Select the correct answer:
- A. 0
 - B. 1
 - C. 2
 - D. 3

正解: D

解説:

The statement "Early and frequent feedback helps to avoid requirements misunderstanding" is true. Early feedback from stakeholders, through reviews and other static testing techniques, helps clarify requirements and ensures that any misunderstandings are addressed promptly. This practice aligns with Agile principles and contributes to developing software that meets user needs more accurately.

質問 # 181

Consider the following code

```
int premium=2500;
if(age<30)
{
premium = premium +1500;
}
```

Which options suits for a correct combination of Boundary value and expected result. Assume first number as boundary followed by expected result.

- A. 30, 1500
31,2500
- B. 29, 2500
30. 1500
- C. 29. 4000
30. 2500
- D. 29, 1500
30. 2500

正解: C

解説:

In the given code snippet, the premium is increased by 1500 if the age is less than 30. Therefore, at the boundary value of age 29, the premium should be $2500 + 1500 = 4000$, and at age 30, the premium should remain at its initial value of 2500, as the condition is no longer met. Option B correctly reflects this with 29, 4000 and 30, 2500 as the boundary value and the expected results, respectively.

質問 # 182

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