BCS

Exam Questions CTFL4

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
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 andthe 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 2
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 3
Which of the following characterizations applies to a test tool used for the analysis of a developer's code prior to its execution?

A. Tool support for test design and implementation.
B. Tool support for static testing.
C. Tool support for test execution and logging.
D. Tool support for performance measurement and dynamic analysis.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A test tool used for the analysis of a developer's code prior to its execution falls under the category of static testing tools. Static testing involves examining the code and documentation without executing the code. These tools are used to perform static analysis, which helps in identifying potential defects and code quality issues early in the development process. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus specifies that static analysis tools are essential for finding defects that do not manifest themselves during the execution of the program.
References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 3.1, "Static Testing."

NEW QUESTION 4
Which of the following is not an example of a typical generic skill required for testing?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Test-driven development is not an example of a typical generic skill required for testing, but rather an example of a specific technical skill or a development practice that may or may not be relevant for testing, depending on the context and the objectives of the testing activities. Test-driven development is an approach to software development and testing, in which the developers write automated unit tests before writing the source code, and then refactor the code until the tests pass. Test-driven development can help to improve the quality, the design, and the maintainability of the code, as well as to provide fast feedback and guidance for the developers. However, test-driven development is not a skill that is generally expected or needed for testers, especially for testers who are not involved in unit testing or who do not have access to the source code. The other options are examples of typical generic skills required for testing, which are skills that are applicable and beneficial for testing in any context or situation, regardless of the specific testing techniques, tools, or methods used. The typical generic skills required for testing include:
? Be able to use test management tools and defect tracking tools: These are tools that help testers to plan, organize, monitor, and control the testing activities andresources, as well as to record, track, analyze, and resolve the defects detected during testing. These tools can improve the efficiency, the effectiveness, and the communication of the testing process, as well as to provide traceability, metrics, and reports for the testing outcomes.
? Be able to communicate defects and failures to developers as objectively as possible: This is a skill that involves the ability to report and describe the defects and failures found during testing in a clear, concise, accurate, and unbiased manner, using relevant information, evidence, and terminology, without making assumptions, judgments, or accusations. This skill can facilitate the collaboration, the understanding, and the resolution of the defects and failures between the testers and the developers, as well as to prevent conflicts, misunderstandings, or blame games.
? Possess the necessary social skills that support effective teamwork: These are skills that involve the ability to interact, cooperate, and coordinate with other people involved in or affected by the testing activities, such as the test manager, the test team, the project manager, the developers, the customers, the users, etc.

These skills can include communication, negotiation, leadership, motivation, feedback, conflict resolution, etc. These skills can enhance the quality, the productivity, and the satisfaction of the testing process, as well as to foster a positive and constructive testing culture. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.1.1, Testing and the Software Development Lifecycle
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.1.2, Testing and Quality
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.1, Testing Principles
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.2, Testing Policies, Strategies, and Test Approaches
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test-driven Development, Test Management Tool, Defect Tracking Tool, Defect Report, Failure, Social Skill2

NEW QUESTION 5
Consider the following examples of risks identified in different software development projects
[1]. It may not be possible to generate the expected workloads to run performance tests, due to the poor hardware equipment of the machines (load injectors) that should generate these workloads.
[ii]. A user's session on a web application is not invalidated after a certain period of inactivity (configured by the system administrator) of the user,
[iii]. The test team will not have an adequate requirements specification (since many requirements will still be missing) by the time test design and analysis activities should begin according to the test plan.
[IV]. Following a failure, the system is unable to continue to maintain its pre-failure operation and some data becomes corrupted.
Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. [ii] and [IV] are product risks; [i] and [iii] are project risks
B. [ii]and [iii] are product risk
C. [I] and [IV] are project risks.
D. [i], and [iV] are product risks; [ii] and [iii] are project risks
E. [i], [II] and [iii] are product risks, [IV] is a project risk.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 In software testing, risks are categorized into product risks and project risks. Product risks are associated with the potential of a product to fail in meeting its quality criteria. Project risks are related to potential issues that could affect the project's ability to deliver a product.
? [i] is a project risk because it concerns the availability and adequacy of hardware resources for performance testing.
? [ii] is a product risk because it pertains to a security and functionality issue within the web application.
? [iii] is a project risk because it involves the availability of necessary requirements documentation for the testing process.
? [iv] is a product risk because it relates to the system's functionality and data integrity after a failure.
Thus, statement A correctly classifies [ii] and [iv] as product risks and [i] and [iii] as project risks.

NEW QUESTION 6
Which of the following statements is not correct?

A. Looking for defects in a system may require Ignoring system details
B. Identifying defects may be perceived as criticism against product
C. Looking for defects in system requires professional pessimism and curiosity
D. Testing is often seen as a destructive activity instead of constructive activity

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Looking for defects in a system does not require ignoring system details, but rather paying attention to them and understanding how they affect the system??s quality,functionality, and usability. Ignoring system details could lead to missing important defects or testing irrelevant aspects of the system.
? Identifying defects may be perceived as criticism against product, especially by the
developers or stakeholders who are invested in the product??s success. However, identifying defects is not meant to be a personal attack, but rather a constructive feedback that helps to improve the product and ensure its alignment with the requirements and expectations of the users and clients.
? Looking for defects in system requires professional pessimism and curiosity, as
testers need to anticipate and explore the possible ways that the system could fail, malfunction, or behave unexpectedly. Professional pessimism means being skeptical and critical of the system??s quality and reliability, while curiosity means being eager and interested in finding out the root causes and consequences of the defects.
? Testing is often seen as a destructive activity instead of constructive activity, as it
involves finding and reporting the flaws and weaknesses of the system, rather than creating or enhancing it. However, testing is actually a constructive activity, as it contributes to the system??s improvement, verification, validation, and optimization, and ultimately to the delivery of a high-quality product that meets the needs and expectations of the users and clients.

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
Determining the schedule for each testing activity and test milestones for a test project, using activity estimates, available resources, and other constraints is a

typical task performed during

A. Test execution
B. Test design.
C. Test analysis.
D. Test planning

Answer: D

Explanation:
 Test planning involves defining the overall approach to testing, including scheduling, resources, and milestones. It is during this phase that the detailed schedule for each testing activity is determined based on estimates, resource availability, and constraints. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 outlines that test planning encompasses the creation of test plans and schedules to ensure that testing activities are properly managed and controlled.

NEW QUESTION 9
The four test levels used in ISTQB syllabus are:
* 1. Component (unit) testing
* 2. Integration testing
* 3. System testing
* 4. Acceptance testing
An organization wants to do away with integration testing but otherwise follow V-model. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. It is allowed as organizations can decide on men test levels to do depending on the context of the system under test
B. It is allowed because integration testing is not an important test level arc! can be dispensed with.
C. It is not allowed because integration testing is a very important test level and ignoring i: means definite poor product quality
D. It is not allowed as organizations can't change the test levels as these are chosen on the basis of the SDLC (software development life cycle) model

Answer: D

Explanation:
 The V-model is a software development life cycle model that defines four
test levels that correspond to four development phases: component (unit) testing with component design, integration testing with architectural design, system testing with system requirements, and acceptance testing with user requirements. The V-model emphasizes the importance of verifying and validating each phase of development with a corresponding level of testing, and ensuring that the test objectives, test basis, and test artifacts are aligned and consistent across the test levels. Therefore, an organization that wants to follow the V-model cannot do away with integration testing, as it would break the symmetry and completeness of the V-model, and compromise the quality and reliability of the software or system under test. Integration testing is a test level that aims to test the interactions and interfaces between components or subsystems, and to detect any defects or inconsistencies that may arise from the integration of different parts of the software or system. Integration testing is essential for ensuring the functionality, performance, and compatibility of the software or system as a whole, and for identifying and resolving any integration issues early in the development process. Skipping integration testing would increase the risk of finding serious defects later in the test process, orworse, in the production environment, which would be more costly and difficult to fix, and could damage the reputation and credibility of the organization. Therefore, the correct answer is D.
The other options are incorrect because:
? A. It is not allowed as organizations can decide on the test levels to do depending on the context of the system under test. While it is true that the choice and scope of test levels may vary depending on the context of the system under test, such as the size, complexity, criticality, and risk level of the system, the organization cannot simply ignore or skip a test level that is defined and required by the chosen software development life cycle model. The organization must follow the principles and guidelines of the software development life cycle model, and ensure that the test levels are consistent and coherent with the development phases. If the organization wants to have more flexibility and adaptability in choosing the test levels, it should consider using a different software development life cycle model, such as an agile or iterative model, that allows for more dynamic and incremental testing approaches.
? B. It is not allowed because integration testing is not an important test level and can be dispensed with. This statement is false and misleading, as integration testing is a very important test level that cannot be dispensed with. Integration testing is vital for testing the interactions and interfaces between components or subsystems, and for ensuring the functionality, performance, and compatibility of the software or system as a whole. Integration testing can reveal defects or inconsistencies that may not be detected by component (unit) testing alone, such as interface errors, data flow errors, integration logic errors, or performance degradation. Integration testing can also help to verify and validate the architectural design and the integration strategy of the software or system, and to ensure that the software or system meets the specified and expected quality attributes, such as reliability, usability, security, and maintainability. Integration testing can also provide feedback and confidence to the developers and stakeholders about the progress and quality of the software or system development. Therefore, integration testing is a crucial and indispensable test level that should not be skipped or omitted.
? C. It is not allowed because integration testing is a very important test level and ignoring it means definite poor product quality. This statement is partially true, as integration testing is a very important test level that should not be ignored, and skipping it could result in poor product quality. However, this statement is too strong and absolute, as it implies that integration testing is the only factor that determines the product quality, and that ignoring it would guarantee a poor product quality. This is not necessarily the case, as there may be other factors that affect the product quality, such as the quality of the requirements, design, code, and other test levels, the effectiveness and efficiency of the test techniques and tools, the competence and experience of the developers and testers, the availability and adequacy of the resources and environment, the management and communication of the project, and the expectations and satisfaction of the customers and users. Therefore, while integration testing is a very important test level that should not be skipped, it is not the only test level that matters, and skipping itdoes not necessarily mean definite poor product quality, but rather a higher risk and likelihood of poor product quality.
References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.3, pages 16-18; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 38-39; ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 104, page 36.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following statements about estimation of the test effort is WRONG?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
? Effort estimate does not depend on the budget of the project, but rather on the scope, complexity, and quality of the software product and the testing activities1. Budget is a constraint that may affect the feasibility and accuracy of the effort estimate, but it is not a factor that determines the effort estimate. Effort estimate is the amount of work required to complete the testing activities, measured in terms

of person-hours, person-days, or person-months2.
? The other options are correct because: References =
? 1 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 154
? 2 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 155
? 3 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 156
? 4 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 157
? 5 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 158
? 6 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 159
? 7 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 16
? [8] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 160
? [9] ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 161

NEW QUESTION 10
In addition to thorough testing of the requirements specification, a development team aims to involve users as early as possible in the development process, using practices such as prototyping, to ensure that the software systems being developed will meet the users' expectations. This approach is especially useful at mitigating the risks associated with one of the seven testing principles, which one?

A. Tests wear out
B. Absence-of-errors fallacy
C. Working software over comprehensive documentation.
D. Defects cluster together

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The absence-of-errors fallacy is the mistaken belief that just because a software system is free of defects, it will meet the user's needs and expectations. Involving users early through practices like prototyping helps ensure that the development team is building the right system that meets user expectations, not just a system that is defect-free. This approach aligns with the testing principle that emphasizes understanding the users' needs and ensuring the system fulfills them. This principle is explained in the ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0.

NEW QUESTION 15
Which of the following best describes the relationship between a test progress report and a test summary report?

A. The test report prepared during a test activity may be referred to as a test progress report, while a test report prepared at the end of a test activity may be referred to as a test summary report.
B. The test report prepared during a test activity may be referred to as a test summary report, while a test report prepared at the end of a test activity may be referred to as a test progress report.
C. There is no difference between a test progress report and a test summary report.
D. Both the test progress report and the test summary report should always be generated via an automated tool.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 5.3.2

NEW QUESTION 18
Consider a review for a high-level architectural document written by a software architect. The architect does most of the review preparation work, including distributing the document to reviewers before the review meeting. However, reviewers are not required to analyze the document in advance, and during the review meeting the software architect explains the document step by step. The only goal of this review is to establish a common understanding of the software architecture that will be used in a software development project.
Which of the following review types does this review refer to?

A. Inspection
B. Audit
C. Walkthrough
D. Informal review

Answer: C

Explanation:
 This answer is correct because a walkthrough is a type of review where the author of the work product leads the review process and explains the work product to the reviewers. The reviewers are not required to prepare for the review in advance, and the main objective of the walkthrough is to establish a common understanding of the work product and to identify any major defects or issues. A walkthrough is usually informal and does not follow a defined process or roles. In this case, the review for a high-level architectural document written by a software architect matches the characteristics of a walkthrough. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.4.2.2

NEW QUESTION 22
Test automation allows you to:

A. demonstrate the absence of defects
B. produce tests that are less subject to human errors
C. avoid performing exploratory testing
D. increase test process efficiency by facilitating management of defects

Answer: B

Explanation:
Test automation allows you to produce tests that are less subject to human errors, as they can execute predefined test scripts or test cases with consistent inputs, outputs, and expected results. Test automation can also reduce the manual effort and time required to execute repetitive or tedious tests, such as regression tests,

performance tests, or data-driven tests. Test automation does not demonstrate the absence of defects, as it can only verify the expected behavior of the system under test, not the unexpected or unknown behavior. Test automation does not avoid performing exploratory testing, as exploratory testing is a valuable technique to discover new information, risks, or defects that are not covered by automated tests. Test automation does not increase test process efficiency by facilitating management of defects, as defect management is a separate activity that involves reporting, tracking, analyzing, and resolving defects, which may or may not be related to automated tests. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 3.3.1, Test
Automation1
? ISTQB® Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test Automation2

NEW QUESTION 24
Which of the following is a task the Author is responsible for, as part of a typical formal review?

A. Determining the people who will be involved in the review
B. Recording the anomalies found during the review meeting
C. Identifying potential anomalies in the work product under review
D. Fixing the anomalies found in the work product under review

Answer: C

Explanation:
This answer is correct because identifying potential anomalies in the work product under review is one of the tasks the Author is responsible for, as part of a typical formal review. The Author is the person who creates the work product to be reviewed, such as a requirement specification, a design document, or a test case. The Author??s tasks include preparing the work product for the review, identifying potential anomalies in the work product, and fixing the anomalies found in the work product after the review. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.4.2.1

NEW QUESTION 25
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 auditabl
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 28
A typical objective of testing is to

A. Determine the most appropriate level of detail with which to design test cases.
B. Verify the compliance of the test object with regulatory requirements.
C. Plan test activities in accordance with the existing test policy and test strategy
D. Verify the correct creation and configuration of the test environment

Answer: B

Explanation:
One of the primary objectives of testing is to ensure that the software or system being tested meets all regulatory requirements. This is crucial in many industries where compliance with laws and standards is mandatory. According to the ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0, testing aims to evaluate the quality of the software product and verify that it complies with specified requirements, including regulatory requirements.

NEW QUESTION 29
To be able to define testable acceptance criteria, specific topics need to be addressed. In the table below are the topics matched to an incorrect description. Match the topics (the left column) with the correct description (the right column)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31
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 36
Mark the correct sentences:
* Defects are a result of environmental conditions and are also referred to as "Failures"
* A human mistake may produce a defect
* A system mil totally fail to operate correctly when a failure exists in it
* When a defect exists in a system it may result in a failure
* Defects occur only as a result of technology changes

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 38
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 40
The statement: "Test activities should start in the early stages of the lifecycle, adhering to the testing principle of early testing?? is relevant to which of the recognized software development models?

A. Sequential development model.
B. Iterative development model.
C. Incremental development model.
D. All the above

Answer: D

Explanation:
The principle of early testing is applicable to all recognized software development models, including sequential, iterative, and incremental models. Starting test activities early in the lifecycle helps in identifying and addressing defects as soon as possible, which can save time and costs by preventing defects from propagating to later stages of development. This proactive approach enhances the overall quality and efficiency of the software development process.Reference:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 1.3

NEW QUESTION 45
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 48
Which of the following statements best describes the difference between product risk and project risk in software testing?

A. Product risk refers to the risk associated with the project's schedule, budget, and resources, while project risk refers to the risk associated with the quality and functionality of the software product.
B. Product risk refers to the risk associated with issues such as delays in work product deliveries, inaccurate estimates, while project risk refers to the risk associated with the project's schedule, budget, and resources.
C. Product risk and project risk are essentially the same and can be used interchangeably.
D. Product risk refers to the risk associated with delays in elements such as work product deliveries and inaccurate estimates, while project risk refers to the risk associated with issues such as user dissatisfaction.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Product risk involves the potential issues that can affect the quality and functionality of the software product, such as defects, performance problems, and usability issues. Project risk, on the other hand, relates to the risks that can impact the project's schedule, budget, and resources, such as delays, cost overruns, and resource constraints. Understanding both types of risks is crucial for managing and mitigating potential problems in software projects.
References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 5.2.1, "Risk Management in Testing."

NEW QUESTION 50
Select the roles required in a formal review:

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 53
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 58
The whole-team approach:

A. promotes the idea that all team members should have a thorough understanding of test techniques
B. is a consensus-based approach that engages the whole team in estimating the user stories
C. promotes the idea that all team members should be responsible for the quality of the product
D. is mostly adopted in projects aimed at developing safety-critical systems, as it ensures the highest level of testing independence

Answer: C

Explanation:
This answer is correct because the whole-team approach is a way of working in agile projects where all team members share the responsibility for the quality of the product, and collaborate on delivering value to the customer. The whole-team approach involves testers, developers, business analysts, product owners, and other stakeholders in planning, designing, developing, testing, and delivering the product. The whole-team approach fosters communication, feedback, learning, and continuous improvement within the
team. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.1.1.1

NEW QUESTION 59
The following decision table is used to assist a doctor in determining the drug therapy to prescribe for a patient (aged 6 to 65 years) diagnosed with acute sinusitis. The table consists of three Boolean conditions and six actions

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Conditions								
Is the patient over 18 years old?	F	F	F	F	T	T	T	T
Is the patient allergic to Penicillin?	F	F	T	T	F	F	T	T
Is the patient taking anticoagulant therapy?	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
Actions								
Amoxicillin is the therapy of choice					X			
Levofloxacin is the therapy of choice			X				X	
Cefuroxime is the therapy of choice	X							
Necessary consultation with the hematologist		X		X		X		X
Full dosage recommended for 10 days						X	X	
Half of the full recommended dosage for 10 days	X		X					

Based only on the given information, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. Column 7 represents an impossible situation and thus can be deleted
B. Columns 1 and 3 can be merged into a single column
C. Columns 2, 4, 6 and 8 can be merged into a single column
D. Columns 5 and 7 can be merged into a single column

Answer: B

Explanation:
Decision tables are used to model complex decision logic by considering different combinations of conditions and actions. Based on the given decision table for prescribing drug therapy:
? Column 1 and Column 3 both result in the same actions (prescribing Amoxicillin).
? These columns can be merged because the actions taken do not depend on
whether the patient is taking anticoagulant therapy (both are 'T' for this condition). Thus, combining these columns simplifies the decision table without losing any information. Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Chapter 4.2.3, Decision Table Testing.

NEW QUESTION 63
Which of the following statements is true?

A. Functional testing focuses on what the system should do while non-functional testing on the internal structure of the system
B. Non-functional testing includes testing of both technical and non-technical quality characteristics
C. Testers who perform functional tests are generally expected to have more technical skills than testers who perform non-functional tests
D. The test techniques that can be used to design white-box tests are described in the ISO/IEC 25010 standard

Answer: B

Explanation:
Non-functional testing includes testing of both technical and non-technical quality characteristics. Non-functional testing is the process of testing the quality attributes of a system, such as performance, usability, security, reliability, etc. Non-functional testing can be applied at any test level and can use both black-box and white-box test techniques. Non-functional testing can cover both technical aspects, such as response time, throughput, resource consumption, etc., and non-technical aspects, such as user satisfaction, accessibility, compliance, etc. Therefore, option B is the correct answer. References: ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 1.3.1, page 13; ISTQB® Glossary v4.02, page 40.

NEW QUESTION 67
Can "cost" be regarded as Exit criteria?

A. Ye
B. Spending too much money on test ng will result in an unprofitable product, andhaving cost as an exit criterion helps avoid this
C. N
D. The financial value of product quality cannot be estimated, so it is incorrect to use cost as an exit criterion
E. Ye
F. Going by cost as an exit criterion constrains the testing project which will hello achieve the desired quality level defined for the project
G. No The cost of testing cannot be measured effectively, so it is incorrect to use cost as an exit criterion

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cost can be regarded as an exit criterion for testing, because it is a factor that affects the profitability and feasibility of the software product. Testing is an investment that aims to improve the quality and reliability of the software product, but it also consumes resources, such as time, money, and human effort. Therefore, testing should be planned and executed in a way that balances the cost and benefit of testing activities. Having cost as an exit criterion helps to avoid spending too much money on testing, which mayresult in an unprofitable product or a loss of competitive advantage. Cost can also help to prioritize and focus the testing efforts on the most critical and valuable features and functions of the software product. However, cost should not be the only exit criterion for testing, as it may not reflect the true quality and risk level of the software product. Other exit criteria, such as defect rate, test coverage, user satisfaction, etc., should also be considered and defined in the test plan.
The other options are incorrect, because they either deny the importance of cost as an exit criterion, or they make false or unrealistic assumptions about the cost of testing. Option B is incorrect, because the financial value of product quality can be estimated, for example, by using cost-benefit analysis, return on investment, or cost of quality models. Option C is incorrect, because going by cost as an exit criterion does not necessarily constrain the testing project or help achieve the desired quality level. Cost is a relative and variable factor that depends on the scope, complexity, and context of the software product and the testing project. Option D is incorrect, because the cost of testing can be measured effectively, for example, by using metrics, such as test effort, test resources, test tools, test environment, etc.

NEW QUESTION 70
Which one of the following statements correctly describes the term 'debugging'?

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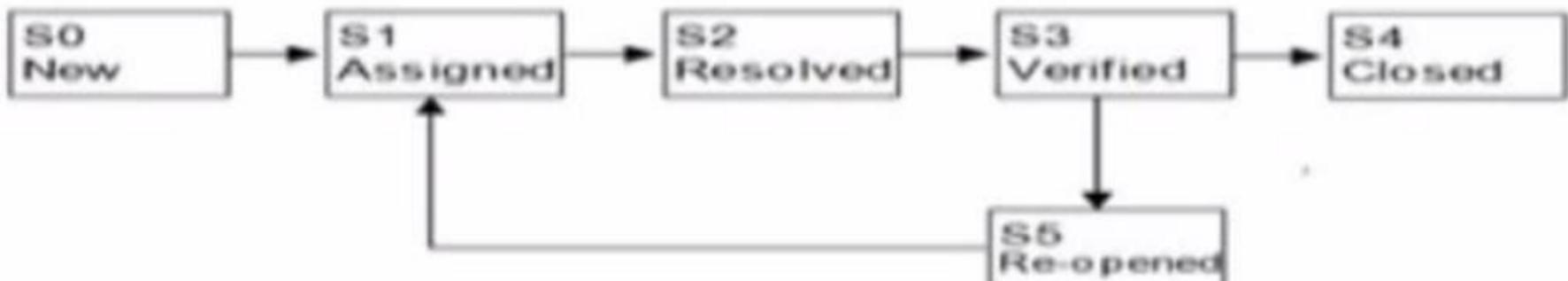D. Debugging is of no relevance in Agile development.

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 74
Which sequence of stated in the answer choices is correct in accordance with the following figure depicting the life-cycle of a defect?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 78
As a tester, as part of a V-model project, you are currently executing some tests aimed at verifying if a mobile app asks the user to grant the proper access permissions during the installation process and after the installation process. The requirements specification states that in both cases the app shall ask the user to grant access permissions only to the camera and photos stored on the device. However, you observe that the app also asks the user to grant access permission to all contacts on the device. Consider the following items:
[I]. Test environment [ii]. Expected result [iii]. Actual result. [IV] Test level.
[V]. Root cause.
Based on only the given information, which of the items listed above, are you able to CORRECTLY specify in a defect report?

A. [I] and [IV]
B. [ii] and [III].
C. [ii], [iii] and [v]
D. [ii], [IV] and [V].

Answer: B

Explanation:
When writing a defect report, the tester can specify the expected result and the actual result based on the observation. The expected result is what the requirements specify, and the actual result is what was observed during testing. These elements are crucial for clearly communicating the nature of the defect to developers and other stakeholders. The other items such as test environment, test level, and root cause may not be clear or necessary at this stage of defect reporting.
References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section on defect management and reporting.

NEW QUESTION 82
Which TWO of the following are benefits of continuous integration?

A. Allows earlier detection and easier root cause analysis of integration problems and conflicting changes.I
B. Removes the need for manual test analysis, design and execution.H
C. Removes the dependency on automated regression packs when integrating larger systems, or components.i
D. Gives the development team regular feedback on whether the code is workin
E. Select the correct Answer:
F. i and iv
G. i and ii
H. i and iii
I. iii and iv

Answer: A

Explanation:
The benefits of continuous integration include: i. Allows earlier detection and easier root cause analysis of integration problems and conflicting changes. iv. Gives the development team regular feedback on whether the code is working. These benefits help in maintaining the stability and quality of the codebase by integrating and testing changes frequently and providing quick feedback to developers.

NEW QUESTION 85
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