Exam Questions ISTQB-CTFL

ISTQB-Foundation Level Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1
Which of the following is a correct reason to apply test automation?

A. When a new test automation tool is launched
B. When there are a lot of repetitive testing tasks
C. When it is easy to automate
D. When it is cheap to buy test automation tools

Answer: B

Explanation:
A correct reason to apply test automation is when there are a lot of repetitive testing tasks. Test automation is the use of software tools or scripts to perform or support testing activities, such as test case execution, test result comparison, test data generation, etc. Test automation can be beneficial when there are a lot of repetitive testing tasks that need to be performed frequently or consistently, such as regression testing, performance testing, load testing, etc. Test automation can help to save time and effort, increase reliability and accuracy, and improve coverage and efficiency of testing. The other options are not correct reasons to apply test automation. When a new test automation tool is launched is not a reason to apply test automation, but rather a factor for choosing a test automation tool. When it is easy to automate is not a reason to apply test automation, but rather a factor for evaluating the feasibility of test automation. When it is cheap to buy test automation tools is not a reason to apply test automation, but rather a factor for estimating the cost and benefit of test automation. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB®
Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 10.

NEW QUESTION 2
A software system checks age in order to determine which welcome screen to display. Age groups are:
Group I: 0-12
Group II; 13-18 Group III: over 18
Which of the below represent boundary values?

A. (-1.0.12.13.18,19)
B. (-1.0,11.12.13,14,18.19)
C. (0.12.13.18.19)
D. (4.5.15.20)

Answer: A

Explanation:
A correct list of boundary values for the age input should include the minimum and maximum values of each age group (0, 12, 13, 18), as well as the values just below and above each boundary (-1, 19). 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 A satisfies this condition, as it has all six boundary values (-1, 0, 12, 13, 18, 19). Option B has two values from the same equivalence class (12 and 13), option C has only four boundary values (0, 12, 18, 19), 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 3
For withdrawing money tram an Automated Teller Machine (ATM), the following conditions are required:
- The bank card is valid
- The PIN code is correct
- Money is available in the user's account
The following are some possible interactions between the user and the ATM:
- The entered card is invalid The card is rejected
- The PIN code is wrong The ATM asks for another PIN code
- The requested amount is more than available in the user's account: The ATM asks for another amount
- The requested amount is available in the user's account The ATM dispenses the money Which test design technique should be used to cover all possible
combinations of the in put conditions?

A. Use case based testing
B. Decision table
C. Boundary value analysis
D. Equivalence class partitioning

Answer: B

Explanation:
A decision table is a technique that should be used to cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an Automated Teller Machine (ATM). A decision table shows combinations of inputs and/or stimuli (causes) with their associated outputs and/or actions (effects). A decision table consists of four quadrants: conditions (inputs), actions (outputs), condition entries (values) and action entries (results). A decision table can be used to test components that have multiple inputs and outputs that depend on logical combinations of conditions. For example, for testing the ATM, we can identify three input conditions: the bank card is valid, the PIN code is correct, and money is available in the user's account. We can also identify four output actions: the card is rejected, the ATM asks for another PIN code, the ATM asks for another amount, and the ATM dispenses the money. A decision table can show all possible combinations of these conditions and actions in a systematic way.
Use case based testing is not a technique that can cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an ATM. Use case based testing is a technique that verifies that a software product or system meets its specified requirements or user stories by executing realistic scenarios or workflows. Use case based testing can be used to test components that have complex or dynamic interactions with users or other systems. For example, for testing the ATM, we can identify several use cases, such as withdraw money, check balance, transfer money, etc. Each use case can have one or more scenarios that describe the steps and outcomes of the interaction. However, use case based testing may not cover all possible combinations of input conditions, as some scenarios may be omitted or overlooked.
Boundary value analysis is not a technique that can cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an ATM. 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 test components that have input values that can be divided into partitions of equivalent data. For example, for testing the ATM, we can identify boundary values for the input amount, such as the minimum and maximum amount allowed by the system or the user's account. However, boundary value analysis may not cover all possible combinations of input conditions, as some

conditions may not have boundary values or may not be related to input values.

Equivalence class partitioning is not a technique that can cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an ATM. Equivalence class 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 class partitioning can be used to test components that have input values that can be divided into partitions of equivalent data. For example, for testing the ATM, we can identify equivalence partitions for the input amount, such as valid amount (within the range allowed by the system and the user's account) and invalid amount (outside the range allowed by the system or the user's account). However, equivalence class partitioning may not cover all possible combinations of input conditions, as some conditions may not be related to input values or may have more than two partitions. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 4, page 34-46.

NEW QUESTION 4

Manager responsibilities in formal review includes ad 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 5

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

Given the following review types and review characteristics:

* a. Pair review
* b. Walkthrough
* c. Technical review
* d. Inspection
* 1. Formal
* 2. Informal
* 3. Purposes include evaluating the quality of the work product under review and generating new ideas (e.g., brainstorming solutions)
* 4. Purposes include Improving the software product and training the review participants Which of the following BEST matches the review type with the review characteristic?

A. a-1. b-4, c-3. d-2
B. a-4, b-3. c-2. d-1
C. a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
D. a-2, b-4, c-3. d-1

Answer: C

Explanation:
Pair reviews are informal and typically involve two people reviewing the work product together, often in an informal setting. Walkthroughs are more formal and aim to educate stakeholders and evaluate the product, serving the dual purpose of improving the product and training participants. Technical reviews have a strong focus on improving the product's quality, often involving technical stakeholders. Inspections are the most formal review type and are aimed primarily at detecting defects.References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.2.3 "Review Types".

NEW QUESTION 8
Given the following statements:
* 1. It can prevent defects by manual examination of the functional specification
* 2. It is effective since it can be performed very early in the software development life cycle
* 3. It can detect the failures in the running application
* 4. It can help eliminate defects in user stories 5.It can verify externally visible behaviors
Which set of statements represent values ONLY for static testing?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 9
Which of the following statements about Experience Based Techniques (EBT) is correct?

A. EBT use tests derived from the test engineers' previous experience with similar technologies.
B. EBT is based on the ability of the test engineer to implement various testing techniques.
C. EBT is done as a second stage of testing, after non-experienced-based testing took place.
D. EBT require broad and deep knowledge in testing but not necessarily in the application or technological domain.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Experience based techniques (EBT) are techniques that use the knowledge, intuition and skills of the test engineers to design and execute tests. EBT use tests derived from the test engineers' previous experience with similar technologies, domains, applications or systems. EBT are not based on the ability of the test engineer to implement various testing techniques, but rather on their personal judgment and creativity. EBT are not done as a second stage of testing, after non-experience-based testing took place, but rather as a complementary or alternative approach to other techniques. EBT require broad and deep knowledge in both testing and the application or technological domain, as this can help the test engineer identify potential risks, scenarios or defects. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 5, page 48-49.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following applications will be the MOST suitable for testing by Use Cases

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A new navigation system compared with a previous system is the most suitable application for testing by use cases, because it involves a high level of interaction between the user and the system, and the expected behavior and outcomes of the system are based on the user's needs and goals. Use cases can help to specify the functional requirements of the new navigation system, such as the ability to enter a destination, select a route, follow the directions, receive alerts, etc. Use cases can also help to compare the accuracy and usability of the new system with the previous system, by defining the success and failure scenarios, the preconditions and postconditions, and the alternative flows of each use case. Use cases can also help to design and execute test cases that cover the main and exceptional paths of each use case, and to verify the satisfaction of the user's expectations.

The other options are not the most suitable applications for testing by use cases, because they do not involve a high level of interaction between the user and the system, or the expected behavior and outcomes of the system are not based on the user's needs and goals. A billing system used to calculate monthly charge based on a large number of subscriber parameters is more suitable for testing by data-driven testing, which is a technique for testing the functionality and performance of a system or component by using a large set of input and output data. The ability of an antivirus package to detect and quarantine a new threat is more suitable for testing by exploratory testing, which is a technique for testing the functionality and security of a system or component by using an informal and flexible approach, based on the tester's experience and intuition. The suitability and performance of a multimedia (audio video based) system to a new operating system is more suitable for testing by compatibility testing, which is a technique for testing the functionality and performance of a system or component by using different hardware, software, or network environments. References = CTFL 4.0 Syllabus, Section 3.1.1, page 28-29; Section 4.1.1, page 44-45; Section 4.2.1, page 47-48.

NEW QUESTION 10
The following requirement is given "Set X to be the sum of Y and Z". All the following four implementations have bugs.
Which one of the following bugs can be caught by Static Analysis?

A. int x = 1. int y = 2. int y = 3.X = y=z;
B. int x = 1. int y = 2. int z = 3.X = z-y
C. int x = 1. Int y = 2. Int z = 3.Z = x +y
D. int y = 2 Int z = 3. Y = z+y

Answer: A

Explanation:
Static analysis is a technique that analyzes the source code or other software artifacts without executing them. Static analysis can detect defects such as syntax errors, coding standards violations, potential security vulnerabilities, or logical flaws. Static analysis can catch the bug in the first implementation, as it contains two syntax errors: the variable y is declared twice, and the assignment statement X = y=z is invalid. Static analysis cannot catch the bugs in the other three implementations, as they are logical errors that do not violate any syntax rules, but produce incorrect results. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 3, page 25-26.

NEW QUESTION 14
A class grade application for instructors assigns letter grades based on students' numerical grades.
The letter grades for different numerical grades should be:
Above 89, up to 100 - A
Above 79, up to 89 • B
Above 69, up to 79 • C
Above 59, up to 69 - D
Below 60- F
Which of the following sets of test inputs would achieve the relatively highest equivalence partition coverage?

A. 0, 58.59,70, 80
B. 74, 79.84,85, 89
C. 79, 89.90,99, 100
D. 69, 79. 80, 89, 90

Answer: D

Explanation:
The set of test inputs that achieve the relatively highest equivalence partition coverage for grading students is option D: 69, 79, 80, 89, 90. This set effectively tests the boundaries between each grade category, ensuring that the grading system accurately transitions from one grade to another at the correct thresholds (ISTQB Main Web)
.References:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 PDF

NEW QUESTION 17
Given the following review process main activities and specific review activities:
* a. Planning
* b. Initiate review
* c. Issue communication and analysis d.Fixing and reporting
* 1. Creating defect reports
* 2. Estimating effort and timeframe
* 3. Recording updated status of defects
* 4. Selecting the people to participate
* 5. Distributing the work product and other material
* 6. Evaluating the review findings
Which of the following BEST matches the review process main activities with the appropriate specific review activities?

A. 2-a, 4-a, 5-b, 6-c, 1-d, 3-d
B. 2-a, 5-a, 1-b, 4-b, 3-c, 6-d
C. 1-a, 4-b, 5-b, 6-c, 2-d, 3-d
D. 2-a, 4-b, 5-c, 1-
E. 3-d, 6-d

Answer: A

Explanation:

Matching the main review process activities with the specific review activities, we see that planning includes estimating effort and timeframe (2) and selecting people to participate (4). Initiating a review involves distributing work products and other material (5). Issue communication and analysis includes evaluating the review findings (6). Fixing and reporting would entail creating defect reports (1) and recording the updated status of defects (3).References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.2 "Review Process".

NEW QUESTION 20
Which of the following software development models BEST exemplifies a model that does NOT support the principle of early testing?

A. The iterative development model
B. The V-model
C. The Waterfall model
D. The incremental development model

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The Waterfall model exemplifies a software development model that does not support the principle of early testing. In the Waterfall model, each phase must be completed before the next begins, which delays testing until after the completion of the earlier phases like requirements gathering and design. This can often result in finding defects later in the development cycle, making them more expensive and time-consuming to fix (ISTQB not-for-profit association) (ISTQB not-for-profit association).References:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: https://istqb-main-web-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/ISTQB_CTFL_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf
? ISTQB News Release on CTFL v4.0: https://www.istqb.org/news/posts/istqb-releases-certified-tester-foundation-level-v40-ctfl/

NEW QUESTION 25
A team's test strategy was to invest equal effort in testing each of a system's modules. After running one test cycle, it turned out that most of the critical bugs were detected in one of the system's modules.
Which testing principal suggests a change to the current test strategy for the next test cycle?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 26
Which or the following would be a key difference between a peer review of code and static analysis of code using a tool?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 30
A program is used to control a manufacturing line (turn machines on and off. start and stop conveyer belts, add raw materials to the flow. etc.). Not all actions are possible at all times. For example, there are certain manufacturing stages that cannot be stopped - unless there is an emergency. A tester attempts to evaluate if all such cases (where a specific action is not allowed) are covered by the tests.
Which coverage metric will provide the needed information for this analysis?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Branch coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of branches or decision outcomes that are executed by the test cases. A branch is a point in the code where the control flow can take two or more alternative paths based on a condition. For example, an if-else statement is a branch that can execute either the if-block or the else-block depending on the evaluation of the condition. Branch coverage ensures that each branch is taken at least once by the test cases, and thus reveals the behavior of the software under different scenarios. Branch coverage is also known as decision coverage or all-edges coverage.
Branch coverage is suitable for testing the cases where a specific action is not allowed, because it can verify that the test cases cover all the possible outcomes of the conditions that determine the action. For example, if the program has a condition that checks if the manufacturing stage can be stopped, then branch coverage can ensure that the test cases cover both the cases where the stage can be stopped and where it cannot be stopped. This way, branch coverage can help identify any missing or incorrect branches that may lead to undesired or unsafe actions.
The other options are not correct because they are not suitable for testing the cases where a specific action is not allowed. Code coverage is a general term that encompasses various types of coverage metrics, such as statement coverage, branch coverage, data flow coverage, etc. Code coverage does not specify which type of coverage metric is used for the analysis. Data flow coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of data flow paths that are executed by the test cases. A data flow path is a sequence of statements that define, use, or kill a variable. Data flow coverage is useful for testing the correctness and completeness of the data manipulation in the software, but not for testing the conditions that determine the actions. Statement coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of statements or lines of code that are executed by the test cases. Statement coverage ensures that each statement is executed at least once by the test cases, but it does not reveal the behavior of the software under different scenarios. Statement coverage is a weaker criterion than branch coverage, because it does not account for the branches or decision outcomes in the code. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 4: Test Techniques, Section 4.3: Structural Testing Techniques, Pages 51-54.

NEW QUESTION 32
A calculator software is used to calculate the result for 5+6. The user noticed that the result given is 6.
This is an example of;

A. Mistake
B. Fault
C. Error
D. Failure

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, page 18, a failure is "an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits". In this case, the calculator software does not perform the required function of calculating the correct result for 5+6 within the specified limits of accuracy and precision. Therefore, this is an example of a failure.
The other options are incorrect because:
? A mistake is "a human action that produces an incorrect result" (page 25). A mistake is not an event, but an action, and it may or may not lead to a failure. For example, a mistake could be a typo in the code, a wrong assumption in the design, or a misunderstanding of the requirement.
? A fault is "a defect in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform its required function" (page 16). A fault is not an event, but a defect, and it may or may not cause a failure. For example, a fault could be a logical error in the code, a missing specification in the design, or a contradiction in the requirement.
? An error is "the difference between a computed, observed, or measured value or condition and the true, specified, or theoretically correct value or condition" (page 15). An error is not an event, but a difference, and it may or may not result in a failure. For example, an error could be a rounding error in the calculation, a measurement error in the observation, or a deviation error in the condition.
References = ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 15-18, 25;
ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 96, page 34.

NEW QUESTION 33
In the newest version of payroll system number of changes were made. As a tester you got a task to perform regression and confirmation tests. Which of the following project activities are related to confirmation testing?

A. Testing due to the application of a new version of the interface
B. Testing that fixes resolved the defects in the search function
C. Testing if a system still works after update of an operating system
D. Testing to ensure the adding of a new functionalities haven't broken existing functions

Answer: B

Explanation:
Confirmation testing, also known as re-testing, is performed to verify that specific defects have been successfully fixed.
Option A: "Testing due to the application of a new version of the interface" would typically involve regression testing, not confirmation testing.
Option B: "Testing that fixes resolved the defects in the search function" fits the description of confirmation testing as it focuses on ensuring that specific issues have been addressed. Option C: "Testing if a system still works after update of an operating system" is an example of regression testing, as it checks the overall system behavior after an update. Option D: "Testing to ensure the adding of new functionalities haven't broken existing functions" is another example of re (ISTQB not-for-profit association) (Udemy) it checks for unintended consequences of new changes.
Therefore, the correct answer is B6†source9†source. References:
? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION 37
A test manager defined the following test levels in her test plan; Component, System and Acceptance.
Which Software Development lifecycle is the Test Manager most likely following?

A. V-Model
B. Agile
C. Waterfall
D. Prototyping

Answer: A

Explanation:
The test manager is most likely following the V-model for software development. The V-model is a software development model that defines four testing levels that correspond to four development phases: component testing corresponds to component design, integration testing corresponds to architectural design, system testing corresponds to system requirements specification, and acceptance testing corresponds to user requirements specification. The V-model also defines the test planning and test execution activities for each testing level. Agile is a software development model that follows an iterative and incremental approach, where testing is integrated into each iteration and adapts to changing requirements and feedback. Waterfall is a software development model that follows a sequential and linear approach, where testing is performed after the development phase is completed. Prototyping is a software development model that involves creating a simplified version of the software to elicit user feedback and validate requirements before developing the final product. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 18.

NEW QUESTION 42
Which of the following statements contradicts the general principles of testing?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 43
Why is it important to select a test technique?

A. There are usually loo many test cases that may be run on a syste
B. Test techniques help reduce the number of tests.
C. The only way to test a software application is by using well proven test techniques.
D. Selecting the right test technique in a given situation Increases the effectiveness of the test process Oy creating tests with higher chance of finding bugs.
E. Test techniques define the number of regression cycles, which in turn impact the project schedule.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Selecting the right test technique is crucial because different techniques are suited to different types of testing and can significantly increase the effectiveness of the testing process by creating tests that are more likely to find defects. While reducing the number of tests (A) and defining the number of regression cycles (D) are considerations in the testing process, they are not the primary reasons for selecting a test technique. The assertion that the only way to test a software application is by using well-proven test techniques (B) is too restrictive and does not acknowledge the adaptability required in testing to suit different contexts and objectives. Therefore, option C is the most comprehensive reason, as it focuses on the effectiveness and efficiency of testing, leading to the creation of high-quality tests that have a higher chance of finding bugs.

NEW QUESTION 45
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 48
While repotting a defect, which attribute indicates the degree of impact that the defect has on the system?

A. Priority
B. Severity
C. Status
D. Description

Answer: B

Explanation:
In defect reporting, the attribute that indicates the degree of impact that the defect has on the system is the severity. Severity reflects the seriousness of the defect

in terms of its impact on the operation of the system, ranging from minor issues that do not significantly affect the system's functionality to critical defects that can cause system failure. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION 53
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 54
Which of the following statements about reviews are TRUE?

A. In walkthroughs the review meeting is typically led by the autho
B. II Inspection is characterized by an open-ended review meetingIII 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 56
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 58
In which of the following test documents would you expect to find test exit criteria described9

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Test exit criteria are the conditions that must be fulfilled before concluding a particular testing phase. These criteria act as a checkpoint to assess whether we have achieved the testing objectives and are done with testing1. Test exit criteria are typically defined in the test plan 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 deliverables2. According to the ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, the test plan document should include the following information related to the test exit criteria3:
? The criteria for evaluating test completion, such as the percentage of test cases
executed, the percentage of test coverage achieved, the number and severity of defects found and fixed, the quality and reliability of the software product, and the stakeholder satisfaction.
? The criteria for evaluating test process improvement, such as the adherence to the
test strategy, the efficiency and effectiveness of the testing activities, the lessons learned and best practices identified, and the recommendations for future improvements.
Therefore, the test plan document is the most appropriate test document to find the test exit criteria described. The other options, such as test design specification, project plan, and requirements specification, are not directly related to the test exit criteria. The test design specification describes the test cases and test procedures for a specific test level or test type3. The project plan describes the overall objectives, scope, assumptions, risks, and deliverables of the software project4. The 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 62
Which of the following BEST distinguishes the terms "validation" and "verification"?

A. Verification is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while validation is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the requirements for a specific intended use have been met
B. Verification is confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while validation is confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the designs for a specific intended use have been met
C. Validation is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while verification is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the requirements for a specific intended use have been met
D. Validation is confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while verification is confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the designs for a specific intended use have been met

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the context of software testing, the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 differentiates between "validation" and "verification" based on their respective focuses in the software development lifecycle. Verification is the process of evaluating a system or component to determine whether the products of a given development phase satisfy the conditions imposed at the start of that phase. In simpler terms, verification is about checking the product against the specified requirements to ensure it was built correctly. Validation, on the other hand, involves evaluating a system or component during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it meets specified requirements for its intended use. This means validation is about ensuring the product fulfills its intended use and meets the needs of the user.
References:
? ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0: ISTQB Official Website
? ISTQB Foundation Level Resources v4.0: ASTQB Resources

NEW QUESTION 64
Which of the following statements about estimation of the test effort is WRONG?

A. Once the test effort is estimated, resources can be identified and a schedule can be drawn up.
B. Effort estimate can be inaccurate because the quality of the product under tests is not known.
C. Effort estimate depends on the budget of the project.
D. Experience based estimation is one of the estimation techniques.

Answer: C

Explanation:
? Effort estimate does not depend on the budget of the project, but rather on the scope, complexity, and quality of the software product and the testing activities1. Budget is a constraint that may affect the feasibility and accuracy of the effort estimate, but it is not a factor that determines the effort estimate. Effort estimate is the amount of work required to complete the testing activities, measured in terms
of person-hours, person-days, or person-months2.
? The other options are correct because: References =
? 1 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 154
? 2 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 155
? 3 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 156
? 4 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 157
? 5 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 158
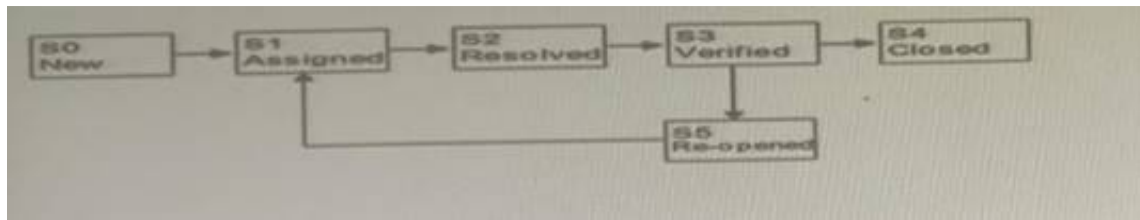? 6 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 159
? 7 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 16
? [8] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 160
? [9] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 161

NEW QUESTION 65
Which sequence of state transition stated in the answer choices is correct in accordance with the following figure depicting me life-cycle of a defect?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 67
Which of the following is the main benefit of a configuration management of testware?

A. All testware is backed up with restore option, including incident reports and change request
B. The testware can be traced to information in requirements tools and to the bug tracking system.
C. All testware items are identified, version controlled, tracked tor changes with relation to each other
D. There is an easy way to assess the level to test coverage provided by the existing tests

Answer: C

Explanation:
 Configuration management of testware is a critical aspect of maintaining the integrity and traceability of test assets throughout the testing lifecycle. The main benefit of configuration management is to ensure that all testware items, such as test cases, test scripts, test data, and test results, are systematically identified, version controlled, and tracked for changes in relation to each other.
Option C accurately describes this benefit. By applying configuration management principles to testware, teams can manage changes to test assets efficiently, ensuring that the testware remains consistent, up-to-date, and aligned with the version of the software under test. This control mechanism facilitates the reproducibility of tests, enhances the reliability of testing activities, and supports traceability from requirements through to defects.
Options A, B, and D describe other aspects of test management and testing processes but do not capture the core benefit of configuration management of testware, which is centered on the systematic control and tracking of testware items.

NEW QUESTION 72
Which of the following BEST describes checklist-based testing?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 75
Which of the following statements BEST describes how test cases are derived from a use case?

A. Test cases are derived based on non-functional requirements such as usability
B. Test cases are created using white-box test techniques to execute scenarios of use cases
C. Test cases are derived based on pair testing between a user and a tester to find defects

D. Test cases are designed to cover various user behaviors, including basic, exceptional oralternative and error behaviors associated with human users or systems

Answer: D

Explanation:
Use cases describe a system's behavior as it responds to a request from a user. They typically consist of various scenarios, such as basic flow, alternative flow, and exceptional flow, which represent possible behaviors when a user interacts with the system. When deriving test cases from use cases, it is important to cover these different types of user behaviors.Test cases should be designed to verify how the system behaves during each of these scenarios. This ensures that the system operates correctly for normal and error conditions encountered by human users or systems interacting with the application. Thus, test cases derived from use cases aim to cover basic, exceptional, and alternative flows, ensuring comprehensive coverage.References:
? ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 4.2.4.

NEW QUESTION 78
Mark the correct sentences:
* Defects are a result of environmental conditions and are also referred to as "Failures"
* A human mistake may produce a defect
* A system mil totally fail to operate correctly when a failure exists in it
* When a defect exists in a system it may result in a failure
* Defects occur only as a result of technology changes

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The question is about marking the correct sentences among the given statements related to defects, failures, and mistakes. According to the ISTQB glossary, the definitions of these terms are1:
? Therefore, out of the five given statements, only two are correct, namely:
? The other three statements are incorrect, namely: References:
? 1: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms 4.0, 2023, available at ISTQB) and ASTQB).

NEW QUESTION 81
4 equivalence classes are given for integer values:
0 < x <100
100<= x <= 200
200 < x < 500
x >= 500
Which of the following options represent correct set of data for valid equivalence class partitions?

A. 50; 100; 200. 1000
B. 0. 1.99, 100.200,201.499, 500;
C. 0.50; 100; 150.200.350.500;
D. 50; 100; 250; 1000

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct set of data for valid equivalence class partitions should include one value from each equivalence class, and no value from outside the range. Option C satisfies this condition, as it has one value from each of the four equivalence classes (50, 100, 250, 500). Option A has two values from the same equivalence class (100 and 200), option B has values outside the range (0 and 0.99), and option D has two values from the same equivalence class (1000 and 500). Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 35.

NEW QUESTION 84
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 85
The following open incident report provided: Date: 01.01.01
Description: When pressing the stop button the application status remain in "Attention" instead of "Ready'.
Severity: High
Life Cycle: Integration
Which of the following details are missing in the giving incident report?

A. Identification or configuration of the applicationI
B. The name of the developerII
C. Recommendation of the developerIV The actions and/or conditions that came before the pressing of the button
D. IV
E. IV
F. II
G. II, III

Answer: B

Explanation:
 In an incident report, essential details provide context and facilitate the investigation and resolution of the incident. The missing elements in the given incident report are:
I. Identification or configuration of the application: This detail is crucial as it specifies which version or configuration of the application is affected, helping in reproducing the issue. IV. The actions and/or conditions that came before pressing the button: Understanding the sequence of actions leading to the issue is vital for replicating and diagnosing the problem. The name of the developer (II) and the recommendation of the developer (III) are not typically included in an incident report as they do not contribute to identifying or resolving the incident. The focus is on the incident's details, reproduction steps, and the system's state rather than on personnel or proposed solutions at this stage. Therefore, option B, which includes both I and IV, is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION 89
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-lo 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 92
The following 4 equivalence classes are given:

$$x <= -100$$
$$-100 < x < 100$$
$$100 <= x < 1000$$
$$x >= 1000$$

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 96
The testers in company A were part of the development team. Due to an organizational change they moved to be part of the support team.
What are the advantages and the disadvantages of this change?

A. Advantage: More independence in deciding what and how to test, Disadvantage: Isolation from me development team knowledge
B. Advantage: being closer to customer perspective, Disadvantage less independence in perspectives
C. Advantage: pulled to support tasks and having less time for testing, Disadvantage less chances to move a tester to development
D. Advantage: increased chances to move a tester to development; Disadvantage: pulled to support tasks and having less time for testing

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Being part of the support team means that the testers are closer to the customer perspective, which is an advantage for testing, as they can better understand the user needs and expectations, and identify more realistic scenarios and risks. However, being part of the support team also means that they have less independence in deciding what and how to test, as they may be influenced by the customer's preferences or requests, which could compromise the objectivity and effectiveness of testing. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 6.

NEW QUESTION 100
Which statement about use case testing is true?

A. The lest cases are designed to find defects in the data flew.
B. The test cases are designed to be used by real users, not by professional testers
C. The test cases are always designed by customers or end users.
D. The test cases are designed to find defects in the process flow.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Use case testing is a technique that helps identify test cases that exercise the whole system on a transaction by transaction basis from start to finish. Use cases are descriptions of how users interact with the system to achieve a specific goal. Use case testing is not focused on data flow, but rather on process flow. Use case testing can be performed by professional testers, customers or end users, depending on the context. Use case testing does not require the test cases to be designed by customers or end users, but rather by anyone who has access to the use case specifications. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 4, page 36.

NEW QUESTION 101
A mid-size software product development company has analyzed data related to defects detected in its product and found out that detects 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, andmore tests can be executed m 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, tram 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 103
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 104
Which of the following exemplifies how a software bug can cause harm to a company?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 107
Decision table testing is being performed on tran-sactions in a bank's ATM (Automated Teller Machine) system. Two test cases have already been generated for rules 1 and 4. which are shown below:
SEE ATTACHMENT 1
Given the following additional test cases: SEE ATTACHMENT 2
Which two of the additional test cases would achieve full coverage of the full decision table (when combined with the test cases that have already been generated for rules 1 and 4)?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 111
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 115
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 119
The following incident report that was generated during test of a web application. What would you suggest as the most important report improvement?
Defect detected date: 15 8.2010 Defect detected by: Joe Smith Test level System test
Test case: Area 5/TC 98 Build version: 2011-16.2
Defect description After having filled out all required fields in screen 1, t click ENTER to continue to screen 2 Nothing happens, no system response at all.

A. Add information about which web browser was used
B. Add information about which developer should fix the bug
C. Add the time stamp when the incident happened
D. Add an impact analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most important report improvement for the given incident report would be to add information about which web browser was used when the defect was detected. This information is relevant for reproducing and debugging the defect, as different web browsers may have different behaviors or compatibility issues with the web application. The other options are less important or irrelevant for the incident report. The developer who should fix the bug can be assigned by the project manager or the defect tracking system, not by the tester who reports the defect. The time stamp when the incident happened is not very useful, as it does not indicate the cause or the frequency of the defect. The impact analysis is not part of the incident report, but rather of the risk assessment or prioritization process. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 140.

NEW QUESTION 122
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 127
Which of the following CORRECTLY matches the roles and responsibilities in a formal review?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 132
Which of the following is a possible reason for introducing a defect in software code?

A. Rushing to meet a tight deadline to turn code over for testing
B. Improper unit testing
C. Improper system testing
D. Focus on static testing over dynamic testing

Answer: A

Explanation:
The ISTQB CTFL syllabus identifies several causes for defects in software. One prominent reason, as highlighted in the curriculum, is the pressure and rush to

meet tight deadlines, which can lead to insufficiently reviewed or tested code being moved into further stages of testing or production. This scenario describes rushing to meet a deadline as a potential cause for defects because it may compromise the thoroughness of code development and testing.References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 1.4.1 "Why is Testing Necessary?".

NEW QUESTION 137
Which of the following statements about re-testing and regression testing are TRUE? I Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed.
II Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed.
III. Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level.
IV Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The following statements about re-testing and regression testing are true:
? I) Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed. Re-testing is a type of testing that verifies that a defect has been successfully resolved by executing a test case that previously failed due to that defect. Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed and delivered to ensure that it does not cause any new failures or side effects.
? III) Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level. Re- testing and regression testing are not limited to a specific test level, but can be applied at any level depending on the context and objectives. For example, re- testing and regression testing can be performed at unit level, integration level, system level or acceptance level.
? IV) Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after changes. Regression testing may include various types of testing depending on the scope and purpose of the changes. For example, regression testing may include functional testing to check if the software meets its requirements, non-functional testing to check if the software meets its quality attributes, or structural testing to check if the software meets its design or code standards. The following statement about re-testing and regression testing is false:
? II) Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed.
Regression testing is not always necessary after a defect is fixed, as some defects may have a low impact or low likelihood of affecting other parts of the software. Regression testing should be performed after a defect is fixed only if there is a risk of introducing new defects or causing existing defects due to the changes made to fix the defect. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 2, page 19; Chapter 4, page 45.

NEW QUESTION 139
You are testing a room upgrade system for a hotel. The system accepts three differed types of room (increasing order of luxury): Platinum. Silver and Gold Luxury. ONLY a Preferred Guest Card holder s eligible for an upgrade.
Below you can find the decision table defining the upgrade eligibility:

What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?
Customer A: Preference Guest Card holder, holding a Silver room Customer B: Non Preferred Guest Card holder, holding a Platinum room

A. Customer A; doesn't offer any upgrade; Customer B: offers upgrade to Gold luxury room
B. Customer A: doesn't offer any upgrade; Customer B: doesn't offer any upgrade.
C. Customer A: offers upgrade to Gold Luxury room; Customer B: doesn't offer any upgrade
D. Customer A: offers upgrade to Silver room; Customer B: offers upgrade to Silver room.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the decision table in the image, a Preferred Guest Card holder with a Silver room is eligible for an upgrade to Gold Luxury (YES), while a non-Preferred Guest Card holder, regardless of room type, is not eligible for any upgrade (NO). Therefore, Customer A (a Preferred Guest Card holder with a Silver room) would be offered an upgrade to Gold Luxury, and Customer B (a non-Preferred Guest Card holder with a Platinum room) would not be offered any upgrade. References = The answer is derived directly from the decision table provided in the image; specific ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 documents are not referenced.

NEW QUESTION 140
You are testing an e-commerce system that sporadically fails to properly manage customers' shopping carts. You have stressed the urgency of this situation to the development manager and development team and they recognize the priority of resolving the underlying defect. The development team is waiting for more information, which you will include in your defect report. Given the following items of information they are included in a typical defect report:

* 1. The expected results
* 2. The actual results
* 3. The urgency and priority to fix this
* 4. The date and author of the defect report
* 5. A description of the defect in order to reproduce, including screenshots and database dumps
Which of these items will be MOST useful to the developers to help them identify and remove the defect causing this failure?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 141
Which of the following statements about independent testing is WRONG?

A. Independent testing is necessary because developers don't know any testing.
B. Independent testing is best suited for the system test level.
C. A certain degree of independence makes the tester more effective at finding defects.
D. Independent test teams may find other types of detects than developers who are familiar with the system's structure.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Independent testing is testing performed by a person or group that is independent of the development team. Independent testing can have various degrees of independence, ranging from testers who are part of the same organization as developers to testers who are external contractors or consultants. Independent testing can have various benefits, such as reducing bias, increasing objectivity, improving quality, or providing different perspectives. Independent testing is not necessary because developers don't know any testing, as this is a wrong and disrespectful statement. Developers can perform various types of testing, such as unit testing, component testing, or integration testing. However, independent testing can complement developer testing by providing additional levels of verification and validation, such as system testing, acceptance testing, or non- functional testing. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 2, page 16-17.

NEW QUESTION 143
The ISTOB glossary defines Quality Assurance as: "Pail or quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled. Which of the following Is not one of the Quality Assurance activity?

A. Requirements elicitation
B. Defect analysis
C. Functional Testing
D. Performance Testing

Answer: C

Explanation:
 Quality Assurance (QA) activities are focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled through planned and systematic processes. These activities are preventive in nature, aimed at ensuring quality is built into the product from the beginning.
? Requirements elicitation (A) is part of the requirements engineering process and is concerned with gathering the needs and conditions to meet for a new or altered product.
? Defect analysis (B) can be part of QA activities as it involves analyzing defects to prevent them in future development cycles.
? Functional Testing (C) and Performance Testing (D) are types of dynamic testing, which are actually Quality Control activities rather than Quality Assurance. They are concerned with the identification of defects in the product, not with the processes to prevent defects.
Since the question asks for an activity that is NOT part of Quality Assurance, options A and B are incorrect because they can be part of QA activities. Between C and D, while both are dynamic testing activities, Functional Testing (C) is more directly related to verifying the functionality against specified requirements, which is more aligned with Quality Control. Therefore, C is the best answer.

NEW QUESTION 148
Which of the following would be the LEAST likely to be used as the basis for a test exit criteria?

A. Test schedules
B. Cost of testing performed so far
C. Confidence of testers in tested code
D. Number of unfixed defects

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Test exit criteria are the conditions or requirements that must be met before testing can be concluded. Test exit criteria are usually defined in the test plan and agreed by the stakeholders. Test exit criteria can be based on various factors, such as test coverage, defect status, quality level, risk level, etc. Test schedules would be the least likely to be used as the basis for test exit criteria, because test schedules are not directly related to the quality or performance of the software product, but rather to the time or resources allocated for testing. Test schedules can be used as the basis for test entry criteria, which are the conditions or requirements that must be met before testing can start. The other options are more likely to be used as the basis for test exit criteria. Cost of testing performed so far can be used as a basis for test exit criteria, because it can indicate the return on investment or the cost-benefit ratio of testing. Confidence of testers in tested

code can be used as a basis for test exit criteria, because it can reflect the level of satisfaction or assurance of the testers about the quality or reliability of the software product. Number of unfixed defects can be used as a basis for test exit criteria, because it can indicate the level of risk or impact of the remaining defects on the software product. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 13.

NEW QUESTION 151
Which of the following is true about Oracles?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 153
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 158
Which of the following is a CORRECT statement about how a tester should communicate about defects, test results, and other test information?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 161
Which ONE of the following statements about acceptance testing is NOT correct?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 163
Which type of software development product can undergo static testing?

A. Any software development product can undergo static testing, including requirements specifications, design specifications and code.
B. Static tests should be performed on the installation and user guide documents as these documents are used by the end user.

C. Static testing is done only on the code as part of the "code review" sessions Other documents are reviewed, but not by static testing.
D. Static testing is done only on the requirements You need to execute the software in order to find defects in the code.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 165
Which of the following s the most correct statement about state testing techniques?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 170
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