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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements gives the BEST example of a trigger for maintenance testing?

Options:

- A- Retirement of a customer service application
- B- Business approval to fund a project to develop an e-commerce web application
- C- Completion of the requirements specifications for an application
- D- Completion of the designs for an application

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Maintenance testing is triggered by changes, such as migration, retirement, or enhancement of a system¹. Therefore, option A is the best example of a trigger for maintenance testing. Options B, C, and D are examples of triggers for development testing, not maintenance testing¹. Reference: ¹, Section 2.3.2

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Given the following types of testing and testing scenarios:

- a. Regression testing
 - b. Confirmation testing
1. Testing to ensure the application of a new version of the operating system does not have any unintended side-effects on the system
 2. Testing due to the application of a security patch
 3. Testing due to the application of a new version of the database management system
 4. Testing to ensure the fix to the payroll system truly works

Which of the following BEST matches the type of testing with the testing scenario?

Options:

A- 1-a, 2-a, 3-b, 4-b

B- 4-a, 3-a, 1-b, 2-b

C- 1-a, 2-a, 3-a, 4-b

D- 4-a, 3-a, 2-b, 1-b

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, regression testing is a type of software testing that verifies that previously developed and tested software still performs as expected after a change. A change can be any modification in the software product or system, such as bug fixes, enhancements, configuration changes, etc. Regression testing helps to ensure that the change does not introduce new defects or affect existing functionality. Confirmation testing is a type of software testing that verifies that a specific defect has been fixed after a change. Confirmation testing is also known as re-testing. Confirmation testing helps to ensure that the change has resolved the defect and does not introduce new defects. The answer C is correct because it best matches the type of testing with the testing scenario. Testing to ensure the application of a new version of the operating system does not have any unintended side-effects on the system (1) is an example of regression testing, as it verifies that the change in the operating system does not affect the functionality of the system. Testing due to the application of a security patch (2) is also an example of regression testing, as it verifies that the change in the security patch does not affect the functionality of the system. Testing due to the application of a new version of the database management system (3) is another example of regression testing, as it verifies that the change in the database management system does not affect the functionality of the system. Testing to ensure the fix to the payroll system truly works (4) is an example of confirmation testing, as it verifies that the change in the payroll system has fixed a specific defect. The other answers are incorrect because they do not match the

type of testing with the testing scenario correctly.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements is the BEST example of non-functional testing?

Options:

- A- Tests based on the internal structure of a component or system
- B- Tests related to -what' the system should do
- C- Tests which calculate overtime pay for those employees entitled to such
- D- Tests which capture the time it takes to save a file

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, non-functional testing is a type of software testing that verifies non-functional aspects or attributes of a software product or system, such as performance, usability, reliability, security, etc. Non-functional testing evaluates how well a system operates or behaves under certain conditions or scenarios, rather than what functions or features it provides. The answer D is correct because it best exemplifies non-functional testing. Tests which capture the time it takes to save a file are examples of performance testing, which is a type of non-functional testing that measures how fast or responsive a system is under various workloads or situations. The other answers are incorrect because they exemplify functional testing or structural testing, which are not types of non-functional testing. Tests based on the internal structure of a component or system (A) are examples of structural testing, which is a type of software testing that verifies the implementation or code of a software product or system. Tests related to 'what' the system should do (B) are examples of functional testing, which is a type of software testing that verifies the functionality or behavior of a software product or system. Tests which calculate overtime pay for those employees entitled to such are also examples of functional testing, as they verify a specific function or feature of a software product or system.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is the BEST reason for selecting a particular type of software development lifecycle model?

Options:

- A- Tester skill level with the software development lifecycle model
- B- The project manager's preference
- C- The project team's overall familiarity with the model
- D- The type of product being developed

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, the choice of a particular type of software development life cycle (SDLC) model depends on various factors, such as project size, complexity, scope, budget, schedule, quality requirements, risk level, customer involvement, etc. The type of product being developed is one of the most important factors that influences the selection of an SDLC model, as different products may have different characteristics, expectations, and challenges that require different approaches to development. For example, a product that has well-defined and stable requirements may benefit from a sequential SDLC model like waterfall or V-model, while a product that has vague or changing requirements may benefit from an iterative SDLC model like incremental or agile. The answer D is correct because it best reflects the reason for selecting a particular type of SDLC model. The other answers are incorrect because they are not good reasons for selecting a particular type of SDLC model. Tester skill level with the SDLC model (A) may affect the effectiveness and efficiency of testing activities, but it should not be the primary factor for choosing an SDLC model. Testers should be able to adapt to different SDLC models depending on the project context and objectives. The project manager's preference (B) may reflect their personal experience or opinion, but it should not be the sole factor for choosing an SDLC model. The project manager should consider various

factors and consult with other stakeholders before selecting an SDLC model. The project team's overall familiarity with the model may affect the productivity and collaboration of the team members, but it should not be the main factor for choosing an SDLC model. The project team should be able to learn and apply different SDLC models depending on the project context and objectives.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following software development models BEST exemplifies a model that does NOT support the principle of early testing?

Options:

- A- The Waterfall model
- B- The V-model
- C- The Incremental development model
- D- The Iterative development model

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, a software development life cycle (SDLC) model is a conceptual framework that describes the phases and activities involved in developing a software product. Different SDLC models have different advantages and disadvantages depending on the project context and objectives. The principle of early testing states that testing activities should start as early as possible in the software development life cycle and be focused on defined objectives. Early testing helps to prevent defects, reduce rework, lower costs, and improve quality. The answer A is correct because it best exemplifies a model that does not support the principle of early testing. The waterfall model is a sequential SDLC model that divides the development process into distinct phases, such as requirements analysis, design, implementation, testing, and maintenance. Each phase must be completed before the next phase can begin, and there is no overlap or iteration between phases. Testing is done only after the implementation phase, which means that defects are detected late in the development cycle and are more expensive and difficult to fix. The other answers are incorrect because they exemplify models that support the principle of early testing. The V-model is an extension of the waterfall model that emphasizes verification and validation activities at each phase of development. Testing is done in parallel with each corresponding development phase, which means that defects are detected early and feedback is provided to the developers. The incremental development model is an iterative SDLC model that divides the development process into smaller increments or iterations, each delivering a working software product or a subset of features. Testing is done at the end of each iteration, which means that defects are detected early and feedback is provided to the developers. The iterative development model is another iterative SDLC model that repeats the development process for each iteration, with each iteration producing an improved version of the software product or a subset of features. Testing is done throughout each iteration, which means that defects are detected early and feedback is provided to the developers.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement best describes the key difference between a mindset for test activities and a mindset for development activities?

Options:

- A-** A tester is interested in building solutions while a developer is concerned with verifying the product
- B-** A tester is concerned with finding defects while a developer is interested in designing solutions
- C-** A tester is concerned with verifying the product while a developer possesses professional pessimism
- D-** A tester possesses professional pessimism while a developer is concerned with validating the product

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, a mindset is a set of attitudes, beliefs, and assumptions that influence how a person thinks, feels, and behaves. A mindset for test activities and a mindset for development activities are different and complementary, as they reflect different goals and perspectives of testing and development. A tester is concerned with finding defects while a developer is interested in designing solutions. This statement best describes the key difference between a mindset for test activities and a mindset for development activities. A tester's mindset is focused on identifying and reporting problems in the software product or system, such as errors, failures, or deviations from requirements or expectations. A tester's mindset is also characterized by professional skepticism,

curiosity, creativity, and critical thinking. A developer's mindset is focused on creating and implementing solutions for the software product or system, such as features, functions, or enhancements. A developer's mindset is also characterized by professional optimism, confidence, logic, and analytical thinking. The other answers are incorrect because they either confuse the roles of testers and developers or use incorrect terms.

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