



**BCS**

## **Exam Questions CTFL4**

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Exam

## About ExamBible

*[Your Partner of IT Exam](#)*

## Found in 1998

ExamBible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, ExamBible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

## Our Advances

### \* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

### \* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

### \* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

### \* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

#### NEW QUESTION 1

In Agile teams, testers closely collaborate with all other team members. This close collaboration could be problematic and result in testing-related organizational risks.  
Which TWO of the following organization risks could be encountered? I. Testers lose motivation and fail at their core tasks.  
ii. Close interaction with developers causes a loss of the appropriate tester mindset. iii. Testers are not able to keep pace with incoming changes in time-constrained iterations.  
iv. Testers, once they have acquired technical development or business skills, leave the testing team.

- A. ii and iii
- B. i and iii
- C. i and ii
- D. ii and iv

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

In Agile teams, close collaboration among testers and other team members can lead to organizational risks such as: ii. Close interaction with developers causes a loss of the appropriate tester mindset. iv. Testers, once they have acquired technical development or business skills, leave the testing team. These risks highlight the potential issues of diminished testing perspective and team turnover when testers integrate closely with developers and other roles.

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

Which of the statements correctly describes when a whole team approach may NOT be suitable?

- A. When a high level of test independence may be required.
- B. When acceptance tests need to be created.
- C. When a test automation approach needs to be determined.
- D. When the team dynamics need to be improved.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The whole team approach involves collaboration among all team members, including testers, developers, and business representatives, to achieve quality goals. However, this approach may not be suitable in situations where a high level of test independence is required. Test independence is essential in cases where unbiased testing is critical, such as in regulated environments or where high-risk systems are involved. This is because team members might unintentionally influence each other's work, leading to potential bias in testing outcomes.

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following statements about traceability is FALSE?

- A. Traceability between test basis items and the test cases designed to cover them, makes it possible to determine which test basis items have been covered by the executed test cases.
- B. Traceability between test basis items and the test cases designed to cover them, enables experience-based test techniques to be applied
- C. Traceability between test basis items and the test cases designed to cover them, enables identification of which test cases will be affected by changes to the test basis items.
- D. Traceability can be established and maintained through all the test documentation for a given test level, such as from test conditions through test cases to test scripts.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Traceability primarily refers to the ability to link test cases back to their sources in the test basis, such as requirements or design documents. This linkage allows for the determination of coverage, impact analysis, and maintaining consistency across test documentation. However, traceability does not directly enable the application of experience-based test techniques, which are more about using the tester's intuition and experience. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 does not state that traceability enables experience-based techniques, making option B the false statement.

#### NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following statements is an example of testing contributing to higher quality?

- A. A test leader writes a test summary report
- B. A project manager asks to a test leader to estimate the test effort

- C. A tester installs a test ten in the lest environment
- D. A tester finds a bug which is resolved prior to release

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

? The question is about identifying an example of testing contributing to higher quality. Quality is the degree to which a component, system or process meets specified requirements and/or user/customer needs and expectations<sup>1</sup>. Testing is the process consisting of all lifecycle activities, both static and dynamic, concerned with planning, preparation and evaluation of software products and related work products to determine that they satisfy specified requirements, to demonstrate that they are fit for purpose and to detect defects<sup>2</sup>.

? Therefore, testing contributes to higher quality by verifying and validating that the software products and related work products meet the specified requirements, are fit for purpose and have no defects, or at least have a reduced number of defects. Testing also provides information about the quality of the software products and related work products to the stakeholders, who can make informed decisions based on the test results<sup>3</sup>.

? Out of the four given statements, only option D is an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it shows that testing has detected a defect (a flaw in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform its required function<sup>4</sup>) and that the defect has been resolved (fixed and confirmed) prior to release (delivery of the software product to the customer or end user). This means that testing has prevented a potential failure (an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits) from occurring in the operational environment, and thus has improved the quality of the software product.

? Option A is not an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it is a reporting activity that summarizes the test results and evaluates the test objectives, but does not directly affect the quality of the software product or related work products. A test summary report is a document that records and communicates the outcomes of testing activities, including test completion criteria, test results, incident reports, test summary and evaluation, and lessons learned.

? Option B is not an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it is a planning activity that estimates the resources and time needed for testing activities, but does not directly affect the quality of the software product or related work products. A test effort estimate is an approximation of the amount of work and/or the duration of time required to perform testing activities.

? Option C is not an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it is a preparation activity that sets up the test environment (an environment containing hardware, instrumentation, simulators, software tools, and other support elements needed to conduct a test), but does not directly affect the quality of the software product or related work products. A test environment installation is a process of installing and configuring the test environment according to the test environment specification.

**References:**

- ? 1: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 10
- ? 2: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 11
- ? 3: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 12
- ? 4: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 13
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 13
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 77
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 78
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 79
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 80
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 81
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 82
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 83
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 84
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 85
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 86
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 87
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 88
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 89
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 90
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 91
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 92
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 93
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 94
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 95
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 96
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 97
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 98
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 99
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 100
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 101
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 102
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 103
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 104
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 105
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 106
- ? : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 107

**NEW QUESTION 6**

The acceptance criteria associated with a user story:

- A. are often written in a rule-oriented format using the template referred to as "Given/When/Then"
- B. are often documented following in rule-oriented format using the following template: "As a [role], I want [feature], so that I can [benefit]"
- C. can be written in different formats and represent an aspect of a user story referred to as confirmation' of the so called "3 C's"
- D. must be written in one of the two following formats: scenario-oriented or rule-oriented

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The acceptance criteria associated with a user story are the conditions that must be met for the user story to be considered done and to deliver the expected value to the user. They are often written in different formats, such as rule-oriented, scenario-oriented, or table- oriented, depending on the nature and complexity of the user story. They represent an aspect of a user story referred to as confirmation, which is one of the so called ??? C??s?? of user stories. The other two aspects are card and conversation. Card refers to the concise and informal description of the user story, usually following the template: ??As a [role], I want [feature], so that I can [benefit]??. Conversation refers to the ongoing dialogue between the stakeholders and the team members to clarify and refine the user story and its

acceptance criteria. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

References: ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 3.2.2, page 35-36; ISTQB® Glossary v4.02, page 37.

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following statements about static testing and dynamic testing is TRUE?

- A. Static testing is better suited than dynamic testing for highlighting issues that could indicate inappropriate code modulansation.
- B. Dynamic testing can only be applied to executable work products, while static testing can only be applied to non-executable work products.
- C. Both dynamic testing and static testing cause failures, but failures caused by static testing are usually easier and cheaper to analyse.
- D. Security vulnerabilities can only be detected when the software is being executed, and thus they can only be detected through dynamic testing, not through static testing

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Static testing, such as code reviews and static analysis, is particularly effective at identifying issues related to code structure and modularization. These techniques allow for the inspection of the code without executing it, making it easier to spot problems related to how the code is organized. Dynamic testing, on the other hand, focuses on the execution of code and is better suited for identifying runtime issues but does not easily reveal structural problems. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 highlights the strengths of static testing in uncovering such structural issue

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Static analysis is the process of examining the work products of a software development or testing activity without executing them. Static analysis can be applied to various types of work products, such as requirements, design, code, test cases, etc. However, test plans are not suitable for static analysis, because they are high-level documents that describe the test objectives, scope, strategy, resources, schedule, and risks of a testing project. Test plans are not executable or formalized in a way that static analysis tools can analyze them. Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

References: ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 2.2.1, page 20; ISTQB® Glossary v4.02, page 45.

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. User acceptance tests are usually automated and aim to verify the acceptance criteria for user stories
- B. Acceptance criteria for user stories can include details on data definitions, for example by describing the format, allowed values, and default values for a data item
- C. Acceptance criteria for user stones should focus on positive scenarios, while negative scenarios should be excluded
- D. Tests derived from acceptance criteria for user stories are not included in any of the four testing quadrants

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Acceptance criteria for user stories often include detailed specifications about data definitions, such as the format, allowed values, and default values for a data item. This helps ensure that the developed feature meets the expected requirements and provides a clear understanding for both developers and testers on what needs to be validated. Therefore, statement B is true as per the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following statements is true?

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

**Answer:**



C

**Explanation:**

Experience-based test techniques are test design techniques that rely on the experience, knowledge, intuition, and creativity of the testers to identify and execute test cases that are likely to find defects in the software system. Experience-based test techniques are often useful to detect hidden defects that have not been targeted by black-box test techniques, which are test design techniques that use the external behavior and specifications of the software system as the test basis, without considering its internal structure or implementation. Experience-based test techniques can complement black-box test techniques by covering aspects that are not explicitly specified, such as usability, security, reliability, performance, etc. The other statements are false, because:

? Experience-based test techniques do not rely on the experience of testers to identify the root causes of defects found by black-box test techniques, but rather to identify the potential sources of defects based on their own insights, heuristics, or exploratory testing. The root causes of defects are usually identified by debugging or root cause analysis, which are activities that involve examining the code or the development process to find and fix the errors that led to the defects.

? Some of the most common test basis used by white-box test techniques include

the source code, the design documents, the architecture diagrams, and the control flow graphs of the software system. White-box test techniques are test design techniques that use the internal structure and implementation of the software system as the test basis, and aim to achieve a certain level of test coverage based on the code elements, such as statements, branches, paths, etc. User stories, use cases, and business processes are examples of test basis used by black-box test techniques, as they describe the functional and non-functional requirements of the software system from the perspective of the users or the stakeholders.

? The primary goal of experience-based test techniques is not to design test cases

that can be easily automated using a GUI-based test automation tool, but rather to design test cases that can reveal defects that are not easily detected by other test techniques, such as boundary value analysis, equivalence partitioning, state transition testing, etc. Test automation is the use of software tools to execute test cases and compare actual results with expected results, without human intervention. Test automation can be applied to different types of test techniques, depending on the test objectives, the test levels, the test tools, and the test resources. However, test automation is not always feasible or beneficial, especially for test cases that require human judgment, creativity, or exploration, such as

those designed by experience-based test techniques. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.1, Black-box

Test Design Techniques

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.2, White-box Test Design Techniques

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.3, Experience-based Test Design Techniques

? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Experience-based Test Technique, Black-box Test Technique, White-box Test Technique, Test Basis, Test Coverage, Test Automation

**NEW QUESTION 14**

Which of the following statements about statement coverage is TRUE?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 17**

Which of the following is a typical potential risk of using test automation tools?

- A. Reduced feedback times regarding software quality compared to manual testing.
- B. Reduced test execution times compared to manual testing.
- C. Reduced repeatability and consistency of tests compared to manual testing
- D. Underestimation of effort required to maintain test scripts.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

One of the common risks associated with test automation tools is the underestimation of the effort required to maintain test scripts. Test scripts can become outdated or broken due to changes in the application, requiring significant effort to update and maintain them. This risk is highlighted in the ISTQB CTFL syllabus under the discussion of the benefits and risks of test automation.

References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section on test tools and automation.

**NEW QUESTION 19**

Which of the following statements about the test pyramid is TRUE?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The test pyramid concept suggests that there should be more low-level tests (unit tests) and fewer high-level tests (end-to-end tests).

? As we move higher up the pyramid (e.g., from unit tests to integration tests to end-to-end tests), each test covers more production code.

? Higher-level tests (like end-to-end) validate larger parts of the application, including multiple units and their interactions.

This aligns with the principle that higher-level tests provide broader coverage but are fewer in number and more expensive to run and maintain.

Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Chapter 5.1.6, Test Pyramid.

#### NEW QUESTION 21

Which of the following statements about white-box test techniques is true?

- A. Achieving full statement coverage and full branch coverage for a software product means that such software product has been fully tested and there are no remaining bugs within the code
- B. Code-related white-box test techniques are not required to measure the actual code coverage achieved by black-box testing, as code coverage can be measured using the coverage criteria associated with black-box test techniques
- C. Branch coverage is the most thorough code-related white-box test technique, and therefore applicable standards prescribe achieving full branch coverage at the highest safety levels for safety-critical systems
- D. Code-related white-box test techniques provide an objective measure of coverage and can be used to complement black-box test techniques to increase confidence in the code

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

This answer is correct because code-related white-box test techniques are test design techniques that use the structure of the code to derive test cases. They provide an objective measure of coverage, such as statement coverage, branch coverage, or path coverage, which indicate how much of the code has been exercised by the test cases. Code-related white-box test techniques can be used to complement black-box test techniques, which are test design techniques that use the functional or non-functional requirements of the system or component to derive test cases. By combining both types of techniques, testers can increase their confidence in the code and find more defects. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.3.2.2

#### NEW QUESTION 24

Which of the following statements best describe Behavior-Driven Development (BDD)?

- A. A collaborative approach that allows every stakeholder to contribute to how the software component must behave.
- B. Expresses the behavior of an application with test cases written in Given When Then format.
- C. Is used to develop code guided by automated test cases.
- D. A psychological technique in which the team's behavior in agile teams is evaluated.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Behavior-Driven Development (BDD) is a collaborative approach that enhances communication among project stakeholders, including developers, testers, and business analysts. It involves defining how software should behave through examples written in a common language understandable by all stakeholders, often using the Given-When-Then format.

#### NEW QUESTION 27

You are testing the latest version of an air-traffic control system prior to production deployment using exploratory testing. After following an unusual sequence of input steps, the system crashes. After the crash, you document a defect report with the following information:

- Title: System crashes unexpectedly during input.
- Brief summary: System crashes when an unusual sequence of inputs is used.
- Version: V1.001
- Test: Exploratory testing prior to production deployment
- Priority: Urgent
- Risk: High
- References: Screenshot of crashed application What critical information is missing from this report?

- A. Conclusions, recommendations, and approvals.
- B. Change history.
- C. Description of the defect to enable reproduction.
- D. Status of defect

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The critical information missing from the defect report is a detailed description of the defect to enable reproduction. A clear and concise description of the steps taken to reproduce the defect is essential for developers to understand the context and to be able to replicate the issue in their environment. Without this information, it can be challenging to diagnose and fix the defect. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus emphasizes the importance of providing all necessary details in a defect report to facilitate effective communication and resolution.

References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 5.5, "Defect Management."

#### NEW QUESTION 29

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A test task that usually occurs during test implementation is to make sure the planned test environment is ready to be delivered. The test environment is the hardware and software configuration on which the tests are executed, and it should be as close as possible to the production environment where the software system will operate. The test environment should be planned, prepared, and verified before the test execution, to ensure that the test conditions, the test data, the test tools, and the test interfaces are available and functional. The other options are not test tasks that usually occur during test implementation, but rather test tasks that occur during other test activities, such as:

? Find, analyze, and remove the causes of the failures highlighted by the tests: This is a test task that usually occurs during test analysis and design, which is the activity of analyzing the test basis, designing the test cases, and identifying the test data. During this activity, the testers can use techniques such as root cause analysis, defect prevention, or defect analysis, to find, analyze, and remove the causes of the failures highlighted by the previous tests, and to prevent or reduce the occurrence of similar failures in the future tests.

? Archive the testware for use in future test projects: This is a test task that usually occurs during test closure, which is the activity of finalizing and reporting the test results, evaluating the test process, and identifying the test improvement actions. During this activity, the testers can archive the testware, which are the test artifacts produced during the testing process, such as the test plan, the test cases, the test data, the test results, the defect reports, etc., for use in future test projects, such as regression testing, maintenance testing, or reuse testing.

? Gather the metrics that are used to guide the test project: This is a test task that usually occurs during test monitoring and control, which is the activity of tracking and reviewing the test progress, status, and quality, and taking corrective actions when necessary. During this activity, the testers can gather the metrics, which are the measurements of the testing process, such as the test coverage, the defect density, the test effort, the test duration, etc., that are used to guide the test project, such as planning, estimating, scheduling, reporting, or improving the

testing process. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.1, Test Planning<sup>1</sup>

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.2, Test Monitoring and Control<sup>1</sup>

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.3, Test Analysis and Design<sup>1</sup>

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.4, Test Implementation<sup>1</sup>

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.5, Test Execution<sup>1</sup>

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.6, Test Closure<sup>1</sup>

? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test Environment, Test Condition, Test Data, Test Tool, Test Interface, Failure, Root Cause Analysis, Defect Prevention, Defect Analysis, Testware, Regression Testing, Maintenance Testing, Reuse Testing, Test Coverage, Defect Density, Test Effort, Test Duration<sup>2</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 34**

A test status report SHOULD:

- A. Specify the impediments to carrying out the planned test activities in the reporting period and the corresponding solutions put in place to remove them
- B. Be produced as part of test completion activities and report unmitigated product risks to support the decision whether or not to release the product
- C. Always be based on the same template within an organisation, as its structure and contents should not be affected by the audience to which the report is presented.
- D. Specify the lines of communication between testing, other lifecycle activities, and within the organisation that were chosen at the outset of the test project.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A test status report is a document that provides a snapshot of the testing activities and their progress during a particular period. It should include information about any impediments encountered during the test execution and the actions taken to resolve them, which helps stakeholders understand the challenges and how they were addressed .

Option B describes an activity related to test completion rather than ongoing status reporting. Option C is incorrect because the structure and contents of the report may vary based on the audience's needs. Option D, while important, is not the primary purpose of a test status report, which focuses more on the current status and impediments.

**NEW QUESTION 36**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 38**

During iteration planning, a scrum team uses an estimation technique called planning poker to estimate the effort required to deliver a critical user story. In



advance of the estimation

session, the team agreed on some ground rules to limit the number of poker rounds and save time.

The team agreed on the following:

\* 1. They will use the following progression for estimation: Extra-small, Small, Medium, Large, Extra-large, and Extra-extra-large.

\* 2. If estimation values differ significantly, the highest score will be used for estimation purposes.

The result of the first round of planning poker: Team Member Estimation

Business Large Development Extra-extra-large Testing Extra-extra-large

Which of the following options best represent the team's next actions?

A. The fact that all estimations are high indicate that the user story is not well understood or should be broken down into multiple smaller stories.

B. The pre-agreed rules state that the highest score should be used for estimation, resulting in the user story being categorised as Extra-extra-large.

C. Since the business representative is likely to have the most informed view of the requirement, the user story is categorised as a Large.

D. the team discusses the differences in the estimates and repeats the poker round until an agreement is reached.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 42**

Which of the following statements refers to a good testing practice that applies to all software development lifecycles?

A. Each test level should have its own specific test objectives that should be consistent with the software development lifecycle phase or type of activities it addresses.

B. Test analysis and design for any test levels should begin as soon as coding is complete, and all system components are available for testing

C. The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.

D. All the tests should be automated and run as part of the continuous integration process with every software change

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Good testing practice dictates that each test level (e.g., unit testing, integration testing, system testing) should have distinct test objectives aligned with the phase of the software development lifecycle it addresses. This ensures that testing is effective and relevant at each stage. According to the ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0, establishing clear test objectives that are consistent with the development phase helps in achieving specific goals and improving the overall quality of the software product.

**NEW QUESTION 47**

Which of the following statements is true?

A. A defect does not always produce a failure, while a bug always produces a failure

B. A defect may cause a failure which, when occurring, always causes an error

C. Failures can be caused by defects, but also by environmental conditions

D. Bugs are defects found during component testing, while failures are defects found at higher test levels

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Failures can be caused by defects, but also by environmental conditions. A failure is an event in which the software system does not perform a required function or performs a function incorrectly, according to the expected behavior. A defect is a flaw in the software system or a deviation from the requirements or the specifications, that may cause a failure. However, not all failures are caused by defects, as some failures may be caused by environmental conditions, such as hardware malfunctions, network interruptions, power outages, incompatible configurations, etc. Environmental conditions are factors that affect the operation of the software system, but are not part of the software system itself. The other statements are false, because:

? A defect does not always produce a failure, while a bug always produces a failure.

This statement is false, because a defect may or may not produce a failure, depending on the inputs, the outputs, the states, or the scenarios of the software system, and a bug is just another term for a defect, so it has the same possibility of producing a failure as a defect. For example, a defect in a rarely used feature or a hidden branch of the code may never produce a failure, while a defect in a frequently used feature or a critical path of the code may produce a failure often. A bug is not a different concept from a defect, but rather a synonym or a colloquial term for a defect, so it has the same definition and implications as a defect.

? A defect may cause a failure which, when occurring, always causes an error. This

statement is false, because an error is not a consequence of a failure, but rather a cause of a defect. An error is a human action or a mistake that produces a defect in the software system, such as a typo, a logic flaw, a requirement misunderstanding, etc. An error is not observable in the software system, but rather in the human mind or the human work products, such as the code, the design, the documentation, etc. A failure is not a cause of an error, but rather a result of a defect, which is a result of an error. For example, an error in the code may cause a defect in the software system, which may cause a failure in the software behavior.

? Bugs are defects found during component testing, while failures are defects found at higher test levels. This statement is false, because bugs and failures are not different types of defects, but rather different terms for defects and their manifestations. As mentioned before, bugs are just another word for defects, and failures are the events in which the software system does not perform as expected due to defects. Bugs and failures can be found at any test level, not only at component testing or higher test levels. Test levels are the stages of testing that correspond to the levels of integration of the software system, such as component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing. Defects and failures can occur and be detected at any test level, depending on the test objectives, the test basis, the test techniques, and the test environment. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.1.2, Testing and Quality1

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.1, Testing Principles1

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.3.1, Testing in Software Development Lifecycles1

? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Failure, Defect, Bug, Environmental Condition, Error, Test Level2

**NEW QUESTION 48**

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

A. Containerisation tool

B. Fault seeding tool.

- C. Static analysis tool.
- D. Test data preparation tool

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A static analysis tool is best suited for determining source code compliance with coding standards. These tools analyze the code without executing it and can check for adherence to coding standards, syntax errors, and other static properties of the code. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus emphasizes the role of static analysis tools in verifying that code meets predefined standards and guidelines.

References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section on static testing and tools.

**NEW QUESTION 53**

Match each objective to the correct test level Objective:

- A) Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the system are as designed and specified.
- B) Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the interfaces are as designed.
- C) Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the components are as designed and specified.
- D) Establishing confidence in the quality of the system as a whole. Test Level:

\* 1. Component testing. 2. Integration testing. 3. System testing. 4. Acceptance testing.

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The test levels and their objectives can be matched as follows:

- ? Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the system are as designed and specified (A3: System testing).
- ? Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the interfaces are as designed (B2: Integration testing).
- ? Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the components are as designed and specified (C1: Component testing).
- ? Establishing confidence in the quality of the system as a whole (D4: Acceptance testing).

**NEW QUESTION 54**

Which of the following statements about the testing quadrants is TRUE?

- A. The higher the number of the testing quadrant, the more important the tests associated with this quadrant are
- B. Automated acceptance tests produced during BDD and ATDD are classified in quadrant Q2.
- C. Exploratory tests are classified in quadrant Q3, and they are usually included in a continuous integration process.
- D. Automated unit tests produced during TDD are classified in quadrant Q4 as they are technology facing.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The correct statement is B. According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, the testing quadrants help to categorize tests based on their purpose and whether they are technology-facing or business-facing, and whether they support the team or critique the product. Quadrant Q2 includes tests that are business-facing and support the team, such as automated acceptance tests produced during Behavior-Driven Development (BDD) and Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD).

Quadrant Q3 includes business-facing tests that critique the product, such as exploratory testing, usability testing, and user acceptance testing. These tests are typically manual and focus on evaluating the product from a user perspective, rather than being part of a continuous integration process.

Quadrant Q4 includes technology-facing tests that critique the product, such as performance tests, security tests, and other non-functional tests, which can be automated but are not related to unit tests produced during TDD.

**NEW QUESTION 56**

What type of testing measures its effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests?

- A. Acceptance testing
- B. Structural testing
- C. Integration testing
- D. Exploratory testing

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Structural testing is a type of testing that measures its effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests. Structural testing, also known as white-box testing or glass-box testing, is based on the internal structure, design, or implementation of the software. Structural testing aims to verify that the software meets the specified quality attributes, such as performance, security, reliability, or maintainability, by exercising the code paths, branches, statements, conditions, or data flows. Structural testing uses various coverage metrics, such as function coverage, line coverage, branch coverage, or statement coverage, to determine how much of the code has been tested and to identify any untested or unreachable parts of the code. Structural testing can be applied at any level of testing, such as unit testing, integration testing, system testing, or acceptance testing, but it is more commonly used at lower levels, where the testers have access to the source code.

The other options are not correct because they are not types of testing that measure their effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests.

Acceptance testing is a type of testing that verifies that the software meets the acceptance criteria and the user requirements. Acceptance testing is usually performed by the end-users or customers, who may not have access to the source code or the technical details of the software. Acceptance testing is more concerned with the functionality, usability, or suitability of the software, rather than its internal structure or implementation. Integration testing is a type of testing that verifies that the software components or subsystems work together as expected. Integration testing is usually performed by the developers or testers, who may use both structural and functional testing techniques to check the interfaces, interactions, or dependencies between the components or subsystems.

Integration testing is more concerned with the integration logic, data flow, or communication of the software, rather than its individual lines of code. Exploratory testing is a type of testing that involves simultaneous learning, test design, and test execution. Exploratory testing is usually performed by the testers, who use their creativity, intuition, or experience to explore the software and discover any defects, risks, or opportunities for improvement. Exploratory testing is more concerned with the behavior, quality, or value of the software, rather than its internal structure or implementation. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 4: Test Techniques, Section 4.3: Structural Testing Techniques, Pages 51-54; Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Testing, Section 1.4:

#### NEW QUESTION 61

A Test Manager conducts risk assessment for a project. One of the identified risks is: The sub-contractor may fail to meet his commitment". If this risk materializes, it will lead to delay in completion of testing required for the current cycle.

Which of the following sentences correctly describes the risk?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

? A product risk is a risk that affects the quality or timeliness of the software product being developed or tested<sup>1</sup>. Product risks are related to the requirements, design, implementation, verification, and maintenance of the software product<sup>2</sup>.

? The risk of the sub-contractor failing to meet his commitment is a product risk, as it could cause a delay in the completion of the testing required for the current cycle, which in turn could affect the release date of the product. The release date is an important aspect of the product quality, as it reflects the customer satisfaction and the market competitiveness of the product<sup>3</sup>.

? The other options are not correct because: References =

? 1 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97

? 2 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98

? 3 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 99

? 4 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 100

? 5 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 101

? 6 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 102

#### NEW QUESTION 65

A requirement specifies that if the total amount of sales (TAS) made during the year by a corporate seller is 300,000€ or more, the bonus that must be paid to the seller is 100% of a certain amount agreed upon at the beginning of the year. The software contains a fault as it implements this requirement with the decision "IF (TAS = 300,000)" instead of "IF (TAS >= 300.000)". The application of the 3-value boundary value analysis to this problem consists of the following three test cases (TAS is an integer variable):

TC1 = 299,999 TC2=300,000 TC=300,001

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. TC1 would highlight the fault
- B. TC2 would highlight the fault
- C. TC3 would highlight the fault
- D. None of the three test cases would highlight the fault.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The requirement specifies that a bonus should be paid if the total amount of sales (TAS) made during the year is 300,000€ or more. The software incorrectly implements this requirement with "IF (TAS = 300,000)" instead of "IF (TAS >= 300,000)". Using boundary value analysis (BVA), which is a common technique in software testing, the three test cases provided (TC1 = 299,999, TC2 = 300,000, and TC3 = 300,001) cover the critical boundary values around the condition.

? TC1 tests just below the boundary (299,999),

? TC2 tests exactly at the boundary (300,000),

? TC3 tests just above the boundary (300,001).

Since the software incorrectly checks for TAS equal to 300,000, only TC2 will fail because the condition is exactly met and highlights the incorrect implementation of the decision logic.

Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Chapter 4.2.2, Boundary Value Analysis (BVA).

#### NEW QUESTION 66

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

Based only on the given information, which of the following recommendation would you follow?

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

As a functional tester, you should open a defect report providing detailed information on which devices and by running which tests you observed the issue. A defect report is a document that records the occurrence, nature, and status of a defect detected during testing, and provides information for further investigation and resolution. A defect report should include relevant information such as the defect summary, the defectdescription, the defect severity, the defect priority, the defect status, the defect origin,

the defect category, the defect reproduction steps, the defect screenshots, the defect attachments, etc. Opening a defect report is a good practice for any tester who finds a defect in the software system, regardless of the type or level of testing performed. The other options are not recommended, because:

? The issue is related to performance efficiency, not functionality, but that does not mean that as a functional tester, you should not open any defect report as all the functional tests passed. Performance efficiency is a quality characteristic that measures how well the software system performs its functions under stated conditions, such as the response time, the resource utilization, the throughput, etc. Performance efficiency is an important aspect of the user experience,



especially for web applications that run on different devices and networks. Even if the functional tests passed, meaning that the software system met the functional requirements, the performance issue observed on some devices could still affect the user satisfaction, the usability, the reliability, and the security of the software system. Therefore, as a functional tester, you have the responsibility to report the performance issue as a defect, and provide as much information as possible to help the developers or the performance testers to investigate and resolve it.

#### NEW QUESTION 69

Consider an estimation session in which a six-member Agile team (Memb1..... Memb6) uses the planning poker technique to estimate a user story (in story points). The team members will use a set of cards with the following values: 1,2, 3,5, 8,13,21. Below is the outcome of the first round of estimation for this session:

Memb1 = 3  
Memb4 = 21

Memb2 = 3  
Memb5 = 3

Memb3 = 3  
Memb6 = 1

Which of the following answers BEST describes how the estimation session should proceed?

- A. The final estimate of the user story in story points is determined by applying the three- point estimation technique with the following input values most optimistic estimate - 1, most likely estimate - 3, and most pessimistic estimate - 21
- B. Further estimation rounds should be performed until all team members will pick the card having the same value: this value will represent the final estimate of the user story in story points.
- C. The final estimate of the user story in story points is determined by calculating the average value between the most optimistic estimate of 21 story points (Memb4) and the most pessimistic estimate of 1 story point (Memb6)
- D. Memb6 and Memb4 which have produced the most pessimistic and the most optimistic estimates respectively, should explain the reasons of their choices to stimulate a discussion between all members before proceeding to another estimation round

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

In Agile teams using the planning poker technique for estimating user stories, it is common practice to have further discussions and rounds of estimation if there is a significant discrepancy in the initial estimates. This helps in reaching a consensus and ensures that all team members understand the complexity and requirements of the user story. According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, planning poker involves discussions to clarify differences in estimates, especially when there is a wide range of values selected. By having Memb6 and Memb4, who provided the most pessimistic and optimistic estimates, explain their reasoning, it fosters a deeper understanding and encourages the team to converge towards a more accurate and agreed-upon estimate.

References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section on Agile methodologies and estimation techniques.

#### NEW QUESTION 71

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 75

A possible risk of introducing test automation is:

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 76

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

- A. Static testing enables early detection of defects before dynamic testing is performed.
- B. Static testing reduces testing costs and time.
- C. Static testing increases development costs and time.



D. Static testing identifies defects which are not easily found by dynamic testing.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 80**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Project risks are the uncertainties or threats that may affect the project objectives, such as scope, schedule, cost, and quality. According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, some of the factors that contribute to project risks are:

? Skill and staff shortages: This factor refers to the lack of adequate or qualified human resources to perform the project tasks. This may result in delays, errors, rework, or low productivity.

? Problems in defining the right requirements: This factor refers to the difficulties or ambiguities in eliciting, analyzing, specifying, validating, or managing the requirements of the project. This may result in misalignment, inconsistencies, gaps, or changes in the requirements, affecting the project scope and quality.

? Contractual issues: This factor refers to the challenges or disputes that may arise from the contractual agreements between the project parties, such as clients, suppliers, vendors, or subcontractors. This may result in legal, financial, or ethical risks, affecting the project delivery and satisfaction.

The other options are not correct because they list factors that contribute to PRODUCT risks, not project risks. Product risks are the uncertainties or threats that may affect the quality or functionality of the software product or system. Some of the factors that contribute to product risks are:

? Poor software quality characteristics: This factor refers to the lack of adherence or compliance to the quality attributes or criteria of the software product or system, such as reliability, usability, security, performance, or maintainability. This may result in defects, failures, or dissatisfaction of the users or stakeholders.

? Software does not perform its intended functions: This factor refers to the deviation or discrepancy between the expected and actual behavior or output of the software product or system. This may result in errors, faults, or malfunctions of the software product or system.

References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Testing, Section 1.5: Risks and Testing, Pages 14-16.

**NEW QUESTION 84**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Traceability is the ability to trace the relationships between the items of the test basis, such as the requirements, the design, the risks, etc., and the test artifacts, such as the test cases, the test results, the defects, etc. Traceability can provide various benefits for the testing process, such as improving the test coverage, the test quality, the test efficiency, and the test communication. However, not all the statements given are true about the value of maintaining traceability between the test basis and test work products. The statement that is not true is option C, which says that test objectives should be the same for all test levels, although the number of tests designed at various levels can vary significantly. This statement is false, because test objectives are the goals or the purposes of testing, which can vary depending on the test level, the test type, the test technique, the test environment, the test stakeholder, etc. Test objectives can be defined in terms of the test basis, the test coverage, the test quality, the test risk, the test cost, the test time, etc. Test objectives should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound, and they should be aligned with the project objectives and the quality characteristics. Test objectives should not be the same for all test levels, as different test levels have different focuses, scopes, and perspectives of testing, such as component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing. The other statements are true about the value of maintaining traceability between the test basis and test work products, such as:

? Traceability can be useful for assessing the impact of a change to a test basis item on the corresponding tests: This statement is true, because traceability can help to identify which tests are affected by a change in the test basis, such as a new requirement, a modified design, a revised risk, etc., and to determine the necessary actions to update, re-execute, or re-evaluate the tests. Traceability can also help to estimate the effort, the cost, and the time needed to implement the change and to verify its impact on the software system.

? Traceability can be useful for determining how many test basis items are covered by the corresponding tests: This statement is true, because traceability can help to measure the test coverage, which is the degree to which the test basis is exercised by the test cases. Traceability can help to identify which test basis items are covered, partially covered, or not covered by the tests, and to evaluate the adequacy, the completeness, and the effectiveness of the testing process. Traceability can also help to identify the gaps, the overlaps, or the redundancies in the test coverage, and to prioritize, optimize, or improve the test cases.

? Traceability can be useful to support the needs required by the auditing of testing:

This statement is true, because traceability can help to provide evidence, documentation, and justification for the testing activities, results, and outcomes.

Traceability can help to demonstrate that the testing process follows the standards, the regulations, the policies, and the best practices that are applicable to the software system, the project, or the organization. Traceability can also help to verify that the testing process meets the expectations, the needs, and the satisfaction of the users and the stakeholders. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.2, Testing Policies, Strategies, and Test Approaches1

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.1, Test Planning1

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.2, Test Monitoring and Control1

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.3, Test Analysis and Design1

? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Traceability, Test Basis, Test Artifact, Test Objective, Test Level, Test Coverage, Test Quality, Test Risk, Test Cost,

Test Time2

#### NEW QUESTION 89

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 may 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 are:

? 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 92

Confirmation testing is performed after:

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Confirmation testing is performed after a defect is fixed, and if such testing is successful then the regression tests that are relevant for such fix can be executed.

Confirmation testing, also known as re-testing, is the process of verifying that a defect has been resolved by running the test case that originally detected the defect. Confirmation testing is usually done before regression testing, which is the process of verifying that no new defects have been introduced in the software as a result of changes or fixes. Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

References: ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 2.4.1, page 28; ISTQB® Glossary v4.02, page 15.

#### NEW QUESTION 93

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 2.1.1, "The Influence of Development Models on Testing" and Section 1.1.1, "Test Objectives."

#### NEW QUESTION 97

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

A typical entry criterion for testing is the availability of testable requirements. Testable requirements provide a basis for designing and executing test cases.

Without clear and testable requirements, it is challenging to determine what needs to be tested and to create effective test cases. Entry criteria ensure that the necessary preconditions are met before testing begins, which helps in conducting efficient and effective testing. References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 5.1.3, "Entry and Exit Criteria."

#### NEW QUESTION 102

The tests at the bottom layer of the test pyramid:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 3.2.1, Test Pyramid1

? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test Pyramid2

**NEW QUESTION 103**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 5.4

**NEW QUESTION 108**

Which of the following issues cannot be identified by static analysis tools?

- A. Very low MTBF (Mean Time Between failure)
- B. Potentially endless loops
- C. Referencing a variable with an undefined value
- D. Security vulnerabilities

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Static analysis tools are software tools that examine the source code of a program without executing it. They can detect various types of issues, such as syntax errors, coding standards violations, security vulnerabilities, and potential bugs<sup>12</sup>. However, static analysis tools cannot identify issues that depend on the runtime behavior or performance of the program, such as very low MTBF (Mean Time Between failure)<sup>3</sup>. MTBF is a measure of the reliability of a system or component. It is calculated by dividing the total operating time by the number of failures. MTBF reflects how often a system or component fails during its expected lifetime. Static analysis tools cannot measure MTBF because they do not run the program or observe its failures. MTBF can only be estimated by dynamic testing, which involves executing the program under various conditions and collecting data on its failures<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, very low MTBF is an issue that cannot be identified by static analysis tools. The other options, such as potentially endless loops, referencing a variable with an undefined value, and security vulnerabilities, are issues that can be identified by static analysis tools. Static analysis tools can detect potentially endless loops by analyzing the control flow and data flow of the program and checking for conditions that may never become false<sup>5</sup>. Static analysis tools can detect referencing a variable with an undefined value by checking the scope and initialization of variables and reporting any use of uninitialized variables<sup>6</sup>. Static analysis tools can detect security vulnerabilities by checking for common patterns of insecure code, such as buffer overflows, SQL injections, cross-site scripting, and weak encryption. References = What Is Static Analysis? Static Code Analysis Tools - Perforce Software, How Static Code Analysis Works | Perforce, Static Code Analysis: Techniques, Top 5 Benefits & 3 Challenges, What is MTBF? Mean Time Between Failures Explained | Perforce, Static analysis tools - Software Testing MCQs - CareerRide, ISTQB\_Chapter3 | Quizizz, [Static Code Analysis for Security Vulnerabilities | Perforce].

**NEW QUESTION 111**

Which of the following statements are true?

- \* 1. Early and frequent feedback helps to avoid requirements misunderstanding.
- \* 2. Early feedback allows teams to do more with less.
- \* 3. Early feedback allows the team to focus on the most Important features.
- \* 4. Early and frequent feedback clarifies customer feedback by applying static testing techniques

Select the correct Answer:

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 114**

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



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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 118**

From a testing perspective, configuration management

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 120**

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 requirements<sup>1</sup>. 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 software<sup>2</sup>. Testing can only provide a level of confidence in the quality of the software, based on the coverage, effectiveness, and efficiency of the testing activities<sup>3</sup>.

? The other options are correct because: References =

- ? 1 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 10
- ? 2 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 11
- ? 3 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 12
- ? 4 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 13
- ? 5 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97
- ? 6 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98
- ? 7 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 14
- ? [8] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 15
- ? [9] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 16
- ? [10] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 17
- ? [11] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 18
- ? [12] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 19

**NEW QUESTION 121**

A typical objective of testing is to ensure that:

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 124**

A software company decides to invest in reviews of various types. The thought process they have is that each artifact needs to be reviewed using only one of the



review methods depending on the criticality of the artifact.

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The thought process of the software company is incorrect, because it assumes that each artifact can be reviewed using only one review method, and that the review method depends solely on the criticality of the artifact. This is a simplistic and rigid approach that does not consider the benefits and limitations of different review methods, the context and purpose of the review, and the feedback and improvement opportunities that can be gained from multiple reviews. According to the CTFL 4.0 Syllabus, the selection of review methods should be based on several factors, such as the type and level of detail of the artifact, the availability and competence of the reviewers, the time and budget constraints, the expected defects and risks, and the desired outcomes and quality criteria. Moreover, the same artifact can be reviewed using different review methods at different stages of the development lifecycle, to ensure that the artifact meets the changing requirements, standards, and expectations of the stakeholders. For example, a requirement specification can be reviewed using an informal review method, such as a walkthrough, to get an initial feedback from the users and developers, and then using a formal review method, such as an inspection, to verify the completeness, correctness, and consistency of the specification. Therefore, the software company should adopt a more flexible and context-sensitive approach to selecting and applying review methods for different artifacts, rather than following a fixed and arbitrary rule. References = CTFL 4.0 Syllabus, Section 3.2.1, page 31-32; Section 3.2.2, page 33-34; Section 3.2.3, page 35-36.

**NEW QUESTION 125**

After being in operation for many years, a document management system must be decommissioned as it has reached its end of life. This system will not be replaced by any other new system. A legal obligation provides that all documents within the system must be kept for at least 20 years in a state archive. Which of the following statements about maintenance testing for decommissioning of this system is TRUE?

- A. No maintenance testing is required as this system will not be replaced.
- B. Data migration testing is required as part of maintenance testing
- C. Confirmation testing is required as part of maintenance testing.
- D. Regression testing is required as part of maintenance testing

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Data migration testing is a critical part of maintenance testing during the decommissioning of a system. When a system is decommissioned, data often needs to be transferred to another system or archived securely. This process ensures that the data remains intact, accessible, and secure in its new location. Therefore, statement B is true as it aligns with the ISTQB CTFL syllabus guidelines on handling system decommissioning and data preservation.

**NEW QUESTION 129**

Which one of the following statements IS NOT a valid objective of testing?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 1.1.1

**NEW QUESTION 130**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The support offered by a performance testing tool is often leveraged by testers to run load tests, which are tests that simulate a large number of concurrent users or transactions on the system under test, in order to measure its performance, reliability, and scalability. Performance testing tools can help testers to generate realistic workloads, monitor system behavior, collect and analyze performance metrics, and identify performance bottlenecks. The other statements are false, because:

? A test data preparation tool is a tool that helps testers to create, manage, and manipulate test data, which are the inputs and outputs of test cases. Test data preparation tools are not directly related to running automated regression test suites, which are test suites that verify that the system still works as expected after changes or modifications. Regression test suites are usually executed by test execution tools, which are tools that can automatically run test cases and compare actual results with expected results.

? A bug prediction tool is a tool that uses machine learning or statistical techniques to predict the likelihood of defects in a software system, based on various factors such as code complexity, code churn, code coverage, code smells, etc. Bug prediction tools are not used by testers to track the bugs they found, which are the actual defects that have been detected and reported during testing. Bugs are usually tracked by defect management tools, which are tools that help testers to record, monitor, analyze, and resolve defects.

? A continuous integration tool is a tool that enables the integration of code changes from multiple developers into a shared repository, and the execution of

automated builds and tests, in order to ensure the quality and consistency of the software system. Continuous integration tools are not used by testers to automatically generate test cases from a model, which are test cases that are derived from a representation of the system under test, such as a state diagram, a decision table, a use case, etc. Test cases can be automatically generated by test design tools, which are tools that support the implementation and maintenance of test cases, based on test design specifications or test models. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:  
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 3.4.1, Types of Test Tools  
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Performance Testing Tool, Test Data Preparation Tool, Bug Prediction Tool, Continuous Integration Tool, Test Execution Tool, Defect Management Tool, Test Design Tool

#### NEW QUESTION 131

Metrics can be collected during and at the end of testing activities to assess which of the following?

- A. Progress against the planned schedule and budget.i
- B. Current quality of the test objec
- C. H
- D. Adequacy of the test approach.i
- E. Effectiveness of the test activities with respect to the objectives.
- F. All the above.Select the correct Answer:
- G. Only i and ii.
- H. Only i and iii.
- I. Only I, ii and iv.
- J. Only v.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Metrics can be collected during and at the end of testing activities to assess various aspects including progress against the planned schedule and budget, the current quality of the test object, the adequacy of the test approach, and the effectiveness of the test activities with respect to the objectives. Collecting these metrics helps in understanding the overall performance and quality of the testing process.

#### NEW QUESTION 133

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 137

For the same financial institution in Question 12, with the same requirements and expectations, what would be the most likely investment values used in testing if two-point boundary value analysis is used to design test cases specific to the 13% interest rate equivalence partition?

- A. R100 000, R100 001, R500 000, R500 001.
- B. R99 999, R100 000, R499 999, R500 000.
- C. R100 000. R500 000.
- D. R99 000, R500 001.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

For boundary value analysis, the test cases should include the boundary values just inside and just outside the equivalence partition for the 13% interest rate range:

- ? R100,000 (just inside the previous range)
- ? R100,001 (start of the 13% range)
- ? R500,000 (end of the 13% range)
- ? R500,001 (just outside the range)

These values ensure that both the edges of the partition are tested.

#### NEW QUESTION 141

An application is subjected to a constant load for an extended period of time as part of a performance test While running this test, the response time of the application steadily slows down, which results in a requirement not being met This slowdown is caused by a memory leak where the application code does not properly release some of the dynamically allocated memory when it is no longer needed. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The slowdown is a failure while the memory leak is a defect
- B. The slowdown is a defect while the memory leak is an error.
- C. The slowdown is an error; the memory leak is a defect.
- D. The slowdown is a defect; the memory leak is a failure.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In software testing terminology, a failure is an observable deviation of the software from its expected behavior. A defect (or bug) is the cause of the failure in the software's code. In this case, the observed slowdown is the failure, while the underlying memory leak in the application code is the defect causing this failure. This distinction is clearly outlined in the ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0, which differentiates between failures (observable issues) and defects (underlying issues in the code).

**NEW QUESTION 146**

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 limits<sup>1</sup>. A requirement is a condition or capability needed by a user to solve a problem or achieve an objective<sup>2</sup>. 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 149**

Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 154**

Which of the following statements about retrospectives is TRUE?

- A. Only developers and testers should be involved in retrospectives, as involving people in other roles is very likely to prevent developers and testers from having open and constructive discussions that really help identify process improvements.
- B. Retrospectives can be very effective in identifying process improvements and can also be very efficient and cost-effective especially since, unlike reviews, they do not require any follow-up activities
- C. On Agile projects, well-conducted retrospectives at the end of each iteration can help the team reduce and sometimes even eliminate the need for daily stand-up meetings.
- D. During retrospectives, in addition to identifying relevant process improvements, participants should also consider how to implement these improvements and retain them based on the context of the project, such as the software development lifecycle.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Retrospectives are a crucial part of Agile practices, aiming to identify process improvements and determine how to implement them effectively. They should involve participants discussing not only what improvements could be made but also how to integrate and sustain those improvements within the project context, including the software development lifecycle. This makes statement D accurate according to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

**NEW QUESTION 157**

Which of the following statements about error guessing is true?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 159

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Test exit criteria are the conditions that must be fulfilled before concluding a particular testing phase. These criteria act as a checkpoint to assess whether we have achieved the testing objectives and are done with testing<sup>1</sup>. Test exit criteria are typically defined in the test plan document, which is one of the outputs of the test planning phase. The test plan document describes the scope, approach, resources, and schedule of the testing activities. It also identifies the test items, the features to be tested, the testing tasks, the risks, and the test deliverables<sup>2</sup>. According to the ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, the test plan document should include the following information related to the test exit criteria<sup>3</sup>:

? The criteria for evaluating test completion, such as the percentage of test cases executed, the percentage of test coverage achieved, the number and severity of defects found and fixed, the quality and reliability of the software product, and the stakeholder satisfaction.

? The criteria for evaluating test process improvement, such as the adherence to the test strategy, the efficiency and effectiveness of the testing activities, the lessons learned and best practices identified, and the recommendations for future improvements.

Therefore, the test plan document is the most appropriate test document to find the test exit criteria described. The other options, such as test design specification, project plan, and requirements specification, are not directly related to the test exit criteria. The test design specification describes the test cases and test procedures for a specific test level or test type<sup>3</sup>. The project plan describes the overall objectives, scope, assumptions, risks, and deliverables of the software project<sup>4</sup>. The requirements specification describes the functional and non-functional requirements of the software product<sup>5</sup>. 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 162

Which of the following statements describes regression testing?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Regression testing is the re-running of functional and non-functional tests to ensure that previously developed and tested software still performs as expected after a change<sup>1</sup>. It does not involve retesting of a fixed defect, testing of new functionality, or applying only to functional testing. Tests that are used for regression testing should be repeatable, because they are used to verify the stability of the software after each change<sup>2</sup>. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 4, Section 4.2.2, Page 291; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Page 292

#### NEW QUESTION 163

An alphanumeric password must be between 4 and 7 characters long and must contain at least one numeric character, one capital (uppercase) letter and one lowercase letter of the alphabet.

Which one of the following sets of test cases represents the correct outcome of a two-value boundary value analysis applied to the password length? (Note: test cases are separated by a semicolon)

- A. 1xA;aB11;Pq1ZZab;7iDD0a1x
- B. aB11;99rSp;5NnN10;7iDD0a1x
- C. 1xB: aB11: 99rSp: 5NnN10; 4NnN10T; 44ghWn19
- D. 1RhT;rSp53;3N3e10;8sBdbY

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The correct outcome of a two-value boundary value analysis applied to the password length is the set of test cases represented by option D. Boundary value analysis is a test design technique that focuses on the values at the boundaries of an equivalence partition, such as the minimum and maximum values, or the values just above and below the boundaries. A two-value boundary value analysis uses two values for each boundary, one representing the valid value and one representing the invalid value. For example, if the valid range of values is from 4 to 7, then the two values for the lower boundary are 3 and 4, and the two values for the upper boundary are 7 and 8. The test cases in option D use these values for the password length, while also satisfying the other requirements of the password, such as containing at least one numeric character, one capital letter, and one lowercase letter. The test cases in option D are:

? 1RhT: a 4-character password that is valid

? rSp53: a 5-character password that is valid

? 3N3e10: a 6-character password that is valid

? 8sBdbY: an 8-character password that is invalid The test cases in the other options are incorrect, because they either use values that are not at the boundaries of



the password length, or they do not meet the other requirements of the password. For example, the test cases in option A are:

? 1xA: a 3-character password that is invalid, but it does not contain a capital letter

? aB11: a 4-character password that is valid

? Pq1ZZab: a 7-character password that is valid

? 7iDD0a1x: an 8-character password that is invalid

References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:  
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.1, Black-box Test Design Techniques<sup>1</sup>

? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Boundary Value Analysis, Equivalence Partition<sup>2</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 168

Which of the following statements about the shift-left approach is FALSE?

- A. The shift-left approach can only be implemented with test automation
- B. The shift-left approach in testing is compatible with DevOps practices.
- C. The shift-left approach can involve security vulnerabilities
- D. The shift-left approach can be supported by static analysis tools.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

In a formal review process, the recorder's role is typically responsible for documenting the findings of the review team, including action items, decisions, and recommendations. This ensures that there is an accurate record of what was discussed and agreed upon, facilitating follow-up and continuous improvement. Therefore, statement C is correct as per the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

#### NEW QUESTION 170

Consider the following user story about an e-commerce website's registration feature that only allows registered users to make purchases ; As a new user, I want to register to the website, so that I can start shopping online"

The following are some of the acceptance criteria defined for the user story

[a] The registration form consists of the following fields: username, email address, first name, last name, date of birth, password and repeat password.

[b] To submit the registration request, the new user must fill in all the fields of the registration form with valid values and must agree to the terms and conditions.

[c] To be valid, the email address must not be provided by free online mail services that allow to create disposable email addresses. A dedicated error message must be presented to inform the new user when an invalid address is entered.

[d] To be valid, the first name and last name must contain only alphabetic characters and must be between 2 and 80 characters long A dedicated error message must be presented to inform the new user when an invalid first name and/or the last name is entered

[e] After submitting the registration request, the new user must receive an e-mail containing the confirmation link to the e-mail address specified in the registration form

Based only on the given information, which of the following ATDD tests is MOST LIKELY to be written first?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD) tests focus on verifying whether the system meets the specified acceptance criteria. The most critical path to test first would be the scenario where everything is done correctly (happy path), ensuring the basic functionality works as expected.

? The new user provides all valid data.

? This ensures the registration form works and the user receives a confirmation email.

This test covers the basic functionality and will help verify that the primary use case is handled correctly before testing invalid or edge cases.

Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Chapter 4.5.3, Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD).

#### NEW QUESTION 175

.....

## Relate Links

**100% Pass Your CTFL4 Exam with ExamBible Prep Materials**

<https://www.exambible.com/CTFL4-exam/>

## Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - <https://www.exambible.com/>