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NEW QUESTION 21

Which statement regarding requirements-based testing is true?
* Requirements-based testing can be combined with other lest practices or testing techniques.
* Requirements-based testing can solve issues like complete requirements
* Only extensive and delated requirements can be covered completely by the tester.
* Requirements-based testing is a testing technique

NEW QUESTION 22

Which Automotive Safety Integrity Levels does ISO 26262 describe?
* ASIL A, ASIL B, ASIL C, ASIL D
* MlL, SiL, PiL, HiL, ViL
* QM, ASH A, ASIL B, ASIL C, ASIL D
* N (None), P (Partly). L (Largely). F (Fully)

Explanation

There are four ASILs identified by ISO 26262A, B, C, and D. ASIL A represents the lowest degree and ASIL D represents the highest degree of automotive hazard.

https://www.synopsys.com/automotive/what-is-asil.html#:~:text=There%20are%20four%20ASILs%20identified

NEW QUESTION 23

The following methods table shows a partial functional safety guideline of an OEM (Car Maker):

Methods		ASIL			
		A	B	C	D
1a	Statement coverage	++	++	+	+
1b	Decision coverage	+	++	++	++
1c	Condition coverage	+	+	+	++

What do the plus symbols in the table mean for the taster of the supplier?
* The tester of the suppler must choose an appropriate combination of methods and explain Ms choice.

The methods with a double plus symbol should be given higher consideration
* Single plus symbol means .should be applied by the tester of the suppler”, double plus symbol means

“can be applied by the tester of the suppler”.
* A single plus symbol means .must be covered by each tester of the supplier’. double plus symbol means

“must be tested for applicability by me tester of the contractor”.
* Single plus symbol means .must be applied by the tester of the suppler”, double plus symbol means ‘can be applied by the tester of the supplier

NEW QUESTION 24

According to Automotive SPICE3.x, which statement regarding the requirements for a test strategy Is correct?
* Thetestlogs should be automated on all lest levels as much as possible to increase the comparability of the test results and reduce the effort for the lest execution.
* In the regression testing strategy, methods must be defined for an impact analysis and the selection of appropriate test cases for regression testing
* Thetest report must describe the test process including the identification of menaces and dependencies from other processes.
* Thetest log must Include methods for test case creation. for the selection of test cases, for the creation of test data and for the lest execution

NEW QUESTION 25

You are working as a .module tester* (syn.unit tester, component tester) inan automotive project for thedevelopment of a control

unit for an electric window. During white-box lest design, you come atomic requirements: B1 AND (B2 OR B3). The task for you is to design test cases according to the principleof the modified condition/decision testing (MOOC). You have already designed three test cases:

1) B1 = TRUE, B2 = TRUE, B3 = FALSE

2) B1 = TRUE, B2 = FALSE, B3 = TRUE

3) B1 = FALSE, B2 = TRU, B3 = FALSE

Which of the following test cases is necessary to achieve 100% modified condition/decision coverage?
* B1 = FALSE, 62 = FALSE, B3 = TRUE
* B1 = FALSE, B2 = FALSE, B3 = FALSE
* B1= TRUE, B2 = TRUE. B3 = TRUE
* B1 = TRUE, B2 = FALSE, B3 = FALSE

NEW QUESTION 26

Which statement characterizes back-to-back testing?
* Back-to-back testing is a variation of pair programming in which the testers should sit back to back to be able to work as independently as possible from each other.
* Back-to-back testing compares test objects with mainly overlapping requirements to recognize the results of requirement change.
* Back-to-back testing compares lest objects which are based on the same requirements.
* Back-to-back testing compares different execution environments of the same test object

NEW QUESTION 27

Which statement regarding the influence of the ASIL on test techniques, test types and test depths is true?
* Depending on the determined ASIL. ISO 26262 recommends the execution of different test design techniques and test types, it differentiates between five different degrees of recommendation: e.g not at all suitable (). recommended (-).
* As the ASIL is a characteristic of the overall product, it ONLY influences the test of the Item in combination with the other items of the vehicle
* Depending on the determined ASIL, ISO 26262 recommends the execution of different test design techniques and test types. Given this, the standard for higher ASILs usually recommends more extensive and detailed measures.
* With ASIL A, the tester can choose the test design techniques and the test types freely. For ASIL B. C and D. ISO 26262 recommends the execution of different measures or combinations of measures

NEW QUESTION 28

Which constraints does a SiL test environment have?
* Numerous internal signals of the test object can be stimulated or observed.
* The test execution can be paused anytime for further analyses.
* Electric error scenarios can be tested early.
* In the SiL environment the simulation time is generally shorter than the real time.

NEW QUESTION 29

Which of the following options describes a combination of typical parts of a HiL environment?
* Breakout box, Software-Compiler, real parts
* Test case simulator, rest bus simulation, power supply

* Electric error simulation, signal processing, processor simulation
* Power supply, real time capable computer electric error simulation

NEW QUESTION 30

Which of the following options describes a relevant aspect of the design of a test environment for software-ln-the-loop (SIL)?
* A wrapper is used as part of the testing with Software-in-the-Loop (SiL)
* Software-m-the-Loop (SL) needs an Interface to the real vehicle or prototype.
* With Software4rMhe-loop (SI), the tested software is implemented m a real control unit,
* For Software-in-the-Loop (SIL). usually no specific hardware is used

NEW QUESTION 31

Which of the following statements regarding MIL test environments is true?
* For a MIL test environment NO environmental model is necessary
* In the MILtest environment, stimulations and observations are possible anywhere via access points.
* In the MIL test environment, thetest object is available as compiled code and it is not readable by a human being.
* In the MiL test environment, additional hardware is necessary to implement access points.

NEW QUESTION 32

Which statement regarding the objective of ASPICE and ISO 26262 Is true?
* To determine the capacity of the product development process, ISO 26262 defines assessable requirements for these processes independently from the critically. For the development of E’E systems.

ASPICE defines requirements for the processes and methods to be used by the tester depending on the ASIL.
* For the development of EE systems. ISO 26262 defines requirements for the processes and methods to be used by the tester depending on the ASH. To determine the capability of the product development process. ASPICE defines assessable requirements for these processes, independently from the critically
* For the development of E/E systems, ISO 26262 defines requirements for the processes and methods to be used by the tester independently from the ASIL. To determine the capability of the product development process. ASPICE defines assessable requirements for those processes depending on the critically.
* To determine the capability of the product development process, ISO 26262 defines requirements for the processes and methods to be used by the tester depending on the ASIL. For the development of E/E systems. ASPICE defines assessable requirements for the processes, Independently from the criticality.

NEW QUESTION 33

Which statement regarding the contribution of the tester to a safety culture is true?
* The tester performs the hazard analysis and the risk assessment for the product at the beginning of the project.
* The tester always takes the overall context of the product development Into account when she/he executes their tasks
* In systems that could potentially lead to physical injury or damage to the health of people the tester analyses potential hazards.
* The tester creates the hardware-software interface and provides this document to the safety manager

NEW QUESTION 34

Imagine you are participating in an Automotive SPICEassessment In your rote as a software tester, and you receive the Information that your process has been assessed with ”P” on process attribute PA1.1 at capability level 1. Which meaning it correct?
* You have NOT fulfilled capacity level 1.

* You have fulfilled capacity level 3.
* You have fulfilled capacity level 2.
* You have fulfilled capability level 1.

NEW QUESTION 35

Which statement regarding the test levels In a test environment is true?
* For integration tests SiL Mil and HiL test environments are suitable
* For load and stress tests. MIL and HiL test environments are suitable
* The correct classification of the test levels has no died influence on the safety relevance of the test object (with regard to ISO 26262).
* For component tests, St and MiL test environments are suitable

NEW QUESTION 36

Which statement about databases is INCORRECT?
* Databases describe the signals of a communication channel.
* Databases define the implementation of the communication protocol
* Databases include information about input and output signals.
* Databases can be described using ASAM-standards

ISQI CTFL-AuT Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Classification of the XiL test environments (MiL, SiL, HiL) in the general V-model- The influence of criticality on the extent of the test (K2)Topic 2- Quality characteristics for reviews of requirements (K3)- Functional safety and safety culture (K2)Topic 3- Application areas and boundary conditions of a SiL test environment- Automotive-specific static and dynamic test techniquesTopic 4- Assessment levels and capability indicators- Project aspects influenced by standards (K1)Topic 5- Influence of ASIL on test techniques, test types and the extent of the test- Process categories in the process dimensionTopic 6- Advantages and disadvantages oftesting in the XiL test environments- Integration of the tester in the safety lifecyle (K2)Topic 7- Differences between Closed-Loop and Open-Loop (K2)- Contribution of the tester to the safety cultureTopic 8- Essential interfaces, databases and communication protocols of a electronic control unit (K1)- Requirements of the standard (K3)Topic 9- Verification strategy and criteria for unit verification (SWE.4)- Motivation for a test environment in the automotive development (K1)Topic 10- Structure and test specific parts of the standard (K1)- The contribution- participation of the tester in the release process (K1)

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