Exam Questions CTFL4

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1
A virtual service emulating a real third-party service and the automated test scripts (aimed at testing the system under test) that interact with that service, are test work products that are typically created during:

A. Test monitoring and control
B. Test implementation
C. Test design
D. Test analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:
This answer is correct because test implementation is the activity where test work products, such as test cases, test data, test scripts, test harnesses, test stubs, or virtual services, are created and verified. Test implementation also involves setting up the test environment and preparing the test execution schedule. A virtual service emulating a real third-party service and the automated test scripts that interact with that service are examples of test work products that are typically created during test implementation. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.2.2.3

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
Consider the following user story about the authentication functionality of an e-commerce website:
"As a logged-in user, I want to change my current password with a new one, so that I can make my account safer".
The following are some of the acceptance criteria defined for the user story:
[a] After the logged-in user has successfully changed his password, an email confirming the change must be sent to him
[b] To successfully change the password, the logged-in user must enter the current password, enter a new valid password, and finally confirm by pressing the 'Change Password' button
[c] To be valid, the new password entered by the logged-in user is not only required to meet the criteria related to the length and type of characters, but must also be different form the last 5 passwords of that user
[d] A dedicated error message must be presented to the logged-in user when he enters a wrong current password
[e] A dedicated error message must be presented to the logged-in user when he enters the correct current password, but enters an invalid password
Based only on the given information, which of the following ATDD tests is most likely to be written first?

A. The logged-in user enters a wrong current password and views the dedicated error message
B. The logged-in user enters the correct current password, enters a valid new password(different from the last 5 passwords), presses the Change Password' button, and finally receives the e-mail confirming that the password has been successfully changed
C. The logged-in user enters the correct current password, enters an invalid password, and finally views the dedicated error
D. The logged-in user submits a purchase order containing ten items, selects to pay with a Visa credit card, enters credit card information of a valid card, presses the 'Confirm' button, and finally views the dedicated message confirming that the purchase has been successful

Answer: B

Explanation:
ATDD stands for Acceptance Test-Driven Development, which is a collaborative approach to software development and testing, in which the acceptance criteria of a user story are defined and automated as executable tests before the implementation of the software system. ATDD tests are usually written in a Given-When-Then format, which describes the preconditions, the actions, and the expected outcomes of a test scenario. ATDD tests are intended to verify that the software system meets the expectations and the needs of the users and the stakeholders, as well as to provide feedback and guidance for the developers and the testers. Based on the given information, the ATDD test that is most likely to be written first is the one that corresponds to option B, which is:
Given the logged-in user is on the Change Password page When the user enters the correct current password, enters a valid new password (different from the last 5 passwords), and presses the Change Password button Then the user receives an email confirming that the password has been successfully changed
This ATDD test is most likely to be written first, because it covers the main functionality and the happy path of the user story, as well as the most important acceptance criterion [a]. It also verifies that the user can change the password with a valid new password that meets the criteria related to the length, the type of characters, and the history of the passwords, as specified in the acceptance criterion [c]. The other options are not likely to be written first, because they either cover less critical or less frequent scenarios, such as entering a wrong current password [d] or an invalid new password [e], or they are not related to the user story or the acceptance criteria at all, such as submitting a purchase order [d]. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.3.1, Testing in
Software Development Lifecycles1
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Acceptance Test-Driven Development, User Story, Acceptance Criterion, Given-When-Then2

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
Atypical generic skill required for the role of tester is the ability to

A. Take on the role of developer to meet challenging project deadlines
B. Assume leadership aimed at imposing decisions on the rest of the team.
C. Use tools to make the execution of repetitive testing tasks more efficient.
D. Determine the corrective actions to get a test project on track in case of deviations from the test plan

Answer: C

Explanation:
A key skill for testers is the ability to use various tools to automate repetitive tasks, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of testing processes. This includes tools for test execution, test management, and defect tracking. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 emphasizes the importance of using tools to improve productivity and reduce manual effort in repetitive testing tasks, making this a critical skill for testers.

NEW QUESTION 6
Which of the following work products cannot be examined by static analysis?

A. Test plans
B. Source code
C. Compiled code
D. Formal models

Answer: A

Explanation:
Static analysis is the process of examining the work products of a software development or testing activity without executing them. Static analysis can be applied to various types of work products, such as requirements, design, code, test cases, etc. However, test plans are not suitable for static analysis, because they are high-level documents that describe the test objectives, scope, strategy, resources, schedule, and risks of a testing project. Test plans are not executable or formalized in a way that static analysis tools can analyze them. Therefore, option A is the correct answer.
References: ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 2.2.1, page 20; ISTQB® Glossary v4.02, page 45.

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following statements about the typical activities of a formal review process is TRUE?

A. Individual review is only mandatory when the size of the work product under review is too large to cover at the review meeting
B. Various review techniques that may be applied by participants during individual review are described in the ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119-3 standard.
C. Choosing which standards to follow during the review process is usually made during review planning.
D. One of the main goals of the review meeting is to make sure that all participants are aware of their roles and responsibilities in the review process

Answer: C

Explanation:
During the review planning stage, key decisions are made, including the selection of standards and procedures to be followed during the review. This planning phase ensures that the review process is structured and adheres to agreed-upon standards, which can come from industry standards such as ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119-3. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 emphasizes the importance of review planning in establishing the framework and guidelines for the review process.

NEW QUESTION 8
Which of the following characterizations applies to a test tool used for the analysis of a developer's code prior to its execution?

A. Tool support for test design and implementation.
B. Tool support for static testing.
C. Tool support for test execution and logging.
D. Tool support for performance measurement and dynamic analysis.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A test tool used for the analysis of a developer's code prior to its execution falls under the category of static testing tools. Static testing involves examining the code and documentation without executing the code. These tools are used to perform static analysis, which helps in identifying potential defects and code quality issues early in the development process. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus specifies that static analysis tools are essential for finding defects that do not manifest themselves during the execution of the program.
References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 3.1, "Static Testing."

NEW QUESTION 9
In a two-hour uninterrupted test session, performed as part of an iteration on an Agile project, a heuristic checklist was used to help the tester focus on some specific usability issues of a web application.
The unscripted tests produced by the tester's experience during such session belong to which one of the following testing quadrants?

A. Q1
B. Q2
C. Q3
D. Q4

Answer: C

Explanation:
The unscripted tests produced by the tester??s experience during the two-hour test session belong to the testing quadrant Q3. The testing quadrants are a classification of testing types based on two dimensions: the test objectives (whether the testing is focused on supporting the team or critiquing the product) and the test basis (whether the testing is based on the technology or the business). The testing quadrants are labeled as Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4, and each quadrant represents a different testing perspective, such as unit testing, acceptance testing, usability testing, or performance testing. The testing quadrant Q3 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of critiquing the product from the business perspective, such as exploratory testing, usability testing, user acceptance testing, alpha testing, beta testing, etc. The unscripted tests performed by the tester in the given scenario are examples of exploratory testing and usability testing, as they are based on the tester??s experience, intuition, and learning of the web application, and they focus on some specific usability issues, such as the user interface, the user satisfaction, the user feedback, etc. The other options are incorrect, because:
? The testing quadrant Q1 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of
supporting the team from the technology perspective, such as unit testing, component testing, integration testing, system testing, etc. These testing types are usually performed by developers or testers who have access to the source code, the design, the architecture, or the configuration of the software system, and they aim to verify the functionality, the quality, and the reliability of the software system at different levels of integration.
? The testing quadrant Q2 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of
supporting the team from the business perspective, such as functional testing, acceptance testing, story testing, scenario testing, etc. These testing types are usually performed by testers or customers who have access to the requirements, the specifications, the user stories, or the business processes of the software system, and they aim to validate that the software system meets the expectations and the needs of the users and the stakeholders.
? The testing quadrant Q4 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of
critiquing the product from the technology perspective, such as performance testing, security testing, reliability testing, compatibility testing, etc. These testing types are usually performed by testers or specialists who have access to the tools, the metrics, the standards, or the benchmarks of the software system, and they aim to evaluate the non-functional aspects of the software system, such as the efficiency, the security, the reliability, or the compatibility of the software system under different conditions or environments. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.3.1, Testing in
Software Development Lifecycles
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Testing Quadrant, Exploratory Testing, Usability Testing, Unit Testing, Component Testing, Integration Testing, System Testing, Functional Testing, Acceptance Testing, Story Testing, Scenario Testing, Performance Testing, Security Testing, Reliability Testing, Compatibility Testing

NEW QUESTION 10
Consider the following examples of risks identified in different software development projects
[1]. It may not be possible to generate the expected workloads to run performance tests, due to the poor hardware equipment of the machines (load injectors) that should generate these workloads.
[ii]. A user's session on a web application is not invalidated after a certain period of inactivity (configured by the system administrator) of the user,
[iii]. The test team will not have an adequate requirements specification (since many requirements will still be missing) by the time test design and analysis activities should begin according to the test plan.
[IV]. Following a failure, the system is unable to continue to maintain its pre-failure operation and some data becomes corrupted.
Which of the following statements is TRUE?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
In software testing, risks are categorized into product risks and project risks. Product risks are associated with the potential of a product to fail in meeting its quality criteria. Project risks are related to potential issues that could affect the project's ability to deliver a product.
? [i] is a project risk because it concerns the availability and adequacy of hardware resources for performance testing.
? [ii] is a product risk because it pertains to a security and functionality issue within the web application.
? [iii] is a project risk because it involves the availability of necessary requirements documentation for the testing process.
? [iv] is a product risk because it relates to the system's functionality and data integrity after a failure.
Thus, statement A correctly classifies [ii] and [iv] as product risks and [i] and [iii] as project risks.

NEW QUESTION 10
A document descnbes the test procedures that have been derived for the identified test sets Among other things, the order in which the test cases in the corresponding test set are to be executed according to the dependencies described by preconditions and postconditions is specified This document is a typical work product produced as part of:

A. Test design.
B. Test analysis
C. Test Implementation.
D. Test monitoring and control

Answer: C

Explanation:
Test implementation involves finalizing the test procedures, including the order of execution of test cases based on their dependencies, preconditions, and postconditions. This phase ensures that all necessary test scripts, test data, and test environments are ready for execution. According to the ISTQB CTFL Syllabus

v4.0, test implementation is the phase where detailed test procedures are derived and documented, making it a critical step before actual test execution.

NEW QUESTION 12
Which of the following statements about the test pyramid is TRUE?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The test pyramid concept suggests that there should be more low-level tests (unit tests) and fewer high-level tests (end-to-end tests).
? As we move higher up the pyramid (e.g., from unit tests to integration tests to end-
to-end tests), each test covers more production code.
? Higher-level tests (like end-to-end) validate larger parts of the application, including multiple units and their interactions.
This aligns with the principle that higher-level tests provide broader coverage but are fewer in number and more expensive to run and maintain.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Chapter 5.1.6, Test Pyramid.

NEW QUESTION 17
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 18
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 21
Which of the following coverage criteria results in the highest coverage for state transition based test cases?

A. Can't be determined
B. Covering all transitions at least once
C. Covering only start and end states
D. Covering all states at least once

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Covering all transitions at least once is the highest coverage criterion for state transition based test cases, because it ensures that every possible change of state is tested at least once. This means that all the events that trigger the transitions, as well as the actions and outputs that result from the transitions, are verified. Covering all transitions at least once also implies covering all states at least once, but not vice versa. Therefore, option D is not the highest coverage criterion. Option C is the lowest coverage criterion, because it only tests the initial and final states of the system or component, without checking the intermediate states or transitions. Option A is incorrect, because the coverage criteria for state transition based test cases can be determined and compared based on the

number of transitions and states covered. References = CTFL 4.0 Syllabus, Section 4.2.3, page 49-50.

NEW QUESTION 25
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 30
Which of the following are the phases of the ISTQB fundamental test process?

A. Test planning and control, Test analysis and design, Test implementation and execution, Evaluating ex t criteria and reportin
B. Test closure activities
C. Test planning, Test analysis and desig
D. Test implementation and contro
E. Checking test coverage and reporting, Test closure activities
F. Test planning and control, Test specification and desig
G. Test implementation and execution, Evaluating test coverage and reporting, Retesting and regression testing, Test closure activities
H. Test plannin
I. Test specification and desig
J. Test implementation and executio
K. Evaluating exit criteria and reportin
L. Retesting and test closure activities

Answer: A

Explanation:
 The ISTQB fundamental test process consists of five main phases, as described in the ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.2, page 15:
? Test planning and control: This phase involves defining the test objectives, scope, strategy, resources, schedule, risks, and metrics, as well as monitoring and controlling the test activities and results throughout the test process.
? Test analysis and design: This phase involves analyzing the test basis (such as requirements, specifications, or user stories) to identify test conditions (such as features, functions, or scenarios) that need to be tested, and designing test cases
and test procedures (such as inputs, expected outcomes, and execution steps) to cover the test conditions. This phase also involves evaluating the testability of the test basis and the test items (such as software or system components), and selecting and implementing test techniques (such as equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, or state transition testing) to achieve the test objectives and optimize the test coverage and efficiency.
? Test implementation and execution: This phase involves preparing the test
environment (such as hardware, software, data, or tools) and testware (such as test cases, test procedures, test data, or test scripts) for test execution, and executing the test procedures or scripts according to the test plan and schedule. This phase also involves logging the outcome of test execution, comparing the actual results with the expected results, and reporting any discrepancies as incidents (such as defects, errors, or failures).
? Evaluating exit criteria and reporting: This phase involves checking if the planned test activities have been completed and the exit criteria (such as quality, coverage, or risk levels) have been met, and reporting the test results and outcomes to the stakeholders. This phase also involves making recommendations for the release or acceptance decision based on the test results and outcomes, and identifying any residual risks (such as known defects or untested areas) that need to be addressed or mitigated.
? Test closure activities: This phase involves finalizing and archiving the testware
and test environment for future reuse, and evaluating the test process and the test project against the test objectives and the test plan. This phase also involves

identifying any lessons learned and best practices, and communicating the findings and suggestions for improvement to the relevant parties.
References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.2, page 15; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 37-38;
ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 88, page 32.

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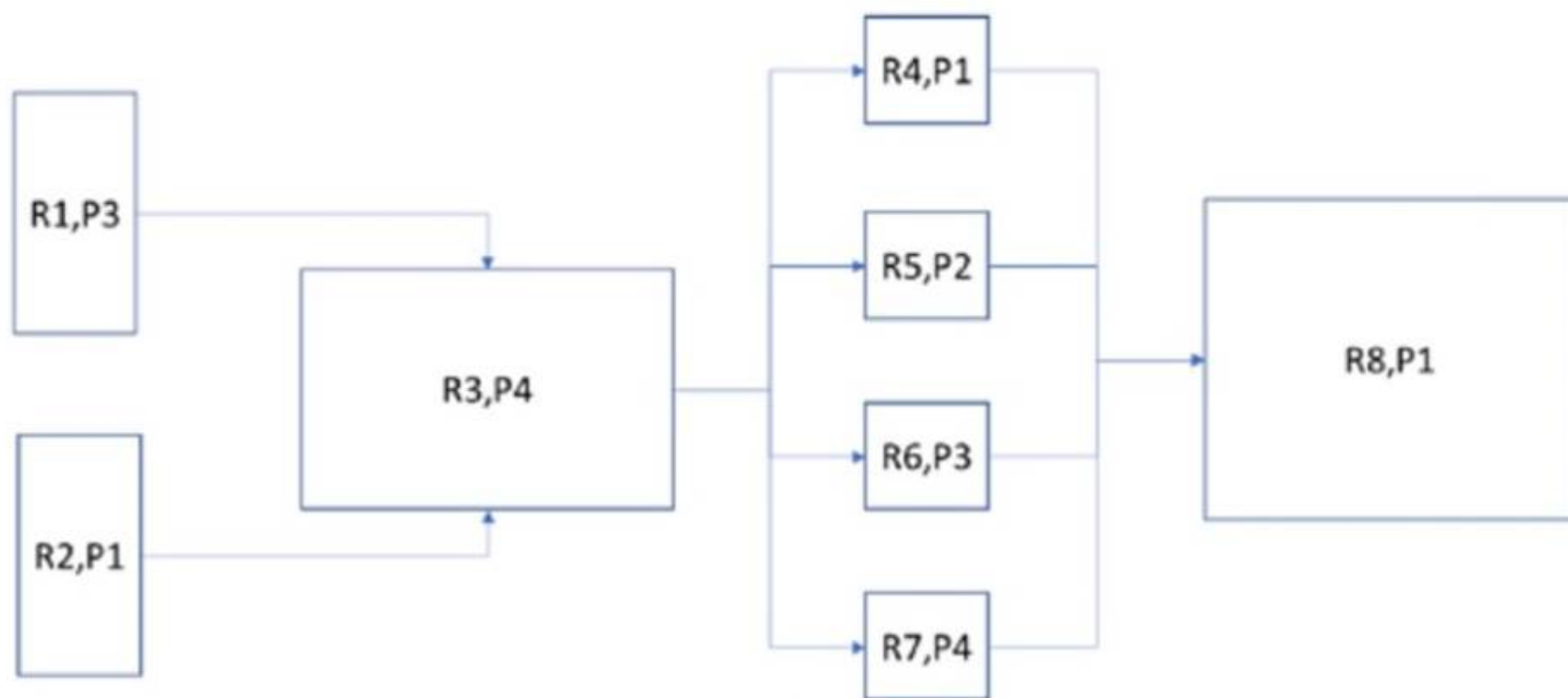D. ATDD is the practice of running the automated acceptance tests as part of a continuous integration process.

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 andmaintainable. 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
The following diagram displays the logical dependencies between requirements and the individual requirement priorities. For example, "R2->R3" means that R3 is dependent on R2. Priority is indicated by the number next to the letter ??P" i.e. P1 has a higher priority than P2.

Which one of the following options best describes the test execution sequence using both requirement dependency and priority

A. R2. R1, R3. R4. R5, R6. R7, R8.
B. R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8.
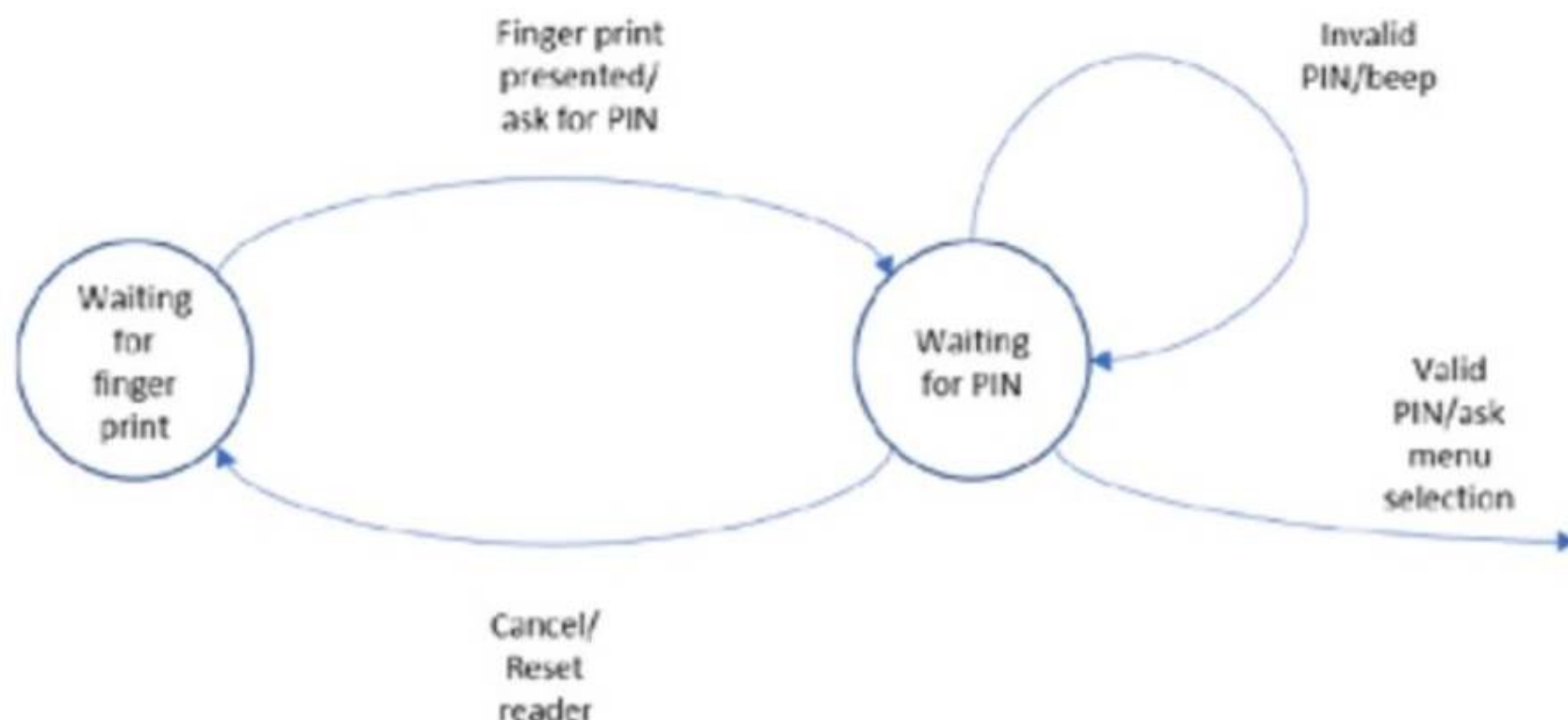C. R2, R4. R8, R5, R1, R6, R3, R7.
D. . R2, R1,R3,R7,R6,R5,R4,R8.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct test execution sequence should consider both the dependencies between the requirements and their priorities. According to the diagram, the sequence begins with R2 (P1) as it is a prerequisite for R3 (P4). Then R1 (P3) can be tested. R3 follows as it depends on R2. Next, R7 (P4) should be tested before R6 (P3) and R5 (P2), as indicated by their dependencies. Finally, R4 (P1) and R8 (P1) can be tested. Therefore, the best sequence is R2, R1, R3, R7, R6, R5, R4, R8.Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0,
Section 5.1.5

NEW QUESTION 37
The following state transition diagram describes the functionality involved in a system using fingerprint and password authentication to log onto a system.

How many distinct states of the system are visible in the above diagram?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The state transition diagram provided shows three distinct states:
? Waiting for fingerprint
? Waiting for PIN
? Valid PIN/ask menu selection
Each state represents a different stage in the system's operation, with transitions based on user actions and system responses.

NEW QUESTION 42
During iteration planning, a scrum team uses an estimation technique called planning poker to estimate the effort required to deliver a critical user story. In advance of the estimation
session, the team agreed on some ground rules to limit the number of poker rounds and save time.
The team agreed on the following:
* 1. They will use the following progression for estimation: Extra-small, Small, Medium, Large, Extra-large, and Extra-extra-large.
* 2. If estimation values differ significantly, the highest score will be used for estimation purposes.
The result of the first round of planning poker: Team MemberEstimation
BusinessLarge DevelopmentExtra-extra-large TestingExtra-extra-large
Which of the following options best represent the team??s next actions?

A. The fact that all estimations are high indicate that the user story is not well understood or should be broken down into multiple smaller stories.
B. The pre-agreed rules state that the highest score should be used for estimation, resulting in the user story being categorised as Extra-extra-large.
C. Since the business representative is likely to have the most informed view of the requirement, the user story is categorised as a Large.
D. the team discusses the differences in the estimates and repeats the poker round until an agreemet is reached.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In a planning poker session, if there is a significant difference in the estimations, it indicates that there may be misunderstandings or different perspectives on the complexity of the user story. According to the agile principles, the team should discuss these differences to reach a common understanding. The goal is to ensure that all team members have a shared understanding of the user story's scope and complexity before finalizing the estimate.

NEW QUESTION 43
Test automation allows you to:

A. demonstrate the absence of defects
B. produce tests that are less subject to human errors
C. avoid performing exploratory testing
D. increase test process efficiency by facilitating management of defects

Answer: B

Explanation:
Test automation allows you to produce tests that are less subject to human errors, as they can execute predefined test scripts or test cases with consistent inputs, outputs, and expected results. Test automation can also reduce the manual effort and time required to execute repetitive or tedious tests, such as regression tests, performance tests, or data- driven tests. Test automation does not demonstrate the absence of defects, as it can only verify the expected behavior of the system under test, not the unexpected or unknown behavior. Test automation does not avoid performing exploratory testing, as exploratory testing is a valuable technique to discover new information, risks, or defects that are not covered by automated tests. Test automation does not increase test process efficiency by facilitating

management of defects, as defect management is a separate activity that involves reporting, tracking, analyzing, and resolving defects, which may or may not be related to automated tests. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 3.3.1, Test
Automation1
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test Automation2

NEW QUESTION 45
Which of the following statements is true?

A. A defect does not always produce a failure, while a bug always produces a failure
B. A defect may cause a failure which, when occurring, always causes an error
C. Failures can be caused by defects, but also by environmental conditions
D. Bugs are defects found during component testing, while failures are defects found athigher test levels

Answer: C

Explanation:
Failures can be caused by defects, but also by environmental conditions. A failure is an event in which the software system does not perform a required function or performs a function incorrectly, according to the expected behavior. A defect is a flaw in the software system or a deviation from the requirements or the specifications, that may cause a failure. However, not all failures are caused by defects, as some failures may be caused by environmental conditions, such as hardware malfunctions, network interruptions, power outages, incompatible configurations, etc. Environmental conditions are factors that affect the operation of the software system, but are not part of the software system itself. The other statements are false, because:
? A defect does not always produce a failure, while a bug always produces a failure.
This statement is false, because a defect may or may not produce a failure, depending on the inputs, the outputs, the states, or the scenarios of the software system, and a bug is just another term for a defect, so it has the same possibility of producing a failure as a defect. For example, a defect in a rarely used feature or a hidden branch of the code may never produce a failure, while a defect in a frequently used feature or a critical path of the code may produce a failure often. A bug is not a different concept from a defect, but rather a synonym or a colloquial term for a defect, so it has the same definition and implications as a defect.
? A defect may cause a failure which, when occurring, always causes an error. This
statement is false, because an error is not a consequence of a failure, but rathera cause of a defect. An error is a human action or a mistake that produces a defect in the software system, such as a typo, a logic flaw, a requirement misunderstanding, etc. An error is not observable in the software system, but rather in the human mind or the human work products, such as the code, the design, the documentation, etc. A failure is not a cause of an error, but rather a result of a defect, which is a result of an error. For example, an error in the code may cause a defect in the software system, which may cause a failure in the software behavior.
? Bugs are defects found during component testing, while failures are defects found at higher test levels. This statement is false, because bugs and failures are not different types of defects, but rather different terms for defects and their manifestations. As mentioned before, bugs are just another word for defects, and failures are the events in which the software system does not perform as expected due to defects. Bugs and failures can be found at any test level, not only at component testing or higher test levels. Test levels are the stages of testing that correspond to the levels of integration of the software system, such as component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing. Defects and failures can occur and be detected at any test level, depending on the test objectives, the test basis, the test techniques, and the test environment. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.1.2, Testing and Quality1
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.1, Testing Principles1
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.3.1, Testing in Software Development Lifecycles1
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Failure, Defect, Bug, Environmental Condition, Error, Test Level2

NEW QUESTION 49
Consider a given test plan which, among others, contains the following three sections: "Test Scope", "Testing Communication", and "Stakeholders". The features of the test object to be tested and those excluded from the testing represent information that is:

A. not usually included in a test plan, and therefore in the given test plan it should not be specified neither within the three sections mentioned, nor within the others
B. usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Test Scope" rather than in the other two sections mentioned
C. usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Testing Communication" rather than in the other two sections mentioned
D. usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Stakeholders" rather than in the other two sections mentioned

Answer: B

Explanation:
The features of the test object to be tested and those excluded from the testing represent information that is usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within ??Test Scope?? rather than in the other two sections mentioned. The test scope defines the boundaries and limitations of the testing activities, such as the test items, the features to be tested, the features not to be tested, the test objectives, the test environment, the test resources, the test assumptions, the test risks, etc. The test scope helps to establish a common understanding of what is included and excluded from the testing, and to avoid ambiguity, confusion, or misunderstanding among the stakeholders. The other two sections, ??Testing Communication?? and ??Stakeholders??, are also important parts of a test plan, but they do not directly address the features of the test object. The testing communication describes the methods, frequency, and responsibilities for the communication and reporting of the testing progress, status, issues, and results. The stakeholders identify the roles and responsibilities of the people involved in or affected by the testing activities, such as the test manager, the test team, the project manager, the developers, the customers, the users, etc. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.1, Test Planning1
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test Plan, Test Scope2

NEW QUESTION 51
Which of the following types of tools is BEST suited for determining source code compliance with the guidelines provided by a coding standard?

A. Containerisation tool
B. Fault seeding tool.
C. Static analysis tool.
D. Test data preparation tool

Answer: C

Explanation:
A static analysis tool is best suited for determining source code compliance with coding standards. These tools analyze the code without executing it and can

check for adherence to coding standards, syntax errors, and other static properties of the code. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus emphasizes the role of static analysis tools in verifying that code meets predefined standards and guidelines.
References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section on static testing and tools.

NEW QUESTION 53
Which of the following statements about the testing quadrants is TRUE?

A. The higher the number of the testing quadrant, the more important the tests associated with this quadrant are
B. Automated acceptance tests produced during BDD and ATDD are classified in quadrant 02.
C. Exploratory tests are classified in quadrant Q3, and they are usually included in a continuous integration process.
D. Automated unit tests produced during TDD are classified in quadrant Q4 as they are technology facing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct statement is B. According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, the testing quadrants help to categorize tests based on their purpose and whether they are technology-facing or business-facing, and whether they support the team or critique the product. Quadrant Q2 includes tests that are business-facing and support the team, such as automated acceptance tests produced during Behavior-Driven Development (BDD) and Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD) .
Quadrant Q3 includes business-facing tests that critique the product, such as exploratory testing, usability testing, and user acceptance testing. These tests are typically manual and focus on evaluating the product from a user perspective, rather than being part of a continuous integration process.
Quadrant Q4 includes technology-facing tests that critique the product, such as performance tests, security tests, and other non-functional tests, which can be automated but are not related to unit tests produced during TDD .

NEW QUESTION 55
The following 4 equivalence classes are given:

$$x <= -100$$

$$-100 < x < 100$$

$$100 <= x < 1000$$

$$x >= 1000$$

Which of the following alternatives includes correct test values for x. based on equivalence partitioning?

A. -100; 100:1000; 1001
B. -500; 0; 100; 1000
C. -99; 99:101; 1001
D. -1000; -100; 100; 1000

Answer: D

Explanation:
? The question is about selecting the correct test values for x based on equivalence partitioning. Equivalence partitioning is a software test design technique that divides the input data of a software unit into partitions of equivalent data from which test cases can be derived. In this case, the given equivalence classes are:
Option D provides a value from each of these partitions:
? For (x \leq -100), it gives -1000.
? For (-100 < x < 100), it gives -100 and 100.
? For (100 \leq x < 1000), it gives 500.
? For (x \geq 1000), it gives 1500.
So, option D covers all four given equivalence classes with appropriate values. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 documents available at ISTQB and ASTQB.
? 1: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 38
? 2: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 39
? : ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 40

NEW QUESTION 59
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 x 2 x 2 x 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 63
You are performing the role of tester on an Agile project. Which of the following tasks would be your responsibility?

A. Understanding, implementing, and updating the test strategy.I
B. Ensuring the proper use of testing tools.H
C. Coaching other team members in the relevant aspects of testing.i
D. Actively collaborating with developers and business stakeholders to clarify requirements, especially in terms of testability, consistency, and completeness.
E. Participating proactively in team retrospective meeting, suggesting and implementing improvements.Select the correct Answer:
F. i, iv and v
G. i, ii and iii
H. i, iii and v
I. ii
J. iv and v

Answer: A

Explanation:
In an Agile project, a tester's responsibilities include understanding, implementing, and updating the test strategy (i), actively collaborating with developers and business stakeholders to clarify requirements, especially in terms of testability, consistency, and completeness (iv), and participating proactively in team retrospective meetings, suggesting and implementing improvements (v). These activities ensure that testing is integrated into the development process, promoting continuous feedback and improvement. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus underlines the collaborative nature of Agile testing and the tester's role in contributing to the team's overall quality goals.
References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section on Agile Testing Practices.

NEW QUESTION 66
A new web app aims at offering a rich user experience. As a functional tester, you have run some functional tests to verify that, before releasing the app, such app works correctly on several mobile devices, all of which are listed as supported devices within the requirements specification. These tests were performed on stable and isolated test environments where you were the only user interacting with the application. All tests passed, but in some of those tests you observed the following issue: on some mobile devices only, the response time for two web pages containing images was extremely slow.
Based only on the given information, which of the following recommendation would you follow?

A. You should open a defect report providing detailed information on which devices and by running which tests you observed the issue
B. The issue is related to performance efficiency, not functionalit
C. Thus, as a functional tester, you should not open any defect report as all the functional tests passed
D. You should not open any defect report as the problem is most likely due to poor hardware equipment on the devices where you observed the issue
E. You should not open any defect report and inform the test manager that the devices on which you observed the issue should no longer be supported so that they will be removed from the requirements specification

Answer: A

Explanation:
As a functional tester, you should open a defect report providing detailed information on which devices and by running which tests you observed the issue. A defect report is a document that records the occurrence, nature, and status of a defect detected during testing, and provides information for further investigation and resolution. A defect report should include relevant information such as the defect summary, the defectdescription, the defect severity, the defect priority, the defect status, the defect origin,
the defect category, the defect reproduction steps, the defect screenshots, the defect attachments, etc. Opening a defect report is a good practice for any tester who finds a defect in the software system, regardless of the type or level of testing performed. The other options are not recommended, because:
? The issue is related to performance efficiency, not functionality, but that does not mean that as a functional tester, you should not open any defect report as all the functional tests passed. Performance efficiency is a quality characteristic that measures how well the software system performs its functions under stated conditions, such as the response time, the resource utilization, the throughput, etc. Performance efficiency is an important aspect of the user experience, especially for web applications that run on different devices and networks. Even if the functional tests passed, meaning that the software system met the functional requirements, the performance issue observed on some devices could still affect the user satisfaction, the usability, the reliability, and the security of the software system. Therefore, as a functional tester, you have the responsibility to report the performance issue as a defect, and provide as much information as possible to help the developers or the performance testers to investigate and resolve it.

NEW QUESTION 69
Which two of the following statements describe the advantages provided by good traceability between the test basis and test work products?

A. Analyzing the impact of changes.i

B. A measure of code quality.ii
C. Accurate test estimation.i
D. Making testing auditabl
E. Select the correct Answer:
F. i and ii
G. i and iv
H. i and iii
I. ii and iii

Answer: B

Explanation:
Good traceability between the test basis and test work products provides several advantages: i.Analyzing the impact of changes:Traceability allows for easy identification of which parts of the test work products will be affected by changes in the requirements or design, facilitating impact analysis. iv.Making testing auditable:Traceability ensures that there is a clear connection between the requirements and the test cases, which makes the testing process auditable and provides evidence that all requirements have been tested.

NEW QUESTION 74
A possible risk of introducing test automation is:

A. the tool may not be fit-for-purpose.
B. the tool may create additional development dependencies.
C. the tool may not be compatible with the development platform.
D. the tool will be owned and maintained by developers and replace testers.

Answer: A

Explanation:
One possible risk of introducing test automation is that the selected tool may not be fit-for- purpose. This means that the tool might not meet the specific needs and requirements of the project, leading to inefficiencies and possibly failing to provide the expected benefits. It is crucial to evaluate and select the appropriate tool based on the project's context and objectives. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus highlights the importance of careful tool evaluation and selection to ensure it aligns with the testing goals and the development environment. References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 6.2, "Potential Benefits and Risks of Test Automation."

NEW QUESTION 76
To be able to define testable acceptance criteria, specific topics need to be addressed. In the table below are the topics matched to an incorrect description. Match the topics (the left column) with the correct description (the right column)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80
Which one of the following statements relating to the benefits of static testing is NOT correct?

A. Static testing enables early detection of defects before dynamic testing is performed.
B. Static testing reduces testing costs and time.
C. Static testing increases development costs and time.
D. Static testing identifies defects which are not easily found by dynamic testing.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement that "static testing increases development costs and time" is NOT correct. Static testing actually helps to reduce development costs and time by identifying defects early in the development process before dynamic testing is performed. Early detection of defects reduces the cost and effort required to fix them and prevents the propagation of defects to later stages, thus reducing overall testing and development costs. References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 3.1.2, "The Value of Static Testing."

NEW QUESTION 84
Consider the following examples of risks identified in different software development projects:
[I]. The contrast color ratio for both normal text and large text of a website does not comply with the applicable accessibility guidelines, making it difficult for many users to read the content on the pages
[II]. A development vendor fails to deliver their software system on time, causing significant delays to system integration testing activities that have been planned as part of a development project for a system of systems
[III]. People in the test team do not have sufficient skills to automate tests at the test levels required by the test automation strategy which does not allow production of an effective regression test suite
[IV]. In a web application, data from untrusted sources is not subject to proper input validation, making the application vulnerable to several security attacks
Which of the following statements is true?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
 This answer is correct because product risks are risks that affect the quality of the software product, such as defects, failures, or non-compliance with

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

NEW QUESTION 88
Select which of the following statements describe the key principles of software testing?

A. Testing shows the presence of defects, not their absence.i
B. Testing everything Is possible.ii
C. Early testing Is more expensive and is a waste of time.i
D. Defects cluster together.
E. Testing is context dependent.v
F. Beware of the pesticide paradox.vi
G. Absence of errors is a fallac
H. Select the correct Answer:
I. i, iv, v, vi and vii
J. I, ii,
K. vi and vii
L. ii
M. iv,
N. vi and vii
O. ii, iii, iv, v and vi

Answer: A

Explanation:
The key principles of software testing include: i. Testing shows the presence of defects, not their absence. iv. Defects cluster together. v. Testing is context dependent. vi. Beware of the pesticide paradox. vii. Absence of errors is a fallacy. These principles highlight the importance of recognizing the limitations and context of testing, as well as the potential for repeated tests to become less effective.

NEW QUESTION 90
You are testing a system that is used in motor vehicles to warn the driver of an obstacle when re-versing. Output is provided by a series of LED lights (green, yellow, and red), each illuminated based on clearly defined conditions.
The following summary describes the functionality:
•Object within 10 metres, green LED lit.
•Object within 5 metres, yellow LED lit.
•Object within 1 metre, red LED lit.
•Setting sensitivity mode to "ON" will result in only the red LED being lit when the object is within 1 metre.
The following decision table describes the rules associated with the functioning of this proximity warning system:

Conditions	Rule 1	Rule 2	Rule 3	Rule 4	Rule 5	Rule 6
Distance < 10 m	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Distance < 5 m	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Distance < 1 m	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sensitivity ON	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Actions						
Green LED	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Yellow LED	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Red LED	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Which intended functionality is tested by Rule 5 in the decision table?

A. Object is within 5 metres of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "off", resulting in the yellow LED being lit.
B. Object is within 5 metres of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "on", resulting in the yellow LED being lit.
C. Object is within 5 metres of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "off", resulting in no LED being lit.
D. Object is within 5 metres of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "on", resulting in no LED being lit.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Rule 5 in the decision table indicates that when the object is within 5 metres of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "on", no LED is lit. This matches the conditions and actions described in the decision table provided, ensuring that only the red LED is lit when the sensitivity mode is on and the object is within 1 metre, otherwise no LED is lit .

NEW QUESTION 92

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 94
Confirmation testing is performed after:

A. a defect is fixed and after other tests do not find any side-effect introduced in the software as a result of such fix
B. a failed test, and aims to run that test again to confirm that the same behavior still occurs and thus appears to be reproducible
C. the execution of an automated regression test suite to confirm the absence of false positives in the test results
D. a defect is fixed, and if such testing is successful then the regression tests that are relevant for such fix can be executed

Answer: D

Explanation:
Confirmation testing is performed after a defect is fixed, and if such testing is successful then the regression tests that are relevant for such fix can be executed. Confirmation testing, also known as re-testing, is the process of verifying that a defect has been resolved by running the test case that originally detected the defect. Confirmation testing is usually done before regression testing, which is the process of verifying that no new defects have been introduced in the software as a result of changes or fixes. Therefore, option D is the correct answer.
References: ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 2.4.1, page 28; ISTQB® Glossary v4.02, page 15.

NEW QUESTION 96
The tests at the bottom layer of the test pyramid:

A. run faster than the tests at the top layer of the pyramid
B. cover larger pieces of functionalities than the tests at the top layer of the pyramid
C. are defined as 'UI Tests' or 'End-To-End tests' in the different models of the pyramid
D. are unscripted tests produced by experience-based test techniques

Answer: A

Explanation:
The tests at the bottom layer of the test pyramid run faster than the tests at the top layer of the pyramid because they are more focused, isolated, and atomic. They usually test individual units or components of the software system, such as classes, methods, or functions. They are also easier to maintain and execute, as they have fewer dependencies and interactions with other parts of the system. The tests at the top layer of the test pyramid, on the other hand, are slower because they cover larger pieces of functionalities, such as user interfaces, workflows, or end-to-end scenarios. They also have more dependencies and interactions with other systems, such as databases, networks, or external services. They are more complex and costly to maintain and execute, as they require more setup and teardown procedures, test data, and test environments. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 3.2.1, Test Pyramid1
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test Pyramid2

NEW QUESTION 101
The statement: "Test activities should start in the early stages of the lifecycle, adhering to the testing principle of early testing?? is relevant to which of the recognized software development models?

A. Sequential development model.
B. Iterative development model.
C. Incremental development model.
D. All the above

Answer: D

Explanation:
The principle of early testing is applicable to all recognized software development models, including sequential, iterative, and incremental models. Starting test activities early in the lifecycle helps in identifying and addressing defects as soon as possible, which can save time and costs by preventing defects from propagating to later stages of development. This proactive approach enhances the overall quality and efficiency of the software development process.Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 1.3

NEW QUESTION 103
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 107
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 111
Which of the following statements best describes the way in which decision coverage is measured?

A. Measured as the number of statements executed by the tests, divided by the total number of executable statements in the code.
B. Measured as the number of lines of code executed by the tests, divided by the total number of lines of code in the test object.
C. Measured as the number of decision outcomes executed by the tests, divided by the total number of decision outcomes in the test object.
D. It is not possible to accurately measure decision coverage.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 4.3.2

NEW QUESTION 112
Select the roles required in a formal review:

A. Author, Management, Facilitator, Review Leader, Reviewers, Scribe
B. Author, Teste
C. Facilitato
D. Review Leade
E. Reviewer
F. Scribe
G. Author, Business analys
H. Facilitator, Review Leade
I. Reviewer
J. Scribe
K. Autho
L. Developer, Facilitato
M. Review Leade
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 115
From a testing perspective, configuration management

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 117
Which ONE of the following statements does NOT describe how testing contributes to higher quality?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
? The testing of software does not demonstrate the absence of defects, but rather the presence of defects or the conformance of the software to the specified requirements1. Testing can never prove that the software is defect-free, as it is impossible to test all possible scenarios, inputs, outputs, and behaviors of the software2. Testing can only provide a level of confidence in the quality of the software, based on the coverage, effectiveness, and efficiency of the testing activities3.
? The other options are correct because: References =
? 1 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 10
? 2 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 11
? 3 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 12
? 4 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 13
? 5 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97
? 6 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98
? 7 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 14
? [8] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 15
? [9] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 16
? [10] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 17
? [11] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 18
? [12] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 19

NEW QUESTION 121
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 123
Which one of the following statements IS NOT a valid objective of testing?

A. To build confidence in the level of quality of the test object.
B. To find all defects in a product, ensuring the product is defect free.
C. To find failures and defects
D. To evaluate work products such as requirements, user stories, design, and code.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 1.1.1

NEW QUESTION 128
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 |

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| r upgrade to Gold Luxury | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| r 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 theimage; specific ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 documents are not referenced.

NEW QUESTION 132
Which of the following statements about how different types of test tools support testers is true?

A. The support offered by a test data preparation tool is often leveraged by testers to run automated regression test suites
B. The support offered by a performance testing tool is often leveraged by testers to run load tests
C. The support offered by a bug prediction tool is often used by testers to track the bugs they found
D. The support offered by a continuous integration tool is often leveraged by testers to automatically generate test cases from a model

Answer: B

Explanation:
The support offered by a performance testing tool is often leveraged by testers to run load tests, which are tests that simulate a large number of concurrent users or transactions on the system under test, in order to measure its performance, reliability, and scalability. Performance testing tools can help testers to generate realisticworkloads, monitor system behavior, collect and analyze performance metrics, and identify performance bottlenecks. The other statements are false, because:
? A test data preparation tool is a tool that helps testers to create, manage, and manipulate test data, which are the inputs and outputs of test cases. Test data preparation tools are not directly related to running automated regression test suites, which are test suites that verify that the system still works as expected after changes or modifications. Regression test suites are usually executed by test execution tools, which are tools that can automatically run test cases and compare actual results with expected results.
? A bug prediction tool is a tool that uses machine learning or statistical techniques to predict the likelihood of defects in a software system, based on various factors such as code complexity, code churn, code coverage, code smells, etc. Bug prediction tools are not used by testers to track the bugs they found, which are the actual defects that have been detected and reported during testing. Bugs are usually tracked by defect management tools, which are tools that help testers to record, monitor, analyze, and resolve defects.
? A continuous integration tool is a tool that enables the integration of code changes from multiple developers into a shared repository, and the execution of automated builds and tests, in order to ensure the quality and consistency of the software system. Continuous integration tools are not used by testers to automatically generate test cases from a model, which are test cases that are derived from a representation of the system under test, such as a state diagram, a decision table, a use case, etc. Test cases can be automatically generated by test design tools, which are tools that support the implementation and maintenance of test cases, based on test design specifications or test models. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 3.4.1, Types of Test Tools
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Performance Testing Tool, Test Data Preparation Tool, Bug Prediction Tool, Continuous Integration Tool, Test Execution Tool, Defect Management Tool, Test Design Tool

NEW QUESTION 133

Which of the following statements about exploratory testing is true?

A. Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique in which testers explore the requirements specification to detect non testable requirements
B. When exploratory testing is conducted following a session-based approach, the issues detected by the testers can be documented in session sheets
C. Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique used by testers during informal code reviews to find defects by exploring the source code
D. In exploratory testing, testers usually produce scripted tests and establish bidirectional traceability between these tests and the items of the test basis

Answer: B

Explanation:
Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique in which testers dynamically design and execute tests based on their knowledge, intuition, and learning of the software system, without following predefined test scripts or test cases. Exploratory testing can be conducted following a session-based approach, which is a structured way of managing and measuring exploratory testing. In a session-based approach, the testers perform uninterrupted test sessions, usually lasting between 60 and 120 minutes, with a specific charter or goal, and document the issues detected, the test coverage achieved, and the time spent in session sheets. Session sheets are records of the test activities, results, and observations during a test session, which can be used for reporting, debriefing, and learning purposes. The other statements are false, because:
? Exploratory testing is not a test technique in which testers explore the requirements specification to detect non testable requirements, but rather a test technique in which testers explore the software system to detect functional and non-functional defects, as well as to learn new information, risks, or opportunities. Non testable requirements are requirements that are ambiguous, incomplete, inconsistent, or not verifiable, which can affect the quality and effectiveness of the testing process. Non testable requirements can be detected by applying static testing techniques, such as reviews or inspections, to the requirements specification, before the software system is developed or tested.
? Exploratory testing is not a test technique used by testers during informal code reviews to find defects by exploring the source code, but rather a test technique used by testers during dynamic testing to find defects by exploring the behavior and performance of the software system, without examining the source code. Informal code reviews are static testing techniques, in which the source code is analyzed by one or more reviewers, without following a formal process or using a checklist, to identify defects, violations, or improvements. Informal code reviews are usually performed by developers or peers, not by testers.
? In exploratory testing, testers usually do not produce scripted tests and establish bidirectional traceability between these tests and the items of the test basis, but rather produce unscripted tests and adapt them based on the feedback and the findings of the testing process. Scripted tests are tests that are designed and documented in advance, with predefined inputs, outputs, and expected results, and are executed according to a test plan or a test procedure. Bidirectionaltraceability is the ability to trace both forward and backward the relationships between the items of the test basis, such as the requirements, the design, the risks, etc., and the test artifacts, such as the test cases, the test results, the defects, etc. Scripted tests and bidirectional traceability are usually associated with more formal and structured testing approaches, such as specification-based or structure-based test techniques, not with exploratory testing. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.3,
Experience-based Test Design Techniques1
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Exploratory Testing, Session-based Testing, Session Sheet, Non Testable Requirement, Static Testing, Informal Review, Dynamic Testing, Scripted Testing, Bidirectional Traceability2

NEW QUESTION 134
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 139
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 142
As a tester, as part of a V-model project, you are currently executing some tests aimed at verifying if a mobile app asks the user to grant the proper access permissions during the installation process and after the installation process. The requirements specification states that in both cases the app shall ask the user to grant access permissions only to the camera and photos stored on the device. However, you observe that the app also asks the user to grant access permission to all contacts on the device. Consider the following items:
[I]. Test environment [ii]. Expected result [iii]. Actual result. [IV] Test level.
[V]. Root cause.
Based on only the given information, which of the items listed above, are you able to CORRECTLY specify in a defect report?

A. [I] and [IV]
B. [ii] and [III].
C. [ii], [iii] and [v]
D. [ii], [IV] and [V].

Answer: B

Explanation:
When writing a defect report, the tester can specify the expected result and the actual result based on the observation. The expected result is what the requirements specify, and the actual result is what was observed during testing. These elements are crucial for clearly communicating the nature of the defect to developers and other stakeholders. The other items such as test environment, test level, and root cause may not be clear or necessary at this stage of defect reporting.
References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section on defect management and reporting.

NEW QUESTION 144
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 147
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 152
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