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Exam : **CTAL-TTA_Syll19_4.0**

Title : ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Technical Test Analyst (V4.0)

Vendor : iSQI

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Consider the following fault attack:
* Force all possible incoming errors from the software/operating system interfaces to the application.
Which of the following is the kind of failure you are looking for when using this attack?
A. Application crashes when unsupported characters are pasted into an input field.
B. Application crashes when the network is unavailable.
C. Application crashes due to a lack of portability.
D. Application miscalculates total monthly balance due on credit cards.
Answer: A
Explanation:
The fault attack described involves forcing all possible incoming errors from software/operating system interfaces. The type of failure being sought is one where the application does not handle erroneous or unexpected input correctly, which can lead to crashes or other unintended behavior. Thus, an application crash when unsupported characters are pasted into an input field is a typical failure that this kind of fault attack would aim to uncover.

NO.2 A component has been analysed during a risk-assessment and rated as highly critical. Which of the following white-box test techniques provides the highest level of coverage and could therefore be used to test this component?
A. Decision testing
B. Statement testing
C. Multiple condition testing
D. Modified condition/decision testing
Answer: D
Explanation:
Modified condition/decision testing (MC/DC) provides a higher level of coverage compared to other white-box testing techniques because it requires each condition in a decision to be shown to independently affect that decision's outcome. It is more rigorous than both decision testing (which only requires each decision's possible outcomes to be tested) and statement testing (which requires only each executable statement to be executed). Therefore, for a highly critical component, MC/DC is more appropriate as it ensures a more thorough assessment of the logic in the software component.

NO.3 Which of the following statements BEST describes how tools support model-based testing?
A. Finite state machines are used to describe the intended execution-time behavior of a software-controlled system.
B. Random sets of threads of execution are generated as test cases.
C. Large sets of test cases are generated to provide full code coverage.
D. An engine is provided that allows the user to execute the model.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Model-based testing tools support the creation and execution of tests based on models of the system under test. Finite state machines (FSMs) are often used in model-based testing to describe the expected behavior of a system during execution. FSMs help in defining the states of the system and the transitions between these states based on events, which can then be used to generate test cases that validate the system's behavior against the model.

NO.4 A new web site has been launched for a testing conference. There are a number of links to other related web sites for information purposes. Participants like the new site but complaints are being made that some (not all) of the links to other sites do not work.
Which type of test tool is most appropriate in helping to identify the causes of these failures?
A. Review tool
B. Hyperlink tool
C. Static analysis tool
D. Dynamic analysis tool
Answer: B
Explanation:
When users complain about issues with links on a website, the most appropriate test tool to identify the causes of these failures is a hyperlink tool (answer B). Hyperlink tools are specifically designed to check the validity of links on web pages. They can automatically identify broken or dead links, which is essential for maintaining the quality and user experience of a website. Review tools, static analysis tools, and dynamic analysis tools do not primarily focus on hyperlink verification.

NO.5 At which test level would reliability testing most likely be performed?
A. Static testing
B. Component testing
C. System testing
D. Functional acceptance testing
Answer: C
Explanation:
Reliability testing is aimed at verifying the software's ability to function under expected conditions for a specified period of time. It is typically conducted during system testing, where the software is tested in its entirety to ensure that all components work together as expected in an environment that closely simulates the production environment. Reliability testing is not typically associated with static testing, component testing, or functional acceptance testing, as these levels of testing do not address the overall behavior of the system over time.