ISTQB

Exam Questions ISTQB-CTFL

ISTQB-Foundation Level Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
Which of the following statements regarding inspection is NOT true?

A. An inspection may be led by a trained moderator who shall not be the author.
B. The main purpose of an inspection is to find solutions to the problems.
C. An inspection can be performed by peers.
D. An inspection shall follow a formal process based on rules and checklists with entry and exit criteria

Answer: B

Explanation:
An inspection is a type of review that follows a defined process with formal entry and exit criteria and roles and responsibilities for participants. An inspection can be performed by peers with different roles, such as moderator, author, reviewer and scribe. The following statement about inspection is not true:
? B) The main purpose of an inspection is to find solutions to the problems. This statement is not true, as the main purpose of an inspection is to find defects or issues in a work product, not to find solutions to the problems. Finding solutions to the problems is a debugging or problem-solving activity that is usually performed by the author or developer after receiving the inspection report. The following statements about inspection are true:
? A) An inspection may be led by a trained moderator who shall not be the author.
This statement is true, as an inspection requires a moderator role who leads the inspection process and ensures that it follows the rules and standards. The moderator should be trained in inspection techniques and should not be the author of the work product under inspection, in order to avoid bias or conflict of interest.
? C) An inspection can be performed by peers. This statement is true, as an inspection involves peer review, which means that the work product under inspection is evaluated by people who have similar roles or expertise as the author, but who are not directly involved in creating or modifying the work product.
? D) An inspection shall follow a formal process based on rules and checklists with entry and exit criteria. This statement is true, as an inspection follows a formal process that consists of six main steps: planning, kick-off meeting, individual preparation, review meeting, rework and follow-up. Each step has defined rules and checklists to guide the participants and ensure consistency and quality. Each step also has entry and exit criteria to ensure that the prerequisites and objectives are met before moving to the next step. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 3, page 28-29.

NEW QUESTION 2
Which of the following is the most important task of a typical test leader?

A. To automate tests.
B. To prepare and acquire test data.
C. To set up the test environment.
D. To coordinate the test strategy with project managers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most important task of a typical test leader is to coordinate the test strategy with project managers. The test strategy is a high-level document that defines the general approach and objectives of testing for a project or an organization. The test leader is responsible for defining, documenting, communicating, and implementing the test strategy in alignment with the project goals and constraints. The test leader also needs to coordinate with project managers and other stakeholders to ensure that the test strategy is feasible, effective, and efficient. The other options are not the most important tasks of a typical test leader. To automate tests is a task of a test automation engineer or a test automation specialist. To prepare and acquire test data is a task of a test analyst or a test engineer. To set up the test environment is a task of a test environment manager or a test environment specialist. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 13.

NEW QUESTION 3
Given the following statements:
* 1. It can prevent defects by manual examination of the functional specification
* 2. It is effective since it can be performed very early in the software development life cycle
* 3. It can detect the failures in the running application
* 4. It can help eliminate defects in user stories 5.It can verify externally visible behaviors
Which set of statements represent values ONLY for static testing?

A. 1,3, 4.5
B. 2,4,5
C. 1,2,4
D. 1,2, 3. 4,5

Answer: C

Explanation:
Static testing involves reviewing and inspecting the code, requirements, or design documents without executing the code. It can prevent defects, is effective early in the software development life cycle, and can help eliminate defects in user stories. Option 1: "It can prevent defects by manual examination of the functional specification" - This is a value of static testing.
Option 2: "It is effective since it can be performed very early in the software development life cycle" - This is a value of static testing.
Option 3: "It can detect the failures in the running application" - This is a v (ISTQB not-for- profit association)namic testing, not static testing.
Option 4: "It can help eliminate defects in user stories" - This is a value of static testing. Option 5: "It can verify externally visible behaviors" - This is a value of dynamic testing, not static testing.
Therefore, the correct set of statements representing values only for static testing is 1, 2, 4, which corresponds to answer C6†source.
References:
? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION 4
A test score indicator for students produces a performance score based on a combination of the number of consecutive hours studied (below 4 hours, 4 to 8 hours.
9 to 12 hours or above 12 hours) and the average intensity of focus on the material during the study time (low, medium or high).
Given the following test cases: hours intensity score

T1 3 low55
T2 14 high 95
T3 9 low75
What is the minimum number of additional test cases that are needed to ensure full coverage of all valid INPUT equivalence partitions?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Considering the various valid input equivalence partitions of hours studied and intensity, three additional test cases are needed to fully cover all valid partitions. This would typically include testing combinations that vary both the number of hours and the intensity levels not covered by the initial test cases (ISTQB Main Web).References:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 PDF

NEW QUESTION 5
A team's test strategy was to invest equal effort in testing each of a system's modules. After running one test cycle, it turned out that most of the critical bugs were detected in one of the system's modules.
Which testing principal suggests a change to the current test strategy for the next test cycle?

A. Pesticide Paradox
B. Early testing
C. Absence-of-errors fallacy
D. Defect clustering

Answer: D

Explanation:
Defect clustering is a testing principle that states that a small number of modules contain most of the defects detected during pre-release testing, or are responsible for most of the operational failures. Defect clustering can be explained by Pareto's principle (also known as the 80-20 rule), which states that approximately 80% of the problems are found in 20% of the modules. Defect clustering suggests a change to the current test strategy for the next test cycle, as it implies that more effort should be allocated to test the modules that have shown high defect density or criticality. Pesticide paradox is another testing principle that states that if the same tests are repeated over and over again, eventually they will no longer find any new defects. Pesticide paradox suggests a change to the current test strategy for the next test cycle, but not based on defect clustering, but rather on test diversity and coverage. Early testing is a testing principle that states that testing activities should start as early as possible in the software development life cycle and should be focused on defined objectives. Early testing does not suggest a change to the current test strategy for the next test cycle, but rather a proactive approach to prevent defects from occurring or propagating. Absence-of-errors fallacy is a testing principle that states that finding and fixing defects does not help if the system built is unusable and does not fulfill the users' needs and expectations. Absence-of-errors fallacy does not suggest a change to the current test strategy for the next test cycle, but rather a focus on quality attributes and user requirements. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 1, page 9-10.

NEW QUESTION 6
Which or the following would be a key difference between a peer review of code and static analysis of code using a tool?

A. A peer reviews finds defects while static analysis finds failures.
B. Static analysis targets the code technically whereas Peer review is applicable to further aspects.
C. Peer reviews cannot find missing requirements whereas static analysis can
D. A peer reviews find failures while static analysis finds defects.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The key difference between a peer review of code and static analysis of code using a tool lies in their approaches and scope. A peer review is a manual inspection of the code by peers or colleagues, focusing not only on the technical aspects of the code but also on other elements such as design, compliance with standards, and maintainability. Peer reviews can identify defects, suggest improvements, and ensure that the code adheres to best practices and team standards. On the other hand, static analysis is an automated process performed by tools designed to analyze the code without executing it. These tools can detect potential issues such as syntax errors, vulnerabilities, and code smells based on predefined rules and patterns. While static analysis is technically focused, it lacks the broader perspective that human reviewers can provide, such as evaluating the code's maintainability or adherence to project-specific standards. Therefore, static analysis targets the code technically, whereas peer review encompasses a wider range of aspects, making option B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION 7
A program is used to control a manufacturing line (turn machines on and off. start and stop conveyer belts, add raw materials to the flow. etc.). Not all actions are possible at all times. For example, there are certain manufacturing stages that cannot be stopped - unless there is an emergency. A tester attempts to evaluate if all such cases (where a specific action is not allowed) are covered by the tests.
Which coverage metric will provide the needed information for this analysis?

A. Code coverage
B. Data flow coverage
C. Statement coverage
D. Branch Coverage

Answer: D

Explanation:
Branch coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of branches or decision outcomes that are executed by the test cases. A branch is a point in the code where the control flow can take two or more alternative paths based on a condition. For example, an if-else statement is a branch that can execute either the if-block or the else-block depending on the evaluation of the condition. Branch coverage ensures that each branch is taken at least once by the test cases, and thus reveals the behavior of the software under different scenarios. Branch coverage is also known as decision coverage or all-edges

coverage.

Branch coverage is suitable for testing the cases where a specific action is not allowed, because it can verify that the test cases cover all the possible outcomes of the conditions that determine the action. For example, if the program has a condition that checks if the manufacturing stage can be stopped, then branch coverage can ensure that the test cases cover both the cases where the stage can be stopped and where it cannot be stopped. This way, branch coverage can help identify any missing or incorrect branches that may lead to undesired or unsafe actions.

The other options are not correct because they are not suitable for testing the cases where a specific action is not allowed. Code coverage is a general term that encompasses various types of coverage metrics, such as statement coverage, branch coverage, data flow coverage, etc. Code coverage does not specify which type of coverage metric is used for the analysis. Data flow coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of data flow paths that are executed by the test cases. A data flow path is a sequence of statements that define, use, or kill a variable. Data flow coverage is useful for testing the correctness and completeness of the data manipulation in the software, but not for testing the conditions that determine the actions. Statement coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of statements or lines of code that are executed by the test cases. Statement coverage ensures that each statement is executed at least once by the test cases, but it does not reveal the behavior of the software under different scenarios. Statement coverage is a weaker criterion than branch coverage, because it does not account for the branches or decision outcomes in the code. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 4: Test Techniques, Section 4.3: Structural Testing Techniques, Pages 51-54.

NEW QUESTION 8
Which of the following project scenario gives the BEST example where maintenance testing should be triggered?

A. Completion of architecture of the bank system
B. Release of the early draft of the low level project design of an IoT application
C. Defect was found in a pre-released version of the customer service application
D. Delivery of the hot fix to mobile operating system and ensuring that it still works

Answer: D

Explanation:
Maintenance testing is triggered by changes such as bug fixes, enhancements, or environmental changes.
Option A: "Completion of architecture of the bank system" is not a typical scenario for maintenance testing, as it describes a design phase rather than an operational change. Option B: "Release of the early draft of the low level project design of an IoT application" is again not suitable for maintenance testing, as it refers to the design phase.
Option C: "Defect was found in a pre-released version of the customer service application" is closer but not quite accurate, as maintenance testing focuses on changes mad (ISTQB not-for-profit association)system is released.
Option D: "Delivery of the hot fix to mobile operating system and ensuring that it still works" is the best example as it directly involves testing after a fix has been implemented. Therefore, the correct answer is D6†source.
References:
? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION 9
Which of the following statements contradicts the general principles of testing?

A. Most defects are found in a small subset of a system's modules.
B. If new defects are to be found we should run the same test set more often.
C. Testing is better if it starts at the beginning of a project.
D. How testing is done, is based on the situation in a particular project.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Statement B contradicts the general principles of testing, because running the same test set more often will not increase the chances of finding new defects, unless there are some changes in the system or environment that affect the test results. Running different test sets with different inputs, outputs or conditions would be more effective in finding new defects. Statements A, C and D are consistent with the general principles of testing. Statement A states that most defects are found in a small subset of a system's modules, which is true according to the defect clustering principle. Statement C states that testing is better if it starts at the beginning of a project, which is true according to the early testing principle. Statement D states that how testing is done, is based on the situation in a particular project, which is true according to the context-dependent testing principle. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, pages 4-6.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following options cover the test types performed during typical system testing phase:

A. UsabilityII Requirements based scenariosIII Testing parts of the code in isolationIV Correct order of parameters in API calls
B. I, III
C. II
D. I
E. IV
F. II
G. IV

Answer: B

Explanation:
System testing is a level of testing performed to evaluate the behavior and quality of a whole software product or system. System testing can include various types of testing, such as:
? I) Usability testing: A type of testing that evaluates how easy, efficient and satisfying it is to use the software product or system from the user's perspective.
? II) Requirements based scenarios testing: A type of testing that verifies that the software product or system meets its specified requirements or user stories by executing realistic scenarios or workflows. System testing does not include the following types of testing, as they are more suitable for lower levels of testing, such as unit testing or integration testing:
? III) Testing parts of the code in isolation: A type of testing that verifies the functionality and quality of individual software components or units by isolating them from other components or units.
? IV) Correct order of parameters in API calls: A type of testing that verifies the functionality and quality of software components or units that communicate with

each other through application programming interfaces (APIs) by checking the correct order and format of parameters in API calls. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 2, page 20-21; Chapter 4, page 34-35.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which test approach will best fit a new project, with little documentation and high probability for bugs?

A. Exploratory testing
B. Requirements based testing
C. Metric based approach
D. Regression testing

Answer: A

Explanation:
Exploratory testing is an approach to testing that emphasizes learning, test design and test execution at the same time. Exploratory testing relies on the tester's skills, creativity and intuition to explore the software under test and discover defects. Exploratory testing is suitable for a new project with little documentation and high probability for bugs, as it can help uncover unknown requirements, assumptions and risks. Exploratory testing is not requirements based testing, which is an approach to testing that derives test cases from documented requirements or specifications. Requirements based testing is not feasible for a new project with little documentation, as it requires clear and complete requirements to be available. Exploratory testing is not metric based approach, which is an approach to testing that uses quantitative measures to monitor and control the testing process and evaluate the quality of the software product. Metric based approach is not effective for a new project with high probability for bugs, as it may not capture all aspects of quality and may lead to false confidence or unrealistic expectations. Exploratory testing is not regression testing, which is an approach to testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after changes. Regression testing is not relevant for a new project with no previous versions or baselines. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 5, page 47-48.

NEW QUESTION 13
In maintenance testing, what is the relationship between impact analysis and regression testing?

A. Impact analysis requires a regression testing for only the tests that have detected faults in previous SW release
B. There is no relationship between impact analysis and regression testing.
C. Impact analysis requires a regression testing for all program elements which were newly integrated (new functionalities).
D. The impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In maintenance testing, the relationship between impact analysis and regression testing is that the impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed. Maintenance testing is a type of testing that is performed on an existing software product after it has been delivered or deployed, in order to ensure that it still meets its requirements and functions correctly after a change or a modification. Maintenance testing can be triggered by various reasons, such as corrective maintenance (fixing defects), adaptive maintenance (adapting to new environments), perfective maintenance (improving performance), preventive maintenance (avoiding future problems), etc. Impact analysis is a technique that is used to assess the extent and nature of changes introduced by maintenance activities on the software product or project. Impact analysis helps to identify which parts of the software product are affected by the changes, which parts need to be modified or updated accordingly, which parts need to be retested or verified for correctness or compatibility, etc. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after a change or a modification. Regression testing helps to detect any side effects or unintended consequences of maintenance activities on the software product's functionality or quality. Regression testing can be performed at various levels and scopes depending on the impact analysis results. Therefore, in maintenance testing, impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 20.

NEW QUESTION 17
During system testing phase of a word processor, a tester finds that on opening a file from a particular set of files, which are part of a critical workflow, the word processor crashes. Which of the following is the next step the tester should take poor to recording the deviation?

A. Try to recreate the incident before reporting
B. Try to identify the code fragment causing the problem
C. Send an email to the developer and not report the bug
D. Report the incident as is without any further action

Answer: A

Explanation:
An incident is any event that occurs during testing that requires investigation. An incident report is a document that records the details of an incident. The next step the tester should take prior to recording the deviation is to try to recreate the incident before reporting. This can help confirm that the incident is reproducible and not caused by a random or external factor. This can also help gather more information about the incident, such as the steps to reproduce it, the expected and actual results, the severity and priority of the incident, or any screenshots or logs that can illustrate the incident. Trying to identify the code fragment causing the problem is not the next step the tester should take prior to recording the deviation, as this is a debugging activity that is usually performed by developers after receiving the incident report. Sending an email to the developer and not reporting the bug is not the next step the tester should take prior to recording the deviation, as this is an informal and unstructured way of communicating incidents that can lead to confusion, inconsistency or loss of information. Reporting the incident as is without any further action is not the next step the tester should take prior to recording the deviation, as this can result in incomplete or inaccurate incident reports that can hamper the investigation and resolution of incidents. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 3, page 32-33.

NEW QUESTION 19
"Statement Testing" is part of;

A. Specification Based testing
B. Decision Testing
C. Experience based testing
D. Structured based testing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Statement Testing is a type of white-box testing technique where the test cases are designed based on the implementation of the software, specifically aiming to execute every statement in the code at least once. This falls under the category of structure-based testing (also known as white-box testing), where the internal structure of the system is used to design test cases. Therefore, option D is correct.

NEW QUESTION 24
Which of the following is NOT an objective of testing?

A. Finding defects
B. Providing information for decision-making
C. Gaining confidence about the level of quality of the software
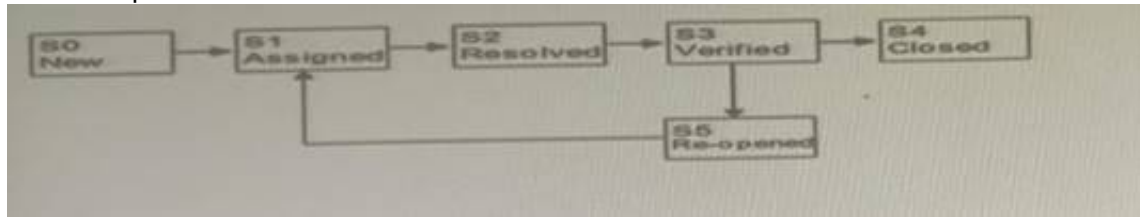D. Analyzing and removing the cause of failures

Answer: D

Explanation:
Analyzing and removing the cause of failures is not an objective of testing,
but rather a task of development or maintenance. A failure is an event or behavior that deviates from the expected or specified result of a system under test. A failure is caused by an error (also known as a mistake or a fault) in the software code, design, or specification. Analyzing and removing the cause of failures is a process of locating and fixing errors in the software code, design, or specification, which is also known as debugging or defect resolution. Analyzing and removing the cause of failures does not aim to find or report defects, but rather to correct or prevent them. The other options are objectives of testing. Finding defects is one of the main objectives of testing, as it helps to improve the quality and reliability of the software product. Providing information for decision-making is another objective of testing, as it helps to support decision making and risk management. Gaining confidence about the level of quality of the software is another objective of testing, as it helps to assure that the software product meets its requirements and customer or user needs and expectations. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 3.

NEW QUESTION 27
Which sequence of state transition stated in the answer choices is correct in accordance with the following figure depicting me life-cycle of a defect?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The figure depicts the life-cycle of a defect using state transition testing. State transition testing is a technique that models how a system transitions from one state to another depending on events or conditions. The figure shows six states (S0 to S5) and seven transitions (T0 to T6). The correct sequence of state transitions that follows the figure is S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S1->S2->S3. This sequence represents the following scenario:
? S0: The defect is not yet detected (initial state).
? T0: The defect is detected by testing (event).
? S1: The defect is reported and registered (state).
? T1: The defect is assigned to a developer for fixing (event).
? S2: The defect is being fixed by the developer (state).
? T2: The developer fixes the defect and delivers a new version (event).
? S3: The defect is verified by testing (state).
? T5: The testing fails to confirm that the defect is fixed (event).
? S5: The defect is rejected by testing (state).
? T6: The defect is reassigned to a developer for fixing (event).
? S1: The defect is reported and registered (state).
? T1: The defect is assigned to a developer for fixing (event).
? S2: The defect is being fixed by the developer (state).
? T2: The developer fixes the defect and delivers a new version (event).
? S3: The defect is verified by testing (state). The other sequences are incorrect, as they do not follow the transitions shown in the figure. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 4, page 40-41.

NEW QUESTION 31
A Test Manager conducts risk assessment for a project. One of the identified risks is: The sub-contractor may fail to meet his commitment". If this risk materializes. it will lead to delay in completion of testing required for the current cycle.
Which of the following sentences correctly describes the risk?

A. It is a product risk since any risk associated with development timeline is a product risk.
B. It is no longer a risk for the Test Manager since an independent party (the sub- contractor) is now managing it
C. It is a object risk since successful completion of the object depends on successful andtimely completion of the tests
D. It is a product risk since default on part of the sub-contractor may lead to delay in release of the product

Answer: D

Explanation:

? A product risk is a risk that affects the quality or timeliness of the software product being developed or tested1. Product risks are related to the requirements, design, implementation, verification, and maintenance of the software product2.
? The risk of the sub-contractor failing to meet his commitment is a product risk, as it could cause a delay in the completion of the testing required for the current cycle, which in turn could affect the release date of the product. The release date is an important aspect of the product quality, as it reflects the customer satisfaction and the market competitiveness of the product3.
? The other options are not correct because: References =
? 1 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97
? 2 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98
? 3 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 99
? 4 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 100
? 5 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 101
? 6 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 102

NEW QUESTION 33
Which of the following tasks is MOST LIKELY to be performed by the tester?

A. Develop a test strategy and test policy for the organization
B. Promote and advocate the test team within the organization
C. Create the detailed test execution schedule
D. Introduce suitable metrics for measuring test progress

Answer: C

Explanation:
 Testers are typically involved in creating detailed test execution schedules, among other tasks such as designing tests, executing tests, and logging defects. Creating a test strategy and test policy, promoting and advocating the test team, and introducing metrics are typically responsibilities of test managers or senior roles.
In the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, the responsibilities of testers include creating test cases, setting up test (ISTQB not-for-profit association)nts, executing tests, and reporting defects, which align with creating detailed test execution schedules6†source.
References:
? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION 37
Which of the following BEST describes checklist-based testing?

A. Checklist-based testing includes formal tests from detailed lists of test conditions, allowing much repeatability
B. Checklist-based testing may involve a list of tests based on what is important to the user as well as an understanding of why and how software fails
C. Checklist-based testing, while popular, provides little consistency and few guidelines concerning test case development
D. Checklist-based testing is restricted to non-functional testing, including usability, performance, and security test

Answer: B

Explanation:
Checklist-based testing involves using checklists that contain items, such as potential test conditions, that should be tested. These checklists are often based on insights into what is important to the user, potential areas where software might fail, and specific aspects that need to be tested. It provides a structured yet flexible approach to testing, ensuring key areas are covered while allowing testers to use their experience and understanding of the system. Checklist-based testing is not limited to non-functional testing but can be applied to various types of testing, including functional testing.References:
? ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 4.4.5.

NEW QUESTION 42
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 mil 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 are1:
? 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 45
A bank software has a feature of locking down accounts that have and overdraft higher than $10,000.
Due to a bug in the code, the system locks down accounts once they reached $1000 overdraft.
Based on this context, which of the following is correct statement

A. It is an example of a defect that it goes undetected, will cause harm to the end customer and to the company (the bank)
B. It is an example of a defect, that if goes undetected, will cause harm to the end customer but not to the company (the bank)

C. It is an example of a defect that if goes undetected, will not cause harm to the end customer, but will cause harm to the company (the bank)
D. It is an example of a defect that if goes undetected, will not cause any real harm to either the end customer or to the company (the bank)

Answer: A

Explanation:
A defect is a flaw in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform its required function. A defect can cause harm to the end customer, the company, or both, depending on the impact and severity of the failure. In this case, the defect in the code causes the system to lock down accounts that have an overdraft higher than $1000, instead of $10,000. This can cause harm to the end customer, as they may lose access to their funds and face inconvenience or financial difficulties. This can also cause harm to the company, as they may lose customer trust and satisfaction, face legal issues or complaints, or incur additional costs for fixing the defect and restoring the accounts. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 1, page 3-4.

NEW QUESTION 49
Which of the following is an example of black-box dynamic testing?

A. Functional Testing
B. Code inspection
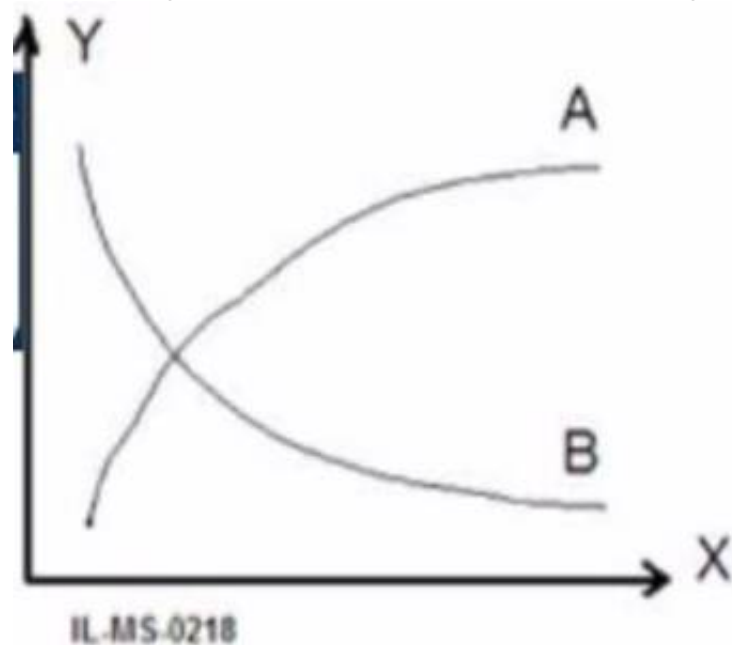C. Checking memory leaks for a program by executing it
D. Coverage analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:
Functional testing is an example of black-box dynamic testing. Black-box testing (also known as specification-based testing) is a type of testing that does not consider the internal structure or implementation of the system under test, but rather its external behavior or functionality. Dynamic testing is a type of testing that involves executing the system under test with various inputs and observing its outputs. Functional testing is a type of black-box dynamic testing that verifies that the system under test performs its intended functions according to its requirements or specifications. Functional testing can be performed at various levels and scopes depending on the objectives and criteria of testing. The other options are not examples of black-box dynamic testing. Code inspection is an example of white-box static testing. White-box testing (also known as structure-based testing) is a type of testing that considers the internal structure or implementation of the system under test. Static testing is a type of testing that does not involve executing the system under test, but rather analyzing it for defects, errors, or violations of standards. Code inspection is a type of white-box static testing that involves examining the source code of the system under test for quality, readability, maintainability, etc. Checking memory leaks for a program by executing it is an example of white-box dynamic testing. Memory leaks are defects that occur when a program fails to release memory that it has allocated but no longer needs. Checking memory leaks for a program by executing it requires knowledge and access to the internal structure or implementation of the program, such as memory allocation and deallocation mechanisms, pointers, references, etc. Coverage analysis is an example of white-box static testing. Coverage analysis is a technique that measures how much of the code or structure of the system under test has been exercised by a test suite. Coverage analysis requires knowledge and access to the internal structure or implementation of the system under test, such as statements, branches, paths, conditions, etc. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 7.

NEW QUESTION 54
The following chart represents metrics related to testing of a project that was competed. Indicate what is represented by tie lines A, B and the axes X.Y

IL-MS-0218

A)

X - Time
Y - Cost
A - Cost of test (per week)
B - Cost of finding a single bug (per week)

B)

X - Time
Y - Number of defects
A - Number of open defects
B - Number of closed defects

C)

X - Time

Y - Percent

A - % of functional tests in the test suite

B - % of non-functional tests in the test suite

D)

X - Time

Y - Count

A - Total number of executed tests

B - Number of open bugs

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

Explanation:
Option D correctly explains what is represented by the lines A, B and the axes X, Y in a testing metrics chart. According to option D:
? X-axis represents Time
? Y-axis represents Count
? Line A represents Number of open bugs
? Line B represents Total number of executed tests
This information is essential in understanding and analyzing the testing metrics of a completed project.
References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Section 2.5.1, Page 35.

NEW QUESTION 59
Which of the following statements about test estimation approaches is CORRECT?

A. The Wideband Delphi estimation technique is an example of the risk-based approach
B. The Wideband Delphi estimation technique is an example of the expert-based approach
C. Bumdown charts used in Agile development is an example of the risk-based approach
D. Burndown charts used in Agile development is an example of the expert-based approach

Answer: B

Explanation:
There are two main approaches to test estimation:
? Expert-based approach:
? Metrics-based approach:
According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, the expert- based approach relies on experts' experience and knowledge, which aligns with the Wideband Delphi technique6†source.
References:
? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION 60
Which of the following statements about static analysis are FALSE?

A. Static analysis can be used Instead of dynamic testing.I
B. Stalk: analysis can uncover defects like security vulnerabilities.II
C. Static analysis can be used to check conformance to specifications and standard
D. IV Static analysis typically detects failures prior to component testing.
E. II
F. I
G. III
H. II
I. IV
J. I, IV

Answer: D

Explanation:
Static analysis involves analyzing the software's code, design, and structure without executing the program. It can uncover various types of defects, including security vulnerabilities (II) and non-conformance to specifications and standards (III). However, static analysis cannot replace dynamic testing (I), which involves executing the software to observe its behavior under various conditions. Dynamic testing can identify failures that static analysis cannot, such as those related to runtime issues and interaction between different parts of the software. Statement IV is false because static analysis does not detect failures; it detects defects. Failures are observed when the software is executed, which is beyond the scope of static analysis.

NEW QUESTION 64
A software application incorrectly provided customers discounts of 50% off their total purchases if the purchases exceeded S100. It was discovered through an audit that the discount should have been only 5% off these purchases. A root cause analysis uncovered that the requirements Incorrectly stated 50% instead of 5% in this scenario.
Which of the following MOST accurately reflects this scenario?

A. The audit finding Is the root cause, the incorrect calculation of 50% Is the defect, and the Incorrect requirement Is the effect
B. The incorrect customer discount is the effect and the reason for the requirement error is the root cause
C. The incorrect discount is the root cause, requiring a root cause analysis which led to investigating the software code, design, and requirements
D. A defect in the code is determined to be the root cause of the incorrect calculation

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, a defect is a deviation from the expected result which in this scenario is the incorrect discount applied to the customers. The root cause, as per the ISTQB definition, is the originating cause of a defect, which in this case is the incorrect requirement stating 50% instead of 5%. Therefore, the incorrect requirement is the root cause and the customer receiving the wrong discount is the effect of this root cause.References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 1.4.3 "Defects, Root Causes, and Effects".

NEW QUESTION 66
Which of the following is NOT a deciding factor m determining the extent of testing required?

A. Level of risk of the product or features
B. Budget to do testing
C. A particular tester involved in testing
D. Time available to do testing

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The extent of testing required for a software product depends on various factors, such as the level of risk, the budget, and the time available. The level of risk reflects the potential impact of failures on the stakeholders and the environment. The budget determines how much resources can be allocated for testing. The time available defines the schedule and deadlines for testing activities. The particular tester involved in testing is not a deciding factor for the extent of testing required, as testing should be based on objective criteria and not on personal preferences or abilities. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 2, page 14-15.

NEW QUESTION 67
Which of the following BEST describes a test summary report for executive-level employees

A. The report is detailed and includes a status summary of defects by priority or budget
B. The report is detailed and includes specific information on defects and trends
C. The report is high-level and includes a status summary of defects by priority or budget
D. The report is high-level and includes specific information on defects and trends

Answer: C

Explanation:
 For executive-level employees, a test summary report should be concise and focus on high-level information. It typically includes a summary of defects categorized by priority or budget. Executives are generally interested in the overall status and the impact on critical business objectives rather than detailed technical information. The report should provide an overview of the most important aspects of testing, such as key issues, test progress, and any risks or concerns that could affect project outcomes.References:
? ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 5.3.1.

NEW QUESTION 71
Which of the following exemplifies how a software bug can cause harm to a company?

A. "Print" prints the last page twice for a file with 1000 pages
B. The timeout on the login page of a web site is 9 minutes, while the requirement was for10 minutes
C. When uninstalling the application, the uninstall dialog has a spelling mistake
D. When calculating the final price in a shopping list, the price of the last item is not added

Answer: D

Explanation:
 A software bug can cause harm to a company by directly affecting its operations, reputation, user satisfaction, and financials. Option D, "When calculating the final price in a shopping list, the price of the last item is not added," describes a defect that directly impacts the core functionality of a financial transaction, potentially leading to financial loss and customer dissatisfaction. This can have severe implications for the company's credibility and revenue. Options A, B, and C describe bugs that, while potentially annoying, do not have the same direct impact on the company's core operations and financial integrity as option D.

NEW QUESTION 74
You are testing the download process of a mobile phone application.
For which to the following capabilities to the system you need to design a nonfunctional test?

A. It was easy to locate, download and install the application
B. The application was correctly downloaded
C. The application created an installation log file in a given folder
D. The application installed only after the user's approval

Answer:

A

Explanation:
 This question asks for a non-functional aspect of testing the download process of a mobile application. Option A, "It was easy to locate, download and install the application," refers to usability, which is a non-functional quality attribute. Non-functional testing involves testing the system's attributes, such as usability, performance, reliability, etc., rather than specific behaviors or functions. Options B, "The application was correctly downloaded," C, "The application created an installation log file in a given folder," and D, "The application installed only after the user's approval," describe functional aspects, focusing on what the software does rather than how it performs or is experienced by the user.

NEW QUESTION 76
Decision table testing is being performed on tran-sactions in a bank's ATM (Automated Teller Machine) system. Two test cases have already been generated for rules 1 and 4. which are shown below:
SEE ATTACHMENT 1
Given the following additional test cases: SEE ATTACHMENT 2
Which two of the additional test cases would achieve full coverage of the full decision table (when combined with the test cases that have already been generated for rules 1 and 4)?

A. DT1, DT4
B. DT3, DT4
C. DT2, DT3
D. DT1.DT2

Answer: C

Explanation:
 Decision table testing is used to analyze combinations of inputs to determine the appropriate outputs, often based on specific rules or conditions.
For the problem statement:
? Rule 1: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Sufficient, Fast Cash = True, Correct PIN = True)
? Rule 4: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Sufficient, Fast Cash = True, Correct
PIN = False)
The additional test cases are:
? DT1: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Insufficient, Fast Cash = True, Correct PIN
= True)
? DT2: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Sufficient, Fast Cash = False, Correct PIN
= True)
? DT3: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Insufficient, Fast Cash = True, Correct PIN
= False)
? DT4: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Sufficient, Fast Cash = False, Correct PIN
= False)
From the given test cases, DT2 covers the scenario where Fast Cash is False, which is not covered in the initial cases. DT3 covers the case where Balance is Insufficient and PIN is incorrect.
Combining Rules 1 and 4 with DT2 and DT3 covers all the scenarios. References:
? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
? 10 Sample Exams ISTQB Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0

NEW QUESTION 79
Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the benefit of traceability between the test basis and test work products?

A. Traceability may be required by IT governance rules
B. Traceability may help evaluate the extent of test coverage
C. Traceability may allow testing to be auditable
D. Traceability may make it harder to understand the impact of changes

Answer: D

Explanation:
The statement "Traceability may make it harder to understand the impact of changes" is incorrect. Traceability in testing actually facilitates understanding the impact of changes by linking test cases to requirements. This linkage helps ensure that any changes in the requirements are adequately reflected and verified in the test cases, thus supporting effective management of changes and maintaining the integrity of the system or product being developed (ISTQB not-for-profit association) (ISTQB Main Web).References:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: https://istqb-main-web-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/ISTQB_CTFL_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf
? ISTQB Official Website - CTFL Certification: https://www.istqb.org/certifications/certified-tester-foundation-level/

NEW QUESTION 83
Which or the following is a valid collection of equivalence classes for the following problem: An integer field shall contain values from and including 1 to and including 15.

A. Less than 0.1 through 14. 15 and more
B. Less than 1.1 through 14. more than 15
C. negative number
D. 1 through 15. above 15
E. Less than 1.1 through 15. more than 15

Answer: D

Explanation:
 Equivalence partitioning is a black-box test design technique where inputs to the software or system are divided into groups that are expected to exhibit similar behavior. For an integer field that should accept values from 1 to 15, the valid equivalence class is 1 through 15. The invalid equivalence classes are numbers less than 1 and numbers more than 15. Therefore, option D, "Less than 1, 1 through 15, more than 15," correctly identifies the valid equivalence class along with the two invalid classes, covering all possible input scenarios for the field. Options A, B, and C either do not accurately capture the valid range or incorrectly specify the

range boundaries.

NEW QUESTION 86
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 haw 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 scale1.
? The objectives of a pilot project may vary depending on the context and scope of the test automation initiative, but some common ones are2:
? 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 90
Which of the following CORRECTLY matches the roles and responsibilities in a formal review?

A. Facilitator - Fixes defects in the work product under review
B. Scribe - Collates potential defects found during the individual review activity
C. Review Leader - Creates the work product under review
D. Author - Identify potential defects in the work product under review

Answer: B

Explanation:
In formal reviews, the scribe's role is to collate potential defects and other findings during the review process. This position is crucial as it ensures all observations and defects are recorded accurately, facilitating efficient analysis and resolution of issues identified during the review.References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.2.4 "Roles and Responsibilities in a Formal Review".

NEW QUESTION 91
Which of the following activities is NOT a pan of the fundamental testing process?

A. Archiving automation code
B. Test status reporting
C. Test process improvement
D. Build release and maintenance

Answer: D

Explanation:
The fundamental testing process includes activities that are directly related to the planning, preparation, execution, and evaluation of tests, as well as the closure activities of the testing phase. Option D, "Build release and maintenance," falls outside the scope of the fundamental testing process as it relates more to software development and operations rather than specific testing activities. Options A, "Archiving automation code," B, "Test status reporting," and C, "Test process improvement," are all activities that can be part of or associated with the fundamental testing process. Archiving automation code is part of test closure, test status reporting is part of test monitoring and control, and test process improvement can be an outcome of test closure activities.

NEW QUESTION 93
Which of the following statements about re-testing and regression testing are TRUE? I Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed.
II Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed.
III. Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level.
IV Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing.

A. Re-testing should be included in the debugging activity.
B. I, II
C. Iv
D. II, v
E. I, III
F. I
G. IV, V

Answer: A

Explanation:
The following statements about re-testing and regression testing are true:
? I) Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed. Re-testing is a type of testing that verifies that a defect has been successfully resolved by executing a test case that previously failed due to that defect. Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed and delivered to ensure that it does not cause any new failures or side effects.

? III) Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level. Re- testing and regression testing are not limited to a specific test level, but can be applied at any level depending on the context and objectives. For example, re- testing and regression testing can be performed at unit level, integration level, system level or acceptance level.

? IV) Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after changes. Regression testing may include various types of testing depending on the scope and purpose of the changes. For example, regression testing may include functional testing to check if the software meets its requirements, non-functional testing to check if the software meets its quality attributes, or structural testing to check if the software meets its design or code standards. The following statement about re-testing and regression testing is false:

? II) Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed.

Regression testing is not always necessary after a defect is fixed, as some defects may have a low impact or low likelihood of affecting other parts of the software. Regression testing should be performed after a defect is fixed only if there is a risk of introducing new defects or causing existing defects due to the changes made to fix the defect. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 2, page 19; Chapter 4, page 45.

NEW QUESTION 94
Which of the following statements about decision tables are TRUE?

A. Generally, decision tables are generated for low risk test items.I
B. Test cases derived from decision tables can be used for component tests.II
C. Several test cases can be selected for each column of the decision table.I
D. The conditions in the decision table represent negative tests generally.
E. III
F. I, IV
G. I
H. IV
I. I
J. III

Answer: D

Explanation:
A decision table is a technique that shows combinations of inputs and/or stimuli (causes) with their associated outputs and/or actions (effects). A decision table consists of four quadrants: conditions (inputs), actions (outputs), condition entries (values) and action entries (results). The following statements about decision tables are true:

? II. Test cases derived from decision tables can be used for component tests.

Decision tables can be used to test components that have multiple inputs and outputs that depend on logical combinations of conditions. Decision tables can help cover all possible combinations or scenarios in a systematic way.

? III. Several test cases can be selected for each column of the decision table. A column of a decision table represents a unique combination of condition entries and action entries. Several test cases can be selected for each column by varying other input values or expected results that are not part of the decision table. The following statements about decision tables are false:

? I. Generally, decision tables are generated for low risk test items. Decision tables are not related to risk level, but rather to complexity level. Decision tables are generated for test items that have complex logic or multiple conditions and actions that need to be tested.

? IV. The conditions in the decision table represent negative tests generally. The conditions in the decision table represent both positive and negative tests, depending on whether they are valid or invalid inputs for the test item. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 4, page 42-43.

NEW QUESTION 97
You are testing an e-commerce system that sporadically fails to properly manage customers' shopping carts. You have stressed the urgency of this situation to the development manager and development team and they recognize the priority of resolving the underlying defect. The development team is waiting for more information, which you will include in your defect report. Given the following items of information they are included in a typical defect report:
* 1. The expected results
* 2. The actual results
* 3. The urgency and priority to fix this
* 4. The date and author of the defect report
* 5. A description of the defect in order to reproduce, including screenshots and database dumps
Which of these items will be MOST useful to the developers to help them identify and remove the defect causing this failure?

A. 1, 2, 5
B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
C. 1, 2, 4
D. 3, 4

Answer: A

Explanation:
When developers are trying to identify and remove a defect, they need clear information on what went wrong and what was expected. The items that will be most useful to developers in this context are the expected results (item 1), the actual results (item 2), and a description of the defect including steps to reproduce, screenshots, and database dumps (item 5). This information helps developers understand the nature of the defect and provides the necessary details to reproduce and diagnose the issue effectively. References:
? ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 5.5.1.

NEW QUESTION 100
An Incident Management tool implements the following defect states; Open, Assigned, Solved,
Closed Consider the following defect report: Id T000561
Test Object "Warehouse Management' application Tester name; John Bishop
Date: 10th. April 2010 Test Case MRT558I
Status OPEN Severity Serious Priority
Problem- After inputting the Total Quantity item = 450 in the SV034 screen, the system shows an unexpected Error message=47
Correction: Developer name: Closing date:
Which of the following is a valid criticism of this report?

A. The Priority, the Correction description and the Developer name are missing
B. The version of the application is missing
C. There is no link to the applicable requirement (traceability)
D. The description is not highlighting the source of the problem

Answer: B

Explanation:
A valid criticism of this report is that the version of the application is missing. The version of the application is an important piece of information that should be included in a defect report, as it helps to identify which release or build of the software product contains the defect. The version of the application can also help to reproduce and debug the defect, as different versions may have different behaviors or features. The other options are not valid criticisms of this report. The priority, the correction description and the developer name are not missing, but rather not applicable for this report. The priority is a measure of how urgently a defect needs to be fixed, which can be assigned by the project manager or the defect tracking system, not by the tester who reports the defect. The correction description and the developer name are information that are added after the defect has been resolved, not when it has been reported. There is no link to the applicable requirement (traceability) is not a valid criticism of this report, because traceability is not a mandatory attribute of a defect report, but rather an optional one. Traceability is a relationship between two or more entities (such as requirements, test cases, defects, etc.) that shows how they are related or dependent on each other. Traceability can help to verify that the requirements are met by the test cases and defects, but it is not essential for reporting a defect. The description is not highlighting the source of the problem is not a valid criticism of this report, because highlighting the source of the problem is not a responsibility of the tester who reports the defect, but rather of the developer who fixes the defect. The description should provide enough information to describe what happened when the defect occurred, such as input values, expected results, actual results, error messages, screenshots, etc., but it does not need to explain why or how it happened. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 140.

NEW QUESTION 103
Which of the following is true about Oracles?

A. Sometimes old version of a product can be used as an Oracle
B. Oracles help in reproducing the irreproducible bugs
C. Oracles are derived from the design
D. Oracles can be generated automatically using data generators

Answer: A

Explanation:
An oracle is a mechanism or source that can provide the expected result for a given test input or situation. Sometimes old version of a product can be used as an oracle, if it is assumed that the old version behaves correctly for the test cases that are executed on the new version. This is also known as back-to-back testing. Oracles do not help in reproducing the irreproducible bugs, as they only provide the expected results, not the actual results. Oracles are not derived from the design, but from the requirements or specifications. Oracles cannot be generated automatically using data generators, as data generators only provide test inputs, not test outputs. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 9.

NEW QUESTION 108
A software calculates the annual car tax using three inputs:
- E; the emission level of the vehicle
- P: the power of the vehicle
-T the type of the vehicle
The input value for P can be integer positive values between 15 and 350.
Which of the following answers contains a correct list of a boundary values for the P input?

A. 14,351
B. 14,15,350,351
C. 15,350
D. 5.175.500

Answer: B

Explanation:
A correct list of boundary values for the P input should include the minimum and maximum values of the valid range (15 and 350), as well as the values just below and above the boundaries (14 and 351). Boundary value analysis is a test design technique that involves testing the values at or near the boundaries of an input domain or output range, as these values are more likely to cause errors than values in the middle. Option B satisfies this condition, as it has all four boundary values (14, 15, 350, 351). Option A has only two boundary values (14 and 351), option C has only two boundary values (15 and 350), and option D has no boundary values at all. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 34.

NEW QUESTION 112
When should component integration tests be carried out?

A. Integration tests should always be done after system tests
B. Integration tests should be done at the customer's site, after acceptance tests
C. Integration tests can be done before or after system tests
D. Integration tests should always be done before system tests

Answer: D

Explanation:
Component integration tests are designed to verify the interactions and interfaces between integrated components. These tests should be carried out after component testing (where individual components are tested in isolation) but before system testing (where the entire system is tested as a whole). This ensures that any issues arising from the integration of components are identified and resolved early in the testing process, making option D the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION 116
Which of the following is a CORRECT statement about how a tester should communicate about defects, test results, and other test information?

A. Testers should include personal opinions and judgements in defect reports and review findings
B. Testers should emphasize the benefits of testing, such as increased quality and reduced risk
C. Testers should reject all questions about their test findings and information
D. Testers should take a command-and-control approach with the project team

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Communication from testers about defects, test results, and other test information should emphasize the benefits of testing such as increased quality and reduced risk. This positive framing helps in reinforcing the value of testing and ensuring stakeholders understand the contribution of testing to the overall project success (ISTQB not-for-profit association).References:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: https://istqb-main-web-
prod.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/ISTQB_CTFL_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf

NEW QUESTION 119
Which ONE of the following statements about acceptance testing is NOT correct?

A. Testing of disaster recovery and backup/restore is usually NOT part of acceptance testing.
B. The customers or system users are often responsible for the acceptance testing.
C. The main goal of acceptance testing is to build confidence in the system, not find defects.
D. Acceptance testing is the last level of testing performed prior to system release.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Acceptance testing is a level of testing performed to verify that a software product meets the agreed acceptance criteria and is acceptable for delivery. Acceptance testing is often performed by the customers or system users, who are the main stakeholders of the software product. The main goal of acceptance testing is to build confidence in the system, not find defects, as defects should have been detected and fixed in earlier levels of testing. Acceptance testing is the last level of testing performed prior to system release, unless there are any changes or fixes that require re-testing. Testing of disaster recovery and backup/restore is usually part of acceptance testing, as these are important aspects of system reliability and security that affect the customer satisfaction and trust. Therefore, statement A is not correct, while statements B, C and D are correct. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 2, page 20-21.

NEW QUESTION 123
Which type of software development product can undergo static testing?

A. Any software development product can undergo static testing, including requirements specifications, design specifications and code.
B. Static tests should be performed on the installation and user guide documents as these documents are used by the end user.
C. Static testing is done only on the code as part of the "code review" sessions Other documents are reviewed, but not by static testing.
D. Static testing is done only on the requirements You need to execute the software in order to find defects in the code.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Static testing is a form of testing that does not involve executing the software, but rather analyzing it for defects, errors, or violations of standards. Static testing can be applied to any software development product, including requirements specifications, design specifications, code, test cases, test plans, user manuals, etc. Static testing can be done by using various techniques such as reviews, inspections, walkthroughs, checklists, static analysis tools, etc. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 7.

NEW QUESTION 125
A bank offers a savings account with various interest rates based on the current balance in the account. The balance ranges and respective interest rates are:
Up to $100.00 =2%
$100.01 to $500.00 = 4%
$500.01 to $1,000.00 = 5% Above $1,000.00 = 7%
Using two-point boundary value analysis, which of the following sets of test inputs provides the relatively highest level of boundary coverage?

A. $5.00.$100.00,$499.99,$1,000.00,$1,000.01
B. $100.00. $100.01,$100.02,$500.00,$999.99
C. $100.00, $500.00,$1,000.00,$1,000.01
D. $5.00.$100.00,$500.00,$1,000.01

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Boundary Value Analysis (BVA) is a software testing technique in which tests are designed to include values at the boundaries. The concept is to focus on the boundaries since errors tend to occur at the edges of input ranges rather than in the middle.
Given the problem statement:
? Up to $100.00 = 2%
? $100.01 to $500.00 = 4%
? $500.01 to $1,000.00 = 5%
? Above $1,000.00 = 7%
Two-point boundary value analysis means testing the two boundaries of each range. For each range:
? The boundaries for "Up to $100.00" would be $100.00 and $100.01.
? The boundaries for "$100.01 to $500.00" would be $100.00 and $500.00.
? The boundaries for "$500.01 to $1,000.00" would be $500.00 and $1,000.00.
? The boundaries for "Above $1,000.00" would be $1,000.00 and $1,000.01. Now, let's examine the options:
? A. $5.00, $100.00, $499.99, $1,000.00, $1,000.01
? B. $100.00, $100.01, $100.02, $500.00, $999.99
? C. $100.00, $500.00, $1,000.00, $1,000.01
? D. $5.00, $100.00, $500.00, $1,000.01

Given the options, B provides the highest boundary coverage (ISTQB not-for-profit association) (Udemy).
References:
? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
? 10 Sample Exams ISTQB Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0

NEW QUESTION 127
Given the following examples of entry and exit criteria:
* 1. A defined level of code coverage has been achieved
* 2. The test automation tool has been installed and properly configured
* 3. The number of unresolved defects is within the predefined limit
* 4. The performance test environment has been set-up and is available
* 5. The user stories have proper acceptance criteria defined
* 6. The testing budget has been spent and the project sponsor bears the risk of not testing any further
Which of the following BEST categorizes them as entry and exit criteria:

A. Entry criteria - 2, 4, 5 Entry criteria -1, 3, 4
B. Entry criteria - 2, 4 Entry criteria - 2, 4, 5, 6
C. Exit criteria -1,3,6 Exit criteria - 2, 5. 6
D. Exit criteria -1,3,56 Exit criteria -1,3

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Entry and exit criteria are used to determine when to start and stop testing, respectively.
? Entry Criteria:
? Exit Criteria:
According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, these criteria help in effectively managing the testing process6†source.
References:
? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION 130
......

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questons and Answers in PDF Format

ISTQB-CTFL Practice Exam Features:

* ISTQB-CTFL Questions and Answers Updated Frequently

* ISTQB-CTFL Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff

* ISTQB-CTFL Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry

* ISTQB-CTFL Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The ISTQB-CTFL Practice Test Here](https://www.certshared.com/exam/ISTQB-CTFL/)