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Exam Questions CTFL4

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following statements about traceability is FALSE?

- A. Traceability between test basis items and the test cases designed to cover them, makes it possible to determine which test basis items have been covered by the executed test cases.
- B. Traceability between test basis items and the test cases designed to cover them, enables experience-based test techniques to be applied
- C. Traceability between test basis items and the test cases designed to cover them, enables identification of which test cases will be affected by changes to the test basis items.
- D. Traceability can be established and maintained through all the test documentation for a given test level, such as from test conditions through test cases to test scripts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Traceability primarily refers to the ability to link test cases back to their sources in the test basis, such as requirements or design documents. This linkage allows for the determination of coverage, impact analysis, and maintaining consistency across test documentation. However, traceability does not directly enable the application of experience-based test techniques, which are more about using the tester's intuition and experience. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 does not state that traceability enables experience-based techniques, making option B the false statement.

NEW QUESTION 2

Consider the following examples of risks identified in different software development projects

[I]. It may not be possible to generate the expected workloads to run performance tests, due to the poor hardware equipment of the machines (load injectors) that should generate these workloads.

[ii]. A user's session on a web application is not invalidated after a certain period of inactivity (configured by the system administrator) of the user,

[iii]. The test team will not have an adequate requirements specification (since many requirements will still be missing) by the time test design and analysis activities should begin according to the test plan.

[IV]. Following a failure, the system is unable to continue to maintain its pre-failure operation and some data becomes corrupted.

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. [ii] and [IV] are product risks; [i] and [iii] are project risks
- B. [ii] and [iii] are product risk
- C. [I] and [IV] are project risks.
- D. [i], and [iV] are product risks; [ii] and [iii] are project risks
- E. [i], [II] and [iii] are product risks, [IV] is a project risk.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In software testing, risks are categorized into product risks and project risks. Product risks are associated with the potential of a product to fail in meeting its quality criteria. Project risks are related to potential issues that could affect the project's ability to deliver a product.

? [i] is a project risk because it concerns the availability and adequacy of hardware resources for performance testing.

? [ii] is a product risk because it pertains to a security and functionality issue within the web application.

? [iii] is a project risk because it involves the availability of necessary requirements documentation for the testing process.

? [iv] is a product risk because it relates to the system's functionality and data integrity after a failure.

Thus, statement A correctly classifies [ii] and [iv] as product risks and [i] and [iii] as project risks.

NEW QUESTION 3

Which of the following is a typical potential risk of using test automation tools?

- A. Reduced feedback times regarding software quality compared to manual testing.
- B. Reduced test execution times compared to manual testing.
- C. Reduced repeatability and consistency of tests compared to manual testing
- D. Underestimation of effort required to maintain test scripts.

Answer: D

Explanation:

One of the common risks associated with test automation tools is the underestimation of the effort required to maintain test scripts. Test scripts can become outdated or broken due to changes in the application, requiring significant effort to update and maintain them. This risk is highlighted in the ISTQB CTFL syllabus under the discussion of the benefits and risks of test automation.

References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section on test tools and automation.

NEW QUESTION 4

A financial institution is to implement a system that calculates the interest rates paid on investment accounts based on the sum invested.

You are responsible for testing the system and decide to use equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis to design test cases. The requirements describe the following expectations:

Investment range| Interest rate
R500 to RIO 000| 10%

RIO 001 to R50 000| 11%
R50 001 to RIOOOOO| 12%
RIOOOOI to R500 000| 13%

What is the minimum number of test cases required to cover all valid equivalence partitions for calculating the interest?

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 16

Answer: B

Explanation:

Using equivalence partitioning, the investment ranges are divided into four partitions:

- ? R500 to R10,000 (10%)
- ? R10,001 to R50,000 (11%)
- ? R50,001 to R100,000 (12%)
- ? R100,001 to R500,000 (13%)

Thus, the minimum number of test cases required to cover all valid equivalence partitions for calculating the interest is 4.

NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following statements about the test pyramid is TRUE?

- A. Each layer of the test pyramid groups tests related to a single non-functional quality characteristic.
- B. The higher the layer of the test pyramid, the more production code a single automated test within the layer tends to cover
- C. The higher the layer of the test pyramid, the more maintainable a single automated test within the layer tends to be
- D. The higher the layer of the test pyramid, the more isolated a single automated test within the layer tends to be.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The test pyramid concept suggests that there should be more low-level tests (unit tests) and fewer high-level tests (end-to-end tests).

? As we move higher up the pyramid (e.g., from unit tests to integration tests to end-to-end tests), each test covers more production code.

? Higher-level tests (like end-to-end) validate larger parts of the application, including multiple units and their interactions.

This aligns with the principle that higher-level tests provide broader coverage but are fewer in number and more expensive to run and maintain.

Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Chapter 5.1.6, Test Pyramid.

NEW QUESTION 6

Given the following User Story: "As an online customer, I would like to be able to cancel the purchase of an individual item from a shopping list so that it only displays the relevant items, in less than 1 second", which of the following can be considered as applicable acceptance test cases?

- A. Click on my online shopping list, select the unwanted item, delete the unwanted item, the unwanted item is deleted from the shopping list in less than 1 second.i
- B. Click on my online shopping list, select all the items, delete all the items, the unwanted items are deleted from the shopping list in less than 1 second.ii
- C. Tab to the online shopping list and press enter, select the unwanted item, delete the unwanted item, the unwanted item is deleted from the shopping list in less than 1 second.I
- D. Click on the checkout button, select the payment method, make payment, confirmation received of payment and shipping date.
- E. Click on my shopping list, select the unwanted item, delete the unwanted item, the unwanted item is deleted from the shopping list.Select the correct Answer
- F. I, ii and v
- G. iv
- H. i and iii
- I. v

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 5.2.2

NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following is a test task that usually occurs during test implementation?

- A. Make sure the planned test environment is ready to be delivered
- B. Find, analyze, and remove the causes of the failures highlighted by the tests
- C. Archive the testware for use in future test projects
- D. Gather the metrics that are used to guide the test project

Answer: A

Explanation:

A test task that usually occurs during test implementation is to make sure the planned test environment is ready to be delivered. The test environment is the hardware and software configuration on which the tests are executed, and it should be as close as possible to the production environment where the software system will operate. The test environment should be planned, prepared, and verified before the test execution, to ensure that the test conditions, the test data, the test tools, and the test interfaces are available and functional. The other options are not test tasks that usually occur during test implementation, but rather test tasks that occur during other test activities, such as:

? Find, analyze, and remove the causes of the failures highlighted by the tests: This is a test task that usually occurs during test analysis and design, which is the activity of analyzing the test basis, designing the test cases, and identifying the test data. During this activity, the testers can use techniques such as root cause analysis, defect prevention, or defect analysis, to find, analyze, and remove the causes of the failures highlighted by the previous tests, and to prevent or reduce the occurrence of similar failures in the future tests.

? Archive the testware for use in future test projects: This is a test task that usually occurs during test closure, which is the activity of finalizing and reporting the test results, evaluating the test process, and identifying the test improvement actions. During this activity, the testers can archive the testware, which are the test artifacts produced during the testing process, such as the test plan, the test cases, the test data, the test results, the defect reports, etc., for use in future test projects, such as regression testing, maintenance testing, or reuse testing.

? Gather the metrics that are used to guide the test project: This is a test task that usually occurs during test monitoring and control, which is the activity of tracking and reviewing the test progress, status, and quality, and taking corrective actions when necessary. During this activity, the testers can gather the metrics, which are the measurements of the testing process, such as the test coverage, the defect density, the test effort, the test duration, etc., that are used to guide the test project, such as planning, estimating, scheduling, reporting, or improving the testing process. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.1, Test Planning1

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.2, Test Monitoring and Control1

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.3, Test Analysis and Design1

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.4, Test Implementation1

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.5, Test Execution1
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.6, Test Closure1
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test Environment, Test Condition, Test Data, Test Tool, Test Interface, Failure, Root Cause Analysis, Defect Prevention, Defect Analysis, Testware, Regression Testing, Maintenance Testing, Reuse Testing, Test Coverage, Defect Density, Test Effort, Test Duration2

NEW QUESTION 8

A company wants to reward each of its salespeople with an annual bonus that represents the sum of all the bonuses accumulated for every single sale made by that salesperson. The bonus for a single sale can take on the following four values: 3%, 5%, 7% and 10% (the percentage refers to the amount of the single sale). These values are determined on the basis of the type of customer (classified as "Basic" or "Premium") to which such sale was made, and on the amount of such sale classified into the following three groups G1, G2 and G3:

- [G1]: less than 300 euros
- [G2]: between 300 and 2000 euros
- [G3]: greater than 2000 euros

Which of the following is the minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table associated with this scenario?

- A. 12
- B. 6
- C. 4
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

The minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table associated with this scenario is 6. This is because the decision table has 4 conditions (type of customer and amount of sale) and 4 actions (bonus percentage). The conditions have 2 possible values each (Basic or Premium, and G1, G2 or G3), so the total number of combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$. However, not all combinations are valid, as some of them are contradictory or impossible. For example, a sale cannot be both less than 300 euros and greater than 2000 euros at the same time. Therefore, we need to eliminate the invalid combinations and keep only the valid ones. The valid combinations are:

Type of customer Amount of sale Bonus percentage Basic

G1 3%

Basic G2 5%

Basic G3 7%

Premium G1

5%

Premium G2

7%

Premium G3

10%

These 6 combinations cover all the possible values of the conditions and actions, and they are the minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents,

NEW QUESTION 9

A test manager decided to skip static testing since he believes bugs can be found easily by doing dynamic testing. Was this decision right or wrong?

- A. The decision was wrong
- B. Ensuring quality mandates that static testing is performed after performing the dynamic testing.
- C. The decision was right
- D. Static testing is usually redundant if a product is planned to go through a full-cycle of dynamic testing.
- E. The decision was right
- F. Most of the bugs are easier to identify during the dynamic testing.
- G. The decision was wrong
- H. Static testing can find defects early in the development process, reducing the overall cost of testing and development

Answer: D

Explanation:

Static testing is a form of testing that does not involve executing the software or system under test. It includes activities such as reviews, inspections, walkthroughs, and analysis of documents, code, and models. Static testing can find defects early in the development process, before they become more expensive and difficult to fix in later stages. Static testing can also improve the quality of the software or system by preventing defects from being introduced in the first place. Static testing can complement dynamic testing, which involves executing the software or system under test and checking the results against expected outcomes. Dynamic testing can find defects that static testing may miss, such as performance, usability, or integration issues. However, dynamic testing alone is not sufficient to ensure quality, as it may not cover all possible scenarios, inputs, or paths. Therefore, a test manager who decides to skip static testing is making a wrong decision, as he or she is ignoring the benefits of static testing and relying solely on dynamic testing, which may not be effective or efficient enough to find and prevent

defects. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.1.1, page 14; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, page 36; ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 3, page 9.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following statements about checklist-based testing is TRUE?

- A. Checklist-based testing is a technique for managing the review meeting that can be applied in those reviews where the use of checklists is mandatory, as is often the case in formal reviews.
- B. Checklist-based testing is a review technique that can be used in a formal review process where reviewers, during individual review, try to detect issues within the work product based on a checklist
- C. In checklist-based testing, using checklists at a high level of detail is more likely to produce test cases that are easier to reproduce than those using checklists at a low level of detail
- D. Checklists used in checklist-based testing should be reviewed periodically for updates as, over time, test cases designed using the same checklist may become less effective at finding defects.

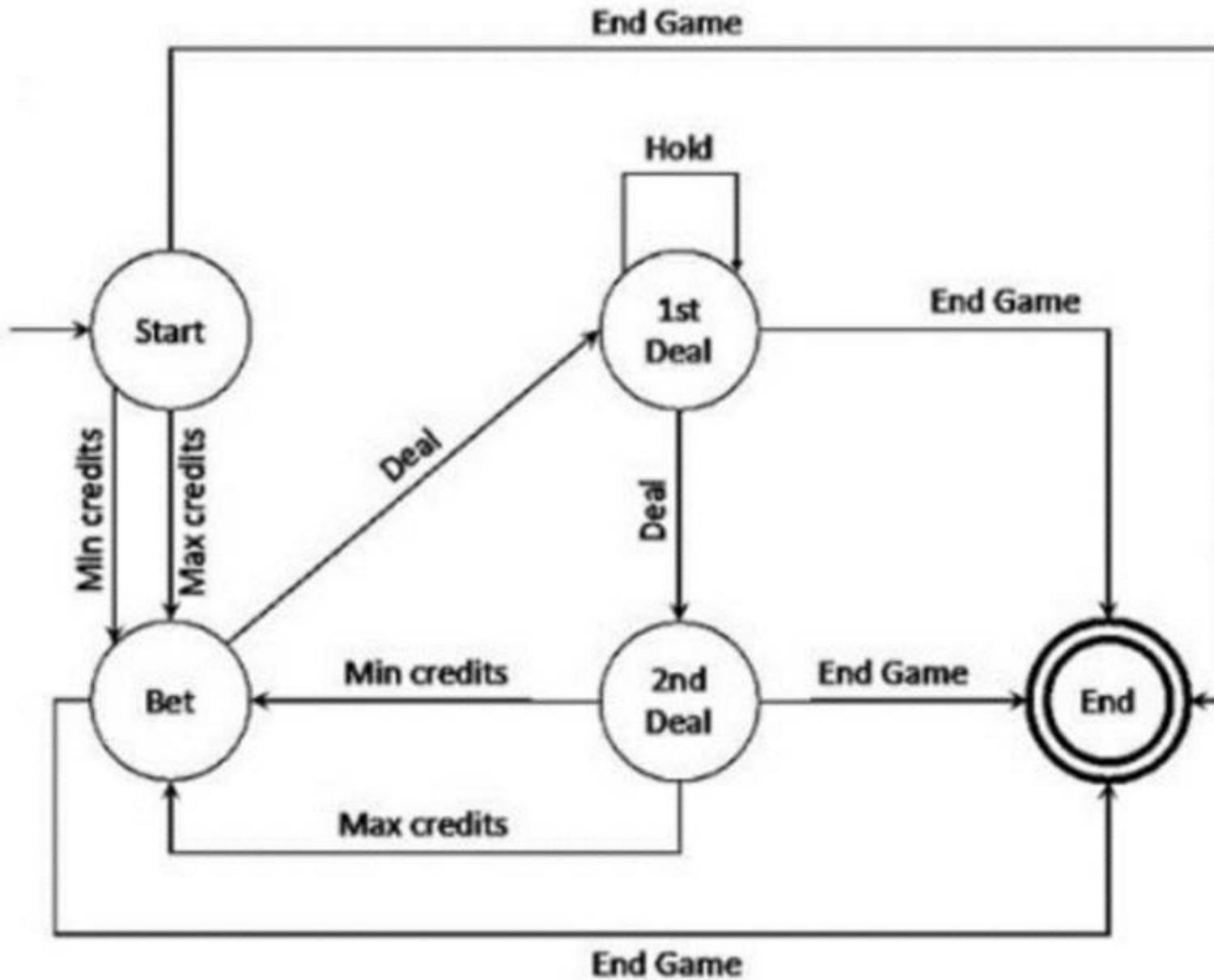
Answer: D

Explanation:

Checklist-based testing is a technique where testers use pre-determined checklists to ensure that important aspects of a work product are evaluated. Over time, these checklists should be reviewed and updated periodically to maintain their effectiveness in detecting defects. As systems evolve, outdated checklists may miss new types of defects, thus diminishing their usefulness. Therefore, statement D is true according to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

NEW QUESTION 10

Consider the following simplified version of a state transition diagram that specifies the behavior of a video poker game:



What is the minimum number of test cases needed to cover every unique sequence of up to 3 states/2 transitions starting in the "Start" state and ending in the "End" state?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Explanation:

The minimum number of test cases needed to cover every unique sequence of up to 3 states/2 transitions starting in the "Start" state and ending in the "End" state is 4. This is because there are 4 unique sequences of up to 3 states/2 transitions starting in the "Start" state and ending in the "End" state:

- ? Start -> Bet -> End
- ? Start -> Deal -> End
- ? Start -> 1st Deal -> End
- ? Start -> 2nd Deal -> End

References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents.

NEW QUESTION 13

A company runs a pilot project for evaluation of a test automation tool. Which of the following is NOT a valid object of this pilot project?

- A. Get familiar with the functionality and options of the tool
- B. Check how the tool fits to the existing test processes
- C. Train all testers on using the tool
- D. Decide upon standards for tool implementation

Answer: C

Explanation:

A pilot project is a small-scale experiment or trial that is conducted to evaluate the feasibility, effectiveness, and suitability of a test automation tool before implementing it on a larger scale.

The objectives of a pilot project may vary depending on the context and scope of the test automation initiative, but some common ones are:

Therefore, option C is not a valid objective of a pilot project, as it is not necessary to train all testers on using the tool at this stage. Training all testers on using the tool would be more appropriate after the tool has been selected and approved for full-scale implementation, and after the standards and guidelines have been established. Training all testers on using the tool during the pilot project would be inefficient, costly, and premature, as the tool may not be suitable or effective for

the intended purpose, or may be replaced by another tool later.

References:

? 1: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 82

? 2: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 83

? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 84

? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 85

NEW QUESTION 18

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

A. Analyzing the impact of changes.i

B. A measure of code quality.ii

C. Accurate test estimation.i

D. Making testing auditabl

E. Select the correct Answer:

F. i and ii

G. i and iv

H. i and iii

I. 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.

NEW QUESTION 23

To be able to define testable acceptance criteria, specific topics need to be addressed. In the table below are the topics matched to an incorrect description. Match the topics (the left column) with the correct description (the right column)

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26

Consider the following examples of risks identified in different software development projects:

[I]. The contrast color ratio for both normal text and large text of a website does not comply with the applicable accessibility guidelines, making it difficult for many users to read the content on the pages

[II]. A development vendor fails to deliver their software system on time, causing significant delays to system integration testing activities that have been planned as part of a development project for a system of systems

[III]. People in the test team do not have sufficient skills to automate tests at the test levels required by the test automation strategy which does not allow production of an effective regression test suite

[IV]. In a web application, data from untrusted sources is not subject to proper input validation, making the application vulnerable to several security attacks

Which of the following statements is true?

A. [I] and [III] are product risks; [II] and [IV] are project risks

B. [I] and [IV] are product risk

C. [II] and [III] are project risks

D. [II], [III] and [IV] are product risks; [I] is a project risk

E. [IV] is a product risk; [I]. [II] and [III] are project risks

Answer: B

Explanation:

This answer is correct because product risks are risks that affect the quality of the software product, such as defects, failures, or non-compliance with requirements or standards. Project risks are risks that affect the project's schedule, budget, resources, or scope, such as delays, cost overruns, skill gaps, or scope changes. In this case, [I] and [IV] are product risks, as they relate to the accessibility and security of the software product, which are quality attributes. [II] and [III] are project risks, as they relate to the delivery time and the test automation skills of the test team, which are project factors. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.1.1.1

NEW QUESTION 28

Which of the following statements is NOT true about Configuration management and software testing?

A. Configuration management helps maintain consistent versions of software artifacts.

B. Configuration management supports the build process, which is essential for delivering a test release into the test environment.

C. When testers report defects, they need to reference version-controlled items.

D. Version controlled test ware increases the chances of finding defects in the software under test.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 5.4

NEW QUESTION 30

Which of the following statements are true?

- * 1. Early and frequent feedback helps to avoid requirements misunderstanding.
- * 2. Early feedback allows teams to do more with less.
- * 3. Early feedback allows the team to focus on the most Important features.
- * 4. Early and frequent feedback clarifies customer feedback by applying static testing techniques

Select the correct Answer:

- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

The statement "Early and frequent feedback helps to avoid requirements misunderstanding" is true. Early feedback from stakeholders, through reviews and other static testing techniques, helps clarify requirements and ensures that any misunderstandings are addressed promptly. This practice aligns with Agile principles and contributes to developing software that meets user needs more accurately. References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 2.1.1, "The Influence of Development Models on Testing" and Section 3.2.1, "The Advantages of Early Feedback."

NEW QUESTION 31

Which of the following answers describes a reason for adopting experience-based testing techniques?

- A. Experience-based test techniques provide more systematic coverage criteria than black-box and white-box test techniques
- B. Experience-based test techniques completely rely on the tester's past experience for designing test cases.
- C. Experience-based test techniques allow designing test cases that are usually easier to reproduce than those designed with black-box and white-box test techniques.
- D. Experience-based test techniques tend to find defects that may be difficult to find with black-box and white-box test techniques and are often useful to complement these more systematic techniques.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Experience-based testing techniques leverage the tester's intuition and prior experience to identify defects that systematic techniques might miss. These techniques are valuable because they can uncover issues based on real-world usage and scenarios that aren't always covered by more formalized black-box and white-box methods. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 highlights the complementary nature of experience-based techniques in providing a broader defect detection strategy.

NEW QUESTION 33

From a testing perspective, configuration management

- A. Allows the expected results to be compared with the actual results.
- B. Allows the tracking of all changes to versions of the testware.
- C. Includes all activities that direct and control an organisation with regard to quality
- D. Focuses on configuring static analysis tools to choose the most suitable breadth and depth of analysis.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Configuration management in the context of testing involves the systematic control of changes to the configuration items, including testware such as test scripts, test data, and test environments. It ensures that all changes are tracked and recorded, enabling the version control and management of testware. Option A is related to test execution rather than configuration management. Option C describes quality management in a broader sense, not specifically configuration management. Option D is specific to the configuration of tools, not the overall management of testware versions.

NEW QUESTION 36

Which ONE of the following statements does NOT describe how testing contributes to higher quality?

- A. Properly designed tests that pass reduce the level of risk in a system.
- B. The testing of software demonstrates the absence of defects.
- C. Software testing identifies defects, which can be used to improve development activities.
- D. Performing a review of the requirement specifications before implementing the system can enhance quality.

Answer: B

Explanation:

? The testing of software does not demonstrate the absence of defects, but rather the presence of defects or the conformance of the software to the specified requirements¹. Testing can never prove that the software is defect-free, as it is impossible to test all possible scenarios, inputs, outputs, and behaviors of the software². Testing can only provide a level of confidence in the quality of the software, based on the coverage, effectiveness, and efficiency of the testing activities³.

? The other options are correct because: References =

- ? 1 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 10
- ? 2 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 11
- ? 3 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 12
- ? 4 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 13
- ? 5 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97
- ? 6 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98
- ? 7 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 14
- ? [8] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 15
- ? [9] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 16
- ? [10] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 17
- ? [11] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 18

NEW QUESTION 41

Which of the following about typical information found within a test plan is FALSE?

- A. The need to temporarily have additional test personnel available for specific test phases and/or test activities
- B. The conditions that must be met in order for the test execution activities to be considered completed.
- C. The list of the product risks which have not been fully mitigated at the end of test execution.
- D. The conditions that must be met for part of all the planned activities to be suspended and resumed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A typical test plan includes various elements, such as resource requirements, test completion criteria, and suspension/resumption criteria. However, the list of product risks that have not been fully mitigated is generally not included in the test plan but rather in the risk management documentation.

? The test plan focuses on planning and executing tests, including resource allocation and defining criteria for test suspension and resumption.

? While risk management is crucial, unmitigated risks are typically documented in risk logs or separate risk management plans.

Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Chapter 5.1.1, Test Planning.

NEW QUESTION 44

During component testing of a program if 100% decision coverage is achieved, which of the following coverage criteria is also guaranteed to be 100%?

- A. 100% State transition coverage
- B. 100% Equivalence class coverage
- C. 100% Boundary value coverage
- D. 100% Statement coverage

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement coverage is a structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of executable statements in the source code that are executed by a test suite¹.

Decision coverage is another structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of decision outcomes (such as branches or conditions) in the source code that are executed by a test suite¹. Decision coverage is a stronger metric than statement coverage, because it requires that every possible outcome of each decision is tested, while statement coverage only requires that every statement is executed at least once². Therefore, if a test suite achieves 100% decision coverage, it also implies that it achieves 100% statement coverage, because every statement in every branch or condition must have been executed. However, the converse is not true: 100% statement coverage does not guarantee 100% decision coverage, because some branches or conditions may have multiple outcomes that are not tested by the test suite². For example, consider the following pseudocode:

```
if (x > 0) then print(??Positive??) else print(??Non-positive??) end if
```

A test suite that executes this code with $x = 1$ and $x = -1$ will achieve 100% statement coverage, because both print statements are executed. However, it will not achieve 100% decision coverage, because the condition $x > 0$ has only been tested with two outcomes: true and false. The third possible outcome, $x = 0$, has not been tested by the test suite. Therefore, the test suite may miss a potential bug or error in the condition or the branch. The other options, such as state transition coverage, equivalence class coverage, and boundary value coverage, are not guaranteed to be 100% by achieving 100% decision coverage. State transition coverage is a structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of transitions between states in a state machine that are executed by a test suite³.

Equivalence class coverage is a functional coverage metric that measures the percentage of equivalence classes (or partitions) of input or output values that are tested by a test suite⁴. Boundary value coverage is another functional coverage metric that measures the percentage of boundary values (or extreme values) of input or output ranges that are tested by a test suite⁴. These metrics are independent of decision coverage, because they are based on different aspects of the system under test, such as its behavior, functionality, or specification. Therefore, achieving 100% decision coverage does not imply achieving 100% of any of these metrics, and vice versa. References = ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Test Coverage in Software Testing - Guru99, Structural Coverage Metrics - MATLAB & Simulink - MathWorks India, Test Design Coverage in Software Testing - GeeksforGeeks.

NEW QUESTION 49

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

What type of testing should you do?

- 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.

NEW QUESTION 53

You are testing a room upgrade system for a hotel. The system accepts three differed types of room (increasing order of luxury): Platinum. Silver and Gold Luxury. ONLY a Preferred Guest Card holder s eligible for an upgrade.

Below you can find the decision table defining the upgrade eligibility:

Conditions

Preferred Guest Card holder	YES	YES	NO	NO
Room Type	Silver	Platinum	Silver	Platinum

48	Offer upgrade to Gold Luxury	YES	NO	NO	NO
	Offer upgrade to Silver	N/A	YES	N/A	NO

What is the expected result for each of the following test cases? Customer A: Preferred Guest Card holder, holding a Silver room Customer B: Non Preferred Guest Card holder, holding a Platinum room

- A. Customer A; doesn't offer any upgrade; Customer B: offers upgrade to Gold luxury room
- B. Customer A: doesn't offer any upgrade; Customer B: doesn't offer any upgrade.
- C. Customer A: offers upgrade to Gold Luxury room; Customer B: doesn't offer any upgrade
- D. Customer A: offers upgrade to Silver room; Customer B: offers upgrade to Silver room.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the decision table in the image, a Preferred Guest Card holder with a Silver room is eligible for an upgrade to Gold Luxury (YES), while a non-Preferred Guest Card holder, regardless of room type, is not eligible for any upgrade (NO). Therefore, Customer A (a Preferred Guest Card holder with a Silver room) would be offered an upgrade to Gold Luxury, and Customer B (a non-Preferred Guest Card holder with a Platinum room) would not be offered any upgrade. References = The answer is derived directly from the decision table provided in the image; specific ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 documents are not referenced.

NEW QUESTION 58

Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique

- A. Where a developer and a tester work together on the same workstation while the developer actively writes code, the tester explores the code to find defects.
- B. That can be organised into sessions guided by test charters outlining test objectives that will guide the testers' exploration
- C. Where a team of testers explores all possible test techniques in order to determine the most suitable combination of these techniques to apply for a test project.
- D. That aims at finding defects by designing tests that exercise all possible combinations of input values and preconditions

Answer: B

Explanation:

Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique where testers actively engage with the software, learning about its behavior while simultaneously designing and executing tests. According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, exploratory testing can be structured into sessions guided by test charters, which outline the test objectives and provide direction for the testers' exploration. This method is particularly useful in situations where test documentation is limited or where rapid feedback is needed. Thus, option B correctly describes how exploratory testing can be organized.

NEW QUESTION 62

In which of the following test documents would you expect to find test exit criteria described?

- A. Test design specification
- B. Project plan
- C. Requirements specification
- D. Test plan

Answer: D

Explanation:

Test exit criteria are the conditions that must be fulfilled before concluding a particular testing phase. These criteria act as a checkpoint to assess whether we have achieved the testing objectives and are done with testing. Test exit criteria are typically defined in the test plan document, which is one of the outputs of the test planning phase. The test plan document describes the scope, approach, resources, and schedule of the testing activities. It also identifies the test items, the features to be tested, the testing tasks, the risks, and the test deliverables. According to the ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, the test plan document should include the following information related to the test exit criteria:

- ? The criteria for evaluating test completion, such as the percentage of test cases executed, the percentage of test coverage achieved, the number and severity of defects found and fixed, the quality and reliability of the software product, and the stakeholder satisfaction.
- ? The criteria for evaluating test process improvement, such as the adherence to the test strategy, the efficiency and effectiveness of the testing activities, the lessons learned and best practices identified, and the recommendations for future improvements.

Therefore, the test plan document is the most appropriate test document to find the test exit criteria described. The other options, such as test design specification, project plan, and requirements specification, are not directly related to the test exit criteria. The test design specification describes the test cases and test procedures for a specific test level or test type. The project plan describes the overall objectives, scope, assumptions, risks, and deliverables of the software project. The requirements specification describes the functional and non-functional requirements of the software product. None of these documents specify the conditions for ending the testing process or evaluating the testing outcomes. References = ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Entry and Exit Criteria in Software Testing | Baeldung on Computer Science, Entry And Exit

Criteria In Software Testing - Rishabh Software, Entry and Exit Criteria in Software Testing Life Cycle - STLC [2022 Updated] - Testsigma Blog, ISTQB® releases Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0 (CTFL).

NEW QUESTION 67

Which of the following statements about the shift-left approach is FALSE?

- A. The shift-left approach can only be implemented with test automation
- B. The shift-left approach in testing is compatible with DevOps practices.
- C. The shift-left approach can involve security vulnerabilities
- D. The shift-left approach can be supported by static analysis tools.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a formal review process, the recorder's role is typically responsible for documenting the findings of the review team, including action items, decisions, and recommendations. This ensures that there is an accurate record of what was discussed and agreed upon, facilitating follow-up and continuous improvement. Therefore, statement C is correct as per the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

NEW QUESTION 72

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. In Agile software development, work product documentation tends to be lightweight and manual tests tend to be often unscripted as they are often produced using experience-based test techniques
- B. Sequential development models impose the use of systematic test techniques and do not allow the use of experience-based test techniques
- C. In Agile software development, the first iterations are exclusively dedicated to testing activities, as testing will be used to drive development, which will be performed in the subsequent iterations
- D. Both in Agile software development and in sequential development models, such as the V-model, test levels tend to overlap since they do not usually have defined entry and exit criteria

Answer: A

Explanation:

This answer is correct because in Agile software development, work product documentation, such as user stories, acceptance criteria, or test cases, tends to be lightweight and concise, as the focus is on working software and frequent communication rather than comprehensive documentation. Manual tests tend to be often unscripted, as they are often produced using experience-based test techniques, such as error guessing or exploratory testing, which rely on the tester's skills, knowledge, and creativity to find defects and provide feedback. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.1.1.2, Section 3.2.1.2

NEW QUESTION 76

Which TWO of the following are benefits of continuous integration?

- A. Allows earlier detection and easier root cause analysis of integration problems and conflicting changes.
- B. Removes the need for manual test analysis, design and execution.
- C. Removes the dependency on automated regression packs when integrating larger systems, or components.
- D. Gives the development team regular feedback on whether the code is working
- E. Select the correct Answer:
- F. i and iv
- G. i and ii
- H. i and iii
- I. 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.

NEW QUESTION 77

Consider the following user story about an e-commerce website's registration feature that only allows registered users to make purchases ; As a new user, I want to register to the website, so that I can start shopping online"

The following are some of the acceptance criteria defined for the user story

- [a] The registration form consists of the following fields: username, email address, first name, last name, date of birth, password and repeat password.
- [b] To submit the registration request, the new user must fill in all the fields of the registration form with valid values and must agree to the terms and conditions.
- [c] To be valid, the email address must not be provided by free online mail services that allow to create disposable email addresses. A dedicated error message must be presented to inform the new user when an invalid address is entered.
- [d] To be valid, the first name and last name must contain only alphabetic characters and must be between 2 and 80 characters long A dedicated error message must be presented to inform the new user when an invalid first name and/or the last name is entered
- [e] After submitting the registration request, the new user must receive an e-mail containing the confirmation link to the e-mail address specified in the registration form

Based only on the given information, which of the following ATDD tests is MOST LIKELY to be written first?

- A. The new user enters valid values in the fields of the registration form, except for the email address, where he/she enters an e-mail address provided by a free online mail service that allow to create disposable email addresses
- B. Then he/she is informed by the website about this issue.
- C. The new user enters valid values in the fields of the registration form, except for the first name, where he/she enters a first name with 10 characters that contains a number
- D. Then he/she is informed by the website about this issue.
- E. The user accesses the website with a username and password, and successfully places a purchase order for five items, paying by Mastercard credit card

F. The new user enters valid values in all the fields of the registration form, confirms to accept all the terms and conditions, submits the registration request and then receives an e-mail containing the confirmation link to the e-mail address specified in the registration form

Answer: D

Explanation:

Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD) tests focus on verifying whether the system meets the specified acceptance criteria. The most critical path to test first would be the scenario where everything is done correctly (happy path), ensuring the basic functionality works as expected.

? The new user provides all valid data.

? This ensures the registration form works and the user receives a confirmation email.

This test covers the basic functionality and will help verify that the primary use case is handled correctly before testing invalid or edge cases.

Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Chapter 4.5.3, Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD).

NEW QUESTION 79

Which of the following statements best describes how configuration management supports testing?

- A. Configuration management helps reduce testing effort by identifying a manageable number of test environment configurations in which to test the software, out of all possible configurations of the environment in which the software will be released
- B. Configuration management is an administrative discipline that includes change control, which is the process of controlling the changes to identified items referred to as Configuration Items'
- C. Configuration management is an approach to interoperability testing where tests are executed in the cloud, as the cloud can provide cost-effective access to multiple configurations of the test environments
- D. Configuration management helps ensure that all relevant project documentation and software items are uniquely identified in all their versions and therefore can be unambiguously referenced in test documentation

Answer: D

Explanation:

This answer is correct because configuration management is a process of establishing and maintaining consistency of a product's performance, functional, and physical attributes with its requirements, design, and operational information throughout its life. Configuration management helps ensure that all relevant project documentation and software items are uniquely identified in all their versions and therefore can be unambiguously referenced in test documentation. This supports testing by providing traceability, consistency, and control over the test artifacts and the software under test. References: : ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, : ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.2.2.2

NEW QUESTION 83

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