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>> ISQI CTFL_Syll_4.0熱門題庫 <<

CTFL_Syll_4.0熱門題庫通過ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0很有用

通過這幾年IT行業不斷的發展與壯大，CTFL_Syll_4.0考試已經成為ISQI考試裏的里程碑，可以讓你成為IT的專業人士，有數以百計的線上資源，提供ISQI的CTFL_Syll_4.0考試的問題，為什麼大多數選擇NewDumps，因為我們NewDumps裏有一支龐大的IT精英團隊，專注於ISQI的CTFL_Syll_4.0考試的最新資料。讓你無障礙通過ISQI的CTFL_Syll_4.0考試認證。NewDumps保證你第一次嘗試通過ISQI的CTFL_Syll_4.0考試取得認證，NewDumps會和你站在一起，與你同甘共苦。

最新的 ISTQB Foundation Level CTFL_Syll_4.0 免費考試真題 (Q177-Q182):

問題 #177

Which ONE of the following options explains a benefit of independent testing the BEST?

- A. Independent testers may lack information regarding the test object.
- B. Developers may lose a sense of responsibility for the quality of the product they develop.
- C. The testers can be isolated from the development team and thus avoid acquiring the same bias as the developers.
- **D. Independent testers are likely to recognize different types of failures compared to developers.**

答案：D

解題說明：

Independent testers provide a fresh perspective and are more likely to identify failures that developers might overlook due to their familiarity with the software (C). Independent testing helps avoid cognitive biases, improves defect detection, and enhances the overall quality assurance process. While A and D touch on related concepts, they do not directly define the benefit as well as C does. Option B highlights a potential challenge rather than a benefit.

問題 #178

Which ONE of the following options identifies the acceptance criteria that has NOT been fully covered during the above test cycle?

- A. Acceptance criteria 4 has not been fully covered during the above test cycle.
- B. All acceptance criteria have been fully covered during the above test cycle.
- C. Acceptance criteria 8 has not been fully covered during the above test cycle.
- D. Acceptance criteria 6 has not been fully covered during the above test cycle.

答案: A

解題說明:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

From the user story analysis and final achievements:

* It was confirmed that dues were paid monthly for over a year, which covers criteria 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

* However, there is no mention of testing for "annual payment", so acceptance criteria 4, which involves choosing between monthly or annual payment, was not fully tested.

This reflects the requirement stated in:

"Acceptance criteria are used to: Define the scope... Describe both positive and negative scenarios... Serve as a basis for the user story acceptance testing." (ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0, Section 4.5.2, Page 45)

問題 #179

Which of the following statements describes regression testing?

- I. Retesting of a fixed defect
- II. Testing of an already tested program
- III. Testing of new functionality in a program
- IV. Regression testing applies only to functional testing
- V Tests that do not have to be repeatable, because They are only used once

- A. I, III, IV
- B. II, IV, V
- C. II
- D. I, IV

答案: C

解題說明:

Regression testing is the re-running of functional and non-functional tests to ensure that previously developed and tested software still performs as expected after a change¹ It does not involve retesting of a fixed defect, testing of new functionality, or applying only to functional testing. Tests that are used for regression testing should be repeatable, because they are used to verify the stability of the software after each change² References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 4, Section 4.2.2, Page 291; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Page 292

問題 #180

The whole-team approach:

- A. is a consensus-based approach that engages the whole team in estimating the user stories
- B. promotes the idea that all team members should be responsible for the quality of the product
- C. promotes the idea that all team members should have a thorough understanding of test techniques
- D. is mostly adopted in projects aimed at developing safety-critical systems, as it ensures the highest level of testing independence

答案: B

解題說明:

This answer is correct because the whole-team approach is a way of working in agile projects where all team members share the responsibility for the quality of the product, and collaborate on delivering value to the customer. The whole-team approach involves testers, developers, business analysts, product owners, and other stakeholders in planning, designing, developing, testing, and

delivering the product. The whole-team approach fosters communication, feedback, learning, and continuous improvement within the team. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.1.1.1

問題 #181

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

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

答案： B

解題說明：

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.

問題 #182

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最真實的CTFL_Syll_4.0認證考試的參考資料

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