BCS

Exam Questions CTFL4

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
Atypical generic skill required for the role of tester is the ability to

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
Testing Quadrants, as a model, is effective in aligning stakeholders within Agile teams. Which of the following examples demonstrates this?

A. Using Testing Quadrants, the test manager is able to measure and communicate test coverage to all stakeholders.
B. Using Testing Quadrants, the test manager is able to communicate potential product risk to all stakeholders.
C. Using Testing Quadrant, the test manager is able to prioritize defects by linking these to a specific type of test.
D. Using Testing Quadrants, the test manager is able to differentiate and describe the types of tests to all stakeholders.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Testing Quadrants model helps Agile teams by categorizing different types of tests and their purposes. This differentiation helps test managers explain the testing strategy to all stakeholders, ensuring everyone understands the scope and objectives of each test type. This model aids in planning, executing, and tracking testing activities across different quadrants, making it easier to align with stakeholders' expectations and project goals.Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 5.1.7

NEW QUESTION 4
Which of the following best describes the way in which statement coverage is measured?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Statement coverage is a metric used in white-box testing that measures the percentage of executable statements in the code that have been executed by the test cases. It is calculated as the number of statements executed by the tests divided by the total number of executable statements in the code, providing an indication of how much of the code has been tested.

NEW QUESTION 5
Which of the following is not an example of a typical generic skill required for testing?

A. Be able to apply test-driven development
B. Be able to use test management tools and defect tracking tools
C. Be able to communicate defects and failures to developers as objectively as possible
D. Possess the necessary social skills that support effective teamwork

Answer: A

Explanation:
Test-driven development is not an example of a typical generic skill required for testing, but rather an example of a specific technical skill or a development practice that may or may not be relevant for testing, depending on the context and the objectives of the testing activities. Test-driven development is an approach to software development and testing, in which the developers write automated unit tests before writing the source code, and then refactor the code until the tests pass. Test-driven development can help to improve the quality, the design, and the maintainability of the code, as well as to provide fast feedback and guidance for

the developers. However, test-driven development is not a skill that is generally expected or needed for testers, especially for testers who are not involved in unit testing or who do not have access to the source code. The other options are examples of typical generic skills required for testing, which are skills that are applicable and beneficial for testing in any context or situation, regardless of the specific testing techniques, tools, or methods used. The typical generic skills required for testing include:
? Be able to use test management tools and defect tracking tools: These are tools that help testers to plan, organize, monitor, and control the testing activities andresources, as well as to record, track, analyze, and resolve the defects detected during testing. These tools can improve the efficiency, the effectiveness, and the communication of the testing process, as well as to provide traceability, metrics, and reports for the testing outcomes.
? Be able to communicate defects and failures to developers as objectively as possible: This is a skill that involves the ability to report and describe the defects and failures found during testing in a clear, concise, accurate, and unbiased manner, using relevant information, evidence, and terminology, without making assumptions, judgments, or accusations. This skill can facilitate the collaboration, the understanding, and the resolution of the defects and failures between the testers and the developers, as well as to prevent conflicts, misunderstandings, or blame games.
? Possess the necessary social skills that support effective teamwork: These are skills that involve the ability to interact, cooperate, and coordinate with other people involved in or affected by the testing activities, such as the test manager, the test team, the project manager, the developers, the customers, the users, etc. These skills can include communication, negotiation, leadership, motivation, feedback, conflict resolution, etc. These skills can enhance the quality, the productivity, and the satisfaction of the testing process, as well as to foster a positive and constructive testing culture. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.1.1, Testing and the Software Development Lifecycle
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.1.2, Testing and Quality
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.1, Testing Principles
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.2, Testing Policies, Strategies, and Test Approaches
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test-driven Development, Test Management Tool, Defect Tracking Tool, Defect Report, Failure, Social Skill2

NEW QUESTION 6
Which of the following statements about the test pyramid is TRUE?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following is a factor that contributes to a successful review?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 8
Which of the following is a test task that usually occurs during test implementation?

A. Make sure the planned test environment is ready to be delivered
B. Find, analyze, and remove the causes of the failures highlighted by the tests
C. Archive the testware for use in future test projects
D. Gather the metrics that are used to guide the test project

Answer: A

Explanation:
A test task that usually occurs during test implementation is to make sure the planned test environment is ready to be delivered. The test environment is the hardware and software configuration on which the tests are executed, and it should be as close as possible to the production environment where the software system will operate. The test environment should be planned, prepared, and verified before the test execution, to ensure that the test conditions, the test data, the test tools, and the test interfaces are available and functional. The other options are not test tasks that usually occur during test implementation, but rather test tasks that occur during other test activities, such as:
? Find, analyze, and remove the causes of the failures highlighted by the tests: This is a test task that usually occurs during test analysis and design, which is the activity of analyzing the test basis, designing the test cases, and identifying the test data. During this activity, the testers can use techniques such as root cause analysis, defect prevention, or defect analysis, to find, analyze, and remove the causes of the failures highlighted by the previous tests, and to prevent or reduce the occurrence of similar failures in the future tests.
? Archive the testware for use in future test projects: This is a test task that usually occurs during test closure, which is the activity of finalizing and reporting the test results, evaluating the test process, and identifying the test improvement actions. During this activity, the testers can archive the testware, which are the test artifacts produced during the testing process, such as the test plan, the test cases, the test data, the test results, the defect reports, etc., for use in future test projects, such as regression testing, maintenance testing, or reuse testing.
? Gather the metrics that are used to guide the test project: This is a test task that usually occurs during test monitoring and control, which is the activity of tracking

and reviewing the test progress, status, and quality, and taking corrective actions when necessary. During this activity, the testers can gather the metrics, which are the measurements of the testing process, such as the test coverage, the defect density, the test effort, the test duration, etc., that are used to guide the test project, such as planning, estimating, scheduling, reporting, or improving the
testing process. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.1, Test
Planning1
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.2, Test Monitoring and Control1
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.3, Test Analysis and Design1
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.4, Test Implementation1
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.5, Test Execution1
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.6, Test Closure1
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test Environment, Test Condition, Test Data, Test Tool, Test Interface, Failure, Root Cause Analysis, Defect Prevention, Defect Analysis, Testware, Regression Testing, Maintenance Testing, Reuse Testing, Test Coverage, Defect Density, Test Effort, Test Duration2

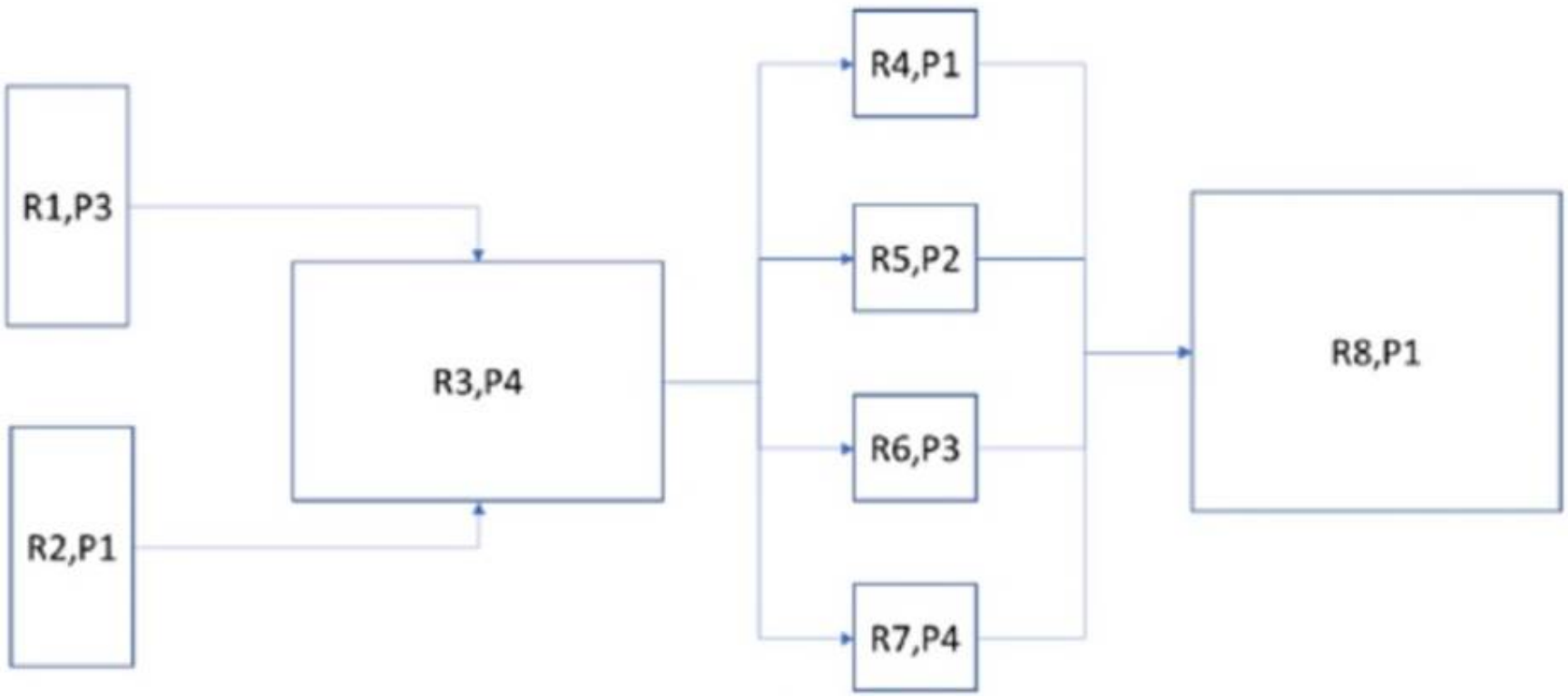
NEW QUESTION 9
What is test oracle?

A. The source of lest 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 10
The following diagram displays the logical dependencies between requirements and the individual requirement priorities. For example, "R2->R3" means that R3 is dependent on R2. Priority is indicated by the number next to the letter ??P" i.e. P1 has a higher priority than P2.



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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 10
Consider a given test plan which, among others, contains the following three sections: "Test Scope", "Testing Communication", and "Stakeholders". The features of the test object to be tested and those excluded from the testing represent information that is:

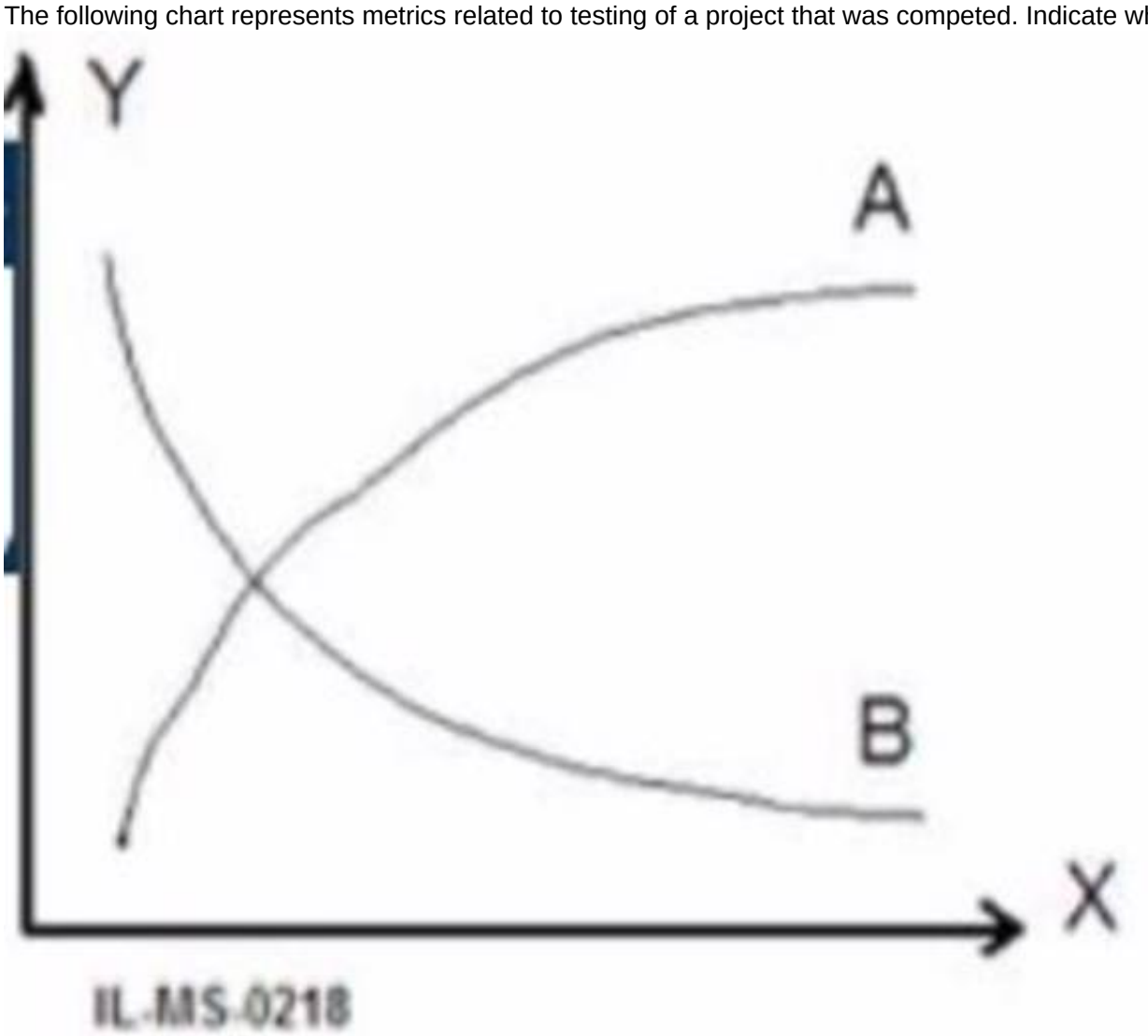
A. not usually included in a test plan, and therefore in the given test plan it should not be specified neither within the three sections mentioned, nor within the others
B. usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Test Scope" rather than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

mentioned
D. usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Stakeholders" rather than in the other two sections mentioned

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 15
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



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 20
Match each objective to the correct test level Objective:
A) Verifying whetherthe functionalandnon-functlonalbehaviorsof the system are as designed andspecified.
B) Verifying whetherthe functionalandnon-functlonalbehaviorsof the interfaces are as designed.
C) Verifying whetherthe functionalandnon-functionalbehaviorsof the components are as designedand specified.
D)Establishing confidence in the quality of the systemas a whole. Test Level:
* 1.Component testing. 2.Integration testing. 3.System testing. 4.Acceptance testing.

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 21
Which of the following statements about the testing quadrants is TRUE?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 25
A company wants to reward each of its salespeople with an annual bonus that represents the sum of all the bonuses accumulated for every single sale made by that salesperson. The bonus for a single sale can take on the following four values: 3%, 5%, 7% and 10% (the percentage refers to the amount of the single sale). These values are determined on the basis of the type of customer (classified as "Basic" or "Premium") to which such sale was made, and on the amount of such sale classified into the following three groups G1, G2 and G3:
• [G1]: less than 300 euros
• [G2]: between 300 and 2000 euros
• [G3]: greater than 2000 euros
Which of the following is the minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table associated with this scenario?

A. 12
B. 6
C. 4
D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:
The minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table associated with this scenario is 6. This is because the decision table has 4 conditions (type of customer and amount of sale) and 4 actions (bonus percentage). The conditions have 2 possible values each (Basic or Premium, and G1, G2 or G3), so the total number of combinations is 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 = 16. However, not all combinations are valid, as some of them are contradictory or impossible. For example, a sale cannot be both less than 300 euros and greater than 2000 euros at the same time. Therefore, we need to eliminate the invalid combinations and keep only the valid ones. The valid combinations are:
Type of customer Amount of sale Bonus percentage Basic

G1 3%
Basic G2 5%
Basic G3 7%
Premium G1
5%
Premium G2
7%
Premium G3
10%
These 6 combinations cover all the possible values of the conditions and actions, and they are the minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents,

NEW QUESTION 27
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 29
Which of the following statements about checklist-based testing is TRUE?

A. Checklist-based testing is a technique for managing the review meeting that can be applied in those reviews where the use of checklists is mandatory, as is often the case in formal reviews.
B. Checklist-based testing is a review technique that can be used in a formal review process where reviewers, during individual review, try to detect issues within the work product based on a checklist
C. In checklist-based testing, using checklists at a high level of detail is more likely to produce test cases that are easier to reproduce than those using checklists at a low level of detail
D. Checklists used in checklist-based testing should be reviewed periodically for updates as, over time, test cases designed using the same checklist may become less effective at finding defects.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Checklist-based testing is a technique where testers use pre-determined checklists to ensure that important aspects of a work product are evaluated. Over time, these checklists should be reviewed and updated periodically to maintain their effectiveness in detecting defects. As systems evolve, outdated checklists may miss new types of defects, thus diminishing their usefulness. Therefore, statement D is true according to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

NEW QUESTION 34
A company runs a pilot project for evaluation of a test automation tool. Which of the following is NOT a valid object of this pilot project?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
? A pilot project is a small-scale experiment or trial that is conducted to evaluate the feasibility, effectiveness, and suitability of a test automation tool before implementing it on a larger scale1.
? The objectives of a pilot project may vary depending on the context and scope of the test automation initiative, but some common ones are2:
? Therefore, option C is not a valid objective of a pilot project, as it is not necessary to train all testers on using the tool at this stage. Training all testers on using the tool would be more appropriate after the tool has been selected and approved for full-scale implementation, and after the standards and guidelines have been established. Training all testers on using the tool during the pilot project would be inefficient, costly, and premature, as the tool may not be suitable or effective for the intended purpose, or may be replaced by another tool later.
References:
? 1: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 82
? 2: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 83
? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 84
? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 85

NEW QUESTION 39
A possible risk of introducing test automation is:

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 41
Which of the following lists factors That contribute to PROJECT risks?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Project risks are the uncertainties or threats that may affect the project objectives, such as scope, schedule, cost, and quality. According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, some of the factors that contribute to project risks are:
? Skill and staff shortages: This factor refers to the lack of adequate or qualified
human resources to perform the project tasks. This may result in delays, errors, rework, or low productivity.
? Problems in defining the right requirements: This factor refers to the difficulties or
ambiguities in eliciting, analyzing, specifying, validating, or managing the requirements of the project. This may result in misalignment, inconsistencies, gaps, or changes in the requirements, affecting the project scope and quality.
? Contractual issues: This factor refers to the challenges or disputes that may arise
from the contractual agreements between the project parties, such as clients, suppliers, vendors, or subcontractors. This may result in legal, financial, or ethical risks, affecting the project delivery and satisfaction.
The other options are not correct because they list factors that contribute to PRODUCT risks, not project risks. Product risks are the uncertainties or threats that may affect the quality or functionality of the software product or system. Some of the factors that contribute to product risks are:
? Poor software quality characteristics: This factor refers to the lack of adherence or
compliance to the quality attributes or criteria of the software product or system,
such as reliability, usability, security, performance, or maintainability. This may result in defects, failures, or dissatisfaction of the users or stakeholders.
? Software does not perform its intended functions: This factor refers to the deviation
or discrepancy between the expected and actual behavior or output of the software product or system. This may result in errors, faults, or malfunctions of the software product or system.
References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Testing, Section 1.5: Risks and Testing, Pages 14-16.

NEW QUESTION 46
Which of the following statements about the value of maintaining traceability between the test basis and test work products is not true?

A. Traceability can be useful for assessing the impact of a change to a test basis item on the corresponding tests
B. Traceability can be useful for determining how many test basis items are covered by the corresponding tests
C. Traceability can be useful for determining the most suitable test techniques to be used in a testing project
D. Traceability can be useful to support the needs required by the auditing of testing

Answer: C

Explanation:
Traceability is the ability to trace the relationships between the items of the test basis, such as the requirements, the design, the risks, etc., and the test artifacts, such as the test cases, the test results, the defects, etc. Traceability can provide various benefits for the testing process, such as improving the test coverage, the test quality, the test efficiency, and the test communication. However, not all the statements given are true about the value of maintaining traceability between the test basis and test work products. The statement that is not true is option C, which says that test objectives should be the same for all test levels, although the number of tests designed at various levels can vary significantly. This statement is false, because test objectives are the goals or the purposes of testing, which can vary depending on the test level, the test type, the test technique, the test environment, the test stakeholder, etc. Test objectives can be defined in terms of the test basis, the test coverage, the test quality, the test risk, the test cost, the test time, etc. Test objectives should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound, and they should be aligned with the project objectives and the quality characteristics. Test objectives should not be the same for all test levels, as different test levels have different focuses, scopes, and perspectives of testing, such as component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing. The other statements are true about the value of maintaining traceability between the test basis and test work products, such as:
? Traceability can be useful for assessing the impact of a change to a test basis item on the corresponding tests: This statement is true, because traceability can help to identify which tests are affected by a change in the test basis, such as a new requirement, a modified design, a revised risk, etc., and to determine the necessary actions to update, re-execute, or re-evaluate the tests. Traceability can also help to estimate the effort, the cost, and the time needed to implement the change and to verify its impact on the software system.
? Traceability can be useful for determining how many test basis items are covered by the corresponding tests: This statement is true, because traceability can help to measure the test coverage, which is the degree to which the test basis is exercised by the test cases. Traceability can help to identify which test basis items are covered, partially covered, or not covered by the tests, and to evaluate the adequacy, the completeness, and the effectiveness of the testing process.Traceability can also help to identify the gaps, the overlaps, or the redundancies in the test coverage, and to prioritize, optimize, or improve the test cases.
? Traceability can be useful to support the needs required by the auditing of testing:
This statement is true, because traceability can help to provide evidence, documentation, and justification for the testing activities, results, and outcomes. Traceability can help to demonstrate that the testing process follows the standards, the regulations, the policies, and the best practices that are applicable to the software system, the project, or the organization. Traceability can also help to verify that the testing process meets the expectations, the needs, and the

satisfaction of the users and the stakeholders. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.2, Testing
Policies, Strategies, and Test Approaches1
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.1, Test Planning1
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.2, Test Monitoring and Control1
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.3, Test Analysis and Design1
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Traceability, Test Basis, Test Artifact, Test Objective, Test Level, Test Coverage, Test Quality, Test Risk, Test Cost, Test Time2

NEW QUESTION 51
Select which of the following statements describe the key principles of software testing?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 55
Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the involvement of testers in the software development lifecycle (SDLC)?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 57
Which one of the following is a typical entry criteria for testing?

A. Planned tests have been executed.
B. Availability of testable requirements.
C. The number of unresolved defects is within an agreed limit.
D. The number of estimated remaining defects is sufficiently low.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A typical entry criterion for testing is the availability of testable requirements. Testable requirements provide a basis for designing and executing test cases. Without clear and testable requirements, it is challenging to determine what needs to be tested and to create effective test cases. Entry criteria ensure that the necessary preconditions are met before testing begins, which helps in conducting efficient and effective testing. References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 5.1.3, "Entry and Exit Criteria."

NEW QUESTION 61
The tests at the bottom layer of the test pyramid:

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 65
Which of the following statements is NOT true about Configuration management and software testing?

A. Configuration management helps maintain consistent versions of software artifacts.
B. Configuration management supports the build process, which is essential for delivering a test release into the test environment.
C. When testers report defects, they need to reference version-controlled items.
D. Version controlled test ware increases the chances of finding defects in the software under test.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 5.4

NEW QUESTION 68
Which of the following statements are true?
* 1. Early and frequent feedback helps to avoid requirements misunderstanding.
* 2. Early feedback allows teams to do more with less.
* 3. Early feedback allows the team to focus on the most Important features.
* 4. Early and frequent feedback clarifies customer feedback by applying static testing techniques
Select the correct Answer:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement "Early and frequent feedback helps to avoid requirements misunderstanding" is true. Early feedback from stakeholders, through reviews and other static testing techniques, helps clarify requirements and ensures that any misunderstandings are addressed promptly. This practice aligns with Agile principles and contributes to developing software that meets user needs more accurately. References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 2.1.1, "The Influence of Development Models on Testing" and Section 3.2.1, "The Advantages of Early Feedback."

NEW QUESTION 70
Select the roles required in a formal review:

A. Author, Management, Facilitator, Review Leader, Reviewers, Scribe
B. Author, Teste
C. Facilitato
D. Review Leade
E. Reviewer
F. Scribe
G. Author, Business analys
H. Facilitator, Review Leade
I. Reviewer
J. Scribe
K. Autho
L. Developer, Facilitato
M. Review Leade
N. Reviewer
O. Scribe

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a formal review, the roles involved typically include the author, management, facilitator (also known as moderator), review leader, reviewers, and scribe. Each role has specific responsibilities to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the review process:
? Theauthorcreates and refines the work product being reviewed.
? Managementallocates resources and supports the review process.
? Thefacilitatormanages the review meeting, ensuring it proceeds smoothly.
? Thereview leaderplans the review and ensures it meets its objectives.
? Reviewersexamine the work product to identify defects.
? Thescriberecords issues raised during the review meeting.

NEW QUESTION 75
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) v4.0Syllabus, Chapter 6, Section 6.1.1, Page 514; Top 8 Test Automation Criteria You Need To Fulfill - QAMIND1

NEW QUESTION 77
Which of the following answers describes a reason for adopting experience-based testing techniques?

A. Experience-based test techniques provide more systematic coverage cnteria than black- box and white-box test techniques
B. Experience-based test techniques completely rely on the tester's past experience for designing test cases.
C. Experience-based test techniques allow designing test cases that are usually easier to reproduce than those designed with black-box and white-box test techniques.
D. Experience-based test techniques tend to find defects that may be difficult to find with black-box and white-box test techniques and are often useful to complement these more systematic techniques.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Experience-based testing techniques leverage the tester's intuition and prior experience to identify defects that systematic techniques might miss. These techniques are valuable because they can uncover issues based on real-world usage and scenarios that aren't always covered by more formalized black-box and white-box methods. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 highlights the complementary nature of experience-based techniques in providing a broader defect detection strategy.

NEW QUESTION 81
Which ONE of the following statements does NOT describe how testing contributes to higher quality?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 85
A typical objective of testing is to ensure that:

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 86
Which of the following statements about exploratory testing is true?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 91
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 aproblem 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 theydo 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 94
Which of the following statements about error guessing is true?

A. Error guessing is a system that adopts artificial intelligence to predict whether software components are likely to contain defects or not
B. Experienced testers, when applying error guessing, rely on the use of a high-level list of what needs to be tested as a guide to find defects
C. Error guessing refers to the ability of a system or component to continue normal operation despite the presence of erroneous inputs
D. Experienced testers, when applying error guessing technique, can anticipate where errors, defects and failures have occurred and target their tests at those issues

Answer: D

Explanation:
This answer is correct because error guessing is a test design technique where the experience and intuition of the tester are used to anticipate where errors, defects and failures have occurred or are likely to occur, and to design test cases to expose them. Error guessing can be based on factors such as the complexity of the system or component, the known or suspected weaknesses of the system or component, the previous history of defects, or the common types of errors in the domain or technology. Error guessing can be used as a complementary technique to other more systematic or formal techniques, or when there is insufficient information or time to apply them. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.3.2.5

NEW QUESTION 98
Which of the following statements describes regression testing?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 103
Which one of the following statements correctly describes the term 'debugging'?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 1.1.2

NEW QUESTION 105
Consider the following user story about an e-commerce website's registration feature that only allows registered users to make purchases ; As a new user, I want to register to the website, so that I can start shopping online"
The following are some of the acceptance criteria defined for the user story
[a] The registration form consists of the following fields: username, email address, first name, last name, date of birth, password and repeat password.
[b] To submit the registration request, the new user must fill in all the fields of the registration form with valid values and must agree to the terms and conditions.
[c] To be valid, the email address must not be provided by free online mail services that allow to create disposable email addresses. A dedicated error message must be presented to inform the new user when an invalid address is entered.
[d] To be valid, the first name and last name must contain only alphabetic characters and must be between 2 and 80 characters long A dedicated error message must be presented to inform the new user when an invalid first name and/or the last name is entered
[e] After submitting the registration request, the new user must receive an e-mail containing the confirmation link to the e-mail address specified in the registration form
Based only on the given information, which of the following ATDD tests is MOST LIKELY to be written first?

A. The new user enters valid values in the fields of the registration form, except for the email address, where he/she enters an e-mail address provided by a free online mail service that allow to create disposable email addresse
B. Then he/she is informed by the website about this issue.
C. The new user enters valid values in the fields of the registration form, except for the first name, where he/she enters a first name with 10 characters that contains a numbe
D. Then he/she is informed by the website about this issue.
E. The user accesses the website with a username and password, and successfully placesa purchase order for five items, paying by Mastercard credit card
F. The new user enters valid values in all the fields of the registration form, confirms to accept all the terms and conditions, submits the registration request and then receives an e-mail containing the confirmation link to the e-mail address specified in the registration form

Answer: D

Explanation:
Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD) tests focus on verifying whether the system meets the specified acceptance criteria. The most critical path to test first would be the scenario where everything is done correctly (happy path), ensuring the basic functionality works as expected.
? The new user provides all valid data.
? This ensures the registration form works and the user receives a confirmation email.
This test covers the basic functionality and will help verify that the primary use case is handled correctly before testing invalid or edge cases.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Chapter 4.5.3, Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD).

NEW QUESTION 106
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