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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which of the following BEST describes exploratory testing?
A. Exploratory testing is a suitable test technique which may replace both black-box and white-box test techniques
B. Exploratory testing is a valid and useful black-box test technique since it focuses on test cases related to the architecture and design of a system
C. Exploratory testing requires both solid specifications and much project time available for test execution
D. Exploratory testing may be used within defined time periods, during which the tester may follow a test charter as a guide
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Exploratory testing involves simultaneous test design and execution and is guided by a test charter, which outlines what needs to be tested, how it should be tested, and what to look for. This technique is typically conducted within predefined time periods, known as time-boxing, which allows testers to explore a system, understand its functionalities, and identify potential issues without detailed documentation or prior test case planning. The key aspects of exploratory testing include flexibility, adaptability, and the ability to respond to system behavior during testing.
References:
ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 4.4.2.

NEW QUESTION: 2
Which ONE of the following options MOST ACCURATELY describes branch testing?
A. In branch testing, the coverage items are executable statements. The aim is to design test cases that exercise statements in the code until an acceptable level of coverage is achieved, expressed as a percentage.

B. In branch testing, the coverage items are control flow transfers between decisions, and the aim is to design test cases to exercise flow transfers in the code until an acceptable level of coverage is achieved.
Coverage is measured as the number of branches exercised by the test cases divided by the total number of branches expressed as a percentage.
C. In branch testing, the coverage items are branches, and the aim is to design test cases to exercise branches in the code until an acceptable level of coverage is achieved. Coverage is measured as the number of branches exercised by the test cases divided by the total number of branches expressed as a percentage.
D. In branch testing, the coverage items are executable decisions. The aim is to design test cases that exercise statements in the code until an acceptable level of coverage is achieved. Coverage is expressed as a percentage.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Branch testing is a structural testing technique that ensures each branch (decision point) in the control flow is executed at least once. The goal is to measure branch coverage, which is the number of branches exercised divided by the total number of branches.
* (A) describes statement testing, not branch testing.
* (B) and (D) introduce confusion between decisions and statements, whereas branch testing focuses on control flow branches.
In simple terms, branch testing checks that all possible decision outcomes (true/false) are executed, whereas statement testing only ensures that each line of code is executed.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 4.3.2 - Branch Testing

NEW QUESTION: 3
Which of the following activities is NOT a pan of the fundamental testing process?
A. Archiving automation code
B. Test status reporting
C. Test process improvement
D. Build release and maintenance
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 4
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 5
Consider the following user story about an e-commerce website's registration feature that only allows registered users to make purchases ; As a new user, I want to register to the website, so that I can start shopping online" The following are some of the acceptance criteria defined for the user story
[a] The registration form consists of the following fields: username, email address, first name, last name, date of birth, password and repeat password.
[b] To submit the registration request, the new user must fill in all the fields of the registration form with valid values and must agree to the terms and conditions.
[c] To be valid, the email address must not be provided by free online mail services that allow to create disposable email addresses. A dedicated error message must be presented to inform the new user when an invalid address is entered.
[d] To be valid, the first name and last name must contain only alphabetic characters and must be between 2 and 80 characters long A dedicated error message must be presented to inform the new user when an invalid first name and/or the last name is entered
[e] After submitting the registration request, the new user must receive an e-mail containing the confirmation link to the e-mail address specified in the registration form Based only on the given information, which of the following ATDD tests is MOST LIKELY to be written first?
A. The new user enters valid values in the fields of the registration form, except for the email address, where he/she enters an e-mail address provided by a free online mail service that allow to create disposable email addresses. Then he/she is informed by the website about this issue.
B. The new user enters valid values in the fields of the registration form, except for the first name, where he/she enters a first name with 10 characters that contains a number. Then he/she is informed by the website about this issue.

C. The user accesses the website with a username and password, and successfully places a purchase order for five items, paying by Mastercard credit card
D. The new user enters valid values in all the fields of the registration form, confirms to accept all the terms and conditions, submits the registration request and then receives an e-mail containing the confirmation link to the e-mail address specified in the registration form
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD) tests focus on verifying whether the system meets the specified acceptance criteria. The most critical path to test first would be the scenario where everything is done correctly (happy path), ensuring the basic functionality works as expected.
* The new user provides all valid data.
* This ensures the registration form works and the user receives a confirmation email.
This test covers the basic functionality and will help verify that the primary use case is handled correctly before testing invalid or edge cases.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Chapter 4.5.3, Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD).

NEW QUESTION: 6
Which of the following statements about re-testing and regression testing are TRUE?
I Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed.
II Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed.
III. Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level.
IV Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing.
V. Re-testing should be included in the debugging activity.
A. I, III. Iv
B. II, v
C. I, III
D. II. IV, V
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The following statements about re-testing and regression testing are true:
* I) Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed. Re-testing is a type of testing that verifies that a defect has been successfully resolved by executing a test case that previously failed due to that defect.
Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed and delivered to ensure that it does not cause any new failures or side effects.
* III) Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level. Re-testing and regression testing are not limited to a specific test level, but can be applied at any level depending on the context and objectives. For example, re-testing and regression testing can be performed at unit level, integration level, system level or acceptance level.
* IV) Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after changes.

Regression testing may include various types of testing depending on the scope and purpose of the changes. For example, regression testing may include functional testing to check if the software meets its requirements, non-functional testing to check if the software meets its quality attributes, or structural testing to check if the software meets its design or code standards. The following statement about re- testing and regression testing is false:
* II) Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed. Regression testing is not always necessary after a defect is fixed, as some defects may have a low impact or low likelihood of affecting other parts of the software. Regression testing should be performed after a defect is fixed only if there is a risk of introducing new defects or causing existing defects due to the changes made to fix the defect. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 2, page 19; Chapter 4, page 45.

NEW QUESTION: 7
Which of the following statements about independent testing is WRONG?
A. Independent testing is necessary because developers don't know any testing.
B. Independent testing is best suited for the system test level.
C. A certain degree of independence makes the tester more effective at finding defects.
D. Independent test teams may find other types of detects than developers who are familiar with the system's structure.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Independent testing is testing performed by a person or group that is independent of the development team.
Independent testing can have various degrees of independence, ranging from testers who are part of the same organization as developers to testers who are external contractors or consultants. Independent testing can have various benefits, such as reducing bias, increasing objectivity, improving quality, or providing different perspectives. Independent testing is not necessary because developers don't know any testing, as this is a wrong and disrespectful statement. Developers can perform various types of testing, such as unit testing, component testing, or integration testing. However, independent testing can complement developer testing by providing additional levels of verification and validation, such as system testing, acceptance testing, or non-functional testing. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 2, page 16-17.

NEW QUESTION: 8
During which main group of test activity are the following tasks performed?
*Checking test results and logs against specified coverage criteria.
*Assessing the level of component or system quality based on test results and logs.
*Determining whether more tests are needed.
Select the correct answer:
A. Test planning.
B. Test analysis.

C. Test design.
D. Test monitoring and control.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The activities of checking test results and logs against specified coverage criteria, assessing the level of component or system quality based on test results and logs, and determining whether more tests are needed fall under the category of test monitoring and control. This phase involves ongoing assessment and adjustment of the test activities to ensure they meet the test objectives and quality goals.

NEW QUESTION: 9
For withdrawing money tram an Automated Teller Machine (ATM), the following conditions are required:
- The bank card is valid
- The PIN code is correct
- Money is available in the user's account
The following are some possible interactions between the user and the ATM:
- The entered card is invalid The card is rejected
- The PIN code is wrong The ATM asks for another PIN code
- The requested amount is more than available in the user's account: The ATM asks for another amount
- The requested amount is available in the user's account The ATM dispenses the money Which test design technique should be used to cover all possible combinations of the in put conditions?
A. Use case based testing
B. Decision table
C. Boundary value analysis
D. Equivalence class partitioning
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A decision table is a technique that should be used to cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an Automated Teller Machine (ATM). A decision table shows combinations of inputs and/or stimuli (causes) with their associated outputs and/or actions (effects). A decision table consists of four quadrants: conditions (inputs), actions (outputs), condition entries (values) and action entries (results).
A decision table can be used to test components that have multiple inputs and outputs that depend on logical combinations of conditions. For example, for testing the ATM, we can identify three input conditions: the bank card is valid, the PIN code is correct, and money is available in the user's account. We can also identify four output actions: the card is rejected, the ATM asks for another PIN code, the ATM asks for another amount, and the ATM dispenses the money. A decision table can show all possible combinations of these conditions and actions in a systematic way.
Use case based testing is not a technique that can cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an ATM. Use case based testing is a technique that

verifies that a software product or system meets its specified requirements or user stories by executing realistic scenarios or workflows. Use case based testing can be used to test components that have complex or dynamic interactions with users or other systems. For example, for testing the ATM, we can identify several use cases, such as withdraw money, check balance, transfer money, etc. Each use case can have one or more scenarios that describe the steps and outcomes of the interaction. However, use case based testing may not cover all possible combinations of input conditions, as some scenarios may be omitted or overlooked.
Boundary value analysis is not a technique that can cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an ATM. Boundary value analysis is a technique that tests boundary values between partitions of equivalent data. Boundary values are values at the edge of an equivalence partition or at the smallest incremental distance on either side of an edge. Boundary value analysis can be used to test components that have input values that can be divided into partitions of equivalent data. For example, for testing the ATM, we can identify boundary values for the input amount, such as the minimum and maximum amount allowed by the system or the user's account. However, boundary value analysis may not cover all possible combinations of input conditions, as some conditions may not have boundary values or may not be related to input values.
Equivalence class partitioning is not a technique that can cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an ATM. Equivalence class partitioning is a technique that divides the input data and output results of a software component into partitions of equivalent data. Each partition should contain data that is treated in the same way by the component. Equivalence class partitioning can be used to test components that have input values that can be divided into partitions of equivalent data. For example, for testing the ATM, we can identify equivalence partitions for the input amount, such as valid amount (within the range allowed by the system and the user's account) and invalid amount (outside the range allowed by the system or the user's account). However, equivalence class partitioning may not cover all possible combinations of input conditions, as some conditions may not be related to input values or may have more than two partitions. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 4, page 34-46.

NEW QUESTION: 10
You are testing a system that is used in motor vehicles to warn the driver of an obstacle when reversing.
Output is provided by a series of LED lights (green, yellow, and red), each illuminated based on clearly defined conditions.
The following summary describes the functionality:
*Object within 10 metres, green LED lit.
*Object within 5 metres, yellow LED lit.
*Object within 1 metre, red LED lit.
*Setting sensitivity mode to "ON" will result in only the red LED being lit when the object is within 1 metre.

The following decision table describes the rules associated with the functioning of this proximity warning system:

Conditions	Rule 1	Rule 2	Rule 3	Rule 4	Rule 5	Rule 6
Distance < 10 m	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Distance < 5 m	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Distance < 1 m	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sensitivity ON	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Actions						
Green LED	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Yellow LED	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Red LED	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Which intended functionality is tested by Rule 5 in the decision table?

A. Object is within 5 metres of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "off", resulting in the yellow LED being lit.

B. Object is within 5 metres of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "on", resulting in the yellow LED being lit.

C. Object is within 5 metres of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "off", resulting in no LED being lit.

D. Object is within 5 metres of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "on", resulting in no LED being lit.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Rule 5 in the decision table indicates that when the object is within 5 metres of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "on", no LED is lit. This matches the conditions and actions described in the decision table provided, ensuring that only the red LED is lit when the sensitivity mode is on and the object is within 1 metre, otherwise no LED is lit .

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which of the following statements is TRUE'?

A. Unlike functional testing, non-fundional testing can only be applied to conventional systems, not artificial intelligence-based system.

B. Functional testing focuses on what the system is supposed to do, while white-box testing focuses on how well the system does what it is supposed to do

C. Functional testing can be applied to all test levels, while non-functional testing can be applied only to system and acceptance test levels.

D. Black-box test techniques and experience-based test techniques may be applicable to both functional testing and non-functional testing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Statement D is correct. According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, both black-box test techniques (which focus on testing without internal knowledge of the application) and experience-based test techniques (which rely on testers' experience and intuition) can be applied to both functional and non-functional testing. Functional testing is concerned with what the system does, whereas non-functional testing looks at how the system performs under certain conditions. These techniques are versatile and can be employed to address both these aspects.

NEW QUESTION: 12
An application is subjected to a constant load for an extended period of time as part of a performance test While running this test, the response time of the application steadily slows down, which results in a requirement not being met This slowdown is caused by a memory leak where the application code does not properly release some of the dynamically allocated memory when it is no longer needed. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The slowdown is a failure while the memory leak is a defect
B. The slowdown is a defect while the memory leak is an error.
C. The slowdown is an error; the memory leak is a defect.
D. The slowdown is a defect; the memory leak is a failure.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In software testing terminology, a failure is an observable deviation of the software from its expected behavior. A defect (or bug) is the cause of the failure in the software's code. In this case, the observed slowdown is the failure, while the underlying memory leak in the application code is the defect causing this failure. This distinction is clearly outlined in the ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0, which differentiates between failures (observable issues) and defects (underlying issues in the code).

NEW QUESTION: 13
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 14
Which of the following about typical information found within a test plan is FALSE?
A. The need to temporarily have additional test personnel available for specific test phases and/or test activities
B. The conditions that must be met in order for the test execution activities to be considered completed.
C. The list of the product risks which have not been fully mitigated at the end of test execution.
D. The conditions that must be met for part of all the planned activities to be suspended and resumed.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A typical test plan includes various elements, such as resource requirements, test completion criteria, and suspension/resumption criteria. However, the list of product risks that have not been fully mitigated is generally not included in the test plan but rather in the risk management documentation.
* The test plan focuses on planning and executing tests, including resource allocation and defining criteria for test suspension and resumption.
* While risk management is crucial, unmitigated risks are typically documented in risk logs or separate risk management plans.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Chapter 5.1.1, Test Planning.

NEW QUESTION: 15
Which ONE of the following activities TYPICALLY belongs to the planning phase of the review process?
A. A separate defect report is created for each identified defect so that corrective actions can be tracked.

B. Each reviewer conducts an individual review to identify anomalies, recommendations, and questions.
C. The purpose and scope of the review are defined, as well as the work product to be reviewed and the exit criteria.
D. The reviewers analyze and discuss the anomalies found during the review in a joint meeting.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
The planning phase of the review process (C) includes defining the review's purpose, scope, and exit criteria to ensure alignment. Option A is part of the defect management phase, B happens during individual preparation, and D takes place in the review meeting.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 3.2.2 - Review Process

NEW QUESTION: 16
Which of the following would be LEAST appropriate as part of an incident report covering the observation of a failure during testing?
A. SOL injection into the username entry field allowed a variety of SQL commands to be executed by the application without the appropriate authority.
B. The user interface was complicated and confusing and I found It quite difficult to follow the test script.
C. The updates made as part of the add new member' function did not reflect the expected change as the name was written into the address field.
D. The expected result for the 'list friends' response time was less than 10 seconds, whereas the average response time obtained was 13 seconds.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An incident report during testing should focus on factual observations of failures or defects in the system, including their impacts and how they deviate from expected results. Options A, C, and D describe specific issues that are directly related to the system's behavior or performance and are suitable for inclusion in an incident report. Option B, which describes the user interface as "complicated and confusing" and relates to the tester's personal difficulty in following the test script, is more subjective and relates to the tester's experience rather than an objective observation of a system failure. Therefore, option B is the least appropriate for an incident report.

NEW QUESTION: 17
Which of the following statements is true?
Select exactly one option (1 out of 4)!
A. Defects in the program code may be caused by environmental conditions.
B. Any deviation of the actual from the expected result represents an error.
C. Defects in the program code may result in failures in the program during execution.
D. Errors are the inevitable result of software failure.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 18
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. The whole company should adopt same standard for review of all artifacts.
B. The thought process is correct. The whole company should decide or the review method based on their CMM level.
C. The thought process is incorrect. Same artifact can be reviewed using different review methods
D. The thought process is correct. It wastes time to review same artifact using efferent review methods
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 19
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 requests.
B. The testware can be traced to information in requirements tools and to the bug tracking system.
B. All testware items are identified, version controlled, tracked tor changes with relation to each other
C. There is an easy way to assess the level to test coverage provided by the existing tests
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 20
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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, or worse, 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 it does 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: 21
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 - limned 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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 22
A bank offers a savings account with various interest rates based on the current balance in the account. The balance ranges and respective interest rates are:
Up to $100.00 =2%
$100.01 to $500.00 = 4%
$500.01 to $1,000.00 = 5%
Above $1,000.00 = 7%
Using two-point boundary value analysis, which of the following sets of test inputs provides the relatively highest level of boundary coverage?
A. $5.00.$100.00,$499.99,$1,000.00,$1,000.01
B. $100.00. $100.01,$100.02,$500.00,$999.99
C. $100.00, $500.00,$1,000.00,$1,000.01
D. $5.00.$100.00,$500.00,$1,000.01
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Boundary Value Analysis (BVA) is a software testing technique in which tests are designed to include values at the boundaries. The concept is to focus on the boundaries since errors tend to occur at the edges of input ranges rather than in the middle.
Given the problem statement:
* Up to $100.00 = 2%
* $100.01 to $500.00 = 4%
* $500.01 to $1,000.00 = 5%
* Above $1,000.00 = 7%
Two-point boundary value analysis means testing the two boundaries of each range.
For each range:
* The boundaries for "Up to $100.00" would be $100.00 and $100.01.
* The boundaries for "$100.01 to $500.00" would be $100.00 and $500.00.
* The boundaries for "$500.01 to $1,000.00" would be $500.00 and $1,000.00.
* The boundaries for "Above $1,000.00" would be $1,000.00 and $1,000.01.
Now, let's examine the options:

* A. $5.00, $100.00, $499.99, $1,000.00, $1,000.01
* Missing $100.01 and $500.01.
* B. $100.00, $100.01, $100.02, $500.00, $999.99
* Covers $100.00, $100.01, $500.00, $1000.00, and $1000.01.
* C. $100.00, $500.00, $1,000.00, $1,000.01
* Missing $100.01 and $500.01.
* D. $5.00, $100.00, $500.00, $1,000.01
* Missing $100.01 and $500.01.

Given the options, B provides the highest boundary coverage (ISTQB not-for-profit association) (Udemy).

References:

* Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
* 10 Sample Exams ISTQB Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0

NEW QUESTION: 23

You are responsible for applying the correct technique for a review of the requirements document for a project to develop a new software application. You identify the reviewers and the required roles, including the meeting leader, who is the requirements document author, and a separate role for a scribe. Additionally, you decide to take a relatively informal approach to the requirements review. The goal of the review is to find defects in the requirements document, such as omissions, Inconsistencies, and duplications. Another goal of the review is to improve the software application's usability and accessibility by considering the various stakeholders' viewpoints.

Which of the following statements BEST describes this scenario?

A. This scenario is using a pair review type and a perspective-based review technique

B. This scenario is using a walkthrough review type and a checklist-based review technique

C. This scenario is using a walkthrough review type and a perspective-based review technique

D. This scenario is using a pair review type and a checklist-based review technique

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This scenario is using a walkthrough review type and a perspective-based review technique. In a walkthrough, the author of the document leads the meeting and it typically includes a meeting leader and a scribe, as described. This type of review is informal, focuses on discussion, and often involves scenario-based reading of the document to understand different user perspectives (ISTQB Main Web).

References:

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 PDF

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which TWO of the following are benefits of continuous integration?

I. Allows earlier detection and easier root cause analysis of integration problems and conflicting changes.

II. Removes the need for manual test analysis, design and execution.
Hi. Removes the dependency on automated regression packs when integrating larger systems, or components.
iv. Gives the development team regular feedback on whether the code is working.
Select the correct answer:
A. i and iv
B. i and ii
C. i and iii
D. iii and iv
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 25
Which of the following statements refers to a good testing practice that applies to all software development lifecycles?
A. Each test level should have its own specific test objectives that should be consistent with the software development lifecycle phase or type of activities it addresses.
B. Test analysis and design for any test levels should begin as soon as coding is complete, and all system components are available for testing
C. The most efficient and effective method of conveying information to and within a development team is face-to-face conversation.
D. All the tests should be automated and run as part of the continuous integration process with every software change
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Good testing practice dictates that each test level (e.g., unit testing, integration testing, system testing) should have distinct test objectives aligned with the phase of the software development lifecycle it addresses. This ensures that testing is effective and relevant at each stage. According to the ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0, establishing clear test objectives that are consistent with the development phase helps in achieving specific goals and improving the overall quality of the software product.

NEW QUESTION: 26
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

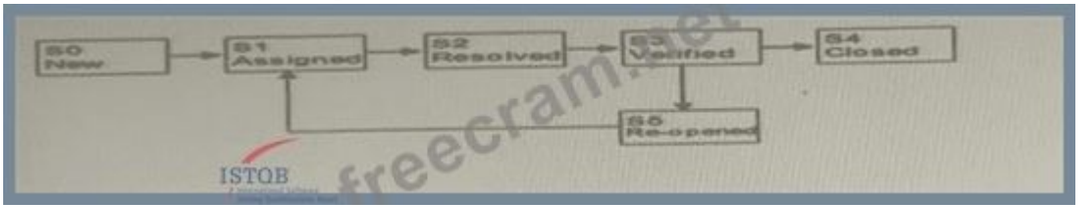
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 27

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



A. S0->S1->S2->S3->S4

B. S0->S1->S2->S3->S5^>S1

C. S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S1->S2->S3

D. S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S3->S4

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The figure depicts the life-cycle of a defect using state transition testing. State transition testing is a technique that models how a system transitions from one state to another depending on events or conditions. The figure shows six states (S0 to S5) and seven transitions (T0 to T6). The correct sequence of state transitions that follows the figure is S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S1->S2->S3. This sequence represents the following scenario:

* S0: The defect is not yet detected (initial state).
* T0: The defect is detected by testing (event).
* S1: The defect is reported and registered (state).
* T1: The defect is assigned to a developer for fixing (event).
* S2: The defect is being fixed by the developer (state).

* T2: The developer fixes the defect and delivers a new version (event).
* S3: The defect is verified by testing (state).
* T5: The testing fails to confirm that the defect is fixed (event).
* S5: The defect is rejected by testing (state).
* T6: The defect is reassigned to a developer for fixing (event).
* S1: The defect is reported and registered (state).
* T1: The defect is assigned to a developer for fixing (event).
* S2: The defect is being fixed by the developer (state).
* T2: The developer fixes the defect and delivers a new version (event).
* S3: The defect is verified by testing (state). The other sequences are incorrect, as they do not follow the transitions shown in the figure. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level
2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 4, page 40-41.

NEW QUESTION: 28
Which ONE of the following work products TYPICALLY belongs to test execution?
A. Test logs that document the results of test execution.
B. Automated test scripts used for test execution.
C. A test plan that describes the test strategy and test objectives.
D. A list of test conditions prioritized during test analysis.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Test execution involves running test cases and documenting results. Test logs (A) provide evidence of executed tests, failures, and actual outcomes. Automated test scripts (B) are part of test implementation, test plans (C) belong to test planning, and test conditions (D) are identified during test analysis.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 1.4.1 - Test Execution

NEW QUESTION: 29
Which ONE of the following options CORRECTLY describes one of the seven principles of the testing process?
A. The objective of testing is to implement exhaustive testing and execute as many test cases as possible.
B. Exhaustive testing can only be carried out using behavior-based techniques.
C. It is impossible to test all possible combinations of inputs and preconditions of a system.
D. Automated testing enables exhaustive testing.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Exhaustive testing (testing all input combinations) is practically impossible except in trivial cases (C). Instead, testers focus on risk-based, prioritized, and efficient test techniques. The seven principles of testing in the ISTQB syllabus highlight that exhaustive testing is infeasible, and

therefore, techniques such as equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, and risk-based testing are used to optimize test coverage.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 1.3 - Testing Principles

NEW QUESTION: 30
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.
ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 1.3.1, page 13; ISTQB Glossary v4.
02, page 40.

NEW QUESTION: 31
Consider a program that computes the factorial of a number (n). From the specifications you know that:
* I n < 0. a message "Value out of range" must be issued.
* If 0 < n < 100, the program calculates the factorial and returns the number
* If 100 < n < 200 message "Value out of range" must be issued
A. There are 3 partitions - one for negative numbers, one for numbers up to 100 and the last one for numbers up to 200
B. The requirements are not correct because the partitions are overlapping
C. The equivalence partitions cannot be determined for this question because factorial of numbers close to
200 will be very large
D. The equivalence partitions cannot be determined for this question because the error message for two partitions is exactly same
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 32
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 33
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
Communication from testers about defects, test results, and other test information should emphasize the benefits of testing such as increased quality and reduced risk. This positive framing helps in reinforcing the value of testing and ensuring stakeholders understand the contribution of testing to the overall project success (ISTQB not-for-profit association).
References:
ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: https://istqb-main-web-prod.s3.amazonaws.com

/media/documents/ISTQB_CTFL_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf

NEW QUESTION: 34
Given the following state model of sales order software:
* PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION
* IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED
* IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED
* SHIPPED -> INVOICED
* INVOICED -> CANCELLED
* CANCELLED -> PLACED
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 35
Which of the following statements best describes the value of maintaining traceability in software testing?
A. Traceability helps to monitor project progress and assess the coverage.
B. Traceability helps to identify the root causes of failures and to set priorities for retest and regression testing.
C. Traceability of test results to risks and residual expenditure helps evaluate requirements coverage.
D. Traceability helps to identify the root cause of defects and improve the quality of the software product.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 36
Manager responsibilities in formal review includes ad except one of the following:
A. Planning the review
B. Determines if the review objectives have been met
C. Decide on the execution of reviews
D. Allocate time for review
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A formal review is a type of review that follows a defined process with formal entry and exit criteria and roles and responsibilities for participants. A formal review can have various roles involved, such as manager, moderator, author, reviewer and scribe. The manager responsibilities in formal review include all except one of the following:
* Planning the review (correct responsibility)
* Determines if the review objectives have been met (incorrect responsibility)
* Decide on the execution of reviews (correct responsibility)
* Allocate time for review (correct responsibility) The responsibility of determining if the review objectives have been met belongs to the moderator role, not to the manager role. Verified References:
[A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 3, page 28-29.

NEW QUESTION: 37
Which of the following statements is CORRECT about the value added by a tester to release planning?
A. The tester estimates the testing effort for individual iterations
B. The tester breaks down user stories into smaller testing tasks
C. The tester writes acceptance criteria
D. The tester assesses the testability of the user stories
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 38
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 39
Which ONE of the following options is NOT a benefit of test automation?
A. Reduced test execution times
B. More objective assessment
C. Prevention of simple human errors
D. Eliminating completely the need for manual testing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Test automation improves efficiency and accuracy, but it does NOT eliminate manual testing (D).
* (A) is correct because automation speeds up execution.
* (B) is correct as automated tests produce consistent and unbiased results.
* (C) is correct because automation reduces human errors in repetitive tests.
However, manual testing remains essential for exploratory testing, usability testing, and complex test scenarios.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 6.2 - Test Automation Benefits and Risks

NEW QUESTION: 40
Which of the following statements is NOT an objective of testing?
A. Fix defects after they have been found and analyzed.
B. Check whether the test object fulfils the specified requirements.
C. Provide sufficient information for stakeholders to make decisions.
D. Create confidence in the quality of the test object.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 41

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 42
A company wants to reward each of its salespeople with an annual bonus that represents the sum of all the bonuses accumulated for every single sale made by that salesperson. The bonus for a single sale can take on the following four values: 3%, 5%, 7% and 10% (the percentage refers to the amount of the single sale).
These values are determined on the basis of the type of customer (classified as "Basic" or "Premium") to which such sale was made, and on the amount of such sale classified into the following three groups G1, G2 and G3:
* [G1]: less than 300 euros
* [G2]: between 300 and 2000 euros
* [G3]: greater than 2000 euros
Which of the following is the minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table associated with this scenario?
A. 12

B. 6
C. 4
D. 3
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table associated with this scenario is 6.
This is because the decision table has 4 conditions (type of customer and amount of sale) and 4 actions (bonus percentage). The conditions have 2 possible values each (Basic or Premium, and G1, G2 or G3), so the total number of combinations is 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 = 16. However, not all combinations are valid, as some of them are contradictory or impossible. For example, a sale cannot be both less than 300 euros and greater than 2000 euros at the same time. Therefore, we need to eliminate the invalid combinations and keep only the valid ones. The valid combinations are:
Type of customer
Amount of sale
Bonus percentage
Basic
G1
3%
Basic
G2
5%
Basic
G3
7%
Premium
G1
5%
Premium
G2
7%
Premium
G3
10%
These 6 combinations cover all the possible values of the conditions and actions, and they are the minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table.
ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents,

NEW QUESTION: 43
Consider the following user story about the authentication functionality of an e-commerce website:

"As a logged-in user, I want to change my current password with a new one, so that I can make my account safer".
The following are some of the acceptance criteria defined for the user story:
[a] After the logged-in user has successfully changed his password, an email confirming the change must be sent to him
[b] To successfully change the password, the logged-in user must enter the current password, enter a new valid password, and finally confirm by pressing the 'Change Password' button
[c] To be valid, the new password entered by the logged-in user is not only required to meet the criteria related to the length and type of characters, but must also be different form the last 5 passwords of that user
[d] A dedicated error message must be presented to the logged-in user when he enters a wrong current password
[e] A dedicated error message must be presented to the logged-in user when he enters the correct current password, but enters an invalid password Based only on the given information, which of the following ATDD tests is most likely to be written first?
A. The logged-in user enters a wrong current password and views the dedicated error message
B. The logged-in user enters the correct current password, enters a valid new password (different from the last 5 passwords), presses the Change Password' button, and finally receives the e-mail confirming that the password has been successfully changed
C. The logged-in user enters the correct current password, enters an invalid password, and finally views the dedicated error
D. The logged-in user submits a purchase order containing ten items, selects to pay with a Visa credit card, enters credit card information of a valid card, presses the 'Confirm' button, and finally views the dedicated message confirming that the purchase has been successful
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
ATDD stands for Acceptance Test-Driven Development, which is a collaborative approach to software development and testing, in which the acceptance criteria of a user story are defined and automated as executable tests before the implementation of the software system. ATDD tests are usually written in a Given-When-Then format, which describes the preconditions, the actions, and the expected outcomes of a test scenario. ATDD tests are intended to verify that the software system meets the expectations and the needs of the users and the stakeholders, as well as to provide feedback and guidance for the developers and the testers.
Based on the given information, the ATDD test that is most likely to be written first is the one that corresponds to option B, which is:
Given the logged-in user is on the Change Password page When the user enters the correct current password, enters a valid new password (different from the last 5 passwords), and presses the Change Password button Then the user receives an email confirming that the password has been successfully changed This ATDD test is most likely to be written first, because it covers the main functionality and the happy path of the user story, as well as the most important acceptance criterion [a]. It also verifies that the user can change the password with a valid new password that meets the criteria related to the length, the type of characters, and the history of the passwords,

as specified in the acceptance criterion [c]. The other options are not likely to be written first, because they either cover less critical or less frequent scenarios, such as entering a wrong current password [d] or an invalid new password [e], or they are not related to the user story or the acceptance criteria at all, such as submitting a purchase order [d]. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.3.1, Testing in Software Development Lifecycles1
* ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Acceptance Test-Driven Development, User Story, Acceptance Criterion, Given-When-Then2

NEW QUESTION: 44
Which of the following is NOT an objective of testing?
A. Finding defects
B. Providing information for decision-making
C. Gaining confidence about the level of quality of the software
D. Analyzing and removing the cause of failures
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Analyzing and removing the cause of failures is not an objective of testing, but rather a task of development or maintenance. A failure is an event or behavior that deviates from the expected or specified result of a system under test. A failure is caused by an error (also known as a mistake or a fault) in the software code, design, or specification. Analyzing and removing the cause of failures is a process of locating and fixing errors in the software code, design, or specification, which is also known as debugging or defect resolution.
Analyzing and removing the cause of failures does not aim to find or report defects, but rather to correct or prevent them. The other options are objectives of testing. Finding defects is one of the main objectives of testing, as it helps to improve the quality and reliability of the software product. Providing information for decision-making is another objective of testing, as it helps to support decision making and risk management.
Gaining confidence about the level of quality of the software is another objective of testing, as it helps to assure that the software product meets its requirements and customer or user needs and expectations. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 3.

NEW QUESTION: 45
What does configuration management enable for testing?
A. It enables the scheduling of test resources.
B. It enables the derivation of test cases and test data.
C. It enables the creation of test progress reports.
D. It enables the versioning of the test elements.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46
Which of the following statements best describes the objective of branch testing?
A. Branch testing is used to execute some or all branches in the code of an application at least once.
B. Branch testing is used to check the interactive reachable branches of the user interface of an application.
C. Branch testing is used to verify the functionality of an application on all logical branches without knowledge of its internal workings.
D. Branch testing is used to verify the performance of an application on certain branches.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 47
Given the following examples of entry and exit criteria:
1.A defined level of code coverage has been achieved
2.The test automation tool has been installed and properly configured
3.The number of unresolved defects is within the predefined limit
4.The performance test environment has been set-up and is available
5.The user stories have proper acceptance criteria defined
6.The testing budget has been spent and the project sponsor bears the risk of not testing any further Which of the following BEST categorizes them as entry and exit criteria:
A. Entry criteria - 2, 4, 5Entry criteria -1, 3, 4
B. Entry criteria - 2, 4 Entry criteria - 2, 4, 5, 6
C. Exit criteria -1,3,6Exit criteria - 2, 5. 6
D. Exit criteria -1,3,56Exit criteria -1,3
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Entry and exit criteria are used to determine when to start and stop testing, respectively.
* Entry Criteria:
* These are conditions that should be met before testing begins.
* Examples:
* 2. The test automation tool has been installed and properly configured
* 4. The performance test environment has been set-up and is available
* 5. The user stories have proper acceptance criteria defined

* Exit Criteria:
* These are conditions that should be met before testing concludes.
* Examples:
* 1. A defined level of code coverage has been achieved
* 3. The number of unresolved defects is within the predefined limit
* 6. The testing budge(ISTQB not-for-profit association) spent and the project sponsor bears the risk of not testing any further According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, these criteria help in effectively managing the testing process#6†source#.
References:
* Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
* ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION: 48
Consider the following statements about risk-based testing.
I) Risk-based testing has the objective to reduce the level of protect risks.
II) Tests should be prioritized to find tie critical detects as early as possible.
III) Non-testing activities may also help to reduce risk
IV) Risks have to be reassessed on a regular basis.
V) The project stakeholders can give useful input to determine the risks
A. I III IV and V are true. II is false.
B. II, III IV and V are correct. I is false.
C. C. I, II and IV are true. III and V are false.
D. II, Ill and V are true. 1 ants Iv are false.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The following statements about risk-based testing are correct:
* II) Tests should be prioritized to find tie critical detects as early as possible. Risk-based testing involves prioritizing tests based on risk level, which reflects both the likelihood and impact of defects or failures.
Tests with higher risk level should be executed earlier than tests with lower risk level, in order to find and fix critical defects as soon as possible.
* III) Non-testing activities may also help to reduce risk. Risk-based testing does not only involve testing activities, but also other activities that can help mitigate risks, such as reviews, inspections, audits, simulations or prototyping.

NEW QUESTION: 49
A new web app aims at offering a rich user experience. As a functional tester, you have run some functional tests to verify that, before releasing the app, such app works correctly on several mobile devices, all of which are listed as supported devices within the requirements specification. These tests were performed on stable and isolated test environments where you were the only user interacting with the application. All tests passed, but in some of those tests you observed the

following issue: on some mobile devices only, the response time for two web pages containing images was extremely slow.
Based only on the given information, which of the following recommendation would you follow?
A. You should open a defect report providing detailed information on which devices and by running which tests you observed the issue
B. The issue is related to performance efficiency, not functionality. Thus, as a functional tester, you should not open any defect report as all the functional tests passed
C. You should not open any defect report as the problem is most likely due to poor hardware equipment on the devices where you observed the issue
D. You should not open any defect report and inform the test manager that the devices on which you observed the issue should no longer be supported so that they will be removed from the requirements specification
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
As a functional tester, you should open a defect report providing detailed information on which devices and by running which tests you observed the issue. A defect report is a document that records the occurrence, nature, and status of a defect detected during testing, and provides information for further investigation and resolution. A defectreport should include relevant information such as the defect summary, the defect description, the defect severity, the defect priority, the defect status, the defect origin, the defect category, the defect reproduction steps, the defect screenshots, the defect attachments, etc. Opening a defect report is a good practice for any tester who finds a defect in the software system, regardless of the type or level of testing performed. The other options are not recommended, because:
* The issue is related to performance efficiency, not functionality, but that does not mean that as a functional tester, you should not open any defect report as all the functional tests passed. Performance efficiency is a quality characteristic that measures how well the software system performs its functions under stated conditions, such as the response time, the resource utilization, the throughput, etc.
Performance efficiency is an important aspect of the user experience, especially for web applications that run on different devices and networks. Even if the functional tests passed, meaning that the software system met the functional requirements, the performance issue observed on some devices could still affect the user satisfaction, the usability, the reliability, and the security of the software system. Therefore, as a functional tester, you have the responsibility to report the performance issue as a defect, and provide as much information as possible to help the developers or the performance testers to investigate and resolve it.

NEW QUESTION: 50
Which ONE of the following options CANNOT be subjected to static analysis?
A. COTS (Commercial off-the-shelf)
B. Source code
C. BPMN (Business Process Modeling and Notation) models
D. UML (Unified Modeling Language) models

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Static analysis requires access to work products like source code, models, or documentation, making it impossible to analyze Commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software (A) because its source code is typically unavailable. Static analysis is applicable to source code (B), BPMN models (C), and UML diagrams (D).
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 3.1.1 - Static Analysis

NEW QUESTION: 51
Which of the following sentences describe a product risk?
A. The application might not be able to provide the expected responsiveness under a load of up-lo 300 concurrent users
B. Failure in acquiring an adequate and test automation tool
C. A wrong configuration of the test environment that causes incidents related to the environment and not to the software under test
D. The development team lacks knowledge of the technology on which the product is based
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This question relates to identifying product risks, which are potential problems associated with the product itself, such as software functionality, reliability, usability, and performance. Option A describes a scenario where the application might not meet performance requirements under specific conditions (up to 300 concurrent users), which directly impacts the product's ability to perform its intended function. This is a classic example of a product risk, as it concerns the product's quality and its ability to meet user needs.
Options B, C, and D, on the other hand, relate to project risks, which are concerns related to the management and execution of the project, such as tool acquisition, environment configuration, and team expertise, rather than the quality of the product itself.

NEW QUESTION: 52
An e-commerce site accepts credit cards for processing the payment. The payment processing form has a field for the amount of money to be deducted. The minimum amount of money that can be processed is $10. The credit cards have a limit of $5,000 (Five Thousand). Assume that only integers can be accepted as inputs.
Which of the following set of boundary values you will choose for EFFICIENT testing for the amount of money that can be spent?
A. 9. 10.5000,5001
B. 9.5001
C. 10.5000
D. 10, 11.4999, 5000r 5001
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 53

Which of the following is a good testing practice which is applicable INDEPENDENT of the software development lifecycle followed?
A. Not all development activities should have corresponding test activities
B. Reviews should be done after the work products have been finalized
C. Large amount of redundancy between test levels is good because it prevents bug leakage
D. Each test level should have an appropriate test objective
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 54
The following 4 equivalence classes are given:
Which of the following alternatives includes correct test values for x. based on equivalence partitioning?
A. -100; 100:1000; 1001
B. -500; 0; 100; 1000
C. -99; 99:101; 1001
D. -1000; -100; 100; 1000
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
* The question is about selecting the correct test values for x based on equivalence partitioning. Equivalence partitioning is a software test design technique that divides the input data of a software unit into partitions of equivalent data from which test cases can be derived. In this case, the given equivalence classes are:
* (x \leq -100)
* (-100 < x < 100)
* (100 \leq x < 1000)
* (x \geq 1000)
Option D provides a value from each of these partitions:
* For (x \leq -100), it gives -1000.
* For (-100 < x < 100), it gives -100 and 100.
* For (100 \leq x < 1000), it gives 500.
* For (x \geq 1000), it gives 1500.
So, option D covers all four given equivalence classes with appropriate values.
ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 documents available at ISTQB and ASTQB.
1: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 38
2: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 39
3: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 40

NEW QUESTION: 55
Given some statements about independence of testing
i. Independence is a replacement for familiarity with the code
ii. Independence helps remove the biases produced because of own work

iii. Similar kind of failures can be detected by anyone
iv Assumptions by different people are different revealing weaknesses
Which of the following CORRECTLY represents the benefits?
A. i and iv
B. iii and iv
C. ii and iv
D. i and iii
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 56
Which test approach will best fit a new project, with little documentation and high probability for bugs?
A. Exploratory testing
B. Requirements based testing
C. Metric based approach
D. Regression testing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Exploratory testing is an approach to testing that emphasizes learning, test design and test execution at the same time. Exploratory testing relies on the tester's skills, creativity and intuition to explore the software under test and discover defects. Exploratory testing is suitable for a new project with little documentation and high probability for bugs, as it can help uncover unknown requirements, assumptions and risks. Exploratory testing is not requirements based testing, which is an approach to testing that derives test cases from documented requirements or specifications. Requirements based testing is not feasible for a new project with little documentation, as it requires clear and complete requirements to be available. Exploratory testing is not metric based approach, which is an approach to testing that uses quantitative measures to monitor and control the testing process and evaluate the quality of the software product. Metric based approach is not effective for a new project with high probability for bugs, as it may not capture all aspects of quality and may lead to false confidence or unrealistic expectations. Exploratory testing is not regression testing, which is an approach to testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after changes. Regression testing is not relevant for a new project with no previous versions or baselines. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 5, page 47-48.

NEW QUESTION: 57
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

While configuration management is crucial for maintaining consistent versions of software artifacts and supporting the build process, it does not directly increase the chances of finding defects in the software under test. Version-controlled test ware ensures that the correct versions of test cases and other test artifacts are used, but it is the quality and thoroughness of the tests that determine the effectiveness of defect detection.

Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 5.4

NEW QUESTION: 58

What role in a formal or technical review should mediate between different opinions to ensure an effective review?

A. Moderator (or facilitator)

B. Manager

C. Scribe (or recorder)

D. Reviewer

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which of the following statements about test reports are TRUE?

I Test reports shall be approved by the test team.

II. Test reports shall give stakeholders information as basis for decisions.

III Test reports shall summarize what happened through a period of testing.

IV. Test reports shall be approved by the development team, the test team and the customer

V. Test reports shall include information about remaining risks.

A. II, III, V

B. I, II, IV

C. I, III, v

D. II, III, IV

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Statements II, III and V are true about test reports. Test reports are documents that provide information on the results and status of testing activities for a given period or phase. Test reports should give stakeholders information as basis for decisions, such as whether to release the software product, whether to continue testing, whether to change the scope or priorities of testing, etc. Test reports should summarize what happened through a period of testing, such as what test cases were executed, what defects were found, what risks were identified, what issues were encountered, what achievements were made, etc. Test reports should include information about remaining risks, such as what defects are still open, what test cases are still pending, what functionalities are still untested, what uncertainties are still unresolved, etc. Statements I and IV are not true about test reports. Test reports do not need to be approved by the test team, the

development team, or the customer, unless it is specified by the test policy or the test plan. Test reports only need to be reviewed and verified by the test leader or the test manager before being distributed to the intended recipients. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 141.

NEW QUESTION: 60

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

A. Unlike dynamic testing, which can be also performed manually, static testing cannot be performed without specialized tools

B. Static testing is usually much less cost-effective than dynamic testing

C. Unlike dynamic testing, which focuses on detecting potential defects, static testing focuses on detecting failures which may be due to actual defects

D. Both static testing and dynamic testing can be used to highlight issues associated with non-functional characteristics

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This answer is correct because static testing and dynamic testing are both types of testing that can be used to highlight issues associated with non-functional characteristics, such as usability, performance, security, reliability, etc. Static testing is a type of testing that involves the analysis of software work products, such as requirements, design, code, or test cases, without executing them. Dynamic testing is a type of testing that involves the execution of software work products, such as code or test cases, using inputs and verifying outputs. Both static testing and dynamic testing can be applied to different test levels and test types, and can use different test techniques and tools, to evaluate the non-functional characteristics of the software product. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.2.1.1, Section 2.2.1.2

NEW QUESTION: 61

Which of the following is the most important task of a typical test leader?

A. To automate tests.

B. To prepare and acquire test data.

C. To set up the test environment.

D. To coordinate the test strategy with project managers.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The most important task of a typical test leader is to coordinate the test strategy with project managers. The test strategy is a high-level document that defines the general approach and objectives of testing for a project or an organization. The test leader is responsible for defining, documenting, communicating, and implementing the test strategy in alignment with the project goals and constraints. The test leader also needs to coordinate with project managers and other stakeholders to ensure that the test strategy is feasible, effective, and efficient. The other options are not the most important tasks of a typical test leader. To automate tests is a task of a test automation engineer or a test automation specialist. To prepare and acquire test data is a task of

a test analyst or a test engineer. To set up the test environment is a task of a test environment manager or a test environment specialist. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 13.

NEW QUESTION: 62
Given the following priorities and dependencies for these test cases:

Test Case	Priority	Technical dependency on:	Logical dependency on:
TC1	High	TC4	
TC2	Low		
TC3	High		TC4
TC4	Medium		
TC5	Low		TC2
TC6	Medium	TC5	

Which of the following test execution schedules BEST takes into account the priorities and technical and logical dependencies?
A. TC1 - TC3 - TC2 - TC4 - TC6 - TC5
B. TC3 - TC4 - TC2 - TC6 - TC1 - TC5
C. TC1 - TC3 - TC2 - TC4 - TC5 - TC6
D. TC2 - TC4 - TC1 - TC3 - TC5 - TC6
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When scheduling test cases, priorities and dependencies must be considered. The best execution order will respect both the logical dependencies and the priorities assigned to each test case. Given the options, the correct order considering the priorities and dependencies is:
* TC1 (Priority 1)
* **TC (ISTQB not-for-profit association)ity 2, dependent on TC1)
* TC2 (Priority 3, dependent on TC1)
* TC4 (Priority 4)
* TC5 (Priority 5)
* TC6 (Priority 6, dependent on TC4)

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, understanding dependencies and scheduling tests accordingly is crucial for effective test execution#6†source#.
References:
Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION: 63
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 64
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 65

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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 66
What type of testing measures its effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests?
A. Acceptance testing
B. Structural testing
C. Integration testing
D. Exploratory testing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Structural testing is a type of testing that measures its effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests. Structural testing, also known as white-box testing or glass-box testing, is based on the internal structure, design, or implementation of the software. Structural

testing aims to verify that the software meets the specified quality attributes, such as performance, security, reliability, or maintainability, by exercising the code paths, branches, statements, conditions, or data flows. Structural testing uses various coverage metrics, such as function coverage, line coverage, branch coverage, or statement coverage, to determine how much of the code has been tested and to identify any untested or unreachable parts of the code. Structural testing can be applied at any level of testing, such as unit testing, integration testing, system testing, or acceptance testing, but it is more commonly used at lower levels, where the testers have access to the source code.
The other options are not correct because they are not types of testing that measure their effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests. Acceptance testing is a type of testing that verifies that the software meets the acceptance criteria and the user requirements. Acceptance testing is usually performed by the end-users or customers, who may not have access to the source code or the technical details of the software. Acceptance testing is more concerned with the functionality, usability, or suitability of the software, rather than its internal structure or implementation. Integration testing is a type of testing that verifies that the software components or subsystems work together as expected. Integration testing is usually performed bythe developers or testers, who may use both structural and functional testing techniques to check the interfaces, interactions, or dependencies between the components or subsystems. Integration testing is more concerned with the integration logic, data flow, or communication of the software, rather than its individual lines of code. Exploratory testing is a type of testing that involves simultaneous learning, test design, and test execution. Exploratory testing is usually performed by the testers, who use their creativity, intuition, or experience to explore the software and discover any defects, risks, or opportunities for improvement. Exploratory testing is more concerned with the behavior, quality, or value of the software, rather than its internal structure or implementation. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 4: Test Techniques, Section 4.3: Structural Testing Techniques, Pages 51-54; Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Testing, Section 1.4: Testing Throughout the Software Development Lifecycle, Pages 11-13; Chapter 3: Static Testing, Section 3.4: Exploratory Testing, Pages 40-41.

NEW QUESTION: 67
The acceptance criteria associated with a user story:
A. are often written in a rule-oriented format using the template referred to as "Given/When/Then"
B. are often documented following in rule-oriented format using the following template: "As a [role], I want [feature], so that I can [benefit]"
C. can be written in different formats and represent an aspect of a user story referred to as confirmation' of the so called "3 C's"
D. must be written in one of the two following formats: scenario-oriented or rule-oriented
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The acceptance criteria associated with a user story are the conditions that must be met for the user story to be considered done and to deliver the expected value to the user. They are often

written in different formats, such as rule-oriented, scenario-oriented, or table-oriented, depending on the nature and complexity of the user story. They represent an aspect of a user story referred to as confirmation, which is one of the so called "3 C' s" of user stories. The other two aspects are card and conversation. Card refers to the concise and informal description of the user story, usually following the template: "As a [role], I want [feature], so that I can [benefit]". Conversation refers to the ongoing dialogue between the stakeholders and the team members to clarify and refine the user story and its acceptance criteria. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.
ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 3.2.2, page 35-36; ISTQB Glossary v4.
02, page 37.

NEW QUESTION: 68
Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. User acceptance tests are usually automated and aim to verify the acceptance criteria for user stories
B. Acceptance criteria for user stories can include details on data definitions, for example by describing the format, allowed values, and default values for a data item
C. Acceptance criteria for user stones should focus on positive scenarios, while negative scenarios should be excluded
D. Tests derived from acceptance criteria for user stories are not included in any of the four testing quadrants
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Acceptance criteria for user stories often include detailed specifications about data definitions, such as the format, allowed values, and default values for a data item. This helps ensure that the developed feature meets the expected requirements and provides a clear understanding for both developers and testers on what needs to be validated. Therefore, statement B is true as per the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

NEW QUESTION: 69
Which of the following does MOT describe a reason why testing is necessary?
A. The customer decided that 100% branch coverage shall be achieved
B. The acquisition of test automation tools was based on the assumption that it will be used m all projects
C. For avionics and pharmaceutical systems software testing is mandated by standards
D. The risks associated with delivering the system are far higher than the cost of testing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Testing is necessary for various reasons, such as:
* To detect defects and failures that may affect the quality, performance, reliability or security of a software product or system

* To verify that a software product or system meets its specified requirements, expectations and standards
* To validate that a software product or system fulfills its intended purpose and satisfies its stakeholders' needs
* To provide information and feedback about the status and risks of a software product or system
* To comply with regulations or contractual obligations that mandate testing for certain types of software products or systems The following statements describe some reasons why testing is necessary:
* A) The customer decided that 100% branch coverage shall be achieved. This is a reason why testing is necessary, as it reflects a contractual obligation or a quality standard that requires testing to measure and achieve a certain level of code coverage.
* C) For avionics and pharmaceutical systems software testing is mandated by standards. This is a reason why testing is necessary, as it reflects a regulation or a compliance requirement that mandates testing for certain types of software products or systems that have high safety or security risks.
* D) The risks associated with delivering the system are far higher than the cost of testing. This is a reason why testing is necessary, as it reflects a risk-based approach that considers testing as an investment to reduce the probability and impact of potential failures or defects. The following statement does not describe a reason why testing is necessary:
* B) The acquisition of test automation tools was based on the assumption that it will be used m all projects. This is not a reason why testing is necessary, as it reflects a business decision or a resource allocation that does not justify the need or purpose of testing. Test automation tools are not always suitable or beneficial for all projects, and testing can be performed with or without test automation tools. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 1, page 5-6.

NEW QUESTION: 70

Which of the following statements regarding the test-first approach (principle of early testing) is true?

A. An approach where the tests are written before implementation.
B. An approach where the tests are written after implementation.
C. An approach where the tests are written during implementation.
D. An approach where the tests are written only as needed.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 71

Which of the following correctly represents a test first approach?

A. First the tests fail then the code is written to pass the tests and this is iterated
B. Code is refactored first then tests are written and run
C. Application behaviour is written in Given/When/then format and tests are then written and run
D. Tests are derived from acceptance criteria and run to check that the code passes these tests
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72
Which ONE of the following is a GOOD testing practice that is INDEPENDENT of the chosen SDLC (Software Development Life Cycle) model?
A. Testers are involved in reviewing work products as soon as the final version of this documentation is available so that this earlier testing and defect detection can support the "shift-left" strategy.
B. Test analysis and design for a specific test level begin during the corresponding development phase of the SDLC, allowing testing to follow the principle of late testing.
C. For every software development activity, there is a corresponding testing activity, ensuring that all development activities are subject to quality assurance.
D. Different test levels have specific and overlapping test objectives, allowing tests to be appropriate to specific test object types while managing redundancy.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Different test levels (unit, integration, system, acceptance) have specific objectives while sometimes overlapping to ensure comprehensive testing (D). Option A contradicts shift-left principles, B encourages late testing (which is ineffective), and C incorrectly assumes that all development activities require direct test actions.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 2.2 - Test Levels

NEW QUESTION: 73
Which of the following statements about retrospectives is TRUE?
A. Only developers and testers should be involved in retrospectives, as involving people in other roles is very likely to prevent developers and testers from having open and constructive discussions that really help identify process improvements.
B. Retrospectives can be very effective in identifying process improvements and can also be very efficient and cost-effective especially since, unlike reviews, they do not require any follow-up activities
C. On Agile projects, well-conducted retrospectives at the end of each iteration can help the team reduce and sometimes even eliminate the need for dairy stand-up meetings.
D. During retrospectives, in addition to identifying relevant process improvements, participants should also consider how to implement these improvements and retain them based on the context of the project, such as the software development lifecycle.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Retrospectives are a crucial part of Agile practices, aiming to identify process improvements and determine how to implement them effectively. They should involve participants discussing not only what improvements could be made but also how to integrate and sustain those improvements within the project context, including the software development lifecycle. This makes statement D accurate according to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

NEW QUESTION: 74
Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique
A. Where a developer and a tester work together on the same workstation while the developer actively writes code, the tester explores the code to find defects.
B. That can be organised into sessions guided by test charters outlining test objectives that will guide the testers' exploration
C. Where a team of testers explores all possible test techniques in order to determine the most suitable combination of these techniques to apply for a test project.
D. That aims at finding defects by designing tests that exercise all possible combinations of input values and preconditions
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique where testers actively engage with the software, learning about its behavior while simultaneously designing and executing tests. According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, exploratory testing can be structured into sessions guided by test charters, which outline the test objectives and provide direction for the testers' exploration. This method is particularly useful in situations where test documentation is limited or where rapid feedback is needed. Thus, option B correctly describes how exploratory testing can be organized.

NEW QUESTION: 75
Which of the following statements best describes how configuration management supports testing?
A. Configuration management helps reduce testing effort by identifying a manageable number of test environment configurations in which to test the software, out of all possible configurations of the environment in which the software will be released
B. Configuration management is an administrative discipline that includes change control, which is the process of controlling the changes to identified items referred to as Configuration Items'
C. Configuration management is an approach to interoperability testing where tests are executed in the cloud, as the cloud can provide cost-effective access to multiple configurations of the test environments
D. Configuration management helps ensure that all relevant project documentation and software items are uniquely identified in all their versions and therefore can be unambiguously referenced in test documentation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This answer is correct because configuration management is a process of establishing and maintaining consistency of a product's performance, functional, and physical attributes with its requirements, design, and operational information throughout its life. Configuration management helps ensure that all relevant project documentation and software items are uniquely identified in all their versions and therefore can be unambiguously referenced in test documentation. This supports testing by providing traceability, consistency, and control over the test artifacts and the software under test. References: : ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, : ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.2.2.2

NEW QUESTION: 76
Which of the following types of bugs are more likely to be found by static testing then by dynamic testing?
A. Crashes of the application
B. Functions that take much longer time to complete than expected
C. Variables that were declared in the code without initialization
D. A sub-system that does not perform the intended functionality
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 77
Which ONE of the following elements is TYPICALLY NOT part of a test progress report?
A. Obstacles and their workarounds
B. A detailed assessment of product quality
C. Test metrics to show the current status of the test process
D. New or changed risks
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
A test progress report provides an overview of testing activities, metrics, and identified risks. It focuses on tracking testing progress rather than evaluating overall product quality (B), which is typically included in a test summary report after testing is completed.
* (A) is correct because obstacles (challenges) are reported to ensure test execution stays on track.
* (C) is correct as test metrics help stakeholders track execution progress.
* (D) is correct because new or changed risks impact test focus and priorities.
A test progress report tracks execution and informs stakeholders about ongoing testing activities.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 5.3 - Test Monitoring and Control

NEW QUESTION: 78
Shripriya is defining the guidelines for the review process implementation in her company. Which of the following statements is LEAST likely to have been recommended by her?
A. Independent of the size of the work products, planning for the review should be performed

B. Review initiation is the stage when the review team starts the discussion on the review comments

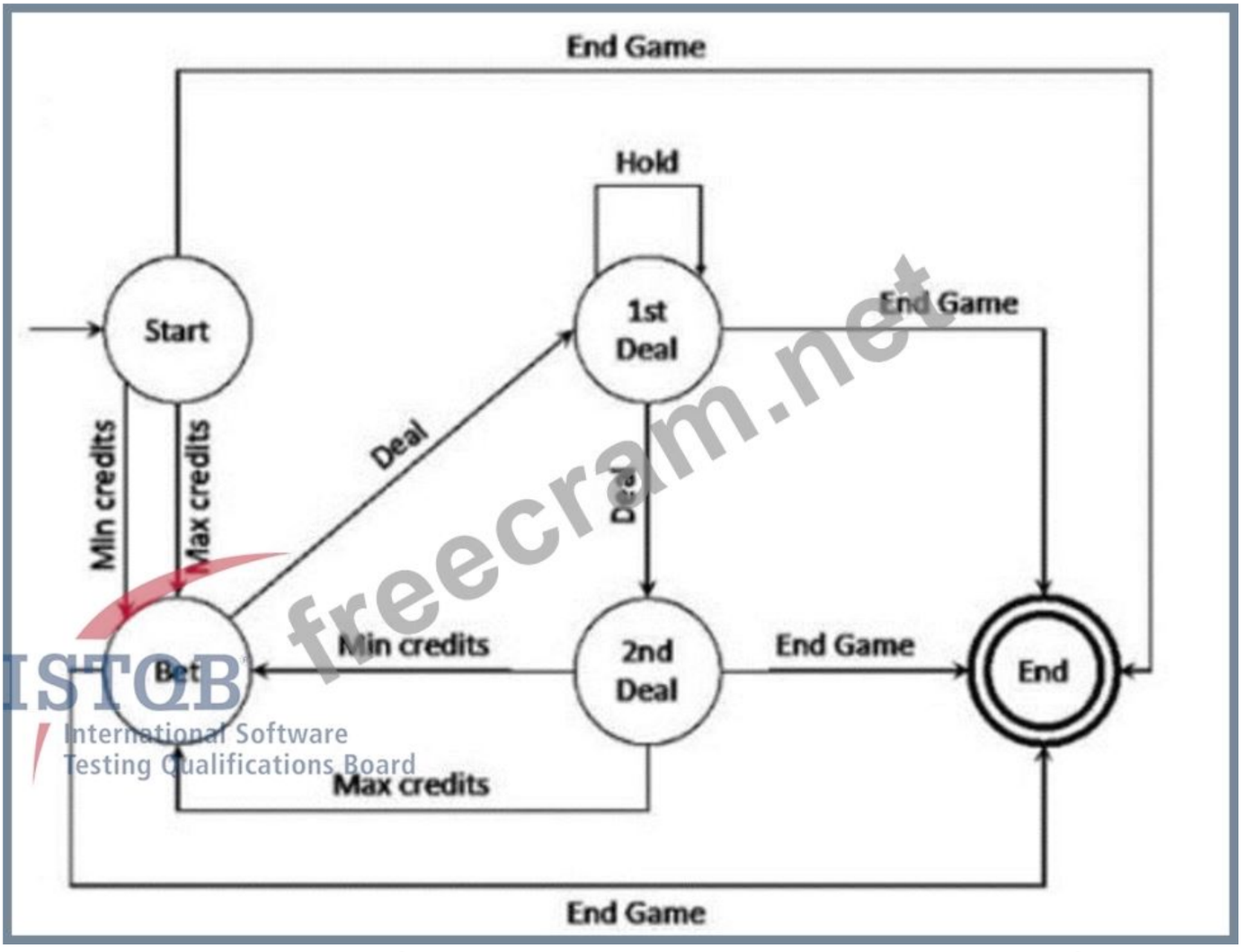
C. Defect reports should be created for every review found

D. Large sized work products should be reviewed in one go because you will have to spend too much time if you split it into multiple reviews

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 79

Consider the following simplified version of a state transition diagram that specifies the behavior of a video poker game:



What Is the minimum number of test cases needed to cover every unique sequence of up to 3 states/2 transitions starting In the "Start" state and ending In the "End" state?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The minimum number of test cases needed to cover every unique sequence of up to 3 states/2 transitions starting in the "Start" state and ending in the "End" state is 4. This is because there are

4 unique sequences of up to 3 states/2 transitions starting in the "Start" state and ending in the "End" state:
* Start -> Bet -> End
* Start -> Deal -> End
* Start -> 1st Deal -> End
* Start -> 2nd Deal -> End References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents.

NEW QUESTION: 80
For a given set of test-cases, which of the following is a benefit of running these tests with a test automation tool?

A. The number of found bugs is reduced
B. Test coverage is increased
C. The time spent on repetitive tasks is reduced
D. The total cost of the test project always decreases
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 81
Which of the following metrics relates to the number of defects per unit size of a work product?
A. Average operating time until failure
B. Requirement coverage
C. Fault density
D. Number of executed test cases in relation to non-executed test cases
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 82
Which of the following statements about Experience Based Techniques (EBT) is correct?
A. EBT use tests derived from the test engineers' previous experience with similar technologies.
B. EBT is based on the ability of the test engineer to implement various testing techniques.
C. EBT is done as a second stage of testing, after non-experienced-based testing took place.
D. EBT require broad and deep knowledge in testing but not necessarily in the application or technological domain.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 83
Given the following user story for the development of an online shoe store:
"As a customer, I want to be able to filter shoes by color so that I see, for example, only red shoes in the selection." Which of the following positive test cases BEST fits to the user story?
A. Precondition: Home page of the shoe store is opened
Test steps to be performed:
Tick "red" in the color selection.
Click on the "Filter" button.
Expected result: Within 2 seconds all red shoes are displayed, then the other colors.
B. Precondition: Home page of the shoe store is opened
Test steps to be performed:
Tick "red" in the color selection.
Click on the "Filter" button.
Expected result: Only red shoes are displayed.
C. Precondition: Homepage of shoe store with shoes size 40 is opened
Test steps to be performed:
Tick "red" in the color selection.
Click on the "Filter" button.
Expected result: Only red shoes of size 40 are displayed.
D. Precondition: Home page of the shoe store is opened
Test steps to be performed:
User logs in with his customer ID.
Tick "green" in the color selection.
Click on the "Filter" button.
Expected result: Only red shoes are displayed.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 84
Which of the following statements about reviews are TRUE?
I In walkthroughs the review meeting is typically led by the author.
II Inspection is characterized by an open-ended review meeting
III Preparation before the review meeting is part of informal reviews
IV Management rarely participates in technical review meetings
A. II, III
B. I, II
C. I, IV
D. III, IV
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The following statements about reviews are true:
I) In walkthroughs the review meeting is typically led by the author. A walkthrough is a type of review that has a predefined objective and agenda but no formal process or roles. A walkthrough is typically led by the author of the work product under review, who guides the participants through a scenario and solicits feedback.
IV) Management rarely participates in technical review meetings. A technical review is a type of review that has a predefined objective and agenda but no formal process or roles. A technical review is typically performed by peers with technical expertise in order to evaluate technical aspects of a work product. Management rarely participates in technical review meetings, as they may not have sufficient technical knowledge or skills to contribute effectively. The following statements about reviews are false:
II) Inspection is characterized by an open-ended review meeting. An inspection is a type of review that follows a defined process with formal entry and exit criteria and roles and responsibilities for participants. An inspection is characterized by a structured review meeting with a fixed duration and agenda.
III) Preparation before the review meeting is part of informal reviews. Preparation before the review meeting is part of formal reviews, such as inspections or technical reviews. Preparation involves checking

NEW QUESTION: 85
Consider an estimation session in which a six-member Agile team (Memb1..... Memb6) uses the planning poker technique to estimate a user story (in story points). The team members will use a set of cards with the following values: 1,2, 3,5, 8,13,21. Below is the outcome of the first round of estimation for this session:

Memb1 = 3	Memb2 = 3	Memb3 = 3
Memb4 = 21	Memb5 = 3	Memb6 = 1

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 86
During which review process activity are the exit criteria for an inspection defined?
A. Review Initiation
B. Fixing and reporting
C. Planning
D. Communication and analysis
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 87
Which of the following statements regarding the testing quadrants model is correct?
A. With the testing quadrants model, tests can be either business-oriented or product-oriented.
B. The testing quadrants model assigns tests from one of the four quadrants to each iteration in the Agile development.
C. The testing quadrants model assigns test types to the corresponding V-Model test levels.
D. The testing quadrants model provides a way of differentiating between types of tests and assists in explaining them to stakeholders.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 88
Which of the following options is a success factor for formal reviews (e.g. inspections)?
A. Conduct the review in a few large sections, each of which participants are to review as a whole.
B. Provide participants an adequate amount of time for preparation for the review.
C. Use only one type of review so that participants do not have to get used to a different type of review process as often.
D. Evaluate participants on how they spend their time and attention to detail.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 89
Which of the following activities are part of test planning?
I) Setting the entry and exit criteria

II) Determining the validity of bug reports
III) Determining the number of resources required
IV) Determining the expected result for test cases
A. I. IV
B. I. III
C. I, III, IV
D. I, II, IV
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Test planning is a key activity in the testing process that involves defining the objectives, approach, resources, and schedule of intended test activities. Setting the entry and exit criteria (I) and determining the number of resources required (III) are integral parts of test planning. Determining the validity of bug reports (II) is more aligned with test analysis or test management activities post-execution, and determining the expected result for test cases (IV) is part of test design. Therefore, options I and III (B) are the activities that belong to test planning.

NEW QUESTION: 90
Consider the following code
int premium=2500;
if (age<30)
{
premium = premium +1500:
}

Which options suits for a correct combination of Boundary value and expected result. Assume first number as boundary followed by expected result.
A. 29, 1500
30. 2500
B. 29. 4000
30. 2500
C. 29, 2500
30. 1500
D. 30, 1500
31,2500
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In the given code snippet, the premium is increased by 1500 if the age is less than 30. Therefore, at the boundary value of age 29, the premium should be 2500 + 1500 = 4000, and at age 30, the premium should remain at its initial value of 2500, as the condition is no longer met. Option B correctly reflects this with 29,
4000 and 30, 2500 as the boundary value and the expected results, respectively.

NEW QUESTION: 91
Which ONE of the following elements is TYPICALLY part of a test plan?
A. The budget and schedule for the test project.

B. A detailed analysis of the defects found and their causes.
C. A detailed report on the test results after the test project is completed.
D. A list of test logs from the test execution.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
A test plan is a management document that outlines the scope, objectives, schedule, resources, and risks of the testing process. The budget and schedule (A) are essential components as they help plan resources and timeline constraints.
* (B) is incorrect because defect analysis is part of the test summary report, not the test plan.
* (C) is incorrect because final reports summarize execution, while the test plan is created before testing starts.
* (D) is incorrect because test logs are execution artifacts rather than planning elements.
A test plan guides testing activities and ensures alignment with project objectives.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 5.1.1 - Test Planning

NEW QUESTION: 92
What does the "absence-of-defects fallacy" refer to in software development?
A. The belief that thoroughly testing all requirements guarantees system success.
B. The need for constant system quality assurance and improvements.
C. The idea that fixing defects is NOT important to meeting user needs.
D. A misconception that software verification is unnecessary
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 93
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 94
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 95
Which ONE of the following options explains a benefit of independent testing the BEST?
A. The testers can be isolated from the development team and thus avoid acquiring the same bias as the developers.
B. Independent testers may lack information regarding the test object.
C. Independent testers are likely to recognize different types of failures compared to developers.
D. Developers may lose a sense of responsibility for the quality of the product they develop.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Independent testers provide a fresh perspective and are more likely to identify failures that developers might overlook due to their familiarity with the software (C). Independent testing helps avoid cognitive biases, improves defect detection, and enhances the overall quality assurance process. While A and D touch on related concepts, they do not directly define the benefit as well as C does. Option B highlights a potential challenge rather than a benefit.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 1.5.3 - The Independence of Testing

NEW QUESTION: 96
In the newest version of payroll system number of changes were made. As a tester you got a task to perform regression and confirmation tests. Which of the following project activities are related to confirmation testing?
A. Testing due to the application of a new version of the interface

B. Testing that fixes resolved the defects in the search function
C. Testing if a system still works after update of an operating system
D. Testing to ensure the adding of a new functionalities haven't broken existing functions
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Confirmation testing, also known as re-testing, is performed to verify that specific defects have been successfully fixed.
Option A: "Testing due to the application of a new version of the interface" would typically involve regression testing, not confirmation testing.
Option B: "Testing that fixes resolved the defects in the search function" fits the description of confirmation testing as it focuses on ensuring that specific issues have been addressed.
Option C: "Testing if a system still works after update of an operating system" is an example of regression testing, as it checks the overall system behavior after an update.
Option D: "Testing to ensure the adding of new functionalities haven't broken existing functions" is another example of re(ISTQB not-for-profit association)(Udemy) it checks for unintended consequences of new changes.
Therefore, the correct answer isB#6†source##9†source#.
References:
* Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
* ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION: 97
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 98
Which of the following statements about test activities that form the overall test process is correct?
A. Test implementation realization answers the question of how to perform the test, and the test procedure compares the results of the test with the expected results.
B. Test design develops and prioritizes test procedures and may create automated test scripts.
C. Test planning determines what is to be tested based on the test basis.
D. Test analysis evaluates the test base and the test elements to identify inconsistencies.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 99
Following a risk-based testing approach you have designed 10 tests to cover a product risk with a high-risk level. You want to estimate, adopting the three-point test estimation technique, the test effort required to reduce the risk level to zero by executing those 10 tests. You made the following three initial estimates:
* most optimistic = 6 person hours
* most likely = 30 person hours
* most pessimistic = 54 person hours
Based only on the given information, which of the following answers about the three-point test estimation technique applied to this problem is true?
A. The final estimate is between 22 person hours and 38 person hours
B. The final estimate is exactly 30 person hours because the technique uses the initial most likely estimate as the final estimate
C. The final estimate is between 6 person hours and 54 person hours
D. The final estimate is exactly 30 person hours because the technique uses the arithmetic mean of the three initial estimates as the final estimate
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The three-point test estimation technique is a method of estimating the test effort based on three initial estimates: the most optimistic, the most likely, and the most pessimistic. The technique uses a weighted average of these three estimates to calculate the final estimate, which is also known as the expected value. The formula for the expected value is:
Expected value = (most optimistic + 4 * most likely + most pessimistic) / 6 Using the given values, the expected value is:
Expected value = (6 + 4 * 30 + 54) / 6 Expected value = 30 person hours However, the expected value is not the only factor to consider when estimating the test effort. The technique also calculates the standard deviation, which is a measure of the variability or uncertainty of the estimates.
The formula for the standard deviation is:
Standard deviation = (most pessimistic - most optimistic) / 6
Using the given values, the standard deviation is:
Standard deviation = (54 - 6) / 6 Standard deviation = 8 person hours

The standard deviation can be used to determine a range of possible values for the test effort, based on a certain level of confidence. For example, using a 68% confidence level, the range is:
Expected value ± standard deviation
Using the calculated values, the range is:
30 ± 8 person hours
Therefore, the final estimate is between 22 person hours and 38 person hours, which is option A.
ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 2.3.2, page 24-25; ISTQB Glossary v4.
02, page 33.

NEW QUESTION: 100
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:

	Rules	R1	R4
Conditions	Speed > 50	T	F
	School Zone	T	F
Actions	$250 Fine	F	F
	Jail	T	F

Given the following additional test cases:

	Rules	DT1	DT2	DT3	DT4
Input	Speed	55	44	66	77
	School Zone	T	T	T	F
Expected Result	$250 Fine	F	F	F	T
	Jail	T	F	T	F

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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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)
* Outcome: Transaction = Approved
* Rule 4: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Sufficient, Fast Cash = True, Correct PIN = False)
* Outcome: Transaction = Declined
The additional test cases are:
* DT1: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Insufficient, Fast Cash = True, Correct PIN = True)
* Outcome: Transaction = Declined
* DT2: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Sufficient, Fast Cash = False, Correct PIN = True)
* Outcome: Transaction = Approved

* DT3: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Insufficient, Fast Cash = True, Correct PIN = False)
* Outcome: Transaction = Declined
* DT4: (Withdrawal = Allowed, Balance = Sufficient, Fast Cash = False, Correct PIN = False)
* Outcome: Transaction = Declined
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: 101
What is typically NOT included in a test progress report?
A. Information about test obstacles during a test period
B. Changed risks within the test period
C. Test status in relation to defined test metrics (including exit criteria)
D. Statistics on the success of each tester in finding bugs
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 102
A test status report SHOULD:
A. Specify the impediments to carrying out the planned test activities in the reporting period and the corresponding solutions put in place to remove them
B. Be produced as part of test completion activities and report unmitigated product risks to support the decision whether or not to release the product
C. Always be based on the same template within an organisation, as its structure and contents should not be affected by the audience to which the report is presented.
D. Specify the lines of communication between testing, other lifecycle activities, and within the organisation that were chosen at the outset of the test project.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A test status report is a document that provides a snapshot of the testing activities and their progress during a particular period. It should include information about any impediments encountered during the test execution and the actions taken to resolve them, which helps stakeholders understand the challenges and how they were addressed .
Option B describes an activity related to test completion rather than ongoing status reporting. Option C is incorrect because the structure and contents of the report may vary based on the audience's needs. Option D, while important, is not the primary purpose of a test status report, which focuses more on the current status and impediments.

NEW QUESTION: 103

Can "cost" be regarded as Exit criteria?
A. Yes. Spending too much money on test ng will result in an unprofitable product, and having cost as an exit criterion helps avoid this
B. No. The financial value of product quality cannot be estimated, so it is incorrect to use cost as an exit criterion
C. Yes. Going by cost as an exit criterion constrains the testing project which will hello achieve the desired quality level defined for the project
D. No The cost of testing cannot be measured effectively, so it is incorrect to use cost as an exit criterion
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 104
Which of the following statements about static testing is true?
A. Static testing is NOT suitable for finding coding defects. For this, dynamic testing is necessary.
B. Static tests are NOT suitable to evaluate the quality of work results.
C. It makes sense to perform static testing before dynamic testing, because defects can be found earlier or at lower cost.
D. Static testing should be done instead of dynamic testing, as both find the same defects.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 105

Which is an advantage of using testers that are independent from the development team?
A. Developers can delegate their sense of responsibility for quality to testers.
B. Independent testers support the developers with their feedback on coding rules and architecture design.
C. Independent testers will identify themselves more with the project and the project goals and have good relations with the development team.
D. Independent testers have a different perspective and can find defects that developers miss.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 106
Which of the following statements about testware are correct?
I When closing the test activities, all the testware resources can be uninstalled and released II All the testware should be subject to Configuration Management III. The testware. at the end of the project, should be transferred to the organization responsible for maintenance IV The developers are responsible for the correct installation of the testware
A. II, III
B. I, III
C. I, IV
D. II, IV
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Testware is a term that refers to all artifacts produced during the testing process, such as test plans, test cases, test scripts, test data, test results, defect reports, etc. The following statements about testware are correct:
* II) All the testware should be subject to Configuration Management. Configuration management is a process that establishes and maintains consistency among work products throughout their life cycle.
Configuration management applies to all testware, as it helps ensure their quality and consistency, track their changes and defects, control their versions and access rights, and link them to other artifacts.
* III) The testware at the end of the project should be transferred to the organization responsible for maintenance. Maintenance testing is testing performed on a software product after delivery to correct defects or improve performance or other attributes. Maintenance testing requires testware from previous testing activities or phases, such as test cases, test data, test results, etc. Therefore, the testware at the end of the project should be transferred to the organization responsible for maintenance testing, such as support team or maintenance team. The following statements about testware are incorrect:
* I) When closing the test activities, all the testware resources can be uninstalled and released. This statement is incorrect, as some testware resources may still be needed for future testing activities or phases, such as maintenance testing or regression testing. Therefore, when closing the test activities, some testware resources should be archived and stored for future use, while others can be uninstalled and released.

* IV) The developers are responsible for the correct installation of the testware. This statement is incorrect, as the testers are responsible for the correct installation of the testware. The testers should ensure that they have access to all necessary testware resources and that they are installed and configured properly before starting the test execution. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 6, page 58-61.

NEW QUESTION: 107
In a two-hour uninterrupted test session, performed as part of an iteration on an Agile project, a heuristic checklist was used to help the tester focus on some specific usability issues of a web application.
The unscripted tests produced by the tester's experience during such session belong to which one of the following testing quadrants?
A. Q1
B. Q2
C. Q3
D. Q4
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The unscripted tests produced by the tester's experience during the two-hour test session belong to the testing quadrant Q3. The testing quadrants are a classification of testing types based on two dimensions: the test objectives (whether the testing is focused on supporting the team or critiquing the product) and the test basis (whether the testing is based on the technology or the business). The testing quadrants are labeled as Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4, and each quadrant represents a different testing perspective, such as unit testing, acceptance testing, usability testing, or performance testing. The testing quadrant Q3 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of critiquing the product from the business perspective, such as exploratory testing, usability testing, user acceptance testing, alpha testing, beta testing, etc. The unscripted tests performed by the tester in the given scenario are examples of exploratory testing and usability testing, as they are based on the tester's experience, intuition, and learning of the web application, and they focus on some specific usability issues, such as the user interface, the user satisfaction, the user feedback, etc. The other options are incorrect, because:
* The testing quadrant Q1 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of supporting the team from the technology perspective, such as unit testing, component testing, integration

testing, system testing, etc. These testing types are usually performed by developers or testers who have access to the source code, the design, the architecture, or the configuration of the software system, and they aim to verify the functionality, the quality, and the reliability of the software system at different levels of integration.
* The testing quadrant Q2 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of supporting the team from the business perspective, such as functional testing, acceptance testing, story testing, scenario testing, etc. These testing types are usually performed by testers or customers who have access to the requirements, the specifications, the user stories, or the business processes of the software system, and they aim to validate that the software system meets the expectations and the needs of the users and the stakeholders.
* The testing quadrant Q4 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of critiquing the product from the technology perspective, such as performance testing, security testing, reliability testing, compatibility testing, etc. These testing types are usually performed by testers or specialists who have access to the tools, the metrics, the standards, or the benchmarks of the software system, and they aim to evaluate the non-functional aspects of the software system, such as the efficiency, the security, the reliability, or the compatibility of the software system under different conditions or environments. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.3.1, Testing in Software Development Lifecycles
* ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Testing Quadrant, Exploratory Testing, Usability Testing, Unit Testing, Component Testing, Integration Testing, System Testing, Functional Testing, Acceptance Testing, Story Testing, Scenario Testing, Performance Testing, Security Testing, Reliability Testing, Compatibility Testing

NEW QUESTION: 108
Which of the following statements about the typical activities of a formal review process is TRUE?
A. Individual review is only mandatory when the size of the work product under review is too large to cover at the review meeting
B. Various review techniques that may be applied by participants during individual review are described in the ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119-3 standard.
C. Choosing which standards to follow during the review process is usually made during review planning.
D. One of the main goals of the review meeting is to make sure that all participants are aware of their roles and responsibilities in the review process
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
During the review planning stage, key decisions are made, including the selection of standards and procedures to be followed during the review. This planning phase ensures that the review process is structured and adheres to agreed-upon standards, which can come from industry standards such as ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119-3.

The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 emphasizes the importance of review planning in establishing the framework and guidelines for the review process.

NEW QUESTION: 109
The following requirement is given "Set X to be the sum of Y and Z".
All the following four implementations have bugs.
Which one of the following bugs can be caught by Static Analysis?
A. int x = 1.
int y = 2.
int y = 3.
X = y=z;
B. int x = 1.
int y = 2.
int z = 3.
X = z-y
C. int x = 1.
Int y = 2.
Int z = 3.
Z = x +y
D. int y = 2
Int z = 3.
Y = z+y
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Static analysis is a technique that analyzes the source code or other software artifacts without executing them.
Static analysis can detect defects such as syntax errors, coding standards violations, potential security vulnerabilities, or logical flaws. Static analysis can catch the bug in the first implementation, as it contains two syntax errors: the variable y is declared twice, and the assignment statement X = y=z is invalid. Static analysis cannot catch the bugs in the other three implementations, as they are logical errors that do not violate any syntax rules, but produce incorrect results. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 3, page 25-26.

NEW QUESTION: 110
Which of the following tasks is MOST LIKELY to be performed by the tester?
A. Develop a test strategy and test policy for the organization
B. Promote and advocate the test team within the organization
C. Create the detailed test execution schedule
D. Introduce suitable metrics for measuring test progress
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

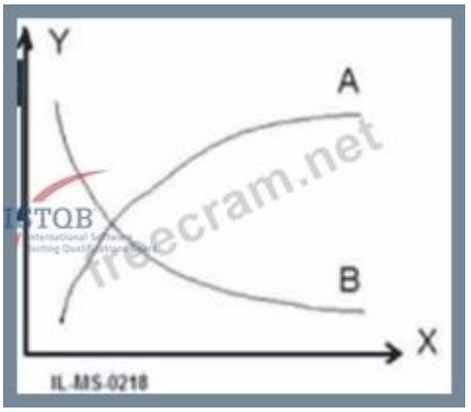
Testers are typically involved in creating detailed test execution schedules, among other tasks such as designing tests, executing tests, and logging defects. Creating a test strategy and test policy, promoting and advocating the test team, and introducing metrics are typically responsibilities of test managers or senior roles.
In the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, the responsibilities of testers include creating test cases, setting up test (ISTQB not-for-profit association)nts, executing tests, and reporting defects, which align with creating detailed test execution schedules6†source.
References:
* Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
* ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION: 111
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 112
Which two of the following statements describe the advantages provided by good traceability between the test basis and test work products?
I. Analyzing the impact of changes.
ii. A measure of code quality.
iii. Accurate test estimation.
iv. Making testing auditable.
Select the correct answer:
A. i and ii

B. i and iv
C. i and iii
D. ii and iii
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 113
The following chart represents metrics related to testing of a project that was competed. Indicate what is represented by tie lines A, B and the axes X.Y



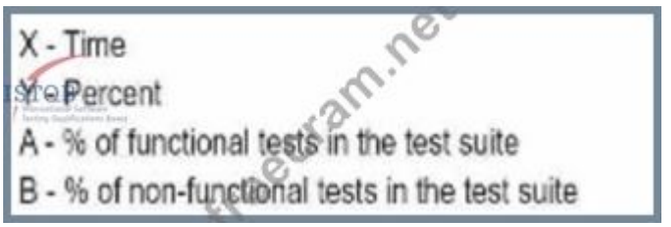
A)

X - Time
Y - Cost
A - Cost of test (per week)
B - Cost of finding a single bug (per week)

B)

X - Time
Y - Number of defects
A - Number of open defects
B - Number of closed defects

C)



D)

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Option D correctly explains what is represented by the lines A, B and the axes X, Y in a testing metrics chart.

According to option D:

* X-axis represents Time

* Y-axis represents Count

* Line A represents Number of open bugs

* Line B represents Total number of executed tests

This information is essential in understanding and analyzing the testing metrics of a completed project.

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Section 2.5.1, Page 35.

NEW QUESTION: 114

You are testing a room upgrade system for a hotel. The system accepts three differed types of room (increasing order of luxury): Platinum. Silver and Gold Luxury. ONLY a Preferred Guest Card holder s eligible for an upgrade.

Below you can find the decision table defining the upgrade eligibility:

What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?

Customer A: Preference Guest Card holder, holding a Silver room

Customer B: Non Preferred Guest Card holder, holding a Platinum room

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

B. Customer A: doesn't offer any upgrade; Customer B: doesn't offer any upgrade.

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

D. Customer A: offers upgrade to Silver room; Customer B: offers upgrade to Silver room.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

According to the decision table in the image, a Preferred Guest Card holder with a Silver room is eligible for an upgrade to Gold Luxury (YES), while a non-Preferred Guest Card holder, regardless of room type, is not eligible for any upgrade (NO). Therefore, Customer A (a Preferred Guest Card holder with a Silver room) would be offered an upgrade to Gold Luxury, and Customer B (a non-Preferred Guest Card holder with a Platinum room) would not be offered any upgrade. References = The answer is derived directly from the decision table provided in

theimage; specific ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 documents are not referenced.

NEW QUESTION: 115
Which ONE of the following statements about maintenance testing is CORRECT?
A. Maintenance testing is performed exclusively for adaptive maintenance.
B. Maintenance testing is only required when defects are reported in production.
C. Maintenance testing should be performed when enhancements, fixes, or updates are applied to an existing system.
D. Maintenance testing does not require test cases since it focuses solely on defect verification.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Maintenance testing is carried out whenever changes are made to an existing system, including enhancements, defect fixes, and system migrations (C). It is not limited to adaptive maintenance (A) and is needed even when no defects are reported (B). Test cases are essential to validate fixes and prevent regressions (D).
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 2.3 - Maintenance Testing

NEW QUESTION: 116
Which ONE of the following options BEST describes Behavior-Driven Development (BDD)?
A. Expresses the desired behavior of an application with test cases written in a simple form of natural language that is easy to understand by stakeholders-usually using the Given/When/Then format. Test cases are then automatically translated into executable tests.
B. Defines test cases at a low level, close to the implementation, using unit test frameworks.
C. Is primarily focused on non-functional testing techniques to ensure system reliability and performance.
D. Requires testing to be performed after development is completed to validate software functionality.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
BDD emphasizes collaboration between developers, testers, and business stakeholders to define system behavior in a readable format (A). It typically uses the Given-When-Then syntax. Unlike unit testing (B), BDD is at a higher level of abstraction. It does not focus solely on non-functional testing (C) and encourages early testing rather than post-development validation (D).
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 2.1.5 - Behavior-Driven Development (BDD)

NEW QUESTION: 117
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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 118

Which ONE of the following options BEST describes a key characteristic of non-functional testing?

A. Performing non-functional testing starting at the system test level.

B. Conducting non-functional testing exclusively at the acceptance test level.

C. Limiting non-functional testing to security testing and performance testing only.

D. Ensuring non-functional testing focuses only on user experience and usability.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Non-functional testing evaluates attributes like performance, security, and usability, which are typically assessed at the system test level or higher (A). It is not restricted to acceptance testing (B), goes beyond security and performance testing (C), and covers more than just user experience (D).

Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 2.2.2 - Non-functional Testing

NEW QUESTION: 119

Why is it important to select a test technique?

A. There are usually loo many test cases that may be run on a system. Test techniques help reduce the number of tests.

B. The only way to test a software application is by using well proven test techniques.

C. Selecting the right test technique in a given situation Increases the effectiveness of the test process Oy creating tests with higher chance of finding bugs.

D. Test techniques define the number of regression cycles, which in turn impact the project schedule.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Selecting the right test technique is crucial because different techniques are suited to different types of testing and can significantly increase the effectiveness of the testing process by creating tests that are more likely to find defects. While reducing the number of tests (A) and defining the number of regression cycles (D) are considerations in the testing process, they are not the primary reasons for selecting a test technique. The assertion that the only way to test a software application is by using well-proven test techniques (B) is too restrictive and does not acknowledge

the adaptability required in testing to suit different contexts and objectives. Therefore, option C is the most comprehensive reason, as it focuses on the effectiveness and efficiency of testing, leading to the creation of high-quality tests that have a higher chance of finding bugs.

NEW QUESTION: 120

Which of the following is a test-first approach, where tests that express a shared understanding from stakeholders of how the application is expected to work, are first written in business-readable language (following the Given/When/Then format), and then made executable to drive development?

A. Test-Driven Development (TDD)

B. Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD)

C. Behavior-Driven Development (BDD)

D. Domain-Driven Design (DDD)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This answer is correct because Behavior-Driven Development (BDD) is a test-first approach, where tests that express a shared understanding from stakeholders of how the application is expected to work, are first written in business-readable language (following the Given/When/Then format), and then made executable to drive development. BDD is a collaborative approach that involves testers, developers, business analysts, product owners, and other stakeholders in defining the expected behavior of the application using scenarios that describe the preconditions, actions, and outcomes of the application. BDD scenarios are written using a domain-specific language (DSL) that can be translated into executable test cases using tools such as Cucumber or SpecFlow. BDD aims to improve communication, collaboration, and feedback among the team members, and to deliver software that meets the customer's needs and expectations.
References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.1.1.4
, Requirements Engineering Fundamentals.

NEW QUESTION: 121

A possible risk of introducing test automation is:

A. the tool may not be fit-for-purpose.

B. the tool may create additional development dependencies.

C. the tool may not be compatible with the development platform.

D. the tool will be owned and maintained by developers and replace testers.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 6.2, "Potential Benefits and Risks of Test Automation."

NEW QUESTION: 122
Which of the following statements BEST describes the shift-left approach in software testing?
A. Testing is performed as early as possible in the software development life cycle.
B. Testing is performed by an independent testing team.
C. Testing is performed on the entire system or product.
D. Testing is performed after the development phase is completed.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 123
In what way do Configuration Management effects testing?
A. Without proper configuration management, test planning cannot proceed.
B. Proper configuration management ensures that testers can uniquely identity the tested item
C. Configuration management is important for developers, not for testers
D. There is very little influence of configuration management practices on the test project.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Configuration management is a process that establishes and maintains consistency among work products throughout their life cycle. Configuration management affects testing in various ways, such as:
* Proper configuration management ensures that testers can uniquely identify the tested item, which can help traceability, reproducibility and accountability.
* Proper configuration management ensures that testers have access to consistent versions of software components and testware, which can help reliability, compatibility and efficiency.
* Proper configuration management ensures that testers can track changes and defects in software components and testware, which can help verification, validation and reporting.
* Proper configuration management ensures that testers can control the configuration of the test environment, which can help stability, security and performance. Configuration management is not a prerequisite for test planning, as test planning can proceed without configuration management, although it may be less effective or accurate. Configuration management is not

important for developers only, but for testers as well, as it affects the quality and consistency of the testing process and products.
Configuration management has a significant influence on the test project, as it affects various aspects of testing, such as traceability, reproducibility, reliability, compatibility, efficiency, verification, validation, reporting, stability, security and performance. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 6, page 60-61.

NEW QUESTION: 124
Which ONE of the following options BEST describes the purpose of confirmation testing versus regression testing?
A. The purpose of confirmation testing is to confirm that the defect giving rise to a failure has been successfully fixed. The regression test aims to ensure that no defects have been introduced or discovered in unmodified areas of the software as a result of the changes made.
B. Confirmation testing ensures the entire system functions as expected, whereas regression testing focuses only on modified components.
C. Confirmation testing verifies all system requirements, while regression testing ensures that no additional test cases are needed.
D. Regression testing and confirmation testing are interchangeable and serve the same purpose.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Confirmation testing is performed after a defect is fixed to confirm it no longer exists (A). Regression testing ensures new defects have not been introduced in unchanged parts of the system. Regression testing is broader than confirmation testing and covers unmodified areas affected by the changes. Options B, C, and D misrepresent the relationship and scope of these tests.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 2.2.3 - Confirmation Testing and Regression Testing

NEW QUESTION: 125
Which ONE of the following options is a PRODUCT risk and NOT a PROJECT risk?
A. Incorrect calculation logic in the software, leading to inaccurate results.
B. Poor communication between team members, making project management more difficult.
C. Staff shortages in the project leading to scheduling problems.
D. Delays in the delivery of work products by the project team.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Product risks are risks that impact the quality or functionality of the software, whereas project risks affect the process, resources, or timeline.
* (A) is correct because incorrect calculations impact software correctness.
* (B), (C), and (D) are project risks as they relate to team coordination, staffing, and scheduling rather than software defects.

Identifying product risks early improves defect detection and ensures better coverage for high-risk areas.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 5.2.2 - Product and Project Risks

NEW QUESTION: 126
Which of the following exemplifies how a software bug can cause harm to a company?
A. "Print" prints the last page twice for a file with 1000 pages
B. The timeout on the login page of a web site is 9 minutes, while the requirement was for 10 minutes
C. When uninstalling the application, the uninstall dialog has a spelling mistake
D. When calculating the final price in a shopping list, the price of the last item is not added
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A software bug can cause harm to a company by directly affecting its operations, reputation, user satisfaction, and financials. Option D, "When calculating the final price in a shopping list, the price of the last item is not added," describes a defect that directly impacts the core functionality of a financial transaction, potentially leading to financial loss and customer dissatisfaction. This can have severe implications for the company's credibility and revenue. Options A, B, and C describe bugs that, while potentially annoying, do not have the same direct impact on the company's core operations and financial integrity as option D.

NEW QUESTION: 127
Which of the following statements about decision tables are TRUE?
I. Generally, decision tables are generated for low risk test items.
II. Test cases derived from decision tables can be used for component tests.
III. Several test cases can be selected for each column of the decision table.
IV. The conditions in the decision table represent negative tests generally.
A. I. III
B. I, IV
C. II. IV
D. II. III
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A decision table is a technique that shows combinations of inputs and/or stimuli (causes) with their associated outputs and/or actions (effects). A decision table consists of four quadrants: conditions (inputs), actions (outputs), condition entries (values) and action entries (results). The following statements about decision tables are true:
* II. Test cases derived from decision tables can be used for component tests. Decision tables can be used to test components that have multiple inputs and outputs that depend on logical combinations of conditions. Decision tables can help cover all possible combinations or scenarios in a systematic way.
* III. Several test cases can be selected for each column of the decision table. A column of a decision table represents a unique combination of condition entries and action entries. Several

test cases can be selected for each column by varying other input values or expected results that are not part of the decision table. The following statements about decision tables are false:
* I. Generally, decision tables are generated for low risk test items. Decision tables are not related to risk level, but rather to complexity level. Decision tables are generated for test items that have complex logic or multiple conditions and actions that need to be tested.
* IV. The conditions in the decision table represent negative tests generally. The conditions in the decision table represent both positive and negative tests, depending on whether they are valid or invalid inputs for the test item. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 4, page 42-43.

NEW QUESTION: 128
Which statement about use case testing is true?
A. The lest cases are designed to find defects in the data flew.
B. The test cases are designed to be used by real users, not by professional testers
C. The test cases are always designed by customers or end users.
D. The test cases are designed to find defects in the process flow.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Use case testing is a technique that helps identify test cases that exercise the whole system on a transaction by transaction basis from start to finish. Use cases are descriptions of how users interact with the system to achieve a specific goal. Use case testing is not focused on data flow, but rather on process flow. Use case testing can be performed by professional testers, customers or end users, depending on the context. Use case testing does not require the test cases to be designed by customers or end users, but rather by anyone who has access to the use case specifications. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 4, page 36.

NEW QUESTION: 129
Which of the following provides the BEST description of statement coverage?
A. A white-box test technique which covers the decision results which determine the next statement to be executed
B. A black-box test technique which uses a state table to derive test cases
C. A white-box test technique which focuses on the percentage of executable statements that has been executed by a test suite
D. An experience-based test technique in which test cases are based on the tester's knowledge of past failures
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Statement coverage is a white-box test technique which focuses on executing all possible statements in the code at least once during testing. This helps in determining the percentage of executable statements that have been executed by the test suite, aiming to ensure that all parts of the program have been tested at least once (ISTQB Main Web).
References:

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 PDF

NEW QUESTION: 130

A test manager has started a cycle of testing for an e-commerce application. The reason for testing is the change in the protocol for connecting to the payment gateway because of new regulations. Which of the following correctly names this type of testing?

A. Beta testing
B. Retirement testing
C. System integration testing
D. Maintenance testing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 131

Which of the following BEST describes a test summary report for executive-level employees
A. The report is detailed and includes a status summary of defects by priority or budget
B. The report is detailed and includes specific information on defects and trends
C. The report is high-level and includes a status summary of defects by priority or budget
D. The report is high-level and includes specific information on defects and trends
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For executive-level employees, a test summary report should be concise and focus on high-level information.

It typically includes a summary of defects categorized by priority or budget. Executives are generally interested in the overall status and the impact on critical business objectives rather than detailed technical information. The report should provide an overview of the most important aspects of testing, such as key issues, test progress, and any risks or concerns that could affect project outcomes.

References:

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 5.3.1.

NEW QUESTION: 132

A team's test strategy was to invest equal effort in testing each of a system's modules. After running one test cycle, it turned out that most of the critical bugs were detected in one of the system's modules.

Which testing principal suggests a change to the current test strategy for the next test cycle?
A. Pesticide Paradox
B. Early testing
C. Absence-of-errors fallacy
D. Defect clustering
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Defect clustering is a testing principle that states that a small number of modules contain most of the defects detected during pre-release testing, or are responsible for most of the operational

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

NEW QUESTION: 133
Which of the options below about statement testing is correct?
A. 100% statement coverage ensures that there are no more defects in the test object.
B. 100% statement coverage ensures that every transition between two statements has been executed at least once.
C. 100% statement coverage ensures that there are no unreachable program parts (dead code).
D. 100% statement coverage is a useful exit criterion for system testing.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 134
As the last stage of a test cycle of an embedded device, you are performing exploratory testing. You observed that some character. (A, X andZ)sent via a serial port to the device do not get registered on the device whereas they should be. You suspect that this could be due to a wrong configuration of the "bit parity" parameter.
Which of the following items of an incident report would you beUNABLEto write down based on this information?
A. Expected result
B. Test case identifier
C. Test setup details
D. Actual result
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An incident report is a document that records the details of an incident. An incident report typically contains the following items:

* Identifier: A unique identifier for the incident report
* Summary: A concise summary of the incident
* Description: A detailed description of the incident, including the steps to reproduce it, the expected and actual results, and any relevant screenshots or logs
* Severity: The degree of impact that the incident has on the system
* Priority: The level of urgency for resolving the incident
* Status: The current state of the incident, such as new, open, resolved, closed, etc.
* Resolution: The action taken to resolve the incident, such as fix, workaround, reject, etc. Based on the information given in the question, the tester would be able to write down all of these items except for the test case identifier. A test case identifier is a unique identifier for a test case that is used to link it to other test artifacts, such as test plans, test scripts, test results or incident reports. However, since the tester is performing exploratory testing, there is no predefined test case that can be associated with the incident. Exploratory testing is an approach to testing that emphasizes learning, test design and test execution at the same time. Exploratory testing relies on the tester's skills, creativity and intuition to explore the software under test and discover defects. Exploratory testing does not use formal test cases or scripts, but rather uses test charters or missions that guide the tester's actions and objectives. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 3, page
32-33; Chapter 5, page 47-48.

NEW QUESTION: 135
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 136
A test engineer finds a defect while testing. After the developer has fixed the defect, the test engineer decides to re-run a complete section of the tests. Which of the following is correct?
A. The lest engineer should not re-run the tests, as they have already been run, and results recorded.
B. The test engineer should not re-run the tests, they should be part of the developer tests.

C. The test engineer should re-run the tests, in order to ensure that new defects have not been introduced by the fix.
D. The test engineer should re-run the tests, because the defect shows that the test cases need to be updated.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The test engineer should re-run the tests, in order to ensure that new defects have not been introduced by the fix. This is also known as regression testing, which is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after a change. Regression testing helps to detect any side effects or unintended consequences of a fix or a modification. The other options are incorrect reasons for re-running the tests. The test engineer should not re-run the tests, as they have already been run, and results recorded, because this ignores the possibility of new defects caused by the fix. The test engineer should not re-run the tests, they should be part of the developer tests, because this assumes that developer tests are sufficient and reliable, which may not be true. The test engineer should not re-run the tests, because the defect shows that the test cases need to be updated, because this does not address the impact of the fix on other test cases or functionalities. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 41.

NEW QUESTION: 137
Which of the following BEST defines risk level?
A. Risk level is determined by calculating the absolute value of the sum of all potential issues that may occur on the project
B. Risk level is calculated by adding the probabilities of all planned risks to a project
C. Risk level is calculated by dividing the sum of all known risks by the sum of all unknown risks
D. Risk level is determined by the likelihood of an event happening and the impact or harm from that event
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Risk level is determined by the combination of two factors: the likelihood of an event occurring and the impact or harm that could result from that event. This approach allows risks to be prioritized based on their potential effect on the project or system. The likelihood represents the probability of the risk event occurring, while the impact represents the severity of the

consequences if the event does happen. This concept is fundamental in risk-based testing and helps guide decision-making during the testing process.
References:
ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 1.4.1.

NEW QUESTION: 138
A system has a self-diagnostics module that starts executing after the system is reset. The diagnostics are running 12 different tests on the systems memory hardware. The following is one of the requirements set for the diagnostics module:
'The time taking the diagnostics tests to execute shall be less than 2 seconds' Which of the following is a failure related to the specified requirement?
A. The diagnostic tests fail to start after a system reset
B. The diagnostic tests take too much time to execute
C. The diagnostic tests that measure the speed of the memory, fail
D. The diagnostic tests fail due to incorrect implementation of the test code
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A failure is an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits1. A requirement is a condition or capability needed by a user to solve a problem or achieve an objective2. In this case, the requirement is that the diagnostics tests should execute in less than 2 seconds.
Therefore, any event that violates this requirement is a failure. The only option that clearly violates this requirement is B. The diagnostic tests take too much time to execute. If the diagnostic tests take more than 2 seconds to complete, then they do not meet the specified limit and thus fail. The other options are not necessarily failures related to the specified requirement. Option A. The diagnostic tests fail to start after a system reset is a failure, but not related to the time limit. It is related to the functionality of the self-diagnostics module. Option C. The diagnostic tests that measure the speed of the memory, fail is also a failure, but not related to the time limit. It is related to the accuracy of the memory tests. Option D. The diagnostic tests fail due to incorrect implementation of the test code is also a failure, but not related to the time limit. It is related to the quality of the test code. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Requirements Engineering Fundamentals.

NEW QUESTION: 139
In Agile teams, testers closely collaborate with all other team members. This close collaboration could be problematic and result in testing-related organizational risks.
Which TWO of the following organization risks could be encountered?
I.Testers lose motivation and fail at their core tasks.
ii.Close interaction with developers causes a loss of the appropriate tester mindset.
iii.Testers are not able to keep pace with incoming changes in time-constrained iterations.
iv.Testers, once they have acquired technical development or business skills, leave the testing team.

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

NEW QUESTION: 140
In which of the following test documents would you expect to find test exit criteria described9
A. Test design specification
B. Project plan
C. Requirements specification
D. Test plan
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Test exit criteria are the conditions that must be fulfilled before concluding a particular testing phase. These criteria act as a checkpoint to assess whether we have achieved the testing objectives and are done with testing1. Test exit criteria are typically defined in the test plan document, which is one of the outputs of the test planning phase. The test plan document describes the scope, approach, resources, and schedule of the testing activities. It also identifies the test items, the features to be tested, the testing tasks, the risks, and the test deliverables2. According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, the test plan document should include the following information related to the test exit criteria3:
* The criteria for evaluating test completion, such as the percentage of test cases executed, the percentage of test coverage achieved, the number and severity of defects found and fixed, the quality and reliability of the software product, and the stakeholder satisfaction.
* The criteria for evaluating test process improvement, such as the adherence to the test strategy, the efficiency and effectiveness of the testing activities, the lessons learned and best practices identified, and the recommendations for future improvements.
Therefore, the test plan document is the most appropriate test document to find the test exit criteria described.
The other options, such as test design specification, project plan, and requirements specification, are not directly related to the test exit criteria. The test design specification describes the test cases and test procedures for a specific test level or test type3. The project plan describes the overall objectives, scope, assumptions, risks, and deliverables of the software project4. The requirements specification describes the functional and non-functional requirements of the software product5. None of these documents specify the conditions for ending the testing process

or evaluating the testing outcomes. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Entry and Exit Criteria in Software Testing | Baeldung on Computer Science, Entry And Exit Criteria In Software Testing - Rishabh Software, Entry and Exit Criteria in Software Testing Life Cycle - STLC [2022 Updated] - Testsigma Blog, ISTQB releases Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0 (CTFL).

NEW QUESTION: 141

Which of the following statements are true?

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

Select the correct answer:

A. 3

B. 2

C. 1

D. 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The statement "Early and frequent feedback helps to avoid requirements misunderstanding" is true. Early feedback from stakeholders, through reviews and other static testing techniques, helps clarify requirements and ensures that any misunderstandings are addressed promptly. This practice aligns with Agile principles and contributes to developing software that meets user needs more accurately.

References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 2.1.1, "The Influence of Development Models on Testing" and Section 3.2.1, "The Advantages of Early Feedback."

NEW QUESTION: 142

Given the following User Story: "As an online customer, I would like to be able to cancel the purchase of an individual item from a shopping list so that it only displays the relevant items, in less than 1 second", which of the following can be considered as applicable acceptance test cases?

I.Click on my online shopping list, select the unwanted Item, delete the unwanted item, the unwanted Item is deleted from the shopping list in less than 1 second.

ii.Click on my online shopping list, select all the items, delete all the items, the unwanted items are deleted from the shopping list in less than 1 second.

iii.Tab to the online shopping list and press enter, select the unwanted item, delete the unwanted item, the unwanted item is deleted from the shopping list In less than 1 second.

Iv. Click on the checkout button, select the payment method, make payment, confirmation received of payment and shipping date.

v. Click on my shopping list, select the unwanted Item, delete the unwanted item, the unwanted item is deleted from the shopping list.

Select the correct answer:
A. I, ii and v
B. iv
C. i and iii
D. v
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Applicable acceptance test cases for the given user story should focus on the specific requirement of deleting an individual item from the shopping list and ensuring that it is removed in less than 1 second. Therefore, the valid test cases are: i. Click on my online shopping list, select the unwanted item, delete the unwanted item, the unwanted item is deleted from the shopping list in less than 1 second. iii. Tab to the online shopping list and press enter, select the unwanted item, delete the unwanted item, the unwanted item is deleted from the shopping list in less than 1 second.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 5.2.2

NEW QUESTION: 143
Your organization's test strategy states that it is desirable to use more than one method for estimating test effort. You are responsible for estimating test effort for the next project. Based on historical data, the development-to-test effort ratio is 5:3.
The initial estimate for the development effort is 450 person-days.
Which ONE of the following options corresponds to the estimated test effort using the ratio-based method?
A. 750 person-days
B. 180 person-days
C. 720 person-days
D. 270 person-days
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
The ratio-based estimation method relies on historical relationships between development and testing effort.
Using the given 5:3 ratio:

$$\text{Test Effort} = \left(\frac{3}{5} \times \text{Development Effort}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{5} \times 450\right) = 270 \text{ person-days}$$

Thus, the correct answer is 270 person-days (D).
* (A) and (C) are incorrect as they overestimate the effort.
* (B) underestimates the testing effort based on the ratio.
Ratio-based estimation helps allocate resources effectively based on past project data.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 5.1.4 - Effort Estimation in Testing

NEW QUESTION: 144

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) TopicDescription
A. How the system performs the specific behaviour.
8: Quality characteristicsB: A sequence of actions between an external actor and the system, to accomplish a specific goal or business task.
B. ScenariosC: The externally observable behaviour with user actions as input operating under certain configurations.
C. Business rulesD; Description of the connections between the system to be developed and the outside world.
D. External interfacesE: Activities that can only be performed in the system under certain conditions defined by outside procedures and constraints.
E. A to C, B to A, C to B. D to E and E to D
F. A to E, B to A, C to B, D to C and E to D
G. A to C, B to A, C to B, D to D and E to E
H. A TO A, B TO B, CTOB, DTO E AND E TO D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The correct matching of the topics with their descriptions is as follows:
* Functional behaviour: The externally observable behaviour with user actions as input operating under certain configurations (A to C).
* Quality characteristics: How the system performs the specific behaviour (B to A).
* Scenarios: A sequence of actions between an external actor and the system, to accomplish a specific goal or business task (C to B).
* Business rules: Activities that can only be performed in the system under certain conditions defined by outside procedures and constraints (D to E).
* External interfaces: Description of the connections between the system to be developed and the outside world (E to D).

NEW QUESTION: 145
Use Scenario 1 "Happy Tomatoes" (from the previous question).
Using the Boundary Value Analysis (BVA) technique (in its two-point variant), identify the set of input values that provides the HIGHEST coverage.
A. {7,8,21,22,29,30}
B. {7,8,22,23,29,30}
C. {6,7,8,21,22,29,31}
D. {6,7,21,22,29,30}
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Boundary Value Analysis (BVA) focuses on test cases at the edges of partitions because defects often occur at boundaries. The temperature ranges are:
* #7 (Too cold # W)

* [8-21] (Standstill # X)
* [22-29] (Ideal # Y)
* #30 (Too hot # Z)
A two-point BVA means testing both the lower and upper boundary values of each partition.
The correct selection {7,8,21,22,29,30} includes:
* 7 # Boundary of Too Cold (W)
* 8 # Lower boundary of Standstill (X)
* 21 # Upper boundary of Standstill (X)
* 22 # Lower boundary of Ideal (Y)
* 29 # Upper boundary of Ideal (Y)
* 30 # Lower boundary of Too Hot (Z)
This ensures maximum boundary coverage.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 4.2.2 - Boundary Value Analysis

NEW QUESTION: 146
A software application incorrectly provided customers discounts of 50% off their total purchases if the purchases exceeded S100. It was discovered through an audit that the discount should have been only 5% off these purchases. A root cause analysis uncovered that the requirements Incorrectly stated 50% instead of 5% in this scenario.
Which of the following MOST accurately reflects this scenario?
A. The audit finding Is the root cause, the incorrect calculation of 50% Is the defect, and the Incorrect requirement Is the effect
B. The incorrect customer discount is the effect and the reason for the requirement error is the root cause
C. The incorrect discount is the root cause, requiring a root cause analysis which led to investigating the software code, design, and requirements
D. A defect in the code is determined to be the root cause of the incorrect calculation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, a defect is a deviation from the expected result which in this scenario is the incorrect discount applied to the customers. The root cause, as per the ISTQB definition, is the originating cause of a defect, which in this case is the incorrect requirement stating 50% instead of 5%.
Therefore, the incorrect requirement is the root cause and the customer receiving the wrong discount is the effect of this root cause.
References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 1.4.3 "Defects, Root Causes, and Effects".

NEW QUESTION: 147
A QA manager of a start-up company needs to implement within a week a low cost incident management tool. Which of the following is the best option?
A. Document incidents on a large board in the lab

B. Purchase and deploy an incident management tool
C. Manage the incidents through E-mails and phone calls
D. Manage the incidents in a spreadsheet posted on the intranet
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An incident is any event that occurs during testing that requires investigation. An incident management tool is a software tool that supports recording and tracking incidents throughout their life cycle. A QA manager of a start-up company needs to implement within a week a low cost incident management tool. The best option for this case is to manage the incidents in a spreadsheet posted on the intranet. This option has several advantages over other options:
* It is low cost, as it does not require purchasing any additional software or hardware.
* It is easy to implement within a week, as it does not require installing or configuring any complex software or hardware.
* It is accessible and transparent, as it can be viewed and updated by anyone who has access to the intranet.
* It is structured and organized, as it can store and display various information about incidents, such as identifier, summary, description, severity, priority, status, resolution, etc. The other options are not suitable for this case, as they have several disadvantages over the chosen option:
* Documenting incidents on a large board in the lab is not a good option, as it is not accessible or transparent to anyone who is not physically present in the lab. It is also not structured or organized, as it may not store or display all the necessary information about incidents.
* Purchasing and deploying an incident management tool is not a good option, as it is not low cost or easy to implement within a week. It may require spending a significant amount of money and time on acquiring, installing and configuring the software or hardware.
* Managing the incidents through emails and phone calls is not a good option, as it is not structured or organized. It may lead to confusion, inconsistency or loss of information about incidents. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 3, page
32-33.

NEW QUESTION: 148
Which ONE of the following roles is responsible for mediating, managing time, and generating a safe review environment in which everyone can speak freely?
A. Manager
B. Reviewer
C. Review leader
D. Moderator
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
The Moderator (D) plays a key role in formal reviews by facilitating discussions, ensuring that reviews stay on track, and creating an open environment for feedback. The Manager (A) is responsible for overseeing the testing process but does not directly facilitate reviews. The

Reviewer (B) is responsible for examining the work product, while the Review Leader (C) organizes reviews but does not necessarily mediate them.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 3.2.3 - Roles and Responsibilities in a Review

NEW QUESTION: 149
Which of the following applications will be the MOST suitable for testing by Use Cases
A. Accuracy and usability of a new Navigation system compared with previous system
B. A billing system used to calculate monthly charge based or large number of subscribers parameters
C. The ability of an Anti virus package to detect and quarantine a new threat
D. Suitability and performance of a Multi media (audio video based) system to a new operating system
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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. Thesuitability 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: 150

Which of the following BEST matches the descriptions with the different categories of test techniques?
1.Test cases are based on the test basis which may include the requirements, use cases and user stories
2.Test cases are based on the test basis which may include the software architecture or code
3.Test cases can show deviations from the requirements
4.These test techniques are applicable to both functional and non-functional testing
5.Tests are based on knowledge of developers, users and other stakeholders Black - Black-box test techniques White * White-box test techniques Experience - Experience-based test techniques

A. Black -1,3.4 White - 2 Experience - 5

B. Black - 2, 3 White -1 Experience - 4, 5

C. Black -1,2 White - 3, 4 Experience - 5

D. Black - 2, 3 White -1,5 Experience - 4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Matching the descriptions with the test techniques:

* Black-box test techniques use the external description of the software, including requirements, use cases, and user stories.

* White-box test techniques use the internal structure of the software system, including software architecture and code.

* Black-box test techniques can reveal deviations from the requirements as they validate the external behavior of the software.

* Both black-box and white-box test techniques are applicable to functional and non-functional testing.

References:

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 PDF

NEW QUESTION: 151

You are working in an agile team on the creation of software for use in robotic assistance systems that support industrial manufacturing processes. You are currently in the effort estimation phase using planning poker. In the current sprint, three user stories are to be implemented:

A. A:21; B:13; C:13;

B. The assistance system currently supports the manufacturing process with 2 robot gripper arms, this shall be extended to 5 gripper arms. In addition, the system shall perform a pre-calculation of the movements of all gripper arms in real time and automatically stop the system in case of a calculated collision of the gripper arms.

You are now asked to estimate the test effort for each of these user stories by using planning poker. The following value rules apply for the test effort estimation:

3 - low (<= 10 test cases)

8 - medium (> 10 and <= 20 test cases)

13 - high (> 20 and <= 50 test cases)

21 - very high (> 50 and <= 100 test cases)

34 - too complex (number of test cases cannot be estimated from information) For each of the three user stories, which planning poker value makes the most sense when estimating the test effort?
C. In the initialization phase, the assistance system should validate the inputs of the 10 customer specific and process specific parameters against a list of 5 consistency rules and display the result to the user.
D. A:13; B:13; C:13;
E. A:3; B:13; C:34;
F. The assistance system is to have a customizable layout. For this purpose, the user should be able to choose between 3 combinations of font size and background color at startup.
G. A:3; B:21; C:8;
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 152
You are testing the latest version of an air-traffic control system prior to production deployment using exploratory testing. After following an unusual sequence of input steps, the system crashes. After the crash, you document a defect report with the following information:
*Title: System crashes unexpectedly during input.
*Brief summary: System crashes when an unusual sequence of inputs is used.
*Version: V1.001
*Test: Exploratory testing prior to production deployment
*Priority: Urgent
*Risk: High
*References: Screenshot of crashed application
What critical Information Is missing from this report?
A. Conclusions, recommendations, and approvals.
B. Change history.
C. Description of the defect to enable reproduction.
D. Status of defect
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The critical information missing from the defect report is a detailed description of the defect to enable reproduction. A clear and concise description of the steps taken to reproduce the defect is

essential for developers to understand the context and to be able to replicate the issue in their environment. Without this information, it can be challenging to diagnose and fix the defect. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus emphasizes the importance of providing all necessary details in a defect report to facilitate effective communication and resolution.
References: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section 5.5, "Defect Management."

NEW QUESTION: 153
A financial institution is to implement a system that calculates the interest rates paid on investment accounts based on the sum invested.
You are responsible for testing the system and decide to use equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis to design test cases. The requirements describe the following expectations:
Investment range| Interest rate
R500 to RIO 00010%
RIO 001 to R50 00011%
R50 001 to RIOOOOO12%
RIOOOOl to R500 000| 13%
What is the minimum number of test cases required to cover all valid equivalence partitions for calculating the interest?
A. 5
B. 4
C. 8
D. 16
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Using equivalence partitioning, the investment ranges are divided into four partitions:
* R500 to R10,000 (10%)
* R10,001 to R50,000 (11%)
* R50,001 to R100,000 (12%)
* R100,001 to R500,000 (13%)
Thus, the minimum number of test cases required to cover all valid equivalence partitions for calculating the interest is 4.

NEW QUESTION: 154
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 155
Which of the following statements is the BEST example of non-functional testing?
A. Tests which capture the time it takes to save a file
B. Tests which calculate overtime pay for those employees entitled to such
C. Tests related to "what" the system should do
D. Tests based on the internal structure of a component or system
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Non-functional testing refers to testing aspects that do not relate to specific behaviors or functions of the software but to attributes such as performance, usability, reliability, etc. Tests that capture the time it takes to save a file directly relate to the performance of the system, thus falling under non-functional testing.
References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 1.2.5 "Functional and Non- functional Testing".

NEW QUESTION: 156
The tests at the bottom layer of the test pyramid:
A. are defined as 'UI Tests' or 'End-To-End tests' in the different models of the pyramid
B. are unscripted tests produced by experience-based test techniques
C. run faster than the tests at the top layer of the pyramid
D. cover larger pieces of functionalities than the tests at the top layer of the pyramid
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 157
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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 detecteddefects 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: 158
Whichofthe following options cover the test types performed during typical system testing phase:
I. Usability
II Requirements based scenarios

III Testing parts of the code in isolation
IV Correct order of parameters in API calls
A. I, III
B. I. II
C. II. IV
D. III. IV
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
System testing is a level of testing performed to evaluate the behavior and quality of a whole software product or system. System testing can include various types of testing, such as:
* I) Usability testing: A type of testing that evaluates how easy, efficient and satisfying it is to use the software product or system from the user's perspective.
* II) Requirements based scenarios testing: A type of testing that verifies that the software product or system meets its specified requirements or user stories by executing realistic scenarios or workflows.
System testing does not include the following types of testing, as they are more suitable for lower levels of testing, such as unit testing or integration testing:
* III) Testing parts of the code in isolation: A type of testing that verifies the functionality and quality of individual software components or units by isolating them from other components or units.
* IV) Correct order of parameters in API calls: A type of testing that verifies the functionality and quality of software components or units that communicate with each other through application programming interfaces (APIs) by checking the correct order and format of parameters in API calls. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 2, page 20-21; Chapter 4, page 34-35.

NEW QUESTION: 159
Which of the following statements is true?
A. In Agile software development, work product documentation tends to be lightweight and manual tests tend to be often unscripted as they are often produced using experience-based test techniques
B. Sequential development models impose the use of systematic test techniques and do not allow the use of experience-based test techniques
C. In Agile software development, the first iterations are exclusively dedicated to testing activities, as testing will be used to drive development, which will be performed in the subsequent iterations
D. Both in Agile software development and in sequential development models, such as the V-model, test levels tend to overlap since they do not usually have defined entry and exit criteria
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This answer is correct because in Agile software development, work product documentation, such as user stories, acceptance criteria, or test cases, tends to be lightweight and concise, as the focus is on working software and frequent communication rather than comprehensive documentation. Manual tests tend to be often unscripted, as they are often produced using

experience-based test techniques, such as error guessing or exploratory testing, which rely on the tester's skills, knowledge, and creativity to find defects and provide feedback. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.1.1.2, Section 3.2.1.2

NEW QUESTION: 160

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 161

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 162
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 163
Which of the following issues cannot be identified by static analysis tools?
A. Very low MTBF (Mean Time Between failure)
B. Potentially endless loops
C. Referencing a variable with an undefined value
D. Security vulnerabilities
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Static analysis tools are software tools that examine the source code of a program without executing it. They can detect various types of issues, such as syntax errors, coding standards violations, security vulnerabilities, and potential bugs12. However, static analysis tools cannot identify issues that depend on the runtime behavior or performance of the program, such as very low MTBF (Mean Time Between failure)3. MTBF is a measure of the reliability of a system or component. It is calculated by dividing the total operating time by the number of failures. MTBF reflects how often a system or component fails during its expected lifetime. Static analysis tools cannot measure MTBF because they do not run the program or observe its failures. MTBF can only be estimated by dynamic testing, which involves executing the program under various conditions and collecting data on its failures4. Therefore, very low MTBF is an issue that cannot be identified by static analysis tools. The other options, such as potentially endless loops, referencing a variable with an undefined value, and security vulnerabilities, are issues that can be identified by static analysis tools. Static analysis tools can detect potentially endless loops by analyzing the control flow and data flow of the program and checking for conditions that may never become false5. Static analysis toolscan detect referencing a variable with an undefined value by checking the scope and initialization of variables and reporting any use of uninitialized variables6. Static analysis tools can detect security vulnerabilities by checking for common

patterns of insecure code, such as buffer overflows, SQL injections, cross-site scripting, and weak encryption. References = What Is Static Analysis? Static Code Analysis Tools - Perforce Software, How Static Code Analysis Works | Perforce, Static Code Analysis: Techniques, Top 5 Benefits & 3 Challenges, What is MTBF? Mean Time Between Failures Explained | Perforce, Static analysis tools - Software Testing MCQs - CareerRide, ISTQB_Chapter3| Quizizz, [Static Code Analysis for Security Vulnerabilities | Perforce].

NEW QUESTION: 164
Which statement is true regarding confirmation testing and regression testing?
A. Confirmation testing confirms the quality of the test being run while regression testing ensures that the software still works after a change has been made.
B. Confirmation testing is an optional activity whilst regression testing is not negotiable.
C. Confirmation testing aims to verify that a defect has been resolved and regression testing ensuring that existing functionality still works after a change.
D. Testers' involvement is essential whilst running retesting and regression testing.
E. TESTER Involvement is essential whilst running retesting and regression testing.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Confirmation testing, also known as retesting, is conducted to verify that specific defects have been fixed.
Regression testing, on the other hand, is performed to ensure that recent changes have not adversely affected existing features of the software. Both types of testing are crucial for maintaining the integrity and quality of the software after modifications.

NEW QUESTION: 165
Which of the following options should NOT be used for writing acceptance criteria?
A. Scenarios
B. Reaction time
C. Input-output mappings
D. Test charters
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 166
Calculate the measurement error SD for the following estimates done using three point estimation technique- Most optimistic effort (a) -120 person days Most likely effort (m) -180 person days Most pessimistic effort (b)
- 240 person days
A. 197
B. 20
C. 180
D. 120
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 167
A typical objective of testing is to ensure that:
A. testing is used to drive the development of a software
B. a software has been tested using a combination of test techniques
C. there are no defects in a software that is about to be released
D. a software has been properly covered
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This answer is correct because a typical objective of testing is to ensure that a software has been tested using a combination of test techniques, such as black-box, white-box, or experience-based techniques, that are appropriate for the test objectives, test levels, and test types. Testing using a combination of test techniques can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of testing, as different techniques can target different aspects of the software quality, such as functionality, usability, performance, security, reliability, etc. Testing using a combination of test techniques can also reduce the risk of missing defects that could be detected by one technique but not by another. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.3.1.1, Section 2.3.2

NEW QUESTION: 168
Which of the following best describes the way in which statement coverage is measured?
A. Measured as the number of decision outcomes executed by the tests, divided by the total number of decision outcomes in the test object.
B. It is not possible to accurately measure statement coverage.
C. Measured as the number of statements executed by the tests, divided by the total number of executable statements in the code.
D. Measured as the number of lines of code executed by the test, divided by the total number of lines of code in the test object.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Statement coverage is a metric used in white-box testing that measures the percentage of executable statements in the code that have been executed by the test cases. It is calculated as the number of statements executed by the tests divided by the total number of executable statements in the code, providing an indication of how much of the code has been tested.

NEW QUESTION: 169
Which ONE of the following options BEST describes the third test quadrant (Q3)?
A. This test quadrant contains smoke tests and non-functional tests (except usability tests). These tests are often automated.
B. This test quadrant is business-facing and criticizes the system. It contains exploratory testing, usability testing, and user acceptance testing.
C. This test quadrant contains functional tests, examples, user story tests, user experience prototypes, API testing, and simulations. These tests check the acceptance criteria and can be manual or automated.
D. This test quadrant is technology-facing and supports the team. These tests should be automated and included in the continuous integration (CI) process.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
The Agile Testing Quadrants framework categorizes tests based on their purpose and audience:
* Quadrant 1 (Q1): Technology-facing tests (unit and component tests).
* Quadrant 2 (Q2): Business-facing tests supporting development (e.g., BDD tests).
* Quadrant 3 (Q3): Business-facing tests that critique the system (B).
* Includes usability testing, exploratory testing, and UAT to ensure software meets user expectations.
* Quadrant 4 (Q4): Technology-facing tests that critique the system (e.g., performance, security testing).
Option B correctly defines Q3 since it focuses on evaluating the user experience, exploring the system, and validating business expectations.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 5.1.7 - Agile Testing Quadrants

NEW QUESTION: 170
Which of the following statements correctly describes error guessing?
A. Error guessing is a testing technique in which the tester creates test cases based on the analysis of the specified behavior of the test object without knowing its internal structure.
B. Error guessing is a testing technique in which test cases are created to exercise the items in a checklist.
C. Error guessing is a testing technique that uses the experience and knowledge of testers to create test cases that may reveal suspected defects.
D. Error guessing is a testing technique in which the testers dynamically create test cases based on their knowledge, exploration of the test item and the results of previous tests.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 171
Which of the following is NOT a deciding factor m 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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 172
For a mandatory input field "ZIP code" the following rules are given:
1 - The valid ZIP code format is 5 numeric digits.
2 - The code has to exist in the post office's official ZIP code list
Using equivalence classes partitioning, how many test cases are required to test this field?
A. 8
B. 3
C. 6
D. 4
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Equivalence classes partitioning is a technique that divides the input data and output results of a software component into partitions of equivalent data. Each partition should contain data that is treated in the same way by the component. Equivalence classes partitioning can be used to reduce the number of test cases by selecting onerepresentative value from each partition. For the ZIP code field, there are four equivalence classes based on the given rules:
* Valid ZIP code format and valid ZIP code value (e.g., 12345)
* Valid ZIP code format and invalid ZIP code value (e.g., 99999)
* Invalid ZIP code format and valid ZIP code value (e.g., 1234)
* Invalid ZIP code format and invalid ZIP code value (e.g., ABCDE) Therefore, four test cases are required to test this field, one for each equivalence class. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 4, page 37-38.

NEW QUESTION: 173
Which ONE of the following options BEST describes black-box test techniques?
A. Black-box testing techniques are based on experience with the test object without knowing the internal structure.
B. In black-box testing techniques, test cases are created based on the software's implementation.

C. Black-box testing techniques are based on analyzing the test object's specified and implied behavior without knowledge of its internal data structure.
D. Black-box testing techniques involve analyzing the specified behavior of the test object without knowledge of its internal structure.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
Black-box testing techniques focus on testing the functionality of the software without knowledge of its internal workings (D). They derive test cases from specifications, requirements, or expected behavior.
Option A describes exploratory testing, B contradicts the definition by focusing on implementation, and C incorrectly includes "implied behavior," which is not a core characteristic of black-box testing.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 4.2 - Black-Box Testing Techniques

NEW QUESTION: 174
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 analysis.
C. Test design.
D. Test planning
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 175
In order to exercise the right to vote, a person must meet the following requirements:
be able to prove citizenship of the country
be a resident in the administrative unit concerned
have a minimum age of 18 years
no other reasons for exclusion exist
Create the associated decision table and minimize it so that all conditions are correctly covered.
Hint: remember to use the "no other reasons for exclusion exist" condition when creating the decision table.
How many test cases are at least required to achieve the coverage of all decision rules and what could be the concrete test cases?
A. 2 test cases. 1 test case where all 4 conditions are fulfilled and 1 test case where all 4 conditions are not fulfilled.

B. 5 test cases. 1 test case where all 4 prerequisites are fulfilled and 4 test cases for exactly one unfulfilled prerequisite each.
C. 8 test cases. With 4 conditions, each of which can be true or false, there are 8 (4*2) possible combinations to be tested.
D. 16 test cases. With 4 conditions, each of which can be true or false, there are 16 (2 to the power of 4) possible combinations to be tested.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 176
Match each objective to the correct test level
Objective:
A)Verifying whetherthe functionalandnon-functlonalbehaviorsof the system are as designed andspecified.
B)Verifying whetherthe functionalandnon-functlonalbehaviorsof the interfaces are as designed.
C)Verifying whetherthe functionalandnon-functionalbehaviorsof the components are as designedand specified.
D)Establishing confidence in the quality of the systemas a whole.
Test Level:
1.Component testing.
2.Integration testing.
3.System testing.
4.Acceptance testing.
A. A3, B2. C4. D1
B. A2, B3, Cl, D4
C. A3. B2. C1. D4
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The test levels and their objectives can be matched as follows:
* Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the system are as designed and specified (A3: System testing).
* Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the interfaces are as designed (B2:
Integration testing).
* Verifying whether the functional and non-functional behaviors of the components are as designed and specified (C1: Component testing).
* Establishing confidence in the quality of the system as a whole (D4: Acceptance testing).

NEW QUESTION: 177
Which of the statements on confirmation testing and regression testing is correct?
A. Confirmation tests are performed to confirm that changes have no undesired effects
B. Confirmation tests are performed to confirm that defects have been corrected and no longer lead to failures

C. Regression tests are performed to confirm that defects have been corrected and no longer lead to errors
D. Regression tests are performed to confirm that errors have been corrected and no longer lead to failures
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 178
You work as a test manager for a supplier of PC games which can be purchased and downloaded via an online store. A tester from your team recorded the following failure caused by a defect:
* Issue ID: DEF00223167
* Title: Saving after shopping in online shop fails
* Date: 2023-04-18
* Tester: Sabine Meier
* Description: "Saving the game immediately after purchasing it in the online store fails. As a result, the purchase is paid for, but the goods are not delivered."
* Attached data: "log.txt", "screen1.bmp", "screen2.bmp"
During the review of the defect report, you notice that at least one important piece of information is missing for defining how to deal with the defect. Which one?
A. Tracking the quality of the work product
B. Name of the developer who most likely caused the defect
C. Severity of the defect
D. Ideas for test process improvement
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 179
Given the following review process main activities and specific review activities:
a.Planning
b.Initiate review
c.Issue communication and analysis
d.Fixing and reporting
1.Creating defect reports
2.Estimating effort and timeframe
3.Recording updated status of defects
4.Selecting the people to participate
5.Distributing the work product and other material
6.Evaluating the review findings
Which of the following BEST matches the review process main activities with the appropriate specific review activities?
A. 2-a, 4-a, 5-b, 6-c, 1-d, 3-d
B. 2-a, 5-a, 1-b, 4-b, 3-c, 6-d
C. 1-a, 4-b, 5-b, 6-c, 2-d, 3-d

D. 2-a, 4-b, 5-c, 1-d. 3-d, 6-d

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Matching the main review process activities with the specific review activities, we see that planning includes estimating effort and timeframe (2) and selecting people to participate (4). Initiating a review involves distributing work products and other material (5). Issue communication and analysis includes evaluating the review findings (6). Fixing and reporting would entail creating defect reports (1) and recording the updated status of defects (3).

References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.2 "Review Process".

NEW QUESTION: 180

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

A. When a high level of test independence may be required.

B. When acceptance tests need to be created.

C. When a test automation approach needs to be determined.

D. When the team dynamics need to be improved.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 181

Out of the following. what is not needed to specify in defect report?

A. Test environment details

B. How to reproduce the defect

C. How to fix the defect

D. Seventy and priority

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A defect report is a document that records the details of a defect found during testing. A defect report typically contains the following items:

* Identifier: A unique identifier for the defect report
* Summary: A concise summary of the defect
* Description: A detailed description of the defect, including the steps to reproduce it, the expected and actual results, and any relevant screenshots or logs
* Severity: The degree of impact that the defect has on the system
* Priority: The level of urgency for resolving the defect
* Status: The current state of the defect, such as new, open, resolved, closed, etc.

* Resolution: The action taken to resolve the defect, such as fix, workaround, reject, etc. Out of these items, the one that is not needed to specify in a defect report is how to fix the defect. How to fix the defect is a technical solution that is usually determined by the developer who is assigned to resolve the defect. How to fix the defect is not part of the defect report, but rather part of the code change or patch that is delivered to fix the defect. The other items are needed to specify in a defect report, as they provide essential information for identifying, tracking and resolving defects. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 3, page 32-33.

NEW QUESTION: 182
Which of the following statements refers to good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model?
A. Tests should be written in executable format before the code is written and should act as executable specifications that drive coding
B. Test levels should be defined such that the exit criteria of one level are part of the entry criteria for the next level
C. Test objectives should be the same for all test levels, although the number of tests designed at various levels can vary significantly
D. Involvement of testers in work product reviews should occur as early as possible to take advantage of the early testing principle
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The statement that refers to good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model is option D, which says that involvement of testers in work product reviews should occur as early as possible to take advantage of the early testing principle. Work product reviews are static testing techniques, in which the work products of the software development process, such as the requirements, the design, the code, the test cases, etc., are examined by one or more reviewers, with or without the author, to identify defects, violations, or improvements. Involvement of testers in work product reviews can provide various benefits for the testing process, such as improving the test quality, the test efficiency, and the test communication. The early testing principle states that testing activities should start as early as possible in the software development lifecycle, and should be performed iteratively and continuously throughout the lifecycle. Applying the early testing principle can help to prevent, detect, and remove defects at an

early stage, when they are easier, cheaper, and faster to fix, as well as to reduce the risk, the cost, and the time of the testing process. The other options are not good testing practices to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, but rather specific testing practices that may or may not be applicable or beneficial for testing, depending on the context and the objectives of the testing activities, such as:

* Tests should be written in executable format before the code is written and should act as executable specifications that drive coding: This is a specific testing practice that is associated with test-driven development, which 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 good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, as it may not be feasible, suitable, or effective for testing in some contexts or situations, such as when the requirements are unclear, unstable, or complex, when the test automation tools or skills are not available or adequate, when the testing objectives or levels are not aligned with the unit testing, etc.
* Test levels should be defined such that the exit criteria of one level are part of the entry criteria for the next level: This is a specific testing practice that is associated with sequential software development models, such as the waterfall model, the V-model, or the W-model, in which the software development and testing activities are performed in a linear and sequential order, with well-defined phases, deliverables, and dependencies. Test levels are the stages of testing that correspond to the levels of integration of the software system, such as component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing. Test levels should have clear and measurable entry criteria and exit criteria, which are the conditions that must be met before starting or finishing a test level. In sequential software development models, the exit criteria of one test level are usually part of the entry criteria for the next test level, to ensure that the software system is ready and stable for the next level of testing. However, this is not a good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, as it may not be relevant, flexible, or efficient for testing in some contexts or situations, such as when the software development and testing activities are performed in an iterative and incremental order, with frequent changes, feedback, and adaptations, as in agile software development models, such as Scrum, Kanban, or XP, when the test levels are not clearly defined or distinguished, or when the test levels are performed in parallel or concurrently, etc.
* Test objectives should be the same for all test levels, although the number of tests designed at various levels can vary significantly: This is a specific testing practice that is associated with uniform software development models, such as the spiral model, the incremental model, or the prototyping model, in which the software development and testing activities are performed in a cyclical and repetitive manner, with similar phases, deliverables, and processes. Test objectives are the goals or the purposes of testing, which can vary depending on the test level, the test type, the test technique, the test environment, the test stakeholder, etc. Test objectives can be defined in terms of the test basis, the test coverage, the test quality, the test risk, the test cost, the test

time, etc. Test objectives should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound, and they should be aligned with the project objectives and the quality characteristics. In uniform software development models, the test objectives may be the same for all test levels, as the testing process is repeated for each cycle or iteration, with similar focus, scope, and perspective of testing. However, this is not a good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, as it may not be appropriate, realistic, or effective for testing in some contexts or situations, such as when the software development and testing activities are performed in a hierarchical and modular manner, with different phases, deliverables, and dependencies, as in sequential software development models, such as the waterfall model, the V-model, or the W-model, when the test objectives vary according to the test levels, such as component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing, or when the test objectives change according to the feedback, the learning, or the adaptation of the testing process, as in agile software development models, such as Scrum, Kanban, or XP, etc.
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 Lifecycle1
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.1, Testing Principles1
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.2, Testing Policies, Strategies, and Test Approaches1
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.3.1, Testing in Software Development Lifecycles1
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.1, Test Planning1
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.2, Test Monitoring and Control1
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.3, Test Analysis and Design1
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.4, Test Implementation1
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.5, Test Execution1
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.6, Test Closure1
* ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Work Product Review, Static Testing, Early Testing, Test- driven Development, Test Level, Entry Criterion, Exit Criterion, Test Objective, Test Basis, Test Coverage, Test Quality, Test Risk, Test Cost, Test Time2

NEW QUESTION: 183
Which of the following statements best describes an advantage of the whole team approach?
A. It enables the team to share responsibility for quality and collaborate with stakeholders throughout the project.
B. It fosters competition and individualism among team members to achieve higher performance.
C. It enables a better division of labor as the team shares a common workspace in one physical location.
D. It allows the team to deliver software faster by skipping testing and documentation activities.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 184
Which ONE of the following statements does NOT describe how testing contributes to higher quality?
A. Properly designed tests that pass reduce the level of risk in a system.
B. The testing of software demonstrates the absence of defects.
C. Software testing identifies defects, which can be used to improve development activities.
D. Performing a review of the requirement specifications before implementing the system can enhance quality.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
* The testing of software does not demonstrate the absence of defects, but rather the presence of defects or the conformance of the software to the specified requirements1. Testing can never prove that the software is defect-free, as it is impossible to test all possible scenarios, inputs, outputs, and behaviors of the software2. Testing can only provide a level of confidence in the quality of the software, based on the coverage, effectiveness, and efficiency of the testing activities3.
* The other options are correct because:
* A. Properly designed tests that pass reduce the level of risk in a system, as they verify that the system meets the expected quality attributes and satisfies the needs and expectations of the users and clients4. Risk is the potential for loss or harm due to the occurrence of an undesirable event5. Testing can help to identify, analyze, prioritize, and mitigate the risks associated with the software product and project6.
* C. Software testing identifies defects, which can be used to improve development activities, as they provide feedback on the quality of the software and the effectiveness of the development processes7. Defects are flaws or errors in the software that cause it to deviate from the expected or required results or behavior. Testing can help to detect, report, track, and resolve the defects, and prevent them from recurring in the future.
* D. Performing a review of the requirement specifications before implementing the system can enhance quality, as it can ensure that the requirements are clear, complete, consistent, testable, and aligned with the needs and expectations of the users and clients. Requirements are the specifications of what the software should do and how it should do it. Testing can help to validate that the requirements are met by the software, and verify that the software is implemented according to the requirements.
References =
* 1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 10
* 2 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 11
* 3 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 12
* 4 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 13
* 5 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97
* 6 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98

* 7 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 14
* [8] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 15
* [9] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 16
* [10] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 17
* [11] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 18
* [12] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 19

NEW QUESTION: 185
Which of the following statements about error guessing is true?
A. Error guessing is a system that adopts artificial intelligence to predict whether software components are likely to contain defects or not
B. Experienced testers, when applying error guessing, rely on the use of a high-level list of what needs to be tested as a guide to find defects
C. Error guessing refers to the ability of a system or component to continue normal operation despite the presence of erroneous inputs
D. Experienced testers, when applying error guessing technique, can anticipate where errors, defects and failures have occurred and target their tests at those issues
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
This answer is correct because error guessing is a test design technique where the experience and intuition of the tester are used to anticipate where errors, defects and failures have occurred or are likely to occur, and to design test cases to expose them. Error guessing can be based on factors such as the complexity of the system or component, the known or suspected weaknesses of the system or component, the previous history of defects, or the common types of errors in the domain or technology. Error guessing can be used as a complementary technique to other more systematic or formal techniques, or when there is insufficient information or time to apply them.
References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.3.2.5

NEW QUESTION: 186
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: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 187
Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the benefit of traceability between the test basis and test work products?
A. Traceability may be required by IT governance rules
B. Traceability may help evaluate the extent of test coverage
C. Traceability may allow testing to be auditable
D. Traceability may make it harder to understand the impact of changes
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The statement "Traceability may make it harder to understand the impact of changes" is incorrect. Traceability in testing actually facilitates understanding the impact of changes by linking test cases to requirements. This linkage helps ensure that any changes in the requirements are adequately reflected and verified in the test cases, thus supporting effective management of changes and maintaining the integrity of the system or product being developed (ISTQB not-for-profit association) (ISTQB Main Web).
References:
ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: https://istqb-main-web-prod.s3.amazonaws.com
/media/documents/ISTQB_CTFL_Syllabus-v4.0.pdf
ISTQB Official Website - CTFL Certification: https://www.istqb.org/certifications/certified-tester-foundation- level/

NEW QUESTION: 188
The following sentences refer to the 'Standard for Software Test Documentation' specification (IEEE 829).
Which sentence is correct?
A. Any deviation from this standard should be approved by management, marketing & development
B. Most test documentation regimes follow this spec to some degree, with changes done to fit a specific situation or organization
C. The key to high quality test documentation regimes is strict adherence to this standard
D. This test plan outline is relevant for military projects. For consumer market projects there is a different specification with fewer items.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The IEEE 829 standard is a widely used specification for test documentation, but it is not mandatory or universal. Most test documentation regimes follow this spec to some degree, with changes done to fit a specific situation or organization. The standard does not require any

approval from management, marketing or development for any deviation, nor does it depend on the type of project (military or consumer market). The standard also does not guarantee high quality test documentation regimes, as it only provides a general outline and format, not the actual content or quality criteria. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 16.

NEW QUESTION: 189

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 190

The following rules determine the annual bonus to be paid to a salesman of a company based on the total annual amount of the sales made (referred to as TAS).

If the TAS is between 50k€ and 80k€, the bonus is 10%. If the TAS exceeds 80k€ by a value not greater than

40k€, the bonus is 15%. Finally, if the TAS

exceeds the maximum threshold which entitles to a 15% bonus, the bonus is 22%.

Consider applying equivalence partitioning to the TAS (Note: 1k€ = 1000 euros).

Which one of the following answers contain only test cases that belong to the same equivalence partition?

A. TC1 = 81 k€; TC2= 97k€; TC3=111k€; TC4=118k€

B. TC1 = 40k€; TC2= 46k€; TC3=51k€; TC4=53k€

C. TC1 = 79k€; TC2= 80k€; TC3=81k€; TC4=82k€

D. TC1 = 90k€; TC2= 110k€; TC3=125k€: TC4=140k€

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This answer is correct because equivalence partitioning is a test design technique that divides the input domain of a system or component into partitions of equivalent data, such that each partition

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

NEW QUESTION: 191
Which of the following is true about Oracles?
A. Sometimes old version of a product can be used as an Oracle
B. Oracles help in reproducing the irreproducible bugs
C. Oracles are derived from the design
D. Oracles can be generated automatically using data generators
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An oracle is a mechanism or source that can provide the expected result for a given test input or situation.
Sometimes old version of a product can be used as an oracle, if it is assumed that the old version behaves correctly for the test cases that are executed on the new version. This is also known as back-to-back testing.
Oracles do not help in reproducing the irreproducible bugs, as they only provide the expected results, not the actual results. Oracles are not derived from the design, but from the requirements or specifications. Oracles cannot be generated automatically using data generators, as data generators only provide test inputs, not test outputs. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 9.

NEW QUESTION: 192
In a museum there are staggered entrance fees:
* Free admission: children under 14 years
* Reduced admission: young people aged 14 and under 18, retiree, students and welfare recipients
* Regular price: all other persons
Which of the following four options describes the minimum set of test data that reaches 100% coverage of all valid equivalence classes for the admission fees?
A. Child (12 years), student (23 years), retiree (68 years)
B. Youth (16 years), adult (35 years), adult (60 years)
C. Child (12 years), welfare recipient (45 years), retiree (68 years)
D. Child (12 years), adult (35 years), retiree (68 years)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 193
A document descnbes the test procedures that have been derived for the identified test sets Among other things, the order in which the test cases in the corresponding test set are to be executed according to the dependencies described by preconditions and postconditions is specified This document is a typical work product produced as part of:
A. Test design.
B. Test analysis
C. Test Implementation.
D. Test monitoring and control
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Test implementation involves finalizing the test procedures, including the order of execution of test cases based on their dependencies, preconditions, and postconditions. This phase ensures that all necessary test scripts, test data, and test environments are ready for execution. According to the ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0, test implementation is the phase where detailed test procedures are derived and documented, making it a critical step before actual test execution.

NEW QUESTION: 194
A test score indicator for students produces a performance score based on a combination of the number of consecutive hours studied (below 4 hours, 4 to 8 hours. 9 to 12 hours or above 12 hours) and the average intensity of focus on the material during the study time (low, medium or high).
Given the following test cases:
hours intensity score
T1 3 low55
T2 14 high 95
T3 9 low75
What is the minimum number of additional test cases that are needed to ensure full coverage of all valid INPUT equivalence partitions?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Considering the various valid input equivalence partitions of hours studied and intensity, three additional test cases are needed to fully cover all valid partitions. This would typically include testing combinations that vary both the number of hours and the intensity levels not covered by the initial test cases (ISTQB Main Web).
References:
ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 PDF

NEW QUESTION: 195

Consider the following iteration planning tasks where a tester can provide value:
* Break down user stories into tasks (particularly testing tasks)
* Estimate test effort for all testing tasks
* Identify and refine functional and non-functional aspects of the test object Which ONE of the following tasks should be ADDED to the above list?
A. Determining the test strategy
B. Participating in the detailed risk analysis of user stories and determining their testability
C. Planning the testing for the release
D. Writing testable user stories and acceptance criteria
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:
During iteration planning, testers provide input on risk analysis, testability, and the feasibility of test automation. Participating in risk analysis (B) helps identify areas needing more extensive testing.
* (A) is incorrect because the test strategy is usually set at a higher level (project or release level).
* (C) is incorrect as release planning is broader than iteration planning.
* (D) is incorrect since writing user stories is mainly the responsibility of the product owner, though testers contribute to defining acceptance criteria.
Risk-based test prioritization ensures testing efforts are aligned with business needs and software risks.
Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 5.2.3 - Risk-Based Testing

NEW QUESTION: 196
Which of the following statements about static testing and dynamic testing is TRUE?
A. Static testing is better suited than dynamic testing for highlighting issues that could indicate inappropriate code modulansation.
B. Dynamic testing can only be applied to executable work products, while static testing can only be applied to non-executable work products.
C. Both dynamic testing and static testing cause failures, but failures caused by static testing are usually easier and cheaper to analyse.
D. Security vulnerabilities can only be detected when the software is being executed, and thus they can only be detected through dynamic testing, not through static testing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Static testing, such as code reviews and static analysis, is particularly effective at identifying issues related to code structure and modularization. These techniques allow for the inspection of the code without executing it, making it easier to spot problems related to how the code is organized. Dynamic testing, on the other hand, focuses on the execution of code and is better suited for identifying runtime issues but does not easily reveal structural problems. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 highlights the strengths of static testing in uncovering such structural issue

NEW QUESTION: 197
The following open incident report provided:
Date: 01.01.01
Description: When pressing the stop button the application status remain in "Attention" instead of "Ready'.
Severity: High
Life Cycle: Integration
Which of the following details are missing in the giving incident report?
I. Identification or configuration of the application
II. The name of the developer
III. Recommendation of the developer
IV The actions and/or conditions that came before the pressing of the button
A. IV
B. I. IV
C. I. II
D. II, III
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In an incident report, essential details provide context and facilitate the investigation and resolution of the incident. The missing elements in the given incident report are:
I: Identification or configuration of the application: This detail is crucial as it specifies which version or configuration of the application is affected, helping in reproducing the issue. IV. The actions and/or conditions that came before pressing the button: Understanding the sequence of actions leading to the issue is vital for replicating and diagnosing the problem.
The name of the developer (II) and the recommendation of the developer (III) are not typically included in an incident report as they do not contribute to identifying or resolving the incident. The focus is on the incident's details, reproduction steps, and the system's state rather than on personnel or proposed solutions at this stage.
Therefore, option B, which includes both I and IV, is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION: 198
Which of the following statements about the test pyramid is TRUE?
A. Each layer of the test pyramid groups tests related to a single non-functional quality charactenstic.

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

NEW QUESTION: 199
Which of the following is a role that is usually responsible for documenting the findings (e.g., action items, decisions, recommendations) made by the review team as part of a typical formal review?
A. Review leader
B. Facilitator.
C. Recorder.
D. Moderator
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In a formal review process, the recorder's role is typically responsible for documenting the findings of the review team, including action items, decisions, and recommendations. This ensures that there is an accurate record of what was discussed and agreed upon, facilitating follow-up and continuous improvement. Therefore, statement C is correct as per the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.