

CTFL4試験概要、CTFL4受験料



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私たちは皆、ほとんどの候補者が製品の品質を心配することを知っていました。CTFL4学習教材の品質を保証するために、会社のすべての労働者は、共通の目標のために、CTFL4試験問題です。CTFL4ガイドトレントを購入すると、高品質の製品、リーズナブルな価格、アフターサービスを提供することが保証されます。私たちのCTFL4テストトレントは、他の学習教材よりもあなたにとってより良い選択だと思います。

ShikenPASSがもっと早くBCSのCTFL4認証試験に合格させるサイトで、BCSのCTFL4認証試験についての問題集が市場にどんどん湧いてきます。あなたがまだ専門知識と情報技術を証明しています強い人材で、ShikenPASSのBCSのCTFL4認定試験について最新の試験問題集が君にもっとも助けていますよ。

>> CTFL4試験概要 <<

BCS CTFL4受験料 & CTFL4トレーニング資料

顧客様と販売者の間での信頼性は苦勞かつ大切なことだと良く知られます。誠意をみなぎるBCS CTFL4試験備考資料は我々チームの専門化を展示されるし、最完全の質問と再詳細の解説でもって試験に合格するのを助けます。同時に、皆様の認可は我々仕事の一番良い評価です。

BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 認定 CTFL4 試験問題 (Q130-Q135):

質問 # 130

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. A defect may cause a failure which, when occurring, always causes an error
- **B. Failures can be caused by defects, but also by environmental conditions**
- C. A defect does not always produce a failure, while a bug always produces a failure
- D. Bugs are defects found during component testing, while failures are defects found at higher test levels

正解: B

解説:

Failures can be caused by defects, but also by environmental conditions. A failure is an event in which the software system does not perform a required function or performs a function incorrectly, according to the expected behavior. A defect is a flaw in the software system or a deviation from the requirements or the specifications, that may cause a failure. However, not all failures are caused by defects, as some failures may be caused by environmental conditions, such as hardware malfunctions, network interruptions, power outages, incompatible configurations, etc. Environmental conditions are factors that affect the operation of the software system, but are not part of the software system itself. The other statements are false, because:

* A defect does not always produce a failure, while a bug always produces a failure. This statement is false, because a defect may or may not produce a failure, depending on the inputs, the outputs, the states, or the scenarios of the software system, and a bug is just

another term for a defect, so it has the same possibility of producing a failure as a defect. For example, a defect in a rarely used feature or a hidden branch of the code may never produce a failure, while a defect in a frequently used feature or a critical path of the code may produce a failure often. A bug is not a different concept from a defect, but rather a synonym or a colloquial term for a defect, so it has the same definition and implications as a defect.

* A defect may cause a failure which, when occurring, always causes an error. This statement is false, because an error is not a consequence of a failure, but rather a cause of a defect. An error is a human action or a mistake that produces a defect in the software system, such as a typo, a logic flaw, a requirement misunderstanding, etc. An error is not observable in the software system, but rather in the human mind or the human work products, such as the code, the design, the documentation, etc. A failure is not a cause of an error, but rather a result of a defect, which is a result of an error. For example, an error in the code may cause a defect in the software system, which may cause a failure in the software behavior.

* Bugs are defects found during component testing, while failures are defects found at higher test levels.

This statement is false, because bugs and failures are not different types of defects, but rather different terms for defects and their manifestations. As mentioned before, bugs are just another word for defects, and failures are the events in which the software system does not perform as expected due to defects.

Bugs and failures can be found at any test level, not only at component testing or higher test levels. Test levels are the stages of testing that correspond to the levels of integration of the software system, such as component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing. Defects and failures can occur and be detected at any test level, depending on the test objectives, the test basis, the test techniques, and the test environment. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.

0 sources and documents:

* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.1.2, Testing and Quality1

* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.1, Testing Principles1

* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.3.1, Testing in Software Development Lifecycles1

* ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Failure, Defect, Bug, Environmental Condition, Error, Test Level2

質問 # 131

Which of the statements correctly describes when a whole team approach may NOT be suitable?

- A. When the team dynamics need to be improved.
- B. When a test automation approach needs to be determined.
- C. When acceptance tests need to be created.
- **D. When a high level of test independence may be required.**

正解: D

解説:

The whole team approach involves collaboration among all team members, including testers, developers, and business representatives, to achieve quality goals. However, this approach may not be suitable in situations where a high level of test independence is required. Test independence is essential in cases where unbiased testing is critical, such as in regulated environments or where high-risk systems are involved. This is because team members might unintentionally influence each other's work, leading to potential bias in testing outcomes.

質問 # 132

Which of the following types of tools is BEST suited for determining source code compliance with the guidelines provided by a coding standard?

- A. Containerisation tool
- **B. Static analysis tool.**
- C. Test data preparation tool
- D. Fault seeding tool.

正解: B

解説:

A static analysis tool is best suited for determining source code compliance with coding standards. These tools analyze the code without executing it and can check for adherence to coding standards, syntax errors, and other static properties of the code. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus emphasizes the role of static analysis tools in verifying that code meets predefined standards and guidelines. References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section on static testing and tools.

質問 # 133

Select which of the following statements describe the key principles of software testing?

- i. Testing shows the presence of defects, not their absence.
- ii. Testing everything is possible.
- iii. Early testing is more expensive and is a waste of time.
- iv. Defects cluster together.
- v. Testing is context dependent.
- vi. Beware of the pesticide paradox.
- vii. Absence of errors is a fallacy.

Select the correct answer:

- A. ii, iii, iv, v and vi
- B. iii, iv, v, vi and vii
- C. i, ii, v, vi and vii
- **D. i, iv, v, vi and vii**

正解: D

解説:

The key principles of software testing include: i. Testing shows the presence of defects, not their absence. iv.

Defects cluster together. v. Testing is context dependent. vi. Beware of the pesticide paradox. vii. Absence of errors is a fallacy.

These principles highlight the importance of recognizing the limitations and context of testing, as well as the potential for repeated tests to become less effective.

質問 # 134

A requirement specifies that if the total amount of sales (TAS) made during the year by a corporate seller is 300,000€ or more, the bonus that must be paid to the seller is 100% of a certain amount agreed upon at the beginning of the year. The software contains a fault as it implements this requirement with the decision "IF (TAS = 300,000)" instead of "IF (TAS ≥ 300,000)". The application of the 3-value boundary value analysis to this problem consists of the following three test cases (TAS is an integer variable):

TC1 = 299,999 TC2 = 300,000 TC3 = 300,001

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. TC3 would highlight the fault
- B. TC1 would highlight the fault
- C. None of the three test cases would highlight the fault.
- **D. TC2 would highlight the fault**

正解: D

解説:

The requirement specifies that a bonus should be paid if the total amount of sales (TAS) made during the year is 300,000€ or more.

The software incorrectly implements this requirement with "IF (TAS = 300,000)" instead of "IF (TAS ≥ 300,000)". Using boundary value analysis (BVA), which is a common technique in software testing, the three test cases provided (TC1 = 299,999, TC2 = 300,000, and TC3 = 300,001) cover the critical boundary values around the condition.

* TC1 tests just below the boundary (299,999),

* TC2 tests exactly at the boundary (300,000),

* TC3 tests just above the boundary (300,001).

Since the software incorrectly checks for TAS equal to 300,000, only TC2 will fail because the condition is exactly met and highlights the incorrect implementation of the decision logic.

質問 # 135

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あなたの利益を保証するために、我々は行き届いたサービスを提供しています。お客様はCTFL4問題集を入手してから、我々は一年の更新サービスを提供します。この一年以内、問題集が更新されたら、お客様に無料にお送りいたします。お客様はCTFL4試験に失敗したら、180日以内、問題集の支払い金額を全額でお客様に返金することができます。あるいは、お客様はCTFL4試験以外の試験に対応する問題集を交換することもできます。

CTFL4受験料: <https://www.shikenpass.com/CTFL4-shiken.html>

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申し遅れました、世間にはほとんど知られていないことですが、この教団にはリーダーという名前で呼ばれる教祖がいます、CTFL4pd問題集参考書があなたにもたらす信じられないほどの利益を見逃すことはできません。

試験の準備方法-便利なCTFL4試験概要試験-認定するCTFL4受験料

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- [illegible]

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