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#1 Process Certification Guide

ISTQB CTAL-TTA

ISTQB TECHNICAL TEST ANALYST CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

CTAL-TTA

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Technical Test Analyst (CTAL-TTA)

45 Questions Exam – 65% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes

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Know Your CTAL-TTA Certification Well:

The CTAL-TTA is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the ISTQB Software Testing. Before you start your CTAL-TTA preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Technical Test Analyst materials like CTAL-TTA syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the CTAL-TTA PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the CTAL-TTA syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the CTAL-TTA exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the CTAL-TTA exam at the first attempt?

Passing the CTAL-TTA exam makes you ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Technical Test Analyst (CTAL-TTA). Having the Technical Test Analyst certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

ISTQB CTAL-TTA Technical Test Analyst Certification Details:

Exam Name	ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Technical Test Analyst
Exam Code	CTAL-TTA
Exam Fee	USD $190
Exam Duration	120 Minutes
Number of Questions	45
Passing Score	65%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions
Books / Trainings	**Trainings**
Schedule Exam	**Pearson VUE**
Sample Questions	**ISTQB CTAL-Technical Test Analyst Exam Sample Questions and Answers**
Practice Exam	**ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level - Technical Test Analyst (CTAL-TTA) Practice Test**

CTAL-TTA Syllabus:

Domain	Details
The Technical Test Analyst's Tasks in Risk-Based Testing	
Risk-based Testing Tasks	- (K2) Summarize the generic risk factors that the Technical Test Analyst typically needs to consider - (K2) Summarize the activities of the Technical Test Analyst within a risk-based approach for testing activities
White-box Test Techniques	
Statement Testing	- (K3) Write test cases for a given specification item by applying the Statement test technique to achieve a defined level of coverage
Decision Testing	- (K3) Write test cases for a given specification item by applying the Decision test technique to achieve a defined level of coverage
Modified Condition/Decision Coverage (MC/DC) Testing	- (K3) Write test cases by applying the Modified Condition/Decision Coverage (MC/DC) test design technique to achieve a defined level of coverage
Multiple Condition Testing	- (K3) Write test cases for a given specification item by applying the Multiple Condition test technique to achieve a defined level of coverage
Basis Path Testing	- (K3) Write test cases for a given specification item by applying McCabe’s Simplified Baseline Method
API Testing	- (K2) Understand the applicability of API testing and the kinds of defects it finds
Selecting a White-box Test Technique	- (K4) Select an appropriate white-box test technique according to a given project situation
Analytical Techniques	
Static Analysis	- (K3) Use control flow analysis to detect if code has any control flow anomalies - (K2) Explain how data flow analysis is used to detect if code has any data flow anomalies - (K3) Propose ways to improve the maintainability of code by applying static analysis - (K2) Explain the use of call graphs for establishing integration testing strategies

Domain	Details
Dynamic Analysis	- (K3) Apply dynamic analysis to achieve a specified goal
Quality Characteristics for Technical Testing	
General Planning Issues	- (K4) For a particular scenario, analyze the non-functional requirements and write the respective sections of the test plan - (K3) Given a particular product risk, define the particular non-functional test type(s) which are most appropriate - (K2) Understand and explain the stages in an application's software development lifecycle where non-functional tests should typically be applied - (K3) For a given scenario, define the types of defects you would expect to find by using the different non-functional testing types
Security Testing	- (K2) Explain the reasons for including security testing in a test approach - (K2) Explain the principal aspects to be considered in planning and specifying security tests
Reliability Testing	- (K2) Explain the reasons for including reliability testing in a test approach - (K2) Explain the principal aspects to be considered in planning and specifying reliability tests
Performance Efficiency Testing	- (K2)Explain the reasons for including performance efficiency testing in a test approach - (K2) Explain the principal aspects to be considered in planning and specifying performance efficiency tests
Maintainability Testing	- (K2) Explain the reasons for including maintainability testing in a test approach
Portability Testing	- (K2) Explain the reasons for including portability testing in a test approach
Compatibility Testing	- (K2) Explain the reasons for including compatibility tests in a test approach
Reviews	
Technical Test Analyst Tasks in Reviews	- (K2) Explain why review preparation is important for the Technical Test Analyst

Domain	Details
Using Checklists in Reviews	- (K4) Analyze an architectural design and identify problems according to a checklist provided in the syllabus - (K4) Analyze a section of code or pseudo-code and identify problems according to a checklist provided in the syllabus
Test Tools and Automation	
Defining the Test Automation Project	- (K2) Summarize the activities that the Technical Test Analyst performs when setting up a test automation project - (K2) Summarize the differences between data-driven and keyword-driven automation - (K2) Summarize common technical issues that cause automation projects to fail to achieve the planned return on investment - (K3) Construct keywords based on a given business process
Specific Test Tools	- (K2) Summarize the purpose of tools for fault seeding and fault injection - (K2) Summarize the main characteristics and implementation issues for performance testing tools - (K2) Explain the general purpose of tools used for web-based testing - (K2) Explain how tools support the practice of model-based testing - (K2) Outline the purpose of tools used to support component testing and the build process - (K2) Outline the purpose of tools used to support mobile application testing

ISTQB CTAL-TTA Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which of the following types of defects are targeted by API testing?

Select THREE options.

a) incorrect data handling
b) timing problems
c) loss of transactions
d) non-conformance to coding standards
e) lack of usability
f) installation defects

Answer: a, b, c

Question: 2

Which of the following reasons can be given for including co-existence testing in a test approach?

a) An application is intended to be operated on different platforms
b) Several changes are planned to an application's code modules. Changes to one module should have an impact on other modules
c) More than one unrelated application is to be deployed on the same environment
d) The usage of system resources must be measured against a predefined benchmark

Answer: c

Question: 3

Which of the following BEST describe the objective of tools supporting web-based testing?

a) To generate test cases by executing a model of the run-time behavior.
b) To isolate faults in the user interface by changing variable values during line by line code execution.
c) To measure the quality of a test suite by injecting defects into the test object.
d) To check for accessibility standards violations.
e) To check for orphaned files by scanning through the server.

Answer: d, e

Question: 4

Which of the following statements best captures the difference between data-driven and keyword-driven test automation?

a) Keyword-driven test automation extends data-driven automation by defining keywords corresponding to business processes.
b) Data-driven test automation extends keyword-driven automation by defining data corresponding to business processes.
c) Data-driven test automation is more maintainable than keyword-driven test automation.
d) Keyword-driven test automation is easier to develop than data-driven test automation.

Answer: a

Question: 5

The planning and specification of security tests for a new web-based hotel reservation system is to be carried out at your next sprint planning meeting.

Which of the following activities should NOT be considered at the meeting?

a) Deciding on the code modules for static analysis
b) Agreeing with developers on their participation
c) Deciding on the operational profiles to use
d) Checking on approvals for performing the tests

Answer: c

Question: 6

Consider the following product risk: Abnormal application termination due to network connection failure Which of the following is the appropriate test type to address this risk?

a) Reliability testing.
b) Performance testing.
c) Operability testing.
d) Portability testing.

Answer: a

Question: 7

A new personal banking system is to be developed for use on mobile devices. Which of the following reasons which would justifying including security testing in the test approach?

a) To ensure the product can be effectively and efficiently modified without introducing defects
b) To ensure that the software does not exhibit unintended side-effects when performing its intended function
c) To evaluate whether the application installs correctly on a mobile device
d) To check that available functions are correctly implemented
e) To ensure that no sensitive data can be copied

Answer: b, e

Question: 8

When participating in a risk analysis, the Technical Test Analyst is expected to work closely with which of the following sets of people?

a) Developers
b) Users
c) Business analysts
d) Project sponsors

Answer: a

Question: 9

A new business application is being developed for deployment on a Windows-based platform. If the application is successful there are plans for deployment to other platforms.

Which of the following quality characteristics should be given priority in the test approach?

a) Installability
b) Adaptability
c) Replaceability
d) Co-existence

Answer: b

Question: 10

Which of the following statements about component testing tools and build automation tools is FALSE?

a) An xUnit framework can be used to automate component testing; build automation tools execute automated component tests.
b) A JUnit framework can simplify automation of component testing in a Java environment; build automation tools automatically trigger the component tests whenever a component changes in a build.
c) Component testing frameworks can simplify automation of component testing; build automation tools allow a new build to be triggered when a component is changed.
d) Component testing tools can be used against multiple programming languages; build automation tools allow a new build to be triggered when a component changes.

Answer: a

Study Guide to Crack ISTQB Technical Test Analyst CTAL-TTA Exam:

- Getting details of the CTAL-TTA syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the CTAL-TTA exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the ISTQB provided training for CTAL-TTA exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the CTAL-TTA sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on CTAL-TTA practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.