

ISQI CTFL_Syll_4.0関連資格知識、CTFL_Syll_4.0テスト参考書



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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 認定

CTFL_Syll_4.0 試験問題 (Q173-Q178):

質問 # 173

Which ONE of the following activities TYPICALLY belongs to the planning phase of the review process?

- A. Each reviewer conducts an individual review to identify anomalies, recommendations, and questions.
- B. The reviewers analyze and discuss the anomalies found during the review in a joint meeting.
- C. The purpose and scope of the review are defined, as well as the work product to be reviewed and the exit criteria.
- D. A separate defect report is created for each identified defect so that corrective actions can be tracked.

正解: C

解説:

The planning phase of the review process (C) includes defining the review's purpose, scope, and exit criteria to ensure alignment. Option A is part of the defect management phase, B happens during individual preparation, and D takes place in the review meeting.

Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 3.2.2 - Review Process

質問 # 174

As a result of the joint evaluation of a product version with the customer, it has been concluded that it would be appropriate to retrieve an earlier version of the product and carry out a benchmark. Depending on the result, further development will be carried out based on the current version or the retrieved version.

Which mechanism, process, and/or technique will allow the specific version (including the testing work products) of a given software product to be restored?

- A. Change management
- B. Configuration management
- C. Defect management
- D. Risk management

正解: B

解説:

Configuration management (B) ensures that versions of software and test artifacts are properly tracked, stored, and retrievable. It allows teams to:

- * Restore earlier versions of software and test work products
- * Maintain traceability between requirements, tests, and code
- * Avoid discrepancies due to mismanaged versions
- * (A) is incorrect because defect management tracks issues but does not restore versions.
- * (C) is incorrect because change management controls changes but does not track past versions.
- * (D) is incorrect because risk management assesses risks but does not manage software versions.

Effective configuration management ensures the ability to roll back changes and maintain system stability.

質問 # 175

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



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

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 # 176

In branch testing, what is the significance of a conditional branch in a software program?

- A. It indicates a decision point where the program can follow different paths based on specific conditions.
- B. It represents a programming error and therefore a conditional branch should be avoided.
- C. It signifies a comment or documentation within the code and it doesn't indicate a defect.
- D. It marks a point where the program's execution will terminate bringing the program to a halt.

正解: A

解説:

In branch testing, a conditional branch represents a decision point in the software program where the flow of execution can take different paths based on specific conditions. For example, this could be an "if-else" statement, a "switch-case" statement, or loops where different execution paths are taken depending on the evaluated condition. This type of testing ensures that all possible paths and conditions are executed at least once, which helps in identifying any potential defects in different branches of the code.

質問 # 177

Which of the following statements about traceability is false?

- A. Traceability can be established and maintained through test documentation for a given test level, such as from test conditions through test cases to test scripts
- B. Traceability between test basis items and the test cases designed to cover them, makes it possible to determine which test basis items have been covered by the executed test cases
- C. Traceability between test basis items and the test cases designed to cover them, enables identification of which test cases will be affected by changes to the test basis items
- D. Traceability between test basis items and the test cases designed to cover them, enables experience-based test techniques to be applied

正解: D

解説:

Traceability is an essential aspect of software testing that ensures each test case can be traced back to its corresponding test basis items, such as requirements, design documents, or user stories. This linkage helps in determining which test basis items have been covered by executed test cases, identifying the impact of changes, and maintaining overall test documentation. However, the statement that traceability enables experience-based test techniques to be applied is false, as experience-based test techniques, such as exploratory testing, rely on the tester's skills and experience rather than documented traceability.

References:

* ISTQB CTFL Syllabus 4.0, Chapter 1.4.4, page 19: Importance of Traceability

質問 # 178

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長年の努力と革新とクライアントベースのコンセプトを中心に、当社は業界の旗艦企業に成長しました。当社は、CTFL_Syll_4.0試験の準備の質の向上に苦勞し、CTFL_Syll_4.0スタディガイドの研究と革新に多大な努力とお金を投資しています。業界での当社のブランド名は、優れたCTFL_Syll_4.0学習ガイドで有名です。高品質、思いやりのあるサービス、絶え間ない革新、そしてCTFL_Syll_4.0試験問題での最初の顧客の概念は、当社の4つの柱です。

CTFL_Syll_4.0テスト参考書: https://jp.fast2test.com/CTFL_Syll_4.0-premium-file.html

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