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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following statements correctly describes the term 'debugging'?

Options:

- A- There is no difference between debugging and testing.
- B- Debugging is a confirmation activity that checks whether fixes resolved defects.
- C- Debugging is the development activity that finds, analyses and fixes defects.
- D- Debugging is of no relevance in Agile development.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

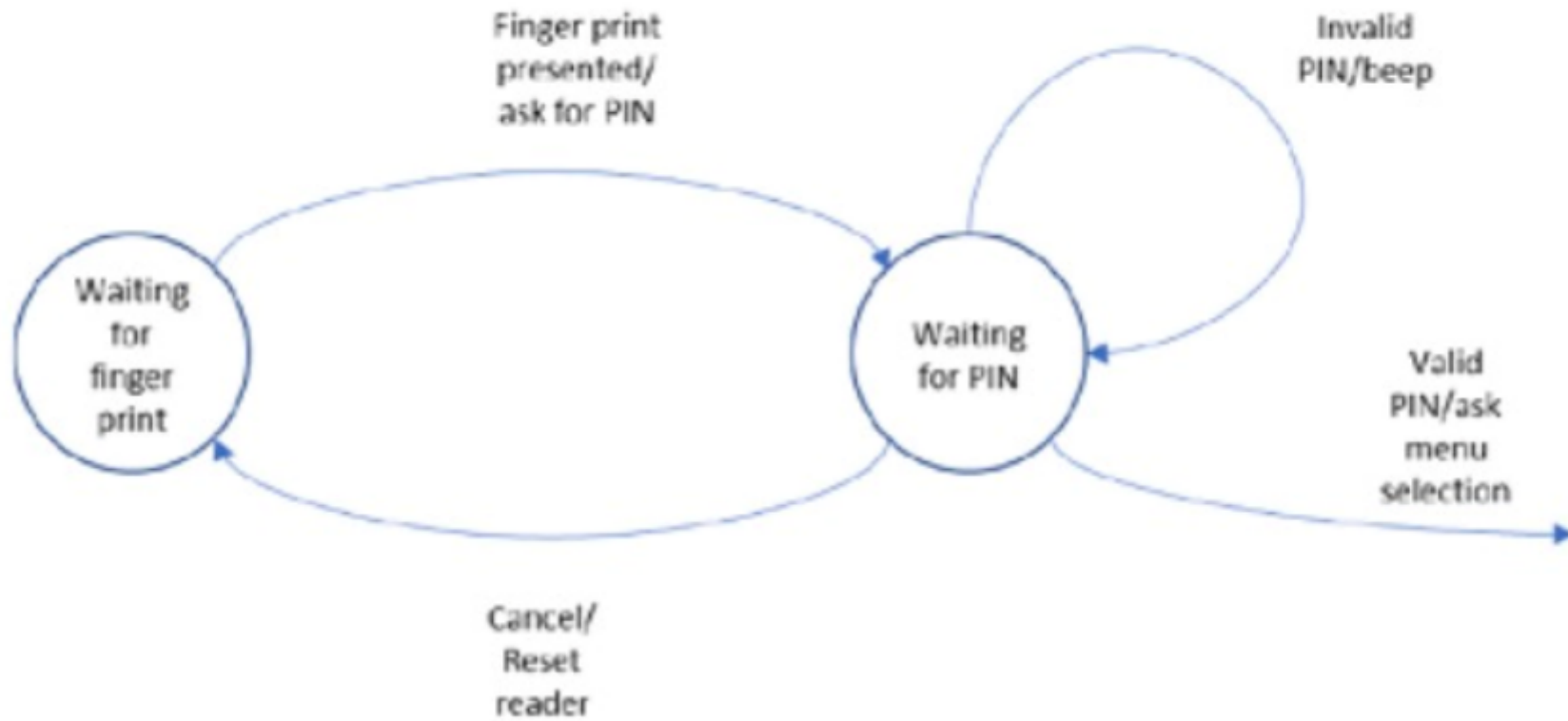
Debugging is the development activity that finds, analyses and fixes defects. Unlike testing, which aims to identify defects in the software, debugging is the process that developers use to locate and correct the errors found during testing. This involves diagnosing the root causes of these defects and making necessary code changes to resolve them. Debugging is a critical part of the development

cycle and ensures that the software functions correctly after defects are fixed. Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 1.1.2

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The following state transition diagram describes the functionality involved in a system using fingerprint and password authentication to log onto a system.



How many distinct states of the system are visible in the above diagram?

Options:

A- 1

B- 2

C- 3

D- 4

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The state transition diagram provided shows three distinct states:

Waiting for fingerprint

Waiting for PIN

Valid PIN/ask menu selection

Each state represents a different stage in the system's operation, with transitions based on user actions and system responses.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following best describes the way in which statement coverage is measured?

Options:

- A-** Measured as the number of decision outcomes executed by the tests, divided by the total number of decision outcomes in the test object.
- B-** It is not possible to accurately measure statement coverage.
- C-** Measured as the number of statements executed by the tests, divided by the total number of executable statements in the code.
- D-** Measured as the number of lines of code executed by the test, divided by the total number of lines of code in the test object.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Statement coverage is a metric used in white-box testing that measures the percentage of executable statements in the code that have been executed by the test cases. It is calculated as the number of statements executed by the tests divided by the total number of executable statements in the code, providing an indication of how much of the code has been tested.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are an experienced tester on a project with incomplete requirements and under pressure to deploy.

What type of testing should you do?

Options:

- A- Decision-based testing.
- B- Checklist-based testing.
- C- Error guessing.
- D- Exploratory testing.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

When working on a project with incomplete requirements and under pressure to deploy, exploratory testing is particularly suitable. This type of testing allows testers to use their expertise and intuition to explore the system's functionality and identify defects without needing detailed specifications. Exploratory testing is flexible and can quickly adapt to changes and gaps in the requirements.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two of the following statements describe the advantages provided by good traceability between the test basis and test work products?

- I . Analyzing the impact of changes.
- ii . A measure of code quality.
- iii . Accurate test estimation.
- iv . Making testing auditable.

Select the correct answer:

Options:

A- i and ii

B- i and iv

C- i and iii

D- ii and iii

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Good traceability between the test basis and test work products provides several advantages: i. Analyzing the impact of changes: Traceability allows for easy identification of which parts of the test work products will be affected by changes in the requirements or design, facilitating impact analysis. iv . Making testing auditable: Traceability ensures that there is a clear connection between the requirements and the test cases, which makes the testing process auditable and provides evidence that all requirements have been tested.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Select the roles required in a formal review:

Options:

- A- Author, Management, Facilitator, Review Leader, Reviewers, Scribe
- B- Author, Tester, Facilitator, Review Leader, Reviewers, Scribe
- C- Author, Business analyst, Facilitator, Review Leader, Reviewers, Scribe
- D- Author, Developer, Facilitator, Review Leader, Reviewers, Scribe

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In a formal review, the roles involved typically include the author, management, facilitator (also known as moderator), review leader, reviewers, and scribe. Each role has specific responsibilities to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the review process:

The author creates and refines the work product being reviewed.

Management allocates resources and supports the review process.

The facilitator manages the review meeting, ensuring it proceeds smoothly.

The review leader plans the review and ensures it meets its objectives.

Reviewers examine the work product to identify defects.

The scribe records issues raised during the review meeting.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which TWO of the following are benefits of continuous integration?

I . Allows earlier detection and easier root cause analysis of integration problems and conflicting changes.

II . Removes the need for manual test analysis, design and execution.

Hi. Removes the dependency on automated regression packs when integrating larger systems, or components.

iv . Gives the development team regular feedback on whether the code is working.

Select the correct answer:

Options:

A- i and iv

B- i and ii

C- i and iii

D- iii and iv

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The benefits of continuous integration include: i. Allows earlier detection and easier root cause analysis of integration problems and conflicting changes. iv . Gives the development team regular feedback on whether the code is working. These benefits help in maintaining the stability and quality of the codebase by integrating and testing changes frequently and providing quick feedback to developers.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements best describe Behavior-Driven Development (BDD)?

Options:

- A-** A collaborative approach that allows every stakeholder to contribute to how the software component must behave.
- B-** Expresses the behavior of an application with test cases written in Given When Then format.
- C-** Is used to develop code guided by automated test cases.
- D-** A psychological technique in which the team's behavior in agile teams is evaluated.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Behavior-Driven Development (BDD) is a collaborative approach that enhances communication among project stakeholders, including developers, testers, and business analysts. It involves defining how software should behave through examples written in a common language understandable by all stakeholders, often using the Given-When-Then format.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is true regarding confirmation testing and regression testing?

Options:

- A-** Confirmation testing confirms the quality of the test being run while regression testing ensures that the software still works after a change has been made.
- B-** Confirmation testing is an optional activity whilst regression testing is not negotiable.
- C-** Confirmation testing aims to verify that a defect has been resolved and regression testing ensuring that existing functionality still works after a change.
- D-** Testers' involvement is essential whilst running retesting and regression testing.
- E-** TESTER Involvement is essential whilst running retesting and regression testing.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Confirmation testing, also known as retesting, is conducted to verify that specific defects have been fixed. Regression testing, on the other hand, is performed to ensure that recent changes have not adversely affected existing features of the software. Both types of testing are crucial for maintaining the integrity and quality of the software after modifications.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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:

Options:

A- i, iv, v, vi and vii

B- I, ii, v. vi and vii

C- iii . iv, v. vi and vii

D- ii, iii, iv, v and vi

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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.

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