

CTAL-TA_V4.0 Simulated Test & CTAL-TA_V4.0 Examcollection



Before we start develop a new CTAL-TA_V4.0 real exam, we will prepare a lot of materials. After all, we must ensure that all the questions and answers of the CTAL-TA_V4.0 exam materials are completely correct. First of all, we have collected all relevant reference books. Most of the CTAL-TA_V4.0 Practice Guide is written by the famous experts in the field. And we also add the latest knowledge points into the content of the CTAL-TA_V4.0 learning questions, so that they are always being up to date.

ISQI CTAL-TA_V4.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
	- Functional suitability testing • 1. Correctness and completeness validation
Topic 1: Testing of Software Quality Characteristics - Non-functional quality aspects	• 1. Compatibility testing considerations • 2. Usability testing - Experience-based techniques • 1. Exploratory testing • 2. Error guessing - Specification-based techniques
Topic 2: Testing Techniques for Test Analysis	• 1. Equivalence partitioning • 2. Decision table testing • 3. Boundary value analysis • 4. State transition testing

- Test planning, monitoring, and control in advanced testing contexts
 - 1. Test planning activities for test analysis tasks
 - 2. Test progress monitoring and reporting

Topic 3: Testing Process in the Test Analyst Role

- Test analysis and design
 - 1. Identifying test conditions and test objectives
 - 2. Analyzing requirements and user stories

- Defect lifecycle and reporting

- 1. Root cause analysis basics
- 2. Defect classification and prioritization

Topic 4: Reviews and Defect Management

- Static testing and review process

- 1. Types of reviews (informal, walkthrough, technical review)

- Tool support for test analysis and execution

Topic 5: Test Tools and Test Automation Support

- 1. Defect tracking tools
- 2. Test management tools usage

>> CTAL-TA_V4.0 Simulated Test <<

CTAL-TA_V4.0 Examcollection - CTAL-TA_V4.0 Reliable Test Question

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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Analyst (CTAL-TA v4.0) Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

You are working on a project to build a purchasing system. The main requirements for the system are that it shall:

- * Allow users to enter details of items that they wish to have purchased and, from these details, create a purchase request.
- * Take each purchase request through a workflow that will allow the requestor's line manager to approve the request, reject it or return it for clarification / modification.
- * Forward approved requests to the Purchasing Department.
- * Allow purchasers to find the best available supplier for each approved request and place the request on that supplier as a purchase order.

The solution is being developed according to the company's traditional V-model methodology. The requirements are clearly documented and include a business process model.

The main release has now been live for three months and you are working on the first maintenance release.

The test manager has asked you, the senior TA, to identify those parts of the test process which were most and least effective at finding defects in the main release.

You have collected statistics for the independent test activities, i.e. excluding developers' testing, including only the 178 defects in the three highest of your five defect severity levels. The results are presented in the table below:

Phase of Defect Introduction	Test Analysis, including Requirements Review	Test Design, including Solution Design Review	System Testing	Acceptance Testing	Live Operation 1st 3 Months	Total Quantity of Defects Introduced
Requirements	13	12	20	10	10	65
Solution Design		28	5	5	10	48
Implementation			50	10	5	65
Total Quantity of Defects Found	13	40	75	25	25	178

Assume that all defects not found at the first opportunity could have been, e.g. that all defects that escaped into acceptance testing were within the scope and objectives of system testing. By applying Defect detection percentage (DDP) analysis, which test activity was LEAST effective?

- A. Acceptance testing
- **B. Test analysis, including requirements review**
- C. System testing
- D. Test design, including solution design review

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. CTAL-TA v4.0 explains that Defect Detection Percentage is used to evaluate how effectively a test level or activity detects defects, and a low DDP indicates a high percentage of escaped defects, meaning the activity was ineffective and should be analyzed for improvement. The official CTAL-TA sample-answer material gives the formula as $DDP = D / (D + E)$, where D is defects detected in that phase and E is defects that escaped that phase and were detected later.

For test analysis including requirements review, only requirements defects are in scope at the first opportunity. It found 13 requirements defects, while 52 requirements defects escaped and were found later: 12 in test design, 20 in system testing, 10 in acceptance testing, and 10 in live operation. Therefore, $DDP = 13 / (13 + 52) = 13 / 65 = 20\%$.

For comparison, test design found 40 of the 100 defects it could have found, so $DDP = 40\%$. System testing found 75 of 125 possible remaining defects, so $DDP = 60\%$. Acceptance testing found 25 of 50 possible remaining defects, so $DDP = 50\%$. The lowest DDP is therefore test analysis, including requirements review. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 5.3.1 Analyzing Test Results to Improve Defect Detection.

NEW QUESTION # 32

You have been assigned as Test Analyst on a project that is in the test design stage. Test cases have been written, which activity should you do next before test design complete?

- **A. Have the test cases reviewed by the stakeholders**
- B. Decide which test cases should be high-level and which ones should be low-level
- C. Identify the test cases that are suitable for automation
- D. Identify constraints and dependencies that will affect the sequence of test execution

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Once test cases have been written during test design, the Test Analyst should ensure their quality before considering the design activity complete. CTAL-TA v4.0 states that test design is typically performed using test cases, and during test design the TA designs test cases according to defined quality criteria. It also emphasizes that test cases have a communicative role and should be understandable to relevant stakeholders, including other testers, developers, and auditors.

A stakeholder review is the best next step because it checks whether the test cases are correct, feasible, necessary, understandable, traceable, precise, complete, and concise. CTAL-TA specifically says test cases may be reviewed, modified, and executed by people other than the author, and that the TA should write them in a format understandable to all involved stakeholders.

Option A belongs mainly to test implementation , where test procedures are organized and execution-order dependencies are identified. Option B should have been decided earlier during test design, before or while writing the cases. Option C is also implementation-oriented because suggesting test cases for automation is listed under test implementation. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Sections 1.2.2 Test Design , 1.2.3 Test Implementation , and 1.3.2 Quality Criteria for Test Cases .

NEW QUESTION # 33

Your company, which specializes in medical software, has designed an application for use on smartphones and tablets, that calculates a person's BMI (Body Mass Index). How can a test analyst BEST contribute to adaptability testing for this application?

- A. Designing tests to verify that the application works on as many as possible of the intended target devices
- B. Ensuring that the application launches successfully and functions correctly after downloading an updated version
- C. Ensuring that the application co-exists with other health applications without adversely affecting their performance
- D. Verifying that correct BMIs have been calculated correctly for a range of weight, height and ethnic background inputs

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C . Adaptability testing concerns whether a component or system can be adapted to different or evolving hardware, software, operational, or usage environments. The ISTQB Glossary defines adaptability as the degree to which a system can be adapted to various or evolving hardware, software, or other operational or usage environments. CTAL-TA v4.0 also places adaptability within the Test Analyst's user-facing non-functional testing scope, alongside usability, installability, and interoperability. For a BMI application intended for smartphones and tablets, the best Test Analyst contribution is to design tests across the intended target devices, screen sizes, operating-system versions, browsers or WebViews if applicable, input methods, and device configurations. This directly checks whether the application remains usable and functional when adapted to its supported mobile and tablet environments.

Option A is coexistence testing , because it checks whether the BMI app adversely affects other health applications on the same device. Option B is closer to installability/update testing , because it checks launching and functioning after an updated version is downloaded. Option D is functional correctness testing , because it checks whether the BMI calculation result is correct for given inputs. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Testing Quality Characteristics , adaptability under user-facing non-functional quality characteristics.

NEW QUESTION # 34

You are working on a project to build an application that will handle insurance claims. The main requirements for the system are that it shall:

- * Allow users to enter details of claims that have been submitted by insured customers.
- * Take each claim through a workflow that will allow an assessor to approve the request, reject it or request clarification from the claimant.
- * Send approved requests to the accounts payable system for payment.

The solution is being developed according to the company's standard V-model methodology. The requirements are clearly documented and include a business process model. Operational profiles have been created to guide performance testing.

A risk-based approach to testing is used; frequency of use and role of the user are major factors in feature risk assessment.

System testing has almost finished but a major change to the approval workflow is just about to be delivered.

A standard regression test pack has not yet been established, but ad-hoc regression testing has already been performed on earlier builds.

As a TA, you have updated the list of product risks and must now decide the scope of the regression testing.

Which pair of techniques will be MOST effective for selecting the regression tests?

- a) History-based, driven by the results of the regression tests run so far
- b) Risk-based, driven by the updated list of product risks and its traceability to the tests
- c) Operational profile-based, driven by the likely patterns of use of the relevant transactions
- d) Requirement traceability matrix-based, driven by the links from affected requirements to related tests
- e) Impact analysis, driven by consultation with technical stakeholders to identify what might be affected.

- A. c) and d)
- B. b) and e)
- C. a) and e)
- D. b) and c)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B : risk-based selection and impact analysis . The scenario says a risk-based approach is already used and that the Test Analyst has updated the list of product risks. CTAL-TA v4.0 states that risk- based regression test selection uses traceability from the regression suite to a risk register; when a change is made and the risk register is updated, the Test Analyst adjusts the regression suite to cover the highest risk levels. That directly matches technique b .

The second required technique is impact analysis because the change is a major modification to the approval workflow. The TA must understand which workflow states, transitions, claims data, interfaces, assessor actions, clarification paths, rejection paths, approval paths, and accounts payable handoff could be affected.

CTAL-TA states that impact analysis can be used for regression test selection when the TA knows which tests interact with changed configuration items, and that regression scope must be reviewed every cycle because it may be impossible to execute all regression tests.

Option a is weak because prior regression was ad hoc and no standard regression pack exists, so history is unreliable. Option c helps performance or usage-flow prioritization but is not as directly targeted as updated product risk plus impact analysis. Option d is useful, but technical impact analysis is stronger for a major workflow change.

NEW QUESTION # 35

A written specification describes the rules for granting membership of your company's sports facility, whether it must be paid for if granted and whether free transport to and from the facility will be provided.

These actions depend upon employment status (permanent, temporary or probationary), the result of a medical exam (passed, failed or not taken) and whether the person is classed as a local resident. The best decision table that could be created from this specification is shown below.

id	Conditions / Actions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
C2	Emp. status, Perm / Temp / Probationary	Pe	Pe	Pe	Pe	Pe	Pe	Te	Te	Te	Te	Te	Te	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr
C1	Medical exam, Passed / Failed / Not Taken	P	P	F	F	N	N	P	P	F	F	N	N	P	P	F	F	N	N
C3	Local resident, Yes / No Actions	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F
A1	Grant free membership	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
A2	Grant paid membership	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
A3	(Re-)schedule medical exam	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
A4	Free transport	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	?

Which of the following conclusions is correct?

- A. The specification may be correct because the table does not have the correct number of rule columns
- B. The specification cannot be evaluated this way because the model type used is not appropriate
- C. The decision table has been drawn correctly and the specification must therefore be defective
- D. The specification cannot be evaluated this way because a model cannot convey meaning as well as can text

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because the decision table has the correct structural completeness, but it exposes missing rules in the written specification. There are three condition dimensions: employment status has three values, medical exam has three values, and local residency has two values. Therefore, the complete decision table requires $3 \times 3 \times 2 = 18$ rule columns , and the table contains exactly 18 rules. The unresolved entries appear in rules 17 and 18 , where the person is probationary , the medical exam is not taken , and local residency is either yes or no . Since all action cells for these two combinations are marked with question marks, the model has revealed that the specification does not define the required behavior for those cases.

CTAL-TA v4.0 places decision table testing under rule-based test techniques and states that it is used when behavior is determined by combinations of conditions, such as business rules. It is especially useful for finding omissions, inconsistencies, ambiguities, and gaps in rule specifications. Option B is wrong because the table has the correct number of columns. Option C is wrong because models are deliberately used to clarify text-based specifications. Option D is wrong because a decision table is the correct model type for condition-action business rules. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.3.1 Decision Table Testing.

NEW QUESTION # 36

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