



BCS

Exam Questions CTFL4

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the statements correctly describes when a whole team approach may NOT be suitable?

- A. When a high level of test independence may be required.
- B. When acceptance tests need to be created.
- C. When a test automation approach needs to be determined.
- D. When the team dynamics need to be improved.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The whole team approach involves collaboration among all team members, including testers, developers, and business representatives, to achieve quality goals. However, this approach may not be suitable in situations where a high level of test independence is required. Test independence is essential in cases where unbiased testing is critical, such as in regulated environments or where high-risk systems are involved. This is because team members might unintentionally influence each other's work, leading to potential bias in testing outcomes.

NEW QUESTION 2

A calculator software is used to calculate the result for 5+6. The user noticed that the result given is 6. This is an example of;

- A. Mistake
- B. Fault
- C. Error
- D. Failure

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, page 18, a failure is ??an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits??. In this case, the calculator software does not perform the required function of calculating the correct result for 5+6 within the specified limits of accuracy and precision. Therefore, this is an example of a failure.

The other options are incorrect because:

? A mistake is ??a human action that produces an incorrect result?? (page 25). A mistake is not an event, but an action, and it may or may not lead to a failure. For example, a mistake could be a typo in the code, a wrong assumption in the design, or a misunderstanding of the requirement.

? A fault is ??a defect in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform its required function?? (page 16). A fault is not an event, but a defect, and it may or may not cause a failure. For example, a fault could be a logical error in the code, a missing specification in the design, or a contradiction in the requirement.

? An error is ??the difference between a computed, observed, or measured value or condition and the true, specified, or theoretically correct value or condition?? (page 15). An error is not an event, but a difference, and it may or may not result in a failure. For example, an error could be a rounding error in the calculation, a measurement error in the observation, or a deviation error in the condition.

References = ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 15-18, 25;

ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 96, page 34.

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

Which of the following statements is an example of testing contributing to higher quality?

- A. A test leader writes a test summary report
- B. A project manager asks to a test leader to estimate the test effort
- C. A tester installs a test ten in the lest environment
- D. A tester finds a bug which is resolved prior to release

Answer: D

Explanation:

? The question is about identifying an example of testing contributing to higher quality. Quality is the degree to which a component, system or process meets specified requirements and/or user/customer needs and expectations¹. Testing is the process consisting of all lifecycle activities, both static and dynamic, concerned with planning, preparation and evaluation of software products and related work products to determine that they satisfy specified requirements, to demonstrate that they are fit for purpose and to detect defects².

? Therefore, testing contributes to higher quality by verifying and validating that the software products and related work products meet the specified requirements,

are fit for purpose and have no defects, or at least have a reduced number of defects. Testing also provides information about the quality of the software products and related work products to the stakeholders, who can make informed decisions based on the test results³.

? Out of the four given statements, only option D is an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it shows that testing has detected a defect (a flaw in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform its required function⁴) and that the defect has been resolved (fixed and confirmed) prior to release (delivery of the software product to the customer or end user). This means that testing has prevented a potential failure (an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits) from occurring in the operational environment, and thus has improved the quality of the software product.

? Option A is not an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it is a reporting activity that summarizes the test results and evaluates the test objectives, but does not directly affect the quality of the software product or related work products. A test summary report is a document that records and communicates the outcomes of testing activities, including test completion criteria, test results, incident reports, test summary and evaluation, and lessons learned.

? Option B is not an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it is a planning activity that estimates the resources and time needed for testing activities, but does not directly affect the quality of the software product or related work products. A test effort estimate is an approximation of the amount of work and/or the duration of time required to perform testing activities.

? Option C is not an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it is a preparation activity that sets up the test environment (an environment containing hardware, instrumentation, simulators, software tools, and other support elements needed to conduct a test), but does not directly affect the quality of the software product or related work products. A test environment installation is a process of installing and configuring the test environment according to the test environment specification.

References:

- ? 1: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 10
- ? 2: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 11
- ? 3: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 12
- ? 4: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 13
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 13
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 77
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 78
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 79
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 80
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 81
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 82
- ? : 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
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 86
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 87
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 88
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 89
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 90
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 91
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 92
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 93
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 94
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 95
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 96
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 97
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 98
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 99
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 100
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 101
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 102
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 103
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 104
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 105
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 106
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 107

NEW QUESTION 5

The acceptance criteria associated with a user story:

- A. are often written in a rule-oriented format using the template referred to as "Given/When/Then"
- B. are often documented following in rule-oriented format using the following template: "As a [role], I want [feature], so that I can [benefit]"
- C. can be written in different formats and represent an aspect of a user story referred to as confirmation' of the so called "3 C's"
- D. must be written in one of the two following formats: scenario-oriented or rule-oriented

Answer: C

Explanation:

The acceptance criteria associated with a user story are the conditions that must be met for the user story to be considered done and to deliver the expected value to the user. They are often written in different formats, such as rule-oriented, scenario-oriented, or table-oriented, depending on the nature and complexity of the user story. They represent an aspect of a user story referred to as confirmation, which is one of the so called 3 C's of user stories. The other two aspects are card and conversation. Card refers to the concise and informal description of the user story, usually following the template: "As a [role], I want [feature], so that I can [benefit]". Conversation refers to the ongoing dialogue between the stakeholders and the team members to clarify and refine the user story and its acceptance criteria. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

References: ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 3.2.2, page 35-36; ISTQB® Glossary v4.02, page 37.

NEW QUESTION 6

Which of the following statements about static testing and dynamic testing is TRUE?

- A. Static testing is better suited than dynamic testing for highlighting issues that could indicate inappropriate code modulansation.
- B. Dynamic testing can only be applied to executable work products, while static testing can only be applied to non-executable work products.
- C. Both dynamic testing and static testing cause failures, but failures caused by static testing are usually easier and cheaper to analyse.
- D. Security vulnerabilities can only be detected when the software is being executed, and thus they can only be detected through dynamic testing, not through

static testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Static testing, such as code reviews and static analysis, is particularly effective at identifying issues related to code structure and modularization. These techniques allow for the inspection of the code without executing it, making it easier to spot problems related to how the code is organized. Dynamic testing, on the other hand, focuses on the execution of code and is better suited for identifying runtime issues but does not easily reveal structural problems. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 highlights the strengths of static testing in uncovering such structural issue

NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following statements about branch coverage is true?

- A. The minimum number of test cases needed to achieve full branch coverage, is usually lower than that needed to achieve full statement coverage
- B. If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all unconditional branches within the code have surely been exercised
- C. If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all combinations of conditions in a decision table have surely been exercised
- D. Exercising at least one of the decision outcomes for all decisions within the code, ensures achieving full branch coverage

Answer: D

Explanation:

Exercising at least one of the decision outcomes for all decisions within the code, ensures achieving full branch coverage, which is a test coverage criterion that requires that all branches in the control flow of the code are executed at least once by the test cases. A branch is a basic block of code that has a single entry point and a single exit point, and a decision is a point in the code where the control flow can take more than one direction, such as an if-then-else statement, a switch-case statement, a loop statement, etc. The decision outcomes are the possible paths that can be taken from a decision, such as the then branch or the else branch, the case branch or the default branch, the loop body or the loop exit, etc. The other statements are false, because:

? The minimum number of test cases needed to achieve full branch coverage, is usually higher than that needed to achieve full statement coverage, which is a test coverage criterion that requires that all executable statements in the code are executed at least once by the test cases. This is because branch coverage is a stronger criterion than statement coverage, as it implies statement coverage, but not vice versa. For example, a single test case can achieve full statement coverage for an if-then-else statement, but two test cases are needed to achieve full branch coverage, as both the then branch and the else branch need to be exercised.

? If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all unconditional branches within the code have not necessarily been exercised, as unconditional branches are branches that do not depend on any decision, and are always executed, such as a goto statement, a break statement, a return statement, etc. Unconditional branches are not part of the branch coverage criterion, as they do not represent different paths in the control flow of the code. However, they are part of the statement coverage criterion, as they are executable statements in the code.

? If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all combinations of conditions in a decision table have not necessarily been exercised, as a decision table is a test design technique that represents the logical relationships between multiple conditions and their corresponding actions, in a tabular format. A decision table can have more combinations of conditions than the number of decision outcomes in the code, as each condition can have two or more possible values, such as true or false, yes or no, etc. For example, a decision table with four conditions can have 16 combinations of conditions, but the corresponding code may have only two decision outcomes, such as pass or fail. To exercise all combinations of conditions in a decision table, a stronger test coverage criterion is needed, such as condition combination coverage, which requires that all possible combinations of condition outcomes in the code are executed at least once by the test cases.

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

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.3.1, Test

Coverage Criteria Based on the Structure of the Software

? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Branch Coverage, Statement Coverage, Branch, Decision, Decision Outcome, Unconditional Branch, Decision Table, Condition Combination Coverage

NEW QUESTION 8

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. User acceptance tests are usually automated and aim to verify the acceptance criteria for user stories
- B. Acceptance criteria for user stories can include details on data definitions, for example by describing the format, allowed values, and default values for a data item
- C. Acceptance criteria for user stories should focus on positive scenarios, while negative scenarios should be excluded
- D. Tests derived from acceptance criteria for user stories are not included in any of the four testing quadrants

Answer: B

Explanation:

Acceptance criteria for user stories often include detailed specifications about data definitions, such as the format, allowed values, and default values for a data item. This helps ensure that the developed feature meets the expected requirements and provides a clear understanding for both developers and testers on what needs to be validated. Therefore, statement B is true as per the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

NEW QUESTION 9

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Experience-based test techniques rely on the experience of testers to identify the root causes of defects found by black-box test techniques
- B. Some of the most common test basis used by white-box test techniques include user stories, use cases and business processes
- C. Experience-based test techniques are often useful to detect hidden defects that have not been targeted by black-box test techniques
- D. The primary goal of experience-based test techniques is to design test cases that can be easily automated using a GUI-based test automation tool

Answer: C

Explanation:

Experience-based test techniques are test design techniques that rely on the experience, knowledge, intuition, and creativity of the testers to identify and execute test cases that are likely to find defects in the software system. Experience-based test techniques are often useful to detect hidden defects that have not been targeted by black-box test techniques, which are test design techniques that use the external behavior and specifications of the software system as the test basis, without considering its internal structure or implementation. Experience-based test techniques can complement black-box test techniques by covering aspects that are not explicitly specified, such as usability, security, reliability, performance, etc. The other statements are false, because:

? Experience-based test techniques do not rely on the experience of testers to identify the root causes of defects found by black-box test techniques, but rather to

identify the potential sources of defects based on their own insights, heuristics, or exploratory testing. The root causes of defects are usually identified by debugging or root cause analysis, which are activities that involve examining the code or the development process to find and fix the errors that led to the defects.

? Some of the most common test basis used by white-box test techniques include the source code, the design documents, the architecture diagrams, and the control flow graphs of the software system. White-box test techniques are test design techniques that use the internal structure and implementation of the software system as the test basis, and aim to achieve a certain level of test coverage based on the code elements, such as statements, branches, paths, etc. User stories, use cases, and business processes are examples of test basis used by black-box test techniques, as they describe the functional and non-functional requirements of the software system from the perspective of the users or the stakeholders.

? The primary goal of experience-based test techniques is not to design test cases that can be easily automated using a GUI-based test automation tool, but rather to design test cases that can reveal defects that are not easily detected by other test techniques, such as boundary value analysis, equivalence partitioning, state transition testing, etc. Test automation is the use of software tools to execute test cases and compare actual results with expected results, without human intervention. Test automation can be applied to different types of test techniques, depending on the test objectives, the test levels, the test tools, and the test resources. However, test automation is not always feasible or beneficial, especially for test cases that require human judgment, creativity, or exploration, such as those designed by experience-based test techniques. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.1, Black-box Test Design Techniques

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.2, White-box Test Design Techniques

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.3, Experience-based Test Design Techniques

? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Experience-based Test Technique, Black-box Test Technique, White-box Test Technique, Test Basis, Test Coverage, Test Automation

NEW QUESTION 10

Which review type, also known as a "buddy check", is commonly used in Agile development?

- A. Inspection.
- B. Walkthrough.
- C. Technical review.
- D. Informal review.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Agile development, an informal review, often referred to as a "buddy check," is a common review type. Informal reviews are unstructured and involve a pair of colleagues reviewing each other's work to identify defects early and provide immediate feedback. This type of review is less formal than inspections or walkthroughs and is particularly suitable for Agile environments where rapid feedback and flexibility are essential. References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 3.2.4, "Types of Reviews" and Section 2.1.4, "Agile Testing Practices."

NEW QUESTION 10

The four test levels used in ISTQB syllabus are:

- * 1. Component (unit) testing
- * 2. Integration testing
- * 3. System testing
- * 4. Acceptance testing

An organization wants to do away with integration testing but otherwise follow V-model. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. It is allowed as organizations can decide on their test levels to do depending on the context of the system under test
- B. It is allowed because integration testing is not an important test level and can be dispensed with.
- C. It is not allowed because integration testing is a very important test level and ignoring it means definite poor product quality
- D. It is not allowed as organizations can't change the test levels as these are chosen on the basis of the SDLC (software development life cycle) model

Answer: D

Explanation:

The V-model is a software development life cycle model that defines four test levels that correspond to four development phases: component (unit) testing with component design, integration testing with architectural design, system testing with system requirements, and acceptance testing with user requirements. The V-model emphasizes the importance of verifying and validating each phase of development with a corresponding level of testing, and ensuring that the test objectives, test basis, and test artifacts are aligned and consistent across the test levels. Therefore, an organization that wants to follow the V-model cannot do away with integration testing, as it would break the symmetry and completeness of the V-model, and compromise the quality and reliability of the software or system under test. Integration testing is a test level that aims to test the interactions and interfaces between components or subsystems, and to detect any defects or inconsistencies that may arise from the integration of different parts of the software or system. Integration testing is essential for ensuring the functionality, performance, and compatibility of the software or system as a whole, and for identifying and resolving any integration issues early in the development process. Skipping integration testing would increase the risk of finding serious defects later in the test process, or worse, in the production environment, which would be more costly and difficult to fix, and could damage the reputation and credibility of the organization. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

The other options are incorrect because:

? A. It is not allowed as organizations can decide on the test levels to do depending on the context of the system under test. While it is true that the choice and scope of test levels may vary depending on the context of the system under test, such as the size, complexity, criticality, and risk level of the system, the organization cannot simply ignore or skip a test level that is defined and required by the chosen software development life cycle model. The organization must follow the principles and guidelines of the software development life cycle model, and ensure that the test levels are consistent and coherent with the development phases. If the organization wants to have more flexibility and adaptability in choosing the test levels, it should consider using a different software development life cycle model, such as an agile or iterative model, that allows for more dynamic and incremental testing approaches.

? B. It is not allowed because integration testing is not an important test level and can be dispensed with. This statement is false and misleading, as integration testing is a very important test level that cannot be dispensed with. Integration testing is vital for testing the interactions and interfaces between components or subsystems, and for ensuring the functionality, performance, and compatibility of the software or system as a whole. Integration testing can reveal defects or inconsistencies that may not be detected by component (unit) testing alone, such as interface errors, data flow errors, integration logic errors, or performance degradation. Integration testing can also help to verify and validate the architectural design and the integration strategy of the software or system, and to ensure that the software or system meets the specified and expected quality attributes, such as reliability, usability, security, and maintainability. Integration testing can also provide feedback and confidence to the developers and stakeholders about the progress and quality of the software or system development. Therefore, integration testing is a crucial and indispensable test level that should not be skipped or omitted.

? C. It is not allowed because integration testing is a very important test level and ignoring it means definite poor product quality. This statement is partially true, as integration testing is a very important test level that should not be ignored, and skipping it could result in poor product quality. However, this statement is too strong

and absolute, as it implies that integration testing is the only factor that determines the product quality, and that ignoring it would guarantee a poor product quality. This is not necessarily the case, as there may be other factors that affect the product quality, such as the quality of the requirements, design, code, and other test levels, the effectiveness and efficiency of the test techniques and tools, the competence and experience of the developers and testers, the availability and adequacy of the resources and environment, the management and communication of the project, and the expectations and satisfaction of the customers and users. Therefore, while integration testing is a very important test level that should not be skipped, it is not the only test level that matters, and skipping it does not necessarily mean definite poor product quality, but rather a higher risk and likelihood of poor product quality.

References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.3, pages 16-18; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 38-39; ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 104, page 36.

NEW QUESTION 15

Which of the following statements about white-box test techniques is true?

- A. Achieving full statement coverage and full branch coverage for a software product means that such software product has been fully tested and there are no remaining bugs within the code
- B. Code-related white-box test techniques are not required to measure the actual code coverage achieved by black-box testing, as code coverage can be measured using the coverage criteria associated with black-box test techniques
- C. Branch coverage is the most thorough code-related white-box test technique, and therefore applicable standards prescribe achieving full branch coverage at the highest safety levels for safety-critical systems
- D. Code-related white-box test techniques provide an objective measure of coverage and can be used to complement black-box test techniques to increase confidence in the code

Answer: D

Explanation:

This answer is correct because code-related white-box test techniques are test design techniques that use the structure of the code to derive test cases. They provide an objective measure of coverage, such as statement coverage, branch coverage, or path coverage, which indicate how much of the code has been exercised by the test cases. Code-related white-box test techniques can be used to complement black-box test techniques, which are test design techniques that use the functional or non-functional requirements of the system or component to derive test cases. By combining both types of techniques, testers can increase their confidence in the code and find more

defects. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.3.2.2

NEW QUESTION 19

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 23

You are testing the latest version of an air-traffic control system prior to production deployment using exploratory testing. After following an unusual sequence of input steps, the system crashes. After the crash, you document a defect report with the following information:

- Title: System crashes unexpectedly during input.
- Brief summary: System crashes when an unusual sequence of inputs is used.
- Version: V1.001
- Test: Exploratory testing prior to production deployment
- Priority: Urgent
- Risk: High
- References: Screenshot of crashed application What critical Information Is missing from this report?

- A. Conclusions, recommendations, and approvals.
- B. Change history.
- C. Description of the defect to enable reproduction.
- D. Status of defect

Answer: C

Explanation:

The critical information missing from the defect report is a detailed description of the defect to enable reproduction. A clear and concise description of the steps taken to reproduce the defect is essential for developers to understand the context and to be able to replicate the issue in their environment. Without this information, it can be challenging to diagnose and fix the defect. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus emphasizes the importance of providing all necessary details in a defect report to facilitate effective communication and resolution.

References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 5.5, "Defect Management."

NEW QUESTION 26

Which of the following is a factor that contributes to a successful review?

- A. All participants in the review are aware they will be evaluated based on the defects they will find
- B. The author of the work product to be reviewed leads the review meeting.
- C. All participants in the review are trained to deal with the review type and its objectives.
- D. Review metrics must be collected to improve the review process

Answer: C

Explanation:

A successful review process involves all participants being trained in the review type and understanding its objectives. This ensures that everyone can contribute effectively and understand what is expected from the review. Proper training helps to identify defects accurately and facilitates constructive feedback, leading to a more efficient and effective review process. Hence, statement C is correct according to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

NEW QUESTION 27

A test status report SHOULD:

- A. Specify the impediments to carrying out the planned test activities in the reporting period and the corresponding solutions put in place to remove them
- B. Be produced as part of test completion activities and report unmitigated product risks to support the decision whether or not to release the product
- C. Always be based on the same template within an organisation, as its structure and contents should not be affected by the audience to which the report is presented.
- D. Specify the lines of communication between testing, other lifecycle activities, and within the organisation that were chosen at the outset of the test project.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A test status report is a document that provides a snapshot of the testing activities and their progress during a particular period. It should include information about any impediments encountered during the test execution and the actions taken to resolve them, which helps stakeholders understand the challenges and how they were addressed .

Option B describes an activity related to test completion rather than ongoing status reporting. Option C is incorrect because the structure and contents of the report may vary based on the audience's needs. Option D, while important, is not the primary purpose of a test status report, which focuses more on the current status and impediments.

NEW QUESTION 31

The following rules determine the annual bonus to be paid to a salesman of a company based on the total annual amount of the sales made (referred to as TAS). If the TAS is between 50k€ and 80k€, the bonus is 10%. If the TAS exceeds 80k€ by a value not greater than 40k€, the bonus is 15%. Finally, if the TAS exceeds the maximum threshold which entitles to a 15% bonus, the bonus is 22%. Consider applying equivalence partitioning to the TAS (Note: 1k€ = 1000 euros). Which one of the following answers contain only test cases that belong to the same equivalence partition?

- A. TC1 = 81 k€; TC2= 97k€; TC3=111k€; TC4=118k€
- B. TC1 = 40k€; TC2= 46k€; TC3=51k€; TC4=53k€
- C. TC1 = 79k€; TC2= 80k€; TC3=81k€; TC4=82k€
- D. TC1 = 90k€; TC2= 110k€; TC3=125k€; TC4=140k€

Answer: A

Explanation:

This answer is correct because equivalence partitioning is a test design technique that divides the input domain of a system or component into partitions of equivalent data, such that each partition is expected to produce the same output or behavior. Equivalence partitioning aims to reduce the number of test cases by selecting one representative value from each partition. In this case, the input domain of the TAS can be divided into four partitions based on the bonus rules: less than 50k€, between 50k€ and 80k€, between 80k€ and 120k€, and more than 120k€. The test cases in the answer belong to the same partition, which is between 80k€ and 120k€, and they are expected to produce the same output, which is a bonus of 15%. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.3.2.1

NEW QUESTION 32

Consider a review for a high-level architectural document written by a software architect. The architect does most of the review preparation work, including distributing the document to reviewers before the review meeting. However, reviewers are not required to analyze the document in advance, and during the review meeting the software architect explains the document step by step. The only goal of this review is to establish a common understanding of the software architecture that will be used in a software development project.

Which of the following review types does this review refer to?

- A. Inspection
- B. Audit
- C. Walkthrough
- D. Informal review

Answer: C

Explanation:

This answer is correct because a walkthrough is a type of review where the author of the work product leads the review process and explains the work product to the reviewers. The reviewers are not required to prepare for the review in advance, and the main objective of the walkthrough is to establish a common understanding of the work product and to identify any major defects or issues. A walkthrough is usually informal and does not follow a defined process or roles. In this case, the review for a high-level architectural document written by a software architect matches the characteristics of a walkthrough. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.4.2.2

NEW QUESTION 33

Which of the following statements about TDD, BDD and ATDD is TRUE?

- A. Refactonng is a practice that is an integral part of TDD and is applied both to tests and to code wntten to satisfy those tests.
- B. ATDD is a black-box test design technique that is applicable exclusively at acceptance test level.
- C. BDD is a developer practice where business stakeholders are not usually involved as the tests are directly written at unit/component test level.

D. ATDD is the practice of running the automated acceptance tests as part of a continuous integration process.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Test-Driven Development (TDD) emphasizes writing tests before code and includes refactoring as a key practice to improve both the tests and the code. This ensures that the codebase remains clean and maintainable. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 discusses TDD as a practice that includes writing tests first, coding to satisfy those tests, and then refactoring the code to improve its structure and readability while keeping the tests intact.

NEW QUESTION 34

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Unlike functional testing, non-functional testing can only be applied to conventional systems, not artificial intelligence-based system.
- B. Functional testing focuses on what the system is supposed to do, while white-box testing focuses on how well the system does what it is supposed to do
- C. Functional testing can be applied to all test levels, while non-functional testing can be applied only to system and acceptance test levels.
- D. Black-box test techniques and experience-based test techniques may be applicable to both functional testing and non-functional testing

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement D is correct. According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, both black-box test techniques (which focus on testing without internal knowledge of the application) and experience-based test techniques (which rely on testers' experience and intuition) can be applied to both functional and non-functional testing. Functional testing is concerned with what the system does, whereas non-functional testing looks at how the system performs under certain conditions. These techniques are versatile and can be employed to address both these aspects.

NEW QUESTION 39

Match each objective to the correct test level Objective:

- A) Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the system are as designed and specified.
- B) Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the interfaces are as designed.
- C) Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the components are as designed and specified.
- D) Establishing confidence in the quality of the system as a whole. Test Level:
* 1. Component testing. 2. Integration testing. 3. System testing. 4. Acceptance testing.

- A. A3, B2, C4, D1
- B. A2, B3, C1, D4
- C. A3, B2, C1, D4

Answer: C

Explanation:

The test levels and their objectives can be matched as follows:
? Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the system are as designed and specified (A3: System testing).
? Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the interfaces are as designed (B2: Integration testing).
? Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the components are as designed and specified (C1: Component testing).
? Establishing confidence in the quality of the system as a whole (D4: Acceptance testing).

NEW QUESTION 43

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 47

In which one of the following test techniques are test cases derived from the analysis of the software architecture?

- A. Black-box test techniques.
- B. Experience-based test techniques.
- C. Checklist-based test techniques.
- D. White-box test techniques.

Answer: D

Explanation:

White-box test techniques are test design techniques where the test cases are derived from the internal structure of the software, including its architecture, code, and logical flow. These techniques involve the tester having knowledge of the internal workings of the software to create test cases that ensure all possible paths and conditions are tested. This is in contrast to black-box test techniques, which focus on input-output behavior without considering the internal structure. Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 4.3

NEW QUESTION 50

Which of the following lists factors That contribute to PROJECT risks?

- A. skill and staff shortages; problems in defining the right requirements, contractual issues.
- B. skill and staff shortages; software does not perform its intended functions; problems in defining the right requirements.
- C. problems in defining the right requirements; contractual issues; poor software quality characteristics.
- D. poor software quality characteristics; software does not perform its intended functions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Project risks are the uncertainties or threats that may affect the project objectives, such as scope, schedule, cost, and quality. According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, some of the factors that contribute to project risks are:

? Skill and staff shortages: This factor refers to the lack of adequate or qualified human resources to perform the project tasks. This may result in delays, errors, rework, or low productivity.

? Problems in defining the right requirements: This factor refers to the difficulties or ambiguities in eliciting, analyzing, specifying, validating, or managing the requirements of the project. This may result in misalignment, inconsistencies, gaps, or changes in the requirements, affecting the project scope and quality.

? Contractual issues: This factor refers to the challenges or disputes that may arise from the contractual agreements between the project parties, such as clients, suppliers, vendors, or subcontractors. This may result in legal, financial, or ethical risks, affecting the project delivery and satisfaction.

The other options are not correct because they list factors that contribute to PRODUCT risks, not project risks. Product risks are the uncertainties or threats that may affect the quality or functionality of the software product or system. Some of the factors that contribute to product risks are:

? Poor software quality characteristics: This factor refers to the lack of adherence or compliance to the quality attributes or criteria of the software product or system, such as reliability, usability, security, performance, or maintainability. This may result in defects, failures, or dissatisfaction of the users or stakeholders.

? Software does not perform its intended functions: This factor refers to the deviation or discrepancy between the expected and actual behavior or output of the software product or system. This may result in errors, faults, or malfunctions of the software product or system.

References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Testing, Section 1.5: Risks and Testing, Pages 14-16.

NEW QUESTION 53

Mark the correct sentences:

- * Defects are a result of environmental conditions and are also referred to as "Failures"
- * A human mistake may produce a defect
- * A system may totally fail to operate correctly when a failure exists in it
- * When a defect exists in a system it may result in a failure
- * Defects occur only as a result of technology changes

- A. II, IV
- B. I, II
- C. IV, V
- D. II, III, IV

Answer: A

Explanation:

? The question is about marking the correct sentences among the given statements related to defects, failures, and mistakes. According to the ISTQB glossary, the definitions of these terms are:

? Therefore, out of the five given statements, only two are correct, namely:

? The other three statements are incorrect, namely: References:

? 1: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms 4.0, 2023, available at ISTQB) and ASTQB).

NEW QUESTION 55

Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the involvement of testers in the software development lifecycle (SDLC)?

- A. Testers should contribute to all activities in the SDLC and participate in design discussions.
- B. Testers should be involved from the beginning of the SDLC to increase understanding of design decisions and detect defects early.
- C. Testers should only be involved during the testing phase.
- D. Testers' involvement is essential; developers find it difficult to be objective.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Involving testers only during the testing phase is incorrect as per the ISTQB CTFL syllabus. Effective involvement of testers is crucial throughout the entire software development lifecycle (SDLC). This includes early stages such as requirement analysis and design, which allows testers to understand the design decisions and detect defects early. Early involvement helps in better understanding the project and ensures that quality is built into the product from the beginning. Furthermore, the ISTQB syllabus emphasizes the importance of testers contributing to all activities in the SDLC, including design discussions, to enhance defect detection and prevention.

References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 2.1.1, "The Influence of Development Models on Testing" and Section 1.1.1, "Test Objectives."

NEW QUESTION 59

Following a risk-based testing approach you have designed 10 tests to cover a product risk with a high-risk level. You want to estimate, adopting the three-point test estimation technique, the test effort required to reduce the risk level to zero by executing those 10 tests. You made the following three initial estimates:

- most optimistic = 6 person hours
- most likely = 30 person hours
- most pessimistic = 54 person hours

Based only on the given information, which of the following answers about the three-point test estimation technique applied to this problem is true?

- A. The final estimate is between 22 person hours and 38 person hours
- B. The final estimate is exactly 30 person hours because the technique uses the initial most likely estimate as the final estimate
- C. The final estimate is between 6 person hours and 54 person hours
- D. The final estimate is exactly 30 person hours because the technique uses the arithmetic mean of the three initial estimates as the final estimate

Answer: A

Explanation:

The three-point test estimation technique is a method of estimating the test effort based on three initial estimates: the most optimistic, the most likely, and the most pessimistic. The technique uses a weighted average of these three estimates to calculate the final estimate, which is also known as the expected value. The formula for the expected value is:

Expected value = (most optimistic + 4 * most likely + most pessimistic) / 6 Using the given values, the expected value is:

Expected value = (6 + 4 * 30 + 54) / 6 Expected value = 30 person hours

However, the expected value is not the only factor to consider when estimating the test effort. The technique also calculates the standard deviation, which is a measure of the variability or uncertainty of the estimates. The formula for the standard deviation is: Standard deviation = (most pessimistic - most optimistic) / 6 Using the given values, the standard deviation is:

Standard deviation = (54 - 6) / 6 Standard deviation = 8 person hours

The standard deviation can be used to determine a range of possible values for the test effort, based on a certain level of confidence. For example, using a 68% confidence level, the range is:

Expected value ?? standard deviation Using the calculated values, the range is: 30 ?? 8 person hours

Therefore, the final estimate is between 22 person hours and 38 person hours, which is option A.

References: ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 2.3.2, page 24-25; ISTQB® Glossary v4.02, page 33.

NEW QUESTION 60

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 65

Which of the following statements best describes the difference between product risk and project risk in software testing?

- A. Product risk refers to the risk associated with the project's schedule, budget, and resources, while project risk refers to the risk associated with the quality and functionality of the software product.
- B. Product risk refers to the risk associated with issues such as delays in work product deliveries, inaccurate estimates, while project risk refers to the risk associated with the project's schedule, budget, and resources.
- C. Product risk and project risk are essentially the same and can be used interchangeably.
- D. Product risk refers to the risk associated with delays in elements such as work product deliveries and inaccurate estimates, while project risk refers to the risk associated with issues such as user dissatisfaction.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Product risk involves the potential issues that can affect the quality and functionality of the software product, such as defects, performance problems, and usability issues. Project risk, on the other hand, relates to the risks that can impact the project's schedule, budget, and resources, such as delays, cost overruns, and resource constraints. Understanding both types of risks is crucial for managing and mitigating potential problems in software projects.

References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 5.2.1, "Risk Management in Testing."

NEW QUESTION 70

Which of the following issues cannot be identified by static analysis tools?

- A. Very low MTBF (Mean Time Between failure)
- B. Potentially endless loops
- C. Referencing a variable with an undefined value

D. Security vulnerabilities

Answer: A

Explanation:

Static analysis tools are software tools that examine the source code of a program without executing it. They can detect various types of issues, such as syntax errors, coding standards violations, security vulnerabilities, and potential bugs¹². However, static analysis tools cannot identify issues that depend on the runtime behavior or performance of the program, such as very low MTBF (Mean Time Between failure)³. MTBF is a measure of the reliability of a system or component. It is calculated by dividing the total operating time by the number of failures. MTBF reflects how often a system or component fails during its expected lifetime. Static analysis tools cannot measure MTBF because they do not run the program or observe its failures. MTBF can only be estimated by dynamic testing, which involves executing the program under various conditions and collecting data on its failures⁴. Therefore, very low MTBF is an issue that cannot be identified by static analysis tools. The other options, such as potentially endless loops, referencing a variable with an undefined value, and security vulnerabilities, are issues that can be identified by static analysis tools. Static analysis tools can detect potentially endless loops by analyzing the control flow and data flow of the program and checking for conditions that may never become false⁵. Static analysis tools can detect referencing a variable with an undefined value by checking the scope and initialization of variables and reporting any use of uninitialized variables⁶. Static analysis tools can detect security vulnerabilities by checking for common patterns of insecure code, such as buffer overflows, SQL injections, cross-site scripting, and weak encryption. References = What Is Static Analysis? Static Code Analysis Tools - Perforce Software, How Static Code Analysis Works | Perforce, Static Code Analysis: Techniques, Top 5 Benefits & 3 Challenges, What is MTBF? Mean Time Between Failures Explained | Perforce, Static analysis tools - Software Testing MCQs - CareerRide, ISTQB_Chapter3 | Quizizz, [Static Code Analysis for Security Vulnerabilities | Perforce].

NEW QUESTION 72

Select the roles required in a formal review:

- A. Author, Management, Facilitator, Review Leader, Reviewers, Scribe
- B. Author, Tester
- C. Facilitator
- D. Review Leader
- E. Reviewer
- F. Scribe
- G. Author, Business analysis
- H. Facilitator, Review Leader
- I. Reviewer
- J. Scribe
- K. Author
- L. Developer, Facilitator
- M. Review Leader
- N. Reviewer
- O. Scribe

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a formal review, the roles involved typically include the author, management, facilitator (also known as moderator), review leader, reviewers, and scribe. Each role has specific responsibilities to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the review process:

- ? The author creates and refines the work product being reviewed.
- ? Management allocates resources and supports the review process.
- ? The facilitator manages the review meeting, ensuring it proceeds smoothly.
- ? The review leader plans the review and ensures it meets its objectives.
- ? Reviewers examine the work product to identify defects.
- ? The scribe records issues raised during the review meeting.

NEW QUESTION 76

Who of the following has the best knowledge to decide what tests in a test project should be automated?

- A. The developer
- B. The customer
- C. The development manager
- D. The test leader

Answer: D

Explanation:

The test leader is the person who is responsible for planning, monitoring, and controlling the test activities and resources in a test project. The test leader should have the best knowledge of the test objectives, scope, risks, resources, schedule, and quality criteria. The test leader should also be aware of the test automation criteria, such as the execution frequency, the test support, the team education, the roles and responsibilities, and the devs and testers collaboration¹. Based on these factors, the test leader can decide which tests are suitable for automation and which are not, and prioritize them accordingly. The test leader can also coordinate with the test automation engineers, the developers, and the stakeholders to ensure the alignment of the test automation strategy with the test project goals and expectations. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1, Page 152; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Page 403; ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 6, Section 6.1.1, Page 514; Top 8 Test Automation Criteria You Need To Fulfill - QAMIND¹

NEW QUESTION 78

A typical objective of testing is to ensure that:

- A. testing is used to drive the development of a software
- B. a software has been tested using a combination of test techniques
- C. there are no defects in a software that is about to be released
- D. a software has been properly covered

Answer: B

Explanation:

This answer is correct because a typical objective of testing is to ensure that a software has been tested using a combination of test techniques, such as black-box, white-box, or experience-based techniques, that are appropriate for the test objectives, test levels, and test types. Testing using a combination of test techniques can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of testing, as different techniques can target different aspects of the software quality, such as functionality, usability, performance, security, reliability, etc. Testing using a combination of test techniques can also reduce the risk of missing defects that could be detected by one technique but not by another. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.3.1.1, Section 2.3.2

NEW QUESTION 79

Which of the following statements about static testing and dynamic testing is true?

- A. Unlike dynamic testing, which can be also performed manually, static testing cannot be performed without specialized tools
- B. Static testing is usually much less cost-effective than dynamic testing
- C. Unlike dynamic testing, which focuses on detecting potential defects, static testing focuses on detecting failures which may be due to actual defects
- D. Both static testing and dynamic testing can be used to highlight issues associated with non-functional characteristics

Answer: D

Explanation:

This answer is correct because static testing and dynamic testing are both types of testing that can be used to highlight issues associated with non-functional characteristics, such as usability, performance, security, reliability, etc. Static testing is a type of testing that involves the analysis of software work products, such as requirements, design, code, or test cases, without executing them. Dynamic testing is a type of testing that involves the execution of software work products, such as code or test cases, using inputs and verifying outputs. Both static testing and dynamic testing can be applied to different test levels and test types, and can use different test techniques and tools, to evaluate the non-functional characteristics of the softwareproduct. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.2.1.1, Section 2.2.1.2

NEW QUESTION 80

After being in operation for many years, a document management system must be decommissioned as it has reached its end of life. This system will not be replaced by any other new system. A legal obligation provides that all documents within the system must be kept for at least 20 years in a state archive. Which of the following statements about maintenance testing for decommissioning of this system is TRUE?

- A. No maintenance testing is required as this system will not be replaced.
- B. Data migration testing is required as part of maintenance testing
- C. Confirmation testing is required as part of maintenance testing.
- D. Regression testing is required as part of maintenance testing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data migration testing is a critical part of maintenance testing during the decommissioning of a system. When a system is decommissioned, data often needs to be transferred to another system or archived securely. This process ensures that the data remains intact, accessible, and secure in its new location. Therefore, statement B is true as it aligns with the ISTQB CTFL syllabus guidelines on handling system decommissioning and data preservation.

NEW QUESTION 84

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 |
| Actions | | | | |
| 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: Preference 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 87

Metrics can be collected during and at the end of testing activities to assess which of the following?

- A. Progress against the planned schedule and budget.
- B. Current quality of the test object
- C. H
- D. Adequacy of the test approach.
- E. Effectiveness of the test activities with respect to the objectives.
- F. All the above. Select the correct Answer:
- G. Only i and ii.
- H. Only i and iii.
- I. Only i, ii and iv.
- J. Only v.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Metrics can be collected during and at the end of testing activities to assess various aspects including progress against the planned schedule and budget, the current quality of the test object, the adequacy of the test approach, and the effectiveness of the test activities with respect to the objectives. Collecting these metrics helps in understanding the overall performance and quality of the testing process.

NEW QUESTION 92

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Functional testing focuses on what the system should do while non-functional testing on the internal structure of the system
- B. Non-functional testing includes testing of both technical and non-technical quality characteristics
- C. Testers who perform functional tests are generally expected to have more technical skills than testers who perform non-functional tests
- D. The test techniques that can be used to design white-box tests are described in the ISO/IEC 25010 standard

Answer: B

Explanation:

Non-functional testing includes testing of both technical and non-technical quality characteristics. Non-functional testing is the process of testing the quality attributes of a system, such as performance, usability, security, reliability, etc. Non-functional testing can be applied at any test level and can use both black-box and white-box test techniques. Non-functional testing can cover both technical aspects, such as response time, throughput, resource consumption, etc., and non-technical aspects, such as user satisfaction, accessibility, compliance, etc. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. References: ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 1.3.1, page 13; ISTQB® Glossary v4.02, page 40.

NEW QUESTION 93

A system has a self-diagnostics module that starts executing after the system is reset. The diagnostics are running 12 different tests on the system's memory hardware. The following is one of the requirements set for the diagnostics module:

'The time taking the diagnostics tests to execute shall be less than 2 seconds' Which of the following is a failure related to the specified requirement?

- A. The diagnostic tests fail to start after a system reset
- B. The diagnostic tests take too much time to execute
- C. The diagnostic tests that measure the speed of the memory, fail
- D. The diagnostic tests fail due to incorrect implementation of the test code

Answer: B

Explanation:

A failure is an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits¹. A requirement is a condition or capability needed by a user to solve a problem or achieve an objective². In this case, the requirement is that the diagnostics tests should execute in less than 2 seconds. Therefore, any event that violates this requirement is a failure. The only option that clearly violates this requirement is B. The diagnostic tests take too much time to execute. If the diagnostic tests take more than 2 seconds to complete, then they do not meet the specified limit and thus fail. The other options are not necessarily failures related to the specified requirement. Option A. The diagnostic tests fail to start after a system reset is a failure, but not related to the time limit. It is related to the functionality of the self-diagnostics module. Option C. The diagnostic tests that measure the speed of the memory, fail is also a failure, but not related to the time limit. It is related to the accuracy of the memory tests. Option D. The diagnostic tests fail due to incorrect implementation of the test code is also a failure, but not related to the time limit. It is related to the quality of the test code. References = ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Requirements Engineering Fundamentals.

NEW QUESTION 97

Which of the following statements about retrospectives is TRUE?

- A. Only developers and testers should be involved in retrospectives, as involving people in other roles is very likely to prevent developers and testers from having open and constructive discussions that really help identify process improvements.
- B. Retrospectives can be very effective in identifying process improvements and can also be very efficient and cost-effective especially since, unlike reviews, they do not require any follow-up activities
- C. On Agile projects, well-conducted retrospectives at the end of each iteration can help the team reduce and sometimes even eliminate the need for daily stand-up meetings.
- D. During retrospectives, in addition to identifying relevant process improvements, participants should also consider how to implement these improvements and retain them based on the context of the project, such as the software development lifecycle.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Retrospectives are a crucial part of Agile practices, aiming to identify process improvements and determine how to implement them effectively. They should involve participants discussing not only what improvements could be made but also how to integrate and sustain those improvements within the project context, including the software development lifecycle. This makes statement D accurate according to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

NEW QUESTION 98

Which of the following statements describes regression testing?

- A. Retesting of a fixed defectI
- B. Testing of an already tested programII
- C. Testing of new functionality in a programI
- D. Regression testing applies only to functional testingV Tests that do not have to be repeatable, because They are only used once
- E. II, IV, V
- F. I, III, IV
- G. II
- H. I, IV

Answer: C

Explanation:

Regression testing is the re-running of functional and non-functional tests to ensure that previously developed and tested software still performs as expected after a change1 It does not involve retesting of a fixed defect, testing of new functionality, or applying only to functional testing. Tests that are used for regression testing should be repeatable, because they are used to verify the stability of the software after each change2 References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 4, Section 4.2.2, Page 291; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Page 292

NEW QUESTION 99

Which one of the following statements correctly describes the term 'debugging'?

- A. There is no difference between debugging and testing.
- B. Debugging is a confirmation activity that checks whether fixes resolved defects.
- C. Debugging is the development activity that finds, analyses and fixes defects.
- D. Debugging is of no relevance in Agile development.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 1.1.2

NEW QUESTION 100

Which sequence of stated in the answer choices is correct in accordance with the following figure depicting the life-cycle of a defect?



- A. S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S1
- B. S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S1->S2->S3
- C. S0->S1->S2->S3->S4
- D. S0->S1 ->S2->S3->S5->S3->S4

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0, the life cycle of a defect typically follows a sequence from its discovery to its closure. In the provided figure, it starts with S0 (New), moves to S1 (Assigned), then to S2 (Resolved), followed by S3 (Verified). If the defect is not fixed, it can be Re-opened (S5) and goes back for verification (S3). Once verified, it is Closed (S4). References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Section 1.4.3, Page 17.

NEW QUESTION 105

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 addresse
- 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 numbe
- 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 placesa 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 108

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 111

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