



**ISTQB**

## **Exam Questions ISTQB-CTFL**

ISTQB-Foundation Level Exam

#### NEW QUESTION 1

A software system checks age in order to determine which welcome screen to display. Age groups are:

Group I: 0-12

Group II: 13-18 Group III: over 18

Which of the below represent boundary values?

- A. (-1,0,12,13,18,19)
- B. (-1,0,11,12,13,14,18,19)
- C. (0,12,13,18,19)
- D. (4,5,15,20)

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A correct list of boundary values for the age input should include the minimum and maximum values of each age group (0, 12, 13, 18), as well as the values just below and above each boundary (-1, 19). Boundary value analysis is a test design technique that involves testing the values at or near the boundaries of an input domain or output range, as these values are more likely to cause errors than values in the middle. Option A satisfies this condition, as it has all six boundary values (-1, 0, 12, 13, 18, 19). Option B has two values from the same equivalence class (12 and 13), option C has only four boundary values (0, 12, 18, 19), and option D has no boundary values at all. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 34.

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following BEST describes a benefit of test automation?

- A. More subjective assessment
- B. Reduction in repetitive manual work
- C. Availability of the test automation tool vendor
- D. Negligible effort to maintain the test assets generated by the tool

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Test automation provides numerous benefits to software testing, and one of the key advantages is the reduction of repetitive manual work. This benefit is explicitly covered in the ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus (v4.0).

Test automation allows testers to automate repetitive tasks such as regression testing, freeing up their time to focus on more complex and exploratory testing. This leads to improved efficiency and helps in avoiding human errors associated with repetitive tasks. Option A: "More subjective assessment" contradicts the benefit of automation as it focuses on objectivity.

Option C: "Availability of the test automation tool vendor" is not a direct benefit of test automation, although vendor support can be valuable.  
Option D: "Negligible effort to maintain the test assets" is misleading as maintaining automated tests often requires effort and attention to changes in the system under test. Therefore, the correct answer is B (ISTQB not-for-profit association) (ISTQB). References:  
? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0  
? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The Waterfall model exemplifies a software development model that does not support the principle of early testing. In the Waterfall model, each phase must be completed before the next begins, which delays testing until after the completion of the earlier phases like requirements gathering and design. This can often result in finding defects later in the development cycle, making them more expensive and time-consuming to fix (ISTQB not-for-profit association) (ISTQB not-for-profit association). References:

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: [https://istqb-main-web-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/ISTQB\\_CTFL\\_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf](https://istqb-main-web-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/ISTQB_CTFL_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf)

? ISTQB News Release on CTFL v4.0: <https://www.istqb.org/news/posts/istqb-releases-certified-tester-foundation-level-v40-ctfl/>

#### NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following definitions is NOT true?

- A. Test data preparation tools fill databases, create files or data transmissions to set up test data to be used during the execution of tests.
- B. Test execution tools execute test objects using automated test scripts.
- C. Test Management tools monitor and report on how a system behaves during the testing activities.
- D. Test comparators determine differences between files, databases or test results.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Test Management tools are designed to support the planning, execution, and monitoring of the testing process. They provide features for managing test cases, test runs, tracking defects, and reporting on testing activities. However, the statement in option C describes Test Management tools as monitoring and reporting on the system's behavior during testing activities, which is not accurate. Test Management tools focus on the testing process itself rather than on the behavior of the system under test.

? Test data preparation tools (A) indeed create and manage test data for use during test execution.

? Test execution tools (B) automate the execution of test cases and the comparison of actual outcomes against expected results.

? Test comparators (D) are tools that compare actual outcomes with expected outcomes, highlighting discrepancies.

Therefore, option C is the correct answer as it inaccurately describes the function of Test Management tools.

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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

Which coverage metric will provide the needed information for this analysis?

- A. Code coverage
- B. Data flow coverage

- C. Statement coverage
- D. Branch Coverage

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Branch coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of branches or decision outcomes that are executed by the test cases. A branch is a point in the code where the control flow can take two or more alternative paths based on a condition. For example, an if-else statement is a branch that can execute either the if-block or the else-block depending on the evaluation of the condition. Branch coverage ensures that each branch is taken at least once by the test cases, and thus reveals the behavior of the software under different scenarios. Branch coverage is also known as decision coverage or all-edges coverage.

Branch coverage is suitable for testing the cases where a specific action is not allowed, because it can verify that the test cases cover all the possible outcomes of the conditions that determine the action. For example, if the program has a condition that checks if the manufacturing stage can be stopped, then branch coverage can ensure that the test cases cover both the cases where the stage can be stopped and where it cannot be stopped. This way, branch coverage can help identify any missing or incorrect branches that may lead to undesired or unsafe actions.

The other options are not correct because they are not suitable for testing the cases where a specific action is not allowed. Code coverage is a general term that encompasses various types of coverage metrics, such as statement coverage, branch coverage, data flow coverage, etc. Code coverage does not specify which type of coverage metric is used for the analysis. Data flow coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of data flow paths that are executed by the test cases. A data flow path is a sequence of statements that define, use, or kill a variable. Data flow coverage is useful for testing the correctness and completeness of the data manipulation in the software, but not for testing the conditions that determine the actions. Statement coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of statements or lines of code that are executed by the test cases. Statement coverage ensures that each statement is executed at least once by the test cases, but it does not reveal the behavior of the software under different scenarios. Statement coverage is a weaker criterion than branch coverage, because it does not account for the branches or decision outcomes in the code. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 4: Test Techniques, Section 4.3: Structural Testing Techniques, Pages 51-54.

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

According to the ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, page 18, a failure is “an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits”. In this case, the calculator software does not perform the required function of calculating the correct result for 5+6 within the specified limits of accuracy and precision. Therefore, this is an example of a failure.

The other options are incorrect because:

? A mistake is “a human action that produces an incorrect result” (page 25). A mistake is not an event, but an action, and it may or may not lead to a failure. For example, a mistake could be a typo in the code, a wrong assumption in the design, or a misunderstanding of the requirement.

? A fault is “a defect in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform its required function” (page 16). A fault is not an event, but a defect, and it may or may not cause a failure. For example, a fault could be a logical error in the code, a missing specification in the design, or a contradiction in the requirement.

? An error is “the difference between a computed, observed, or measured value or condition and the true, specified, or theoretically correct value or condition” (page 15). An error is not an event, but a difference, and it may or may not result in a failure. For example, an error could be a rounding error in the calculation, a measurement error in the observation, or a deviation error in the condition.

References = ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 15-18, 25;  
ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 96, page 34.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

ST is a Software Testing organization which utilizes a testing knowledge base. Access to ST knowledge base can be either full or limited. Access level is determined based on ST certification and testing experience as follows:

- \* 1. If ST certified, with less than 5 years testing experience - allow limited access
- \* 2. If ST certified, 5-10 years of testing experience - allow full access
- \* 3. If not ST certified with 5-10 years of testing experience - allow limited access.

What would be the results for:

- A - ST certified. 12 years of testing experience
- B - Not ST certified. 7 years of testing experience
- C - Not ST certified. 3 years of testing experience

- A. A - unknown B - limited access C- unknown
- B. A - full access B - limited access C - unknown
- C. A - full access B - limited access C - limited access
- D. A - unknown B - full access C - unknown

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer can be derived by applying the given rules to each case:

? A is ST certified and has 12 years of testing experience, which is more than 10 years. Therefore, A does not match any of the rules and the result is unknown.

? B is not ST certified and has 7 years of testing experience, which is between 5 and 10 years. Therefore, B matches rule 3 and the result is limited access.

? C is not ST certified and has 3 years of testing experience, which is less than 5 years. Therefore, C does not match any of the rules and the result is unknown.

Verified References: This question does not require any external references, as it is based on logical reasoning.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

Which of the following statements contradicts the general principles of testing?



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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 14**

Why should you choose a test technique?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 17**

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

State transition testing is a black-box testing technique where test cases are designed to cover states and transitions of a state machine.

Given the state model with the following transitions:

- ? PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION
- ? IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED
- ? IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED
- ? SHIPPED -> INVOICED
- ? INVOICED -> CANCELLED
- ? CANCELLED -> PLACED

To cover all transitions at least once, we need to create a sequence that covers all six transitions.

Option A: IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED -> PLACED- Misses SHIPPED -> INVOICED and INVOICED -> CANCELLED transitions.

Option B: IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED -> INVOICED -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION- Covers all transitions.

Option C: PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED -> CANCELLED (ISTQB not-for-profit association) (Udemy)sses INVOICED -> CANCELLED transition.

Option D: PLACED -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED- Misses SHIPPED -> INVOICED and INVOICED -> CANCELLED transitions.

Given these, Option B covers all the transitions6†source9†source. References:

? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0

? 10 Sample Exams ISTQB Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0

**NEW QUESTION 18**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 22**

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 23**

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 27

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Configuration management of testware is a critical aspect of maintaining the integrity and traceability of test assets throughout the testing lifecycle. The main benefit of configuration management is to ensure that all testware items, such as test cases, test scripts, test data, and test results, are systematically identified, version controlled, and tracked for changes in relation to each other.

Option C accurately describes this benefit. By applying configuration management principles to testware, teams can manage changes to test assets efficiently, ensuring that the testware remains consistent, up-to-date, and aligned with the version of the software under test. This control mechanism facilitates the reproducibility of tests, enhances the reliability of testing activities, and supports traceability from requirements through to defects.

Options A, B, and D describe other aspects of test management and testing processes but do not capture the core benefit of configuration management of testware, which is centered on the systematic control and tracking of testware items.

#### NEW QUESTION 29

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 34

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

- A. Test cases are derived based on non-functional requirements such as usability
- B. Test cases are created using white-box test techniques to execute scenarios of use cases
- C. Test cases are derived based on pair testing between a user and a tester to find defects
- D. Test cases are designed to cover various user behaviors, including basic, exceptional or alternative and error behaviors associated with human users or systems

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

? ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 4.2.4.

#### NEW QUESTION 36

Which of the following should be included in a test status report?



- A. Estimation details
- B. Total number of open and closed defects
- C. Defect reports
- D. Number of executed, failed, blocked tests
- E. III.V
- F. II, III
- G. I
- H. IV
- I. II, III.V

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The following should be included in a test status report: total number of open and closed defects, actual effort spent, and number of executed, failed, and blocked tests.

A test status report is a document that provides information on the results and status of testing activities for a given period or phase. A test status report should include information that is relevant, accurate, and timely for the intended audience and purpose. Some of the information that should be included in a test status report are: total number of open and closed defects, which can indicate the defect trend and defect density of the software product; actual effort spent, which can indicate the productivity and efficiency of the testing process; number of executed, failed, and blocked tests, which can indicate the test progress and test coverage of the software product. The following should not be included in a test status report: estimation details, defect reports, and impact analysis. Estimation details are not part of a test status report, but rather part of a test plan or a test estimation document. Estimation details provide information on the expected time, resources, and costs for testing activities, not on the actual results or status of testing activities. Defect reports are not part of a test status report, but rather separate documents that provide detailed information on individual defects found during testing. Defect reports include information such as defect description, defect severity, defect priority, defect status, defect resolution, etc. Defect reports can be referenced or summarized in a test status report, but not included in full. Impact analysis is not part of a test status report, but rather part of a risk assessment or prioritization process. Impact analysis provides information on the potential effects or consequences of a change or a defect on the software product or project. Impact analysis can be used to evaluate the amount or scope of testing to be performed, but not to report the results or status of testing activities. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 141.

**NEW QUESTION 37**

4 equivalence classes are given for integer values:

$0 < x < 100$

$100 \leq x \leq 200$

$200 < x < 500$

$x \geq 500$

Which of the following options represent correct set of data for valid equivalence class partitions?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 41**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 42**

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

- A. Having the business organization participate as an independent test team can hurt the overall testing effort since business participants are often not trained nor



experienced in testing

B. Due to their differing backgrounds and perspectives, an independent test team may discover defects which the developers did not uncover

C. An independent test team may be isolated from the rest of the development and project team

D. An independent test team may possess specializations in specific test types such as usability or security which detract from the overall effectiveness of the test team

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

References:

? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0

? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

**NEW QUESTION 46**

Which of the types of test tools noted below BEST describes tools that support reviews?

A. Tools to assess data quality

B. Tools to support usability testing

C. Tools to support specialized testing needs

D. Tools to support static testing

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Static testing refers to testing that doesn't involve executing code. It includes activities like reviews, inspections, and static analysis. Tools that support static testing help with activities such as analyzing source code, checking coding standards, and aiding in document reviews. These tools can automate or facilitate various aspects of static testing processes, such as highlighting potential issues in code or documents without executing the software.

References:

? ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 6.1.1.

**NEW QUESTION 48**

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

A. Kick-off meeting

B. Low cost

C. Individual preparation

D. Metrics analysis

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 49**

Which of the following is NOT a deciding factor in determining the extent of testing required?

A. Level of risk of the product or features

B. Budget to do testing

C. A particular tester involved in testing

D. Time available to do testing

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The extent of testing required for a software product depends on various factors, such as the level of risk, the budget, and the time available. The level of risk reflects the potential impact of failures on the stakeholders and the environment. The budget determines how much resources can be allocated for testing. The time available defines the schedule and deadlines for testing activities. The particular tester involved in testing is not a deciding factor for the extent of testing required, as testing should be based on objective criteria and not on personal preferences or abilities. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 2, page 14-15.

**NEW QUESTION 53**

Decision table testing is being performed on transactions in a bank's ATM (Automated Teller Machine) system. Two test cases have already been generated for rules 1 and 4. which are shown below:

SEE ATTACHMENT 1

Given the following additional test cases: SEE ATTACHMENT 2

Which two of the additional test cases would achieve full coverage of the full decision table (when combined with the test cases that have already been generated for rules 1 and 4)?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Decision table testing is used to analyze combinations of inputs to determine the appropriate outputs, often based on specific rules or conditions.

For the problem statement:

? Rule 1: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Sufficient, Fast Cash = True, Correct PIN = True)

? Rule 4: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Sufficient, Fast Cash = True, Correct PIN = False)

The additional test cases are:

? DT1: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Insufficient, Fast Cash = True, Correct PIN = True)

? DT2: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Sufficient, Fast Cash = False, Correct PIN = True)

? DT3: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Insufficient, Fast Cash = True, Correct PIN = False)

? DT4: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Sufficient, Fast Cash = False, Correct PIN = False)

From the given test cases, DT2 covers the scenario where Fast Cash is False, which is not covered in the initial cases. DT3 covers the case where Balance is Insufficient and PIN is incorrect.

Combining Rules 1 and 4 with DT2 and DT3 covers all the scenarios. References:

? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0

? 10 Sample Exams ISTQB Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0

**NEW QUESTION 58**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

This risk affects the entire project's ability to meet its objectives. References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 62**

The following incident report that was generated during test of a web application. What would you suggest as the most important report improvement?

Defect detected date: 15 8.2010 Defect detected by: Joe Smith Test level System test

Test case: Area 5/TC 98 Build version: 2011-16.2

Defect description After having filled out all required fields in screen 1, t click ENTER to continue to screen 2 Nothing happens, no system response at all.

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 66**

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

Which of the following sequences of tran-sitions provides the highest level of tran-sition coverage for the model (assuming you can start in any state)?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

To achieve the highest level of transition coverage, one must consider all the possible transitions between the states in the given state model of the sales order software. The transitions in the sequence provided in Option B - "IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED -> INVOICED -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION" cover all the states and transitions effectively. This covers the transitions from IN PRODUCTION to SHIPPED, SHIPPED to INVOICED, INVOICED to CANCELLED, CANCELLED to PLACED, and PLACED to IN PRODUCTION, thereby maximizing the transition coverage. References: ? ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 4.3.5.

**NEW QUESTION 71**

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

- A. Boundary value analysis.
- B. Error guessing
- C. Exploratory testing
- D. Fault attack

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 75**

Which of the following activities does NOT belong to a typical technical review?

- A. Pre-meeting preparation by reviewers
- B. Using checklists during the meeting
- C. Inviting end-users to the meeting
- D. Preparation of a review report

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Technical reviews are structured meetings that aim to examine various aspects of a product or project to identify any defects or improvements. Options A (Pre-meeting preparation by reviewers), B (Using checklists during the meeting), and D (Preparation of a review report) are typical activities in a technical review process. Inviting end-users to the meeting (C), however, is generally not part of a typical technical review, as these reviews are usually more focused on the technical aspects and are conducted by peers or experts within the development or testing teams rather than end-users.

**NEW QUESTION 80**

Which of the following are the phases of the ISTQB fundamental test process?

- A. Test planning and control, Test analysis and design, Test implementation and execution, Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
- B. Test closure activities
- C. Test planning, Test analysis and design
- D. Test implementation and control
- E. Checking test coverage and reporting, Test closure activities
- F. Test planning and control, Test specification and design
- G. Test implementation and execution, Evaluating test coverage and reporting, Retesting and regression testing, Test closure activities
- H. Test planning
- I. Test specification and design
- J. Test implementation and execution
- K. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
- L. Retesting and test closure activities

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The ISTQB fundamental test process consists of five main phases, as described in the ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.2, page 15:

? Test planning and control: This phase involves defining the test objectives, scope, strategy, resources, schedule, risks, and metrics, as well as monitoring and controlling the test activities and results throughout the test process.

? Test analysis and design: This phase involves analyzing the test basis (such as requirements, specifications, or user stories) to identify test conditions (such as features, functions, or scenarios) that need to be tested, and designing test cases and test procedures (such as inputs, expected outcomes, and execution steps) to cover the test conditions. This phase also involves evaluating the testability of the test basis and the test items (such as software or system components), and selecting and implementing test techniques (such as equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, or state transition testing) to achieve the test objectives and optimize the test coverage and efficiency.

? Test implementation and execution: This phase involves preparing the test environment (such as hardware, software, data, or tools) and testware (such as test cases, test procedures, test data, or test scripts) for test execution, and executing the test procedures or scripts according to the test plan and schedule. This phase also involves logging the outcome of test execution, comparing the actual results with the expected results, and reporting any discrepancies as incidents (such as defects, errors, or failures).

? Evaluating exit criteria and reporting: This phase involves checking if the planned test activities have been completed and the exit criteria (such as quality, coverage, or risk levels) have been met, and reporting the test results and outcomes to the stakeholders. This phase also involves making recommendations for the release or acceptance decision based on the test results and outcomes, and identifying any residual risks (such as known defects or untested areas) that need to be addressed or mitigated.

? Test closure activities: This phase involves finalizing and archiving the testware and test environment for future reuse, and evaluating the test process and the

test project against the test objectives and the test plan. This phase also involves identifying any lessons learned and best practices, and communicating the findings and suggestions for improvement to the relevant parties.

References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.2, page 15; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 37-38;

ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 88, page 32.

#### NEW QUESTION 81

Which of the following CORRECTLY matches the roles and responsibilities in a formal review?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 84

Which of the following activities is NOT a part of the fundamental testing process?

- A. Archiving automation code
- B. Test status reporting
- C. Test process improvement
- D. Build release and maintenance

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The fundamental testing process includes activities that are directly related to the planning, preparation, execution, and evaluation of tests, as well as the closure activities of the testing phase. Option D, "Build release and maintenance," falls outside the scope of the fundamental testing process as it relates more to software development and operations rather than specific testing activities. Options A, "Archiving automation code," B, "Test status reporting," and C, "Test process improvement," are all activities that can be part of or associated with the fundamental testing process. Archiving automation code is part of test closure, test status reporting is part of test monitoring and control, and test process improvement can be an outcome of test closure activities.

#### NEW QUESTION 86

How can testing contribute to higher quality?

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 87

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 change1 It does not involve retesting of a fixed defect, testing of new functionality, or applying only to functional testing. Tests that are used for regression testing should be repeatable, because they are used to verify the stability of the software after each change2 References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 4, Section 4.2.2, Page 291; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Page 292



#### NEW QUESTION 89

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 93

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

- \* 1. The expected results
- \* 2. The actual results
- \* 3. The urgency and priority to fix this
- \* 4. The date and author of the defect report
- \* 5. A description of the defect in order to reproduce, including screenshots and database dumps

Which of these items will be MOST useful to the developers to help them identify and remove the defect causing this failure?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

? ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 5.5.1.

#### NEW QUESTION 95

Which ONE of the following statements about state transition testing is correct?

- A. The state transition diagram explicitly shows all invalid transitions.
- B. The size of the state table depends on the number of possible transitions between the states
- C. Usually it is not possible to create tests to cover all transitions and all states
- D. All transitions between states are explicitly shown in the state table.

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

State transition testing is a black-box testing technique used to analyze the behavior of a system by examining the transitions between different states in response to events. In state transition testing, a state table or diagram is used to represent the states of a system and the transitions between these states triggered by events.

Option D is correct because in state transition testing, all transitions between states should be explicitly shown in the state table. This includes valid transitions that the system is expected to make under normal operation and, where relevant, invalid transitions that should be tested to ensure the system handles unexpected or erroneous inputs gracefully. The state table provides a comprehensive view of how the system should behave, making it possible to create tests that cover all defined transitions.

#### NEW QUESTION 99

An Incident Management tool implements the following defect states; Open, Assigned, Solved,

Closed Consider the following defect report: Id T000561

Test Object "Warehouse Management" application Tester name; John Bishop

Date: 10th. April 2010 Test Case MRT558I

Status OPEN Severity Serious Priority

Problem- After inputting the Total Quantity item = 450 in the SV034 screen, the system shows an unexpected Error message=47

Correction: Developer name: Closing date:

Which of the following is a valid criticism of this report?

- A. The Priority, the Correction description and the Developer name are missing
- B. The version of the application is missing
- C. There is no link to the applicable requirement (traceability)
- D. The description is not highlighting the source of the problem

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A valid criticism of this report is that the version of the application is missing. The version of the application is an important piece of information that should be included in a defect report, as it helps to identify which release or build of the software product contains the defect. The version of the application can also help to reproduce and debug the defect, as different versions may have different behaviors or features. The other options are not valid criticisms of this report. The priority, the correction description and the developer name are not missing, but rather not applicable for this report. The priority is a measure of how urgently a defect needs to be fixed, which can be assigned by the project manager or the defect tracking system, not by the tester who reports the defect. The correction description and the developer name are information that are added after the defect has been resolved, not when it has been reported. There is no link to the applicable requirement (traceability) is not a valid criticism of this report, because traceability is not a mandatory attribute of a defect report, but rather an optional one. Traceability is a relationship between two or more entities (such as requirements, test cases, defects, etc.) that shows how they are related or dependent on each other. Traceability can help to verify that the requirements are met by the test cases and defects, but it is not essential for reporting a defect. The description is not highlighting the source of the problem is not a valid criticism of this report, because highlighting the source of the problem is not a responsibility of the tester who reports the defect, but rather of the developer who fixes the defect. The description should provide enough information to describe what happened when the defect occurred, such as input values, expected results, actual results, error messages, screenshots, etc., but it does not need to explain why or how it happened. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 140.

**NEW QUESTION 104**

Your manager asked you when testing will be complete. In order to answer this question, you'll most likely use:

- A. Test progress reports
- B. Your colleagues advice
- C. A conversion spreadsheet
- D. A Test Oracle

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When a manager asks when testing will be complete, the most appropriate and informative resource to provide an answer is test progress reports (Option A). Test progress reports contain detailed information on the status of testing activities, including what has been accomplished, what remains to be done, the results of the tests conducted, and any issues or risks that might impact the completion of testing. These reports allow for an informed assessment of the testing progress and estimation of when testing might be completed. Options B, C, and D do not provide the structured, detailed, and specific information required to accurately answer the manager's question about the completion of testing.

**NEW QUESTION 105**

Which of the following is correct with regards to debugging?

- A. Debugging identifies the cause of a failure
- B. Debugging is often performed by test engineers
- C. Debugging is considered part of the testing activities
- D. Debugging is intended to find as many defects as possible in the code

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Debugging is the process of finding, analyzing and removing the causes of failures in software. Debugging is not considered part of testing, but rather a development activity that can involve testing. Debugging is not intended to find as many defects as possible, but rather to fix the specific failure that was observed. Debugging is usually performed by developers, not by test engineers. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 1, page 6.

**NEW QUESTION 107**

During component testing of a program if 100% decision coverage is achieved, which of the following coverage criteria is also guaranteed to be 100%?

- A. 100% State transition coverage
- B. 100% Equivalence class coverage
- C. 100% Boundary value coverage
- D. 100% Statement coverage

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Statement coverage is a structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of executable statements in the source code that are executed by a test suite<sup>1</sup>. Decision coverage is another structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of decision outcomes (such as branches or conditions) in the source code that are executed by a test suite<sup>1</sup>. Decision coverage is a stronger metric than statement coverage, because it requires that every possible outcome of each decision is tested, while statement coverage only requires that every statement is executed at least once<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, if a test suite achieves 100% decision coverage, it also implies that it achieves 100% statement coverage, because every statement in every branch or condition must have been executed. However, the converse is not true: 100% statement coverage does not guarantee 100% decision coverage, because some branches or conditions may have multiple outcomes that are not tested by the test suite<sup>2</sup>. For example, consider the following pseudocode:

```
if (x > 0) then print("Positive") else print("Non-positive") end if
```

A test suite that executes this code with  $x = 1$  and  $x = -1$  will achieve 100% statement coverage, because both print statements are executed. However, it will not achieve 100% decision coverage, because the condition  $x > 0$  has only been tested with two outcomes: true and false. The third possible outcome,  $x = 0$ , has not been tested by the test suite. Therefore, the test suite may miss a potential bug or error in the condition or the branch.

The other options, such as state transition coverage, equivalence class coverage, and boundary value coverage, are not guaranteed to be 100% by achieving 100% decision coverage. State transition coverage is a structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of transitions between states in a state machine that are executed by a test suite<sup>3</sup>. Equivalence class coverage is a functional coverage metric that measures the percentage of equivalence classes (or partitions) of input or output values that are tested by a test suite<sup>4</sup>. Boundary value coverage is another functional coverage metric that measures the percentage of boundary values (or extreme values) of input or output ranges that are tested by a test suite<sup>4</sup>. These metrics are independent of decision coverage, because they are based on different aspects of the system under test, such as its behavior, functionality, or specification. Therefore, achieving 100% decision coverage does not imply achieving 100% of any of these metrics, and vice versa. References = ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Test Coverage in Software Testing -Guru99, Structural Coverage Metrics - MATLAB & Simulink - MathWorks India, Test Design Coverage in Software Testing - GeeksforGeeks.

#### NEW QUESTION 109

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Communication from testers about defects, test results, and other test information should emphasize the benefits of testing such as increased quality and reduced risk. This positive framing helps in reinforcing the value of testing and ensuring stakeholders understand the contribution of testing to the overall project success (ISTQB not-for-profit association). References:

? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: [https://istqb-main-web-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/ISTQB\\_CTFL\\_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf](https://istqb-main-web-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/media/documents/ISTQB_CTFL_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 110

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 114

Which of the following are valid testing principles?

- I) Exhaustive testing is in general impossible.
- II) Exhaustive testing should be executed for code intended to be reused.
- III) Testing may guarantee that a program is correct.
- IV) Testing cannot guarantee that a program is correct.
- V) Defects cluster together in certain areas of the product.

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Statements I, IV and V are valid testing principles according to the ISTQB syllabus. Statement I states that exhaustive testing is in general impossible, because it would require testing all possible inputs, outputs and combinations of states, which is usually impractical or impossible. Statement IV states that testing cannot guarantee that a program is correct, because testing can only show the presence of defects, not their absence. Statement V states that defects cluster together in certain areas of the product, which means that some modules or functions are more likely to contain defects than others. Statements II and III are invalid testing principles. Statement II states that exhaustive testing should be executed for code intended to be reused, which contradicts statement I. Statement III states that testing may guarantee that a program is correct, which contradicts statement IV. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, pages 4-5.

#### NEW QUESTION 116

Software was found to take much more time than the stated requirement of less than one second to save a file. Upon investigation it was found that there was an unnecessary check inside a loop which was slowing down the file-save operation. The software not being able to meet the desired response time is an example of

- A. It is not a defect
- B. Defect
- C. Error
- D. Failure

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

A failure is an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits. A failure is observable by the software users or other stakeholders. A failure is caused by one or more defects in the software. In this case, the software not being able to meet the desired response time is an example of a failure, as it deviates from the stated requirement and affects the user experience. It is not a defect, which is a flaw in the software that causes the failure. It is not an error, which is a human action that produces an incorrect result. It is not a non-defect, as it clearly violates a specified requirement. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 1, page 4.

**NEW QUESTION 121**

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