



ISTQB

Exam Questions ISTQB-CTFL

ISTQB-Foundation Level Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements about testing in the context of an agile (iterative- incremental) development model is correct?

- A. Unit test and acceptance test are the most important tests to make sure that the system works as expected.
- B. Each iteration of testing has to be completely finished before a new iteration of development starts.
- C. Regression testing is necessary whenever a new increment is added to the existing system.
- D. Only certain types of non-functional and explorative testing are performed.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of agile (iterative-incremental) development models, testing is integrated into the development process and occurs continuously throughout the lifecycle of the project. Agile testing emphasizes adaptability and the need for feedback at various stages of development.

Option C is correct because regression testing is indeed necessary whenever a new increment is added to the existing system. Agile development often involves frequent changes and additions to the codebase, which can potentially introduce new defects into previously tested code. Regression testing ensures that new changes have not adversely affected existing functionality.

Options A, B, and D present misconceptions about agile testing:

? A is incorrect because, in agile, all types of testing (unit, integration, system, acceptance) are important and occur throughout the iteration, not just unit and acceptance tests.

? B is incorrect because agile methodologies advocate for continuous integration and testing, where development and testing activities overlap and support each other throughout an iteration.

? D is incorrect because agile methodologies encourage a wide range of testing types, including both functional and non-functional, as well as exploratory testing, to ensure a comprehensive quality assessment.

NEW QUESTION 3

Manager responsibilities in formal review include all except one of the following:

- A. Planning the review
- B. Determines if the review objectives have been met
- C. Decide on the execution of reviews
- D. Allocate time for review

Answer: B

Explanation:

A formal review is a type of review that follows a defined process with formal entry and exit criteria and roles and responsibilities for participants. A formal review can have various roles involved, such as manager, moderator, author, reviewer and scribe. The manager responsibilities in formal review include all except one of the following:

? Planning the review (correct responsibility)

? Determines if the review objectives have been met (incorrect responsibility)

? Decide on the execution of reviews (correct responsibility)

? Allocate time for review (correct responsibility) The responsibility of determining if the review objectives have been met belongs to the moderator role, not to the manager role. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 3, page 28-29.

NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following is a function of a dynamic analysis tool?

- A. Provide support for traceability of tests, test results and incidents to source documents
- B. Monitor the allocation, use and de-allocation of memory during run-time of a program
- C. Execute programs step-by-step in order to reproduce failures and find corresponding defects
- D. Provide support for release of baselines consisting of configuration items

Answer: B

Explanation:

A dynamic analysis tool is a tool that performs analysis of a software product based on its behavior during execution. A dynamic analysis tool can monitor various aspects of a program's run-time performance, such as memory usage, CPU load, response time, or resource leaks. A dynamic analysis tool can monitor the allocation, use and de-allocation of memory during run-time of a program, which can help detect defects such as memory leaks, buffer overflows, or memory

corruption. A dynamic analysis tool cannot provide support for traceability of tests, test results and incidents to source documents, as this is a function of a test management tool. A dynamic analysis tool cannot execute programs step-by-step in order to reproduce failures and find corresponding defects, as this is a function of a debugging tool. A dynamic analysis tool cannot provide support for release of baselines consisting of configuration items, as this is a function of a configuration management tool. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 6, page 56-57.

NEW QUESTION 5

Why should you choose a test technique?

- A. Because you need to match the way you test to the content of the product under test
- B. Because of the time constraints that usually accompany a test project
- C. Because this way you cover the full scope of the product's functionality
- D. Because choosing a test technique is a common practice in software testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

You should choose a test technique because you need to match the way you test to the content of the product under test. A test technique is a method or process for deriving and selecting test cases based on some criteria or rules. Different test techniques are suitable for different types of software products, depending on their characteristics, functionalities, requirements, specifications, risks, etc. Choosing a test technique helps to ensure that the test cases are relevant, effective, and efficient for the product under test. The other options are not correct reasons to choose a test technique. Time constraints are not a factor for choosing a test technique, but rather for prioritizing or optimizing testing activities. Covering the full scope of the product's functionality is not a guarantee of choosing a test technique, but rather a goal of testing. Choosing a test technique is not a common practice in software testing, but rather a professional skill and responsibility. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 31.

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

A software module to be used in a mission critical application incorporates an algorithm for secure transmission of data. Which review type is most appropriate to ensure high quality and technical correctness of the algorithm?

- A. Walkthrough
- B. Informal Review
- C. Technical Review
- D. Management Review

Answer: C

Explanation:

A technical review is a type of formal review that involves a team of technical experts who evaluate a software product against a set of predefined quality criteria. A technical review is suitable for ensuring high quality and technical correctness of complex or critical software components, such as algorithms, architectures or designs. A technical review is not a walkthrough, which is an informal review led by the author of the work product. A technical review is not an informal review, which is a review that does not follow a defined process and has no formal entry or exit criteria. A technical review is not a management review, which is a type of formal review that focuses on business aspects and project progress. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 3, page 29-30.

NEW QUESTION 9

Which of the following statements about reviews are TRUE?

- A. In walkthroughs the review meeting is typically led by the author
- B. II Inspection is characterized by an open-ended review meeting III Preparation before the review meeting is part of informal reviews IV Management rarely participates in technical review meetings
- C. II, III
- D. I, II
- E. I, IV
- F. III, IV

Answer: C

Explanation:

The following statements about reviews are true:

? I) In walkthroughs the review meeting is typically led by the author. A walkthrough is a type of review that has a predefined objective and agenda but no formal process or roles. A walkthrough is typically led by the author of the work product under review, who guides the participants through a scenario and solicits feedback.

? IV) Management rarely participates in technical review meetings. A technical review is a type of review that has a predefined objective and agenda but no formal process or roles. A technical review is typically performed by peers with technical expertise in order to evaluate technical aspects of a work product. Management rarely participates in technical review meetings, as they may not have sufficient technical knowledge or skills to contribute effectively. The following statements about reviews are false:

? II) Inspection is characterized by an open-ended review meeting. An inspection is a type of review that follows a defined process with formal entry and exit criteria and roles and responsibilities for participants. An inspection is characterized by a structured review meeting with a fixed duration and agenda.

? III) Preparation before the review meeting is part of informal reviews. Preparation before the review meeting is part of formal reviews, such as inspections or technical reviews. Preparation involves checking

NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following activities are part of test planning?

- I) Setting the entry and exit criteria
- II) Determining the validity of bug reports
- III) Determining the number of resources required
- IV) Determining the expected result for test cases

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Test planning is a key activity in the testing process that involves defining the objectives, approach, resources, and schedule of intended test activities. Setting the entry and exit criteria (I) and determining the number of resources required (III) are integral parts of test planning. Determining the validity of bug reports (II) is more aligned with test analysis or test management activities post-execution, and determining the expected result for test cases (IV) is part of test design. Therefore, options I and III (B) are the activities that belong to test planning.

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

? The criteria for evaluating test completion, such as the percentage of test cases

executed, the percentage of test coverage achieved, the number and severity of defects found and fixed, the quality and reliability of the software product, and the stakeholder satisfaction.

? The criteria for evaluating test process improvement, such as the adherence to the

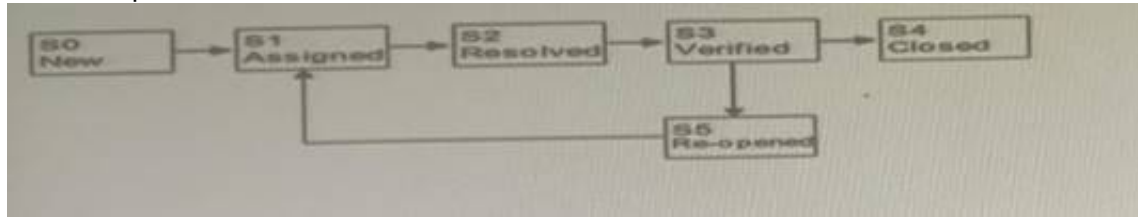
test strategy, the efficiency and effectiveness of the testing activities, the lessons learned and best practices identified, and the recommendations for future improvements.

Therefore, the test plan document is the most appropriate test document to find the test exit criteria described. The other options, such as test design specification, project plan, and requirements specification, are not directly related to the test exit criteria. The test design specification describes the test cases and test procedures for a specific test level or test type. The project plan describes the overall objectives, scope, assumptions, risks, and deliverables of the software

project4. The requirements specification 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 on Computer Science, Entry And Exit Criteria In Software Testing - Rishabh Software, Entry and Exit Criteria in Software Testing Life Cycle - STLC [2022 Updated] - Testsigma Blog, ISTQB® releases Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0 (CTFL).

NEW QUESTION 13

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



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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The figure depicts the life-cycle of a defect using state transition testing. State transition testing is a technique that models how a system transitions from one state to another depending on events or conditions. The figure shows six states (S0 to S5) and seven transitions (T0 to T6). The correct sequence of state transitions that follows the figure is S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S1->S2->S3. This sequence represents the following scenario:

- ? S0: The defect is not yet detected (initial state).
- ? T0: The defect is detected by testing (event).
- ? S1: The defect is reported and registered (state).
- ? T1: The defect is assigned to a developer for fixing (event).
- ? S2: The defect is being fixed by the developer (state).
- ? T2: The developer fixes the defect and delivers a new version (event).
- ? S3: The defect is verified by testing (state).
- ? T5: The testing fails to confirm that the defect is fixed (event).
- ? S5: The defect is rejected by testing (state).
- ? T6: The defect is reassigned to a developer for fixing (event).
- ? S1: The defect is reported and registered (state).
- ? T1: The defect is assigned to a developer for fixing (event).
- ? S2: The defect is being fixed by the developer (state).
- ? T2: The developer fixes the defect and delivers a new version (event).
- ? S3: The defect is verified by testing (state). The other sequences are incorrect, as they do not follow the transitions shown in the figure. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 4, page 40-41.

NEW QUESTION 15

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



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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 16

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Functional testing is an example of black-box dynamic testing. Black-box testing (also known as specification-based testing) is a type of testing that does not

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

NEW QUESTION 19

Which of the following BEST explains a drawback of independent testing?

- A. Having the business organization participate as an independent test team can hurt the overall testing effort since business participants are often not trained nor experienced in testing
- B. Due to their differing backgrounds and perspectives, an independent test team may discover defects which the developers did not uncover
- C. An independent test team may be isolated from the rest of the development and project team
- D. An independent test team may possess specializations in specific test types such as usability or security which detract from the overall effectiveness of the test team

Answer: C

Explanation:

Independent testing offers several advantages, such as unbiased testing and detection of different defects. However, a drawback is that an independent test team may be isolated from the development team and project team. This can lead to communication gaps, reduced collaboration, and a lack of understanding of the project context.

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) syllabus v4.0, an independent test team may not have the same level of understanding of the system as the development team, leading to potential issues in communication and integration (ISTQB not-for-profit association).

References:

? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0

? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION 20

Which of the following sentences describe a product risk?

- A. The application might not be able to provide the expected responsiveness under a load of up-to 300 concurrent users
- B. Failure in acquiring an adequate and test automation tool
- C. A wrong configuration of the test environment that causes incidents related to the environment and not to the software under test
- D. The development team lacks knowledge of the technology on which the product is based

Answer: A

Explanation:

This question relates to identifying product risks, which are potential problems associated with the product itself, such as software functionality, reliability, usability, and performance. Option A describes a scenario where the application might not meet performance requirements under specific conditions (up to 300 concurrent users), which directly impacts the product's ability to perform its intended function. This is a classic example of a product risk, as it concerns the product's quality and its ability to meet user needs. Options B, C, and D, on the other hand, relate to project risks, which are concerns related to the management and execution of the project, such as tool acquisition, environment configuration, and team expertise, rather than the quality of the product itself.

NEW QUESTION 21

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

There are two main approaches to test estimation:

? Expert-based approach:

? Metrics-based approach:

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, the expert-based approach relies on experts' experience and knowledge, which aligns with the Wideband Delphi technique's source.

References:

? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0

? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION 23

Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Looking for defects in a system may require ignoring system details
- B. Identifying defects may be perceived as criticism against product
- C. Looking for defects in system requires professional pessimism and curiosity

D. Testing is often seen as a destructive activity instead of constructive activity

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Looking for defects in a system does not require ignoring system details, but rather paying attention to them and understanding how they affect the system's quality, functionality, and usability. Ignoring system details could lead to missing important defects or testing irrelevant aspects of the system.

? Identifying defects may be perceived as criticism against product, especially by the developers or stakeholders who are invested in the product's success.

However, identifying defects is not meant to be a personal attack, but rather a constructive feedback that helps to improve the product and ensure its alignment with the requirements and expectations of the users and clients.

? Looking for defects in system requires professional pessimism and curiosity, as testers need to anticipate and explore the possible ways that the system could fail, malfunction, or behave unexpectedly. Professional pessimism means being skeptical and critical of the system's quality and reliability, while curiosity means being eager and interested in finding out the root causes and consequences of the defects.

? Testing is often seen as a destructive activity instead of constructive activity, as it involves finding and reporting the flaws and weaknesses of the system, rather than creating or enhancing it. However, testing is actually a constructive activity, as it contributes to the system's improvement, verification, validation, and optimization, and ultimately to the delivery of a high-quality product that meets the needs and expectations of the users and clients.

NEW QUESTION 26

Which of the following is a key characteristic of informal reviews?

- A. Kick-off meeting
- B. Low cost
- C. Individual preparation
- D. Metrics analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:

A key characteristic of informal reviews is low cost. Informal reviews are a type of review that does not follow a formal process or have any formal documentation. Informal reviews are usually performed by individuals or small groups of peers or colleagues who have some knowledge or interest in the product under review. Informal reviews can be done at any time and for any purpose, such as checking for errors, clarifying doubts, sharing ideas, etc. Informal reviews have low cost, as they do not require much time, effort, or resources to conduct. The other options are not key characteristics of informal reviews. Kick-off meeting is a characteristic of formal reviews, such as inspections or walkthroughs. Kick-off meeting is a meeting that is held before the review process starts, where the roles and responsibilities of the participants are defined, the objectives and scope of the review are agreed, and the logistics and schedule of the review are planned. Individual preparation is a characteristic of formal reviews, such as inspections or walkthroughs. Individual preparation is an activity that is performed by the reviewers before the review meeting, where they examine the product under review and identify any issues or questions that need to be discussed or resolved during the review meeting. Metrics analysis is a characteristic of formal reviews, such as inspections or walkthroughs. Metrics analysis is an activity that is performed after the review process is completed, where the data and results of the review are collected and analyzed to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the review, as well as to identify any improvement actions or lessons learned for future reviews. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 9.

NEW QUESTION 30

A mid-size software product development company has analyzed data related to defects detected in its product and found out that defects fixed in earlier builds are getting re-opened after a few months.

The company management now seeks your advice in order to reverse this trend and prevent re-opening of defects fixed earlier.

What would be your FIRST recommendation to the company?

- A. Automate existing test suits so that lesser time is spent on execution of each test, and more tests can be executed in the available time thus leading to a lower probability of defects slipping by
- B. Verify existing regression test suite are adequate, and augment it, if required, in order to ensure that defects fixed earlier get re-tested in each subsequent build
- C. Analyze the product modules containing maximum defects, and get them thoroughly tested and defects fixed as a one-time activity
- D. If required, train the teams responsible for development and testing of the modules containing maximum number of defects, and if this does not help, replace them with more knowledgeable people

Answer: B

Explanation:

Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after changes. Regression testing can help prevent re-opening of defects fixed earlier by ensuring that they do not cause any new failures or side effects. The first recommendation to the company is to verify existing regression test suite are adequate, and augment it, if required, in order to ensure that defects fixed earlier get re-tested in each subsequent build. This can help improve the coverage and effectiveness of regression testing and detect any regression defects as soon as possible. Automating existing test suites may also help reduce the time and effort required for regression testing, but this is not the first recommendation, as automation may not be feasible or cost-effective for all test cases. Analyzing the product modules containing maximum defects and getting them thoroughly tested and defects fixed as a one-time activity may also help reduce the defect density and improve the quality of those modules, but this is not the first recommendation, as it does not address the root cause of re-opening defects fixed earlier. Training or replacing the teams responsible for development and testing of the modules containing maximum number of defects may also help improve their skills or performance, but this is not the first recommendation, as it may not be necessary or appropriate for all teams. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 2, page 19; Chapter 4, page 45.

NEW QUESTION 31

A system has valid input numbers ranging between 1000 and 99999 (both inclusive). Which of the following inputs are a result of designing tests for all valid equivalence classes and their boundaries?

- A. 999.1000.23232.99999.100000
- B. 999.1000.50000.100000.100001
- C. 999.100000
- D. 1000,50000,99999

Answer: B

Explanation:

A correct list of boundary values for the P input should include the minimum and maximum values of the valid range (15 and 350), as well as the values just below and above the boundaries (14 and 351). Boundary value analysis is a test design technique that involves testing the values at or near the boundaries of an input domain or output range, as these values are more likely to cause errors than values in the middle. Option B satisfies this condition, as it has all four boundary values (14, 15, 350, 351). Option A has two values from the same equivalence class (1000 and 99999), option C has two values outside the range (999 and 100000), and option D has no boundary values at all. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 34.

NEW QUESTION 33

Consider the following statements about risk-based testing.

- I) Risk-based testing has the objective to reduce the level of protect risks.
- II) Tests should be prioritized to find tie critical detects as early as possible.
- III) Non-testing activities may also help to reduce risk
- IV) Risks have to be reassessed on a regular basis.
- V) The project stakeholders can give useful input to determine the risks

- A. I III IV and V are tru
- B. II is false.
- C. II, III IV and V are correc
- D. I is false.
- E. I, II and IV are tru
- F. III and V are false.
- G. II, III and V are tru
- H. 1 ants lv are false.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The following statements about risk-based testing are correct:

? II) Tests should be prioritized to find tie critical detects as early as possible. Risk- based testing involves prioritizing tests based on risk level, which reflects both the likelihood and impact of defects or failures. Tests with higher risk level should be executed earlier than tests with lower risk level, in order to find and fix critical defects as soon as possible.

? III) Non-testing activities may also help to reduce risk. Risk-based testing does not only involve testing activities, but also other activities that can help mitigate risks, such as reviews, inspections, audits, simulations or prototyping.

NEW QUESTION 36

Which of the following is MOST likely to be an example of a PROJECT risk?

- A. A computation is not always performed correctly in some situations
- B. A system architecture may not support some non-functional requirements
- C. Team members' skills may not be sufficient for the assigned work
- D. Specific modules do not adequately meet their intended functions according to the user

Answer: C

Explanation:

A project risk relates to potential issues that could affect the overall success of the project. Among the options provided, the risk that "Team members' skills may not be sufficient for the assigned work" is clearly a project risk because it pertains to the potential failure of the project due to inadequate skillsets among the team. This risk affects the entire project's ability to meet its objectives. References:

? ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 1.4.2.

NEW QUESTION 39

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The statement "Traceability may make it harder to understand the impact of changes" is incorrect. Traceability in testing actually facilitates understanding the impact of changes by linking test cases to requirements. This linkage helps ensure that any changes in the requirements are adequately reflected and verified in the test cases, thus supporting effective management of changes and maintaining the integrity of the system or product being developed (ISTQB not-for-profit association) (ISTQB Main Web). References:

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: https://istqb-main-web-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/ISTQB_CTFL_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf

? ISTQB Official Website - CTFL Certification: <https://www.istqb.org/certifications/certified-tester-foundation-level/>

NEW QUESTION 43

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 44

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 49

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

? A pilot project is a small-scale experiment or trial that is conducted to evaluate the feasibility, effectiveness, and suitability of a test automation tool before implementing it on a larger scale¹.

? The objectives of a pilot project may vary depending on the context and scope of the test automation initiative, but some common ones are²:

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

References:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 51

Given the following state model of sales order software: SEE ATTACHMENT

Which of the following sequences of transitions provides the highest level of transition coverage for the model (assuming you can start in any state)?

- A. IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED -> PLACED
- B. IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED -> INVOICED -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION
- C. PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED -> CANCELLED -> PLACED
- D. PLACED -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED

Answer: B

Explanation:

To achieve the highest level of transition coverage, one must consider all the possible transitions between the states in the given state model of the sales order software. The transitions in the sequence provided in Option B - "IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED -> INVOICED -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION" cover all the states and transitions effectively. This covers the transitions from IN PRODUCTION to SHIPPED, SHIPPED to INVOICED, INVOICED to CANCELLED, CANCELLED to PLACED, and

PLACED to IN PRODUCTION, thereby maximizing the transition coverage. References:

? ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 4.3.5.

NEW QUESTION 53

Which of the following is NOT an experience-based technique?

- A. Boundary value analysis.
- B. Error guessing

- C. Exploratory testing
- D. Fault attack

Answer: A

Explanation:

Boundary value analysis is not an experience-based technique, but rather a specification-based technique (also known as black-box technique). Experience-based techniques are techniques that rely on the tester's knowledge and intuition to derive and select test cases based on their experience with similar systems, technologies, domains, risks, etc. Some examples of experience-based techniques are error guessing, exploratory testing, fault attack, checklist-based testing, etc. Specification-based techniques are techniques that rely on the tester's analysis and interpretation of the requirements or specifications of the system under test to derive and select test cases based on some criteria or rules. Some examples of specification-based techniques are equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, decision table testing, state transition testing, etc. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 31.

NEW QUESTION 56

How can testing contribute to higher quality?

- A. Testing help to measure the quality of software.
- B. Testing ensures that remaining defects are documented.
- C. Testing removes errors in the software.
- D. Testing eliminates the risk with software.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Testing can contribute to higher quality by helping to measure the quality of software. Quality is defined as the degree to which a component or system satisfies specified requirements and customer or user needs and expectations. Testing is a process of evaluating a component or system by applying inputs and observing outputs, and comparing them with expected results. Testing can help to measure the quality of software by providing information on its functionality, performance, usability, security, reliability, etc. Testing can also help to identify and report defects in software, which can lead to improvement actions and quality assurance activities. The other options are not accurate descriptions of how testing can contribute to higher quality. Testing does not ensure that remaining defects are documented, but rather that detected defects are reported. Testing does not remove errors in software, but rather finds defects in software behavior or quality. Testing does not eliminate the risk with software, but rather assesses and manages the risk with software. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 3.

NEW QUESTION 61

The following part of a business process flow is specified; REPEAT (book a bill) UNTIL (User presses Cancel). How many test cases are necessary in order to achieve 100% branch coverage of the process flow?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

To achieve 100% branch coverage of the process flow, we need to test both the true and false outcomes of the condition (User presses Cancel). Branch coverage is a type of structural testing that measures how many decision outcomes in a program have been executed by a test suite. Branch coverage can be used to assess the adequacy or completeness of a test suite.

To test the true outcome of the condition, we need a test case that simulates the user pressing Cancel after booking a bill. This test case will exit the loop and end the process flow.

To test the false outcome of the condition, we need a test case that simulates the user not pressing Cancel after booking a bill. This test case will repeat the loop and book another bill.

Therefore, we need at least two test cases to achieve 100% branch coverage of the process flow. One test case for each possible outcome of the condition.

Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 4, page 40-41.

NEW QUESTION 62

Which of the following is NOT a common objective of testing?

- A. Finding defects in the software
- B. Preventing defects
- C. Debugging the software to find the reason for defects
- D. Providing information on the status of the system

Answer: C

Explanation:

Debugging the software to find the reason for defects is not a common objective of testing, but rather a task of development or maintenance. Debugging is a process of locating and fixing errors in the software code, while testing is a process of finding and reporting defects in the software behavior or quality. Testing does not aim to fix defects, but rather to provide information on their existence and impact. The other options are common objectives of testing. Finding defects in the software is one of the main objectives of testing, as it helps to improve the quality and reliability of the software. Preventing defects is another objective of testing, as it helps to avoid rework and reduce costs and risks. Providing information on the status of the system is another objective of testing, as it helps to support decision making and risk management. Verified

References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 3.

NEW QUESTION 63

You need to test the login page of a web site. The page contains fields for user name and password. Which test design techniques are most appropriate for this case?

- A. Decision table testing, state transition testing.
- B. Equivalence partitioning, Boundary value analysis.
- C. Exploratory testing, statement coverage.
- D. Decision coverage, fault attack.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis are test design techniques that are most appropriate for testing the login page of a web site. The page contains fields for user name and password, which are input values that can be divided into partitions of equivalent data. Equivalence partitioning is a technique that divides the input data and output results of a software component into partitions of equivalent data. Each partition should contain data that is treated in the same way by the component. Equivalence partitioning can be used to reduce the number of test cases by selecting one representative value from each partition. Boundary value analysis is a technique that tests boundary values between partitions of equivalent data. Boundary values are values at the edge of an equivalence partition or at the smallest incremental distance on either side of an edge. Boundary value analysis can be used to detect defects caused by incorrect handling of boundary conditions. For example, for testing the user name field, we can identify two equivalence partitions: valid user name (existing and correct) and invalid user name (non-existing or incorrect). The boundary values for these partitions are the minimum and maximum length of user name allowed by the system.

Decision table testing and state transition testing are not suitable for testing the login page of a web site, as they are more applicable for testing components that have multiple inputs and outputs that depend on logical combinations of conditions or events. Decision table testing is a technique that shows combinations of inputs and/or stimuli (causes) with their associated outputs and/or actions (effects). State transition testing is a technique that models how a system transitions from one state to another depending on events or conditions.

Exploratory testing and statement coverage are not suitable for testing the login page of a web site, as they are more applicable for testing components that require learning, creativity and intuition or structural analysis. Exploratory testing is an approach to testing that emphasizes learning, test design and test execution at the same time. Exploratory testing relies on the tester's skills, creativity and intuition to explore the software under test and discover defects. Statement coverage is a type of structural testing that measures how many statements in a program have been executed by a test suite. Statement coverage can be used to assess the adequacy or completeness of a test suite.

Decision coverage and fault attack are not suitable for testing the login page of a web site, as they are more applicable for testing components that have complex logic or potential errors. Decision coverage is a type of structural testing that measures how many decision outcomes in a program have been executed by a test suite. Decision coverage can be used to assess the adequacy or completeness of a test suite. Fault attack is a type of functional testing that deliberately introduces faults into a system in order to provoke failures or errors. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 4, page 34-46; Chapter 5, page 47-48.

NEW QUESTION 68

Why it is essential that defects found in a review be reported objectively?

- A. In order to facilitate easy entry of detected defects in a OTS (Defect Tracking System)
- B. In order to allow the author of reviewed work product(S) to take the feedback positively as an effort at improving the product (S) and not as a personal assault
- C. In order to allow the review moderator to easily understand them, and assign them to the right developer for fixing
- D. In order to allow augmentation of existing checklists used for reviewing the work product (S)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purpose of a review is to find defects and improve the quality of the work product, not to criticize or blame the author. Reporting defects objectively means describing them factually and constructively, without using negative or emotional language that could offend the author or damage their motivation. This way, the author can take the feedback positively as an effort at improving the product and not as a personal assault. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 138.

NEW QUESTION 73

A QA manager of a start-up company needs to implement within a week a low cost incident management tool. Which of the following is the best option?

- A. Document incidents on a large board in the lab
- B. Purchase and deploy an incident management tool
- C. Manage the incidents through E-mails and phone calls
- D. Manage the incidents in a spreadsheet posted on the intranet

Answer: D

Explanation:

An incident is any event that occurs during testing that requires investigation. An incident management tool is a software tool that supports recording and tracking incidents throughout their life cycle. A QA manager of a start-up company needs to implement within a week a low cost incident management tool. The best option for this case is to manage the incidents in a spreadsheet posted on the intranet. This option has several advantages over other options:

? It is low cost, as it does not require purchasing any additional software or hardware.

? It is easy to implement within a week, as it does not require installing or configuring any complex software or hardware.

? It is accessible and transparent, as it can be viewed and updated by anyone who has access to the intranet.

? It is structured and organized, as it can store and display various information about incidents, such as identifier, summary, description, severity, priority, status, resolution, etc. The other options are not suitable for this case, as they have several disadvantages over the chosen option:

? Documenting incidents on a large board in the lab is not a good option, as it is not accessible or transparent to anyone who is not physically present in the lab. It is also not structured or organized, as it may not store or display all the necessary information about incidents.

? Purchasing and deploying an incident management tool is not a good option, as it is not low cost or easy to implement within a week. It may require spending a significant amount of money and time on acquiring, installing and configuring the software or hardware.

? Managing the incidents through emails and phone calls is not a good option, as it is not structured or organized. It may lead to confusion, inconsistency or loss of information about incidents. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 3, page 32-33.

NEW QUESTION 77

Which of the following is 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 defects than 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 80

Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

- A. Test cases are made up of input values, expected results and actual results developed to cover test objectives
- B. Test cases describe items or events to test that are derived from the test basis during the test analysis activity
- C. Test cases are sequences of actions for test execution specified during the test implementation activity
- D. Test cases are derived during the test design activity to cover test objectives or test conditions

Answer: C

Explanation:

A test case is a set of input values, execution preconditions, expected results and execution postconditions, developed for a particular objective or test condition. A test case is a sequence of actions for test execution that can be followed by a tester or a test automation tool. A test case is specified during the test implementation activity, which is the activity that prepares the testware needed for test execution. A test case does not include actual results, as these are obtained during test execution and compared with the expected results. A test case does not describe items or events to test, as these are derived from the test basis during the test analysis activity. A test case is not derived during the test design activity, as this is the activity that specifies the test conditions or objectives that need to be tested. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 3, page 23-24; Chapter 4, page 34.

NEW QUESTION 82

Given the following examples of entry and exit criteria:

- * 1. A defined level of code coverage has been achieved
- * 2. The test automation tool has been installed and properly configured
- * 3. The number of unresolved defects is within the predefined limit
- * 4. The performance test environment has been set-up and is available
- * 5. The user stories have proper acceptance criteria defined
- * 6. The testing budget has been spent and the project sponsor bears the risk of not testing any further

Which of the following BEST categorizes them as entry and exit criteria:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Entry and exit criteria are used to determine when to start and stop testing, respectively.

? Entry Criteria:

? Exit Criteria:

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, these criteria help in effectively managing the testing process6†source.

References:

? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0

? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION 86

What is test oracle?

- A. The source of test objectives
- B. The source for the actual results
- C. The source of expected results
- D. The source of input conditions

Answer: C

Explanation:

A test oracle is a mechanism or principle that can be used to determine whether the observed behavior or output of a system under test is correct or not1. A test oracle can be based on various sources of expected results, such as specifications, user expectations, previous versions, comparable systems, etc2. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Section 1.2.1, Page 91; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, Page 332.

NEW QUESTION 89

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