BCS

Exam Questions CTFL4

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
Which statement is true regarding confirmation testing and regression testing?

A. Confirmation testing confirms the quality of the test being run while regression testing ensures that the software still works after a change has been made.
B. Confirmation testing is an optional activity whilst regression testing is not negotiable.
C. Confirmation testing aims to verify that a defect has been resolved and regressiontesting ensuring that existing functionality still works after a change.
D. Testers' involvement is essential whilst running retesting and regression testing.
E. TESTER Involvement is essential whilst running retesting and regression testing.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Confirmation testing, also known as retesting, is conducted to verify that specific defects have been fixed. Regression testing, on the other hand, is performed to ensure that recent changes have not adversely affected existing features of the software. Both types of testing are crucial for maintaining the integrity and quality of the software after modifications.

NEW QUESTION 2
Which of the following statements about branch coverage is true?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Exercising at least one of the decision outcomes for all decisions within the code, ensures achieving full branch coverage, which is a test coverage criterion that requires that all branches in the control flow of the code are executed at least once by the test cases. A branch is a basic block of code that has a single entry point and a single exit point, and a decision is a point in the code where the control flow can take more than one direction, such as an if-then-else statement, a switch-case statement, a loop statement, etc. The decision outcomes are the possible paths that can be taken from a decision, such as the then branch or the else branch, the case branch or the default branch, the loop body or the loop exit, etc. The other statements are false, because:
? The minimum number of test cases needed to achieve full branch coverage, is usually higher than that needed to achieve full statement coverage, which is a test coverage criterion that requires that all executable statements in the code are executed at least once by the test cases. This is because branch coverage is a stronger criterion than statement coverage, as it implies statement coverage, but not vice versa. For example, a single test case can achieve full statement coverage for an if-then-else statement, but two test cases are needed to achieve full branch coverage, as both the then branch and the else branch need to be exercised.
? If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all unconditional branches within the code have not necessarily been exercised, as unconditional branches are branches that do not depend on any decision, and are always executed, such as a goto statement, a break statement, a return statement, etc. Unconditional branches are not part of the branch coverage criterion, as they do not represent different paths in the control flow of the code. However, they are part of the statement coverage criterion, as they are executable statements in the code.
? If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all combinations of conditions in a decision table have not necessarily been exercised, as a decision table is a test design technique that represents the logical relationships between multiple conditions and their corresponding actions, in a tabular format. A decision table can have more combinations of conditions than the number of decision outcomes in the code, as each condition can have two or more possible values, such as true or false, yes or no, etc. For example, a decision table with four conditions can have 16 combinations of conditions, but the corresponding code may have only two decision outcomes, such as pass or fail. To exercise all combinations of conditions in a decision table, a stronger test coverage criterionis needed, such as condition combination coverage, which requires that all possible combinations of condition outcomes in the code are executed at least once by the test cases.
References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.3.1, Test
Coverage Criteria Based on the Structure of the Software
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Branch Coverage, Statement Coverage, Branch, Decision, Decision Outcome, Unconditional Branch, Decision Table, Condition Combination Coverage

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
Which of the following statements is true?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Experience-based test techniques are test design techniques that rely on the experience, knowledge, intuition, and creativity of the testers to identify and execute test cases that are likely to find defects in the software system. Experience-based test techniques are often useful to detect hidden defects that have not been targeted by black- box test techniques, which are test design techniques that use the external behavior and specifications of the software system as the test basis, without considering its internal structure or implementation. Experience-based test techniques can complement black-box test techniques by covering aspects that are not explicitly specified, such as usability, security, reliability, performance, etc. The other statements are false, because:
? Experience-based test techniques do not rely on the experience of testers to identify the root causes of defects found by black-box test techniques, but rather to identify the potential sources of defects based on their own insights, heuristics, or exploratory testing. The root causes of defects are usually identified by debugging or root cause analysis, which are activities that involve examining the code or the development process to find and fix the errors that led to the defects.
? Some of the most common test basis used by white-box test techniques include
the source code, the design documents, the architecture diagrams, and the control flow graphs of the software system. White-box test techniques are test design techniques that use the internal structure and implementation of the software system as the test basis, and aim to achieve a certain level of test coverage based on the code elements, such as statements, branches, paths, etc. User stories, use cases, and business processes are examples of test basis used by black-box test techniques, as they describe the functional and non-functional requirements of the software system from the perspective of the users or the stakeholders.
? The primary goal of experience-based test techniques is not to design test cases
that can be easily automated using a GUI-based test automation tool, but rather to design test cases that can reveal defects that are not easily detected by other test techniques, such as boundary value analysis, equivalence partitioning, state transition testing, etc. Test automation is the use of software tools to execute test cases and compare actual results with expected results, without human intervention. Test automation can be applied to different types of testtechniques, depending on the test objectives, the test levels, the test tools, and the test resources. However, test automation is not always feasible or beneficial, especially for test cases that require human judgment, creativity, or exploration, such as
those designed by experience-based test techniques. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.1, Black-box
Test Design Techniques
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.2, White- box Test Design Techniques
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.3, Experience-based Test Design Techniques
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Experience-based Test Technique, Black-box Test Technique, White-box Test Technique, Test Basis, Test Coverage, Test Automation

NEW QUESTION 5
Which of the following statements about statement coverage is TRUE?

A. Achieving 90% statement coverage ensures that 90% branch coverage is achieved.
B. Achieving 100% statement coverage ensures that no variable within the code has been used without being initialised.
C. Achieving 100% statement coverage ensures that 100% branch coverage is achieved
D. Achieving 80% statement coverage ensures that 80% of all executable statements within the code have been exercised.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Statement coverage measures the percentage of executable statements that have been exercised by a test suite. Achieving 80% statement coverage means that 80% of the executable code lines have been tested. This metric helps in understanding how much of the code has been covered during testing. However, it does not guarantee branch coverage, variable initialization, or detection of all possible defects. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 explains statement coverage as a measure of the extent to which the code has been tested, without implying other types of coverage or testing goals.

NEW QUESTION 6
Which review type, also known as a ??buddy check??, is commonly used in Agile development?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
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 9
The following rules determine the annual bonus to be paid to a salesman of a company based on the total annual amount of the sales made (referred to as TAS). If the TAS is between 50k€ and 80k€, the bonus is 10%. If the TAS exceeds 80k€ by a value not greater than 40k€, the bonus is 15%. Finally, if the TAS exceeds the maximum threshold which entitles to a 15% bonus, the bonus is 22%. Consider applying equivalence partitioning to the TAS (Note: 1k€ = 1000 euros). Which one of the following answers contain only test cases that belong to the same equivalence partition?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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.
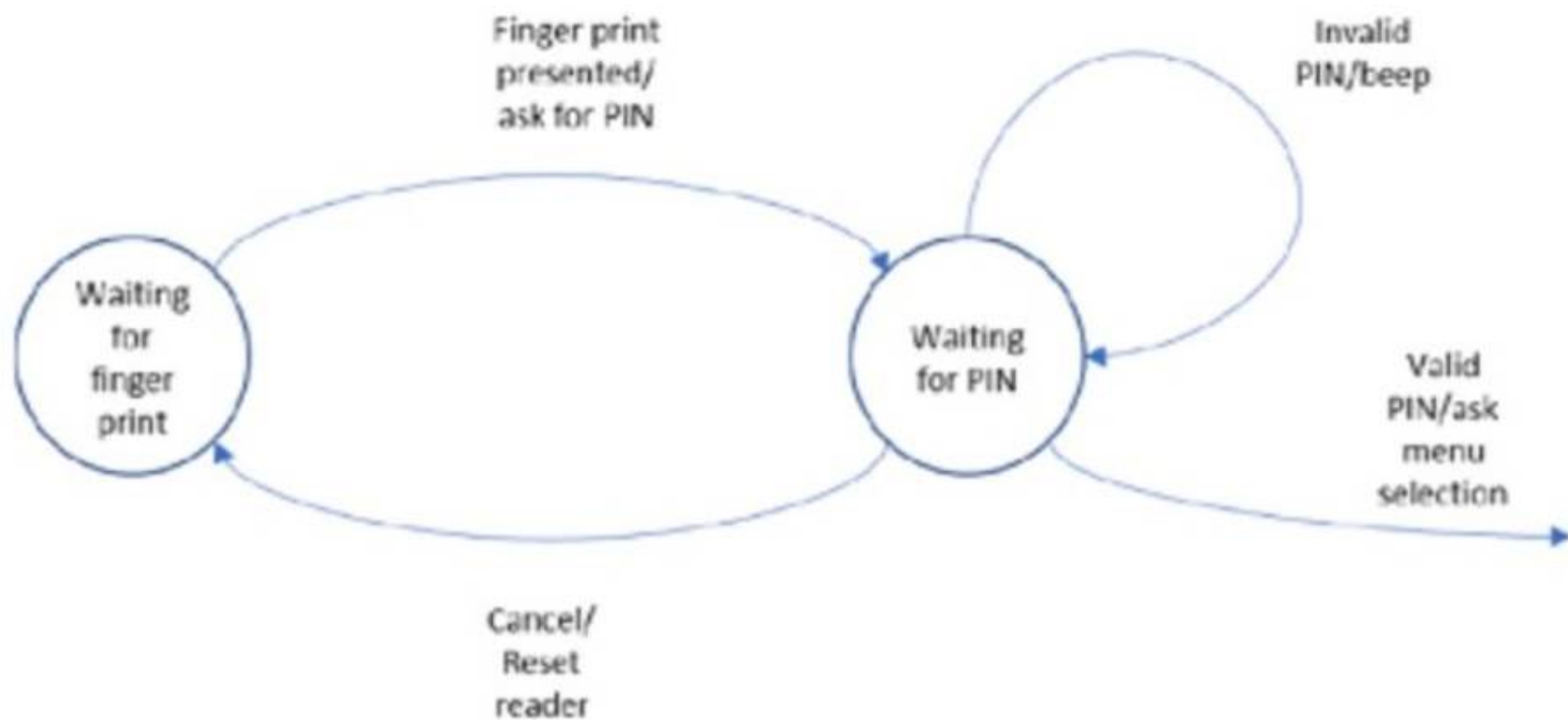D. ATDD is the practice of running the automated acceptance tests as part of a continuous integration process.

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 10
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 12
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 15
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 19
Which of the following is a task the Author is responsible for, as part of a typical formal review?

A. Determining the people who will be involved in the review
B. Recording the anomalies found during the review meeting
C. Identifying potential anomalies in the work product under review
D. Fixing the anomalies found in the work product under review

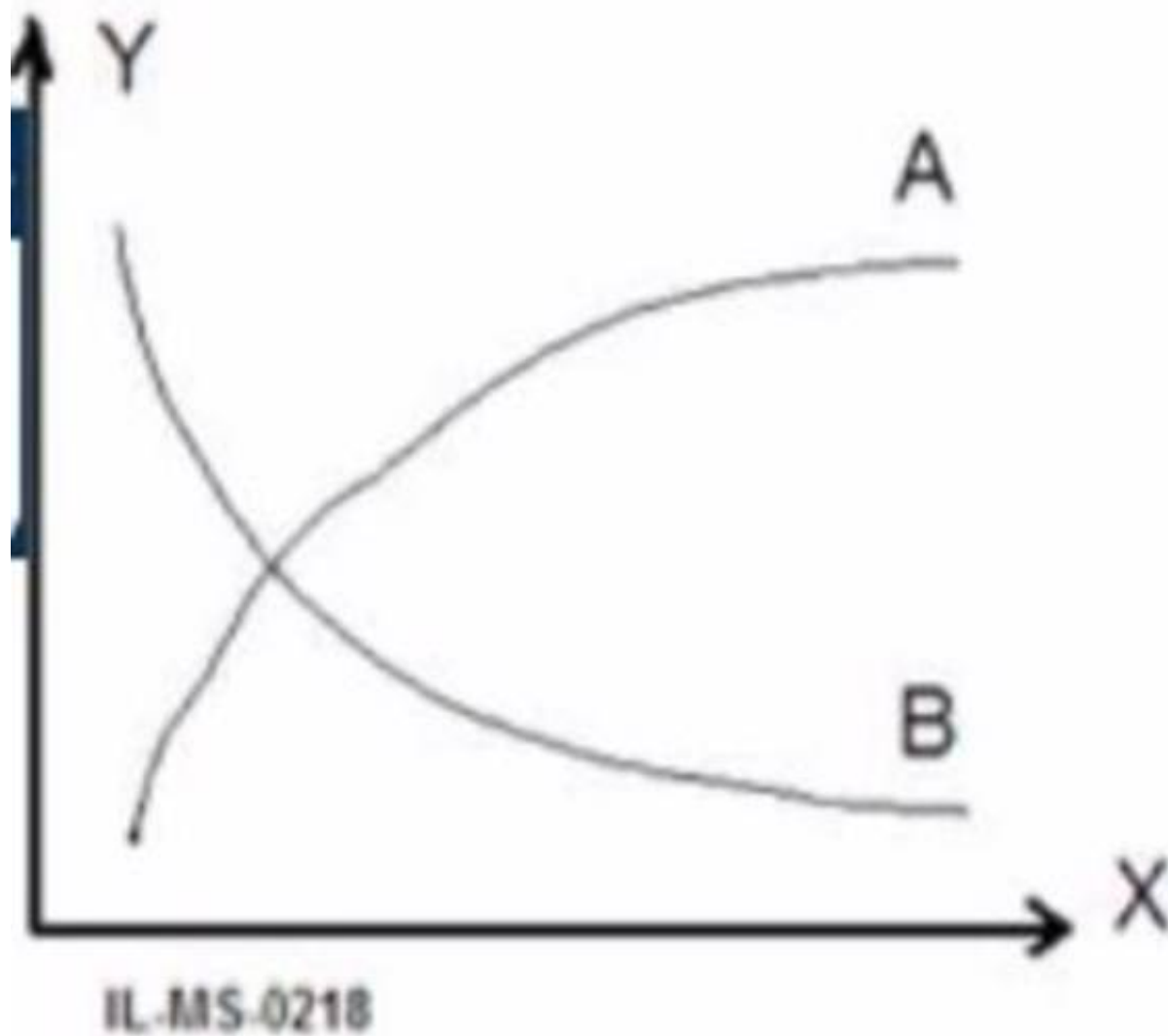**Answer:** C

Explanation:
This answer is correct because identifying potential anomalies in the work product under review is one of the tasks the Author is responsible for, as part of a typical formal review. The Author is the person who creates the work product to be reviewed, such as a requirement specification, a design document, or a test case. The Author??s tasks include preparing the work product for the review, identifying potential anomalies in the work product, and fixing the anomalies found in the work product after the review. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.4.2.1

NEW QUESTION 24
The following chart represents metrics related to testing of a project that was competed. Indicate what is represented by tie lines A, B and the axes X.Y

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A)

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

B)

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

C)

X - Time
Y - Percent
A - % of functional tests in the test suite
B - % of non-functional tests in the test suite

D)

X - Time
Y - Count
A - Total number of executed tests
B - Number of open bugs

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 29
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 34
A Test Manager conducts risk assessment for a project. One of the identified risks is: The sub-contractor may fail to meet his commitment". If this risk materializes. it will lead to delay in completion of testing required for the current cycle.
Which of the following sentences correctly describes the risk?

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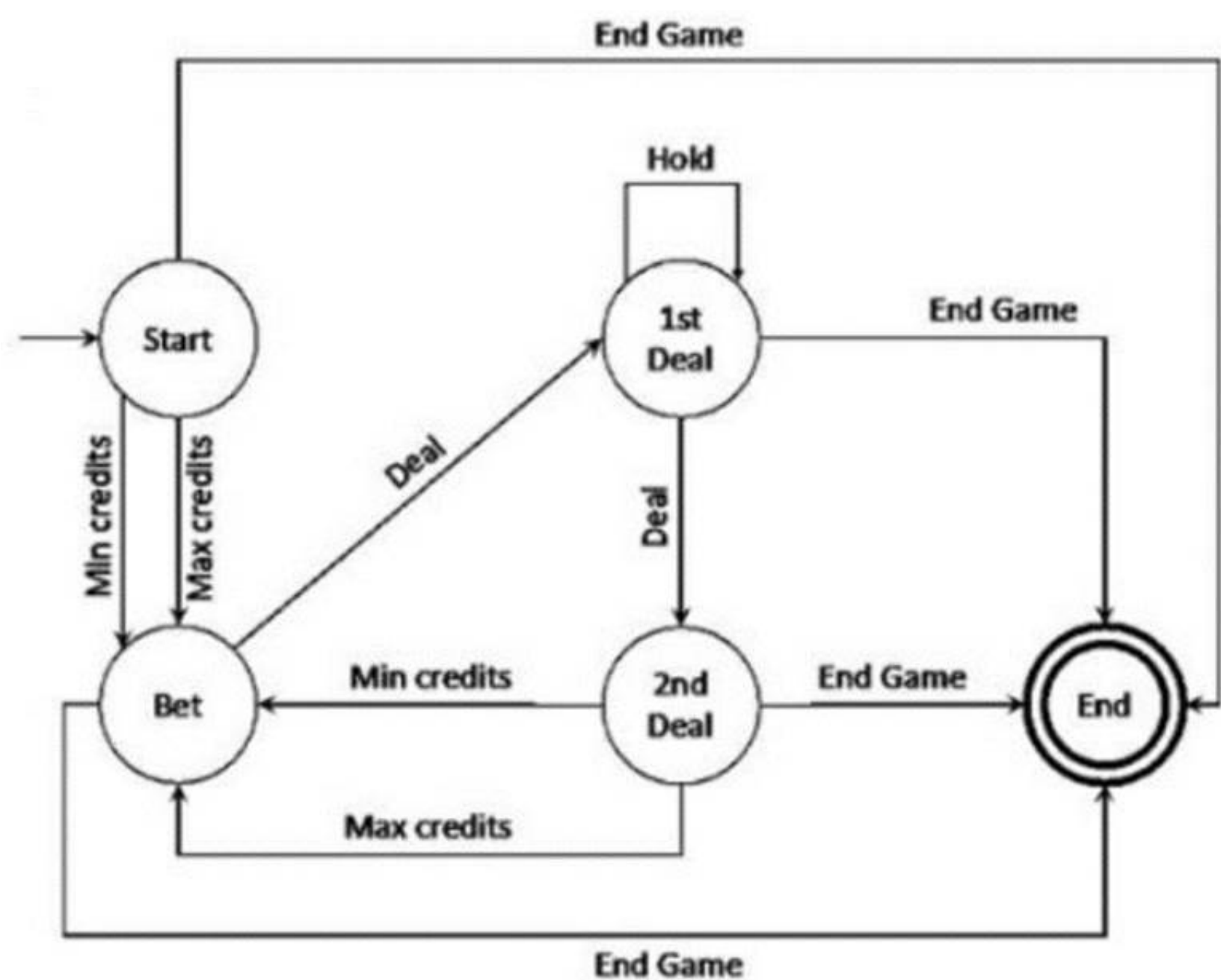
Answer: D

Explanation:
? A product risk is a risk that affects the quality or timeliness of the software product being developed or tested1. Product risks are related to the requirements,

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

NEW QUESTION 35
Consider the following simplified version of a state transition diagram that specifies the behavior of a video poker game:

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The minimum number of test cases needed to cover every unique sequence of up to 3 states/2 transitions starting in the ??Start?? state and ending in the ??End?? state is 4. This is because there are 4 unique sequences of up to 3 states/2 transitions starting in the ??Start?? state and ending in the ??End?? state:
? Start -> Bet -> End
? Start -> Deal -> End
? Start -> 1st Deal -> End
? Start -> 2nd Deal -> End References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents.

NEW QUESTION 38
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 41

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 43
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 45
Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the involvement of testers in the software development lifecycle (SDLC)?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Involving testers only during the testing phase is incorrect as per the ISTQB CTFL syllabus. Effective involvement of testers is crucial throughout the entire software development lifecycle (SDLC). This includes early stages such as requirement analysis and design, which allows testers to understand the design decisions and detect defects early. Early involvement helps in better understanding the project and ensures that quality is built into the product from the beginning. Furthermore, the ISTQB syllabus emphasizes the importance of testers contributing to all activities in the SDLC, including design discussions, to enhance defect detection and prevention.
References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 2.1.1, "The Influence of Development Models on Testing" and Section 1.1.1, "Test Objectives."

NEW QUESTION 46
Which of the following s the most correct statement about state testing techniques?

A. Static techniques can be used before all code is ready for execution
B. Static techniques find more detects then dynamic techniques.
C. Static techniques can be used by inexperienced users.
D. Static techniques are always cheaper than dynamic techniques.

Answer: A

Explanation:
State testing techniques are a type of dynamic testing techniques that are based on the behavior of the system under test for different input conditions and events. Dynamic testing techniques require the system to be executed with test cases, whereas static testing techniques do not. Static testing techniques can be applied before the code is ready for execution, such as reviews, inspections, walkthroughs, and static analysis. Static testing techniques can help find defects early in the development process, improve the quality of the code, and reduce the cost and effort of dynamic testing. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 4, Section 4.2.1, Page 281; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Page 292

NEW QUESTION 47
For each of the test cases to be executed, the following table specifies the priority order and dependencies on other test cases

Test Case	Priority	Logical Dependencies
TC1	Low	TC5
TC2	High	TC3
TC3	High	TC4
TC4	High	-
TC5	Low	TC2
TC6	Medium	-

Which of the following test execution schedules is compatible with the logical dependencies and allows executing the test cases in priority order?

A. TC4, TC3, TC2, TC6, TC5. TC1
B. TC4, TC6, TC3, TC2, TC5, TC1
C. TC3, TC5, TC6, TC1, TC4, TC3
D. TC4, TC3, TC2, TC6, TC1, TC5

Answer: D

Explanation:
This answer is correct because it follows the logical dependencies and allows executing the test cases in priority order. TC4, TC3, and TC2 are executed first because they have the highest priority. TC6 is executed next because it has a logical dependency on TC2. TC1 is executed next because it has a logical dependency on TC5. Finally, TC5 is executed last because it has the lowest priority. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 documents

NEW QUESTION 52
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 57
A software company decides to invest in reviews of various types. The thought process they have is that each artifact needs to be reviewed using only one of the review methods depending on the criticality of the artifact.

A. The thought process is incorrec
B. The whole company should adopt same standard for review of all artifacts.
C. The thought process is correc
D. The whole company should decide or the review method based on their CMM level.
E. The thought process is incorrec
F. Same artifact can be reviewed using different review methods
G. The thought process is correc
H. It wastes time to review same artifact using efferent review methods

Answer: C

Explanation:
The thought process of the software company is incorrect, because it assumes that each artifact can be reviewed using only one review method, and that the review method depends solely on the criticality of the artifact. This is a simplistic and rigid approach that does not consider the benefits and limitations of different review methods, the context and purpose of the review, and the feedback and improvement opportunities that can be gained from multiple reviews. According to the CTFL 4.0 Syllabus, the selection of review methods should be based on several factors, such as the type and level of detail of the artifact, the availability and competence of the reviewers, the time and budget constraints, the expected defects and risks, and the desired outcomes and quality criteria. Moreover, the same artifact can be reviewed using different review methods at different stages of the development lifecycle, to ensure that the artifact meets the changing requirements, standards, and expectations of the stakeholders. For example, a requirement specification can be reviewed using an informal review method, such as a walkthrough, to get an initial feedback from the users and developers, and then using a formal review method, such as an inspection, to verify the completeness, correctness, and consistency of the specification. Therefore, the software company should adopt a more flexible and context-sensitive approach to selecting and applying review methods for different artifacts, rather than following a fixed and arbitrary rule. References = CTFL 4.0 Syllabus, Section 3.2.1, page

31-32; Section 3.2.2, page 33-34; Section 3.2.3, page 35-36.

NEW QUESTION 60
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 61
Which of the following applications will be the MOST suitable for testing by Use Cases

A. Accuracy and usability of a new Navigation system compared with previous system
B. A billing system used to calculate monthly charge based or large number of subscribers parameters
C. The ability of an Anti virus package to detect and quarantine a new threat
D. Suitability and performance of a Multi media (audio video based) system to a new operating system

Answer: A

Explanation:
 A new navigation system compared with a previous system is the most suitable application for testing by use cases, because it involves a high level of interaction between the user and the system, and the expected behavior and outcomes of the system are based on the user??s needs and goals. Use cases can help to specify the functional requirements of the new navigation system, such as the ability to enter a destination, select a route, follow the directions, receive alerts, etc. Use cases can also help to compare the accuracy and usability of the new system with the previous system, by defining the success
and failure scenarios, the preconditions and postconditions, and the alternative flows of each use case. Use cases can also help to design and execute test cases that cover the main and exceptional paths of each use case, and to verify the satisfaction of the user??s expectations.
The other options are not the most suitable applications for testing by use cases, because they do not involve a high level of interaction between the user and the system, or the expected behavior and outcomes of the system are not based on the user??s needs and goals. A billing system used to calculate monthly charge based on a large number of subscriber parameters is more suitable for testing by data-driven testing, which is a technique for testing the functionality and performance of a system or component by using a large set of input and output data. The ability of an antivirus package to detect and quarantine a new threat is more suitable for testing by exploratory testing, which is a technique for testing the functionality and security of a system or component by using an informal and flexible approach, based on the tester??s experience and intuition. The suitability and performance of a multimedia (audio video based) system to a new operating system is more suitable for testing by compatibility testing, which is a technique for testing the functionality and performance of a system or component by using different hardware, software, or network environments. References = CTFL 4.0 Syllabus, Section 3.1.1, page 28-29; Section 4.1.1, page 44-45; Section 4.2.1, page 47-48.

NEW QUESTION 66
Which of the following statements about the shift-left approach is true?

A. Shift-left in testing can be implemented only in Agile/DevOps frameworks, as it relies completely on automated testing activities performed within a continuous integration process
B. Performance testing performed during component testing, is a form of shift-left in testing that avoids planning and executing costly end-to-end testing at the system test level in a production-like environment
C. Shift-left in testing can be implemented in several ways to find functional defects early in the lifecycle, but it cannot be relied upon to find defects associated with non-functional characteristics
D. Continuous integration supports shift-left in testing as it can reduce the time between the introduction of a defect and its detection, thereby reducing the cost to fix it

Answer: D

Explanation:
 This answer is correct because shift-left in testing is an approach that aims to perform testing activities as early as possible in the software development lifecycle, in order to find and fix defects faster and cheaper, and to improve the quality of the software product. Continuous integration is a practice that supports shift-left in testing, as it involves integrating and testing the software components frequently, usually several times a day, using automated tools and processes. Continuous integration can reduce the time between the introduction of a defect and its detection, thereby reducing the cost to fix it and the risk of accumulating defects that could affect the functionality or performance of the software product. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.1.1.3, Section 3.2.1.3

NEW QUESTION 70
Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 71
In which of the following test documents would you expect to find test exit criteria described9

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Test exit criteria are the conditions that must be fulfilled before concluding a particular testing phase. These criteria act as a checkpoint to assess whether we have achieved the testing objectives and are done with testing1. Test exit criteria are typically defined in the test plan, which is one of the outputs of the test planning phase. The test plan document describes the scope, approach, resources, and schedule of the testing activities. It also identifies the test items, the features to be tested, the testing tasks, the risks, and the test deliverables2. According to the ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, the test plan document should include the following information related to the test exit criteria3:
? The criteria for evaluating test completion, such as the percentage of test cases executed, the percentage of test coverage achieved, the number and severity of defects found and fixed, the quality and reliability of the software product, and the stakeholder satisfaction.
? The criteria for evaluating test process improvement, such as the adherence to the test strategy, the efficiency and effectiveness of the testing activities, the lessons learned and best practices identified, and the recommendations for future improvements.
Therefore, the test plan document is the most appropriate test document to find the test exit criteria described. The other options, such as test design specification, project plan, and requirements specification, are not directly related to the test exit criteria. The test design specification describes the test cases and test procedures for a specific test level or test type3. The project plan describes the overall objectives, scope, assumptions, risks, and deliverables of the software project4. The requirementsspecification describes the functional and non-functional requirements of the software product5. None of these documents specify the conditions for ending the testing process or evaluating the testing
outcomes. References = ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Entry and Exit Criteria in Software Testing | Baeldung onComputer Science, Entry And Exit
Criteria In Software Testing - Rishabh Software, Entry and Exit Criteria in Software Testing Life Cycle - STLC [2022 Updated] - Testsigma Blog, ISTQB® releases Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0 (CTFL).

NEW QUESTION 74
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 79
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