ISTQB

Exam Questions ISTQB-CTFL

ISTQB-Foundation Level Exam

NEW QUESTION 1
Which of the following statements regarding inspection is NOT true?

A. An inspection may be led by a trained moderator who shall not be the author.
B. The main purpose of an inspection is to find solutions to the problems.
C. An inspection can be performed by peers.
D. An inspection shall follow a formal process based on rules and checklists with entry and exit criteria

Answer: B

Explanation:
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 can be performed by peers with different roles, such as moderator, author, reviewer and scribe. The following statement about inspection is not true:
? B) The main purpose of an inspection is to find solutions to the problems. This statement is not true, as the main purpose of an inspection is to find defects or issues in a work product, not to find solutions to the problems. Finding solutions to the problems is a debugging or problem-solving activity that is usually performed by the author or developer after receiving the inspection report. The following statements about inspection are true:
? A) An inspection may be led by a trained moderator who shall not be the author.
This statement is true, as an inspection requires a moderator role who leads the inspection process and ensures that it follows the rules and standards. The moderator should be trained in inspection techniques and should not be the author of the work product under inspection, in order to avoid bias or conflict of interest.
? C) An inspection can be performed by peers. This statement is true, as an inspection involves peer review, which means that the work product under inspection is evaluated by people who have similar roles or expertise as the author, but who are not directly involved in creating or modifying the work product.
? D) An inspection shall follow a formal process based on rules and checklists with entry and exit criteria. This statement is true, as an inspection follows a formal process that consists of six main steps: planning, kick-off meeting, individual preparation, review meeting, rework and follow-up. Each step has defined rules and checklists to guide the participants and ensure consistency and quality. Each step also has entry and exit criteria to ensure that the prerequisites and objectives are met before moving to the next step. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 3, page 28-29.

NEW QUESTION 2
Who of the following has the best knowledge to decide what tests in a test project should be automated?

A. The developer
B. The customer
C. The development manager
D. The test leader

Answer: D

Explanation:
The test leader is the person who is responsible for planning, monitoring, and controlling the test activities and resources in a test project. The test leader should have the best knowledge of the test objectives, scope, risks, resources, schedule, and quality criteria. The test leader should also be aware of the test automation criteria, such as the execution frequency, the test support, the team education, the roles and responsibilities, and the devs and testers collaboration1. Based on these factors, the test leader can decide which tests are suitable for automation and which are not, and prioritize them accordingly. The test leader can also coordinate with the test automation engineers, the developers, and the stakeholders to ensure the alignment of the test automation strategy with the test project goals and expectations. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1, Page 152; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Page 403; ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 6, Section 6.1.1, Page 514; Top 8 Test Automation Criteria You Need To Fulfill - QAMIND1

NEW QUESTION 3
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: B

Explanation:
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 4
Manager responsibilities in formal review includes ad except one of the following:

A. Planning the review
B. Determines if the review objectives have been met
C. Decide on the execution of reviews
D. Allocate time for review

Answer: B

Explanation:
A formal review is a type of review that follows a defined process with formal entry and exit criteria and roles and responsibilities for participants. A formal review can have various roles involved, such as manager, moderator, author, reviewer and scribe. The manager responsibilities in formal review include all except one of the following:

? Planning the review (correct responsibility)
? Determines if the review objectives have been met (incorrect responsibility)
? Decide on the execution of reviews (correct responsibility)
? Allocate time for review (correct responsibility) The responsibility of determining if the review objectives have been met belongs to the moderator role, not to the manager role. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 3, page 28-29.

NEW QUESTION 5
The four test levels used in ISTQB syllabus are:
* 1. Component (unit) testing
* 2. Integration testing
* 3. System testing
* 4. Acceptance testing
An organization wants to do away with integration testing but otherwise follow V-model. Which of the following statements is correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The V-model is a software development life cycle model that defines four test levels that correspond to four development phases: component (unit) testing with component design, integration testing with architectural design, system testing with system requirements, and acceptance testing with user requirements. The V-model emphasizes the importance of verifying and validating each phase of development with a corresponding level of testing, and ensuring that the test objectives, test basis, and test artifacts are aligned and consistent across the test levels. Therefore, an organization that wants to follow the V-model cannot do away with integration testing, as it would break the symmetry and completeness of the V-model, and compromise the quality and reliability of the software or system under test. Integration testing is a test level that aims to test the interactions and interfaces between components or subsystems, and to detect any defects or inconsistencies that may arise from the integration of different parts of the software or system. Integration testing is essential for ensuring the functionality, performance, and compatibility of the software or system as a whole, and for identifying and resolving any integration issues early in the development process. Skipping integration testing would increase the risk of finding serious defects later in the test process, 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 6
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: D

Explanation:
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 7
Given the following review types and review characteristics:

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

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

Answer: C

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 9
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

Explanation:
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 10
Which of the following applications will be the MOST suitable for testing by Use Cases

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

Answer: A

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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: C

Explanation:
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 13
The following requirement is given "Set X to be the sum of Y and Z". All the following four implementations have bugs.
Which one of the following bugs can be caught by Static Analysis?

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

Answer: A

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Matching the main review process activities with the specific review activities, we see that planning includes estimating effort and timeframe (2) and selecting

people to participate (4). Initiating a review involves distributing work products and other material (5). Issue communication and analysis includes evaluating the review findings (6). Fixing and reporting would entail creating defect reports (1) and recording the updated status of defects (3).References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.2 "Review Process".

NEW QUESTION 18
Which or the following would be a key difference between a peer review of code and static analysis of code using a tool?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 19
Which of the following definitions is NOT true?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Test Management tools are designed to support the planning, execution, and monitoring of the testing process. They provide features for managing test cases, test runs, tracking defects, and reporting on testing activities. However, the statement in option C describes Test Management tools as monitoring and reporting on the system's behavior during testing activities, which is not accurate. Test Management tools focus on the testing process itself rather than on the behavior of the system under test.
? Test data preparation tools (A) indeed create and manage test data for use during test execution.
? Test execution tools (B) automate the execution of test cases and the comparison of actual outcomes against expected results.
? Test comparators (D) are tools that compare actual outcomes with expected outcomes, highlighting discrepancies.
Therefore, option C is the correct answer as it inaccurately describes the function of Test Management tools.

NEW QUESTION 24
Which of the following is a typical product risk?

A. Poor usability of the software
B. A problem in the code developed by a 3rd party
C. Low quality of the configuration data, test data and tests
D. Problem in defining the right requirements

Answer: A

Explanation:
A typical product risk involves issues directly related to the software product's functionality, performance, usability, reliability, etc. Option A, "Poor usability of the software," directly impacts the end-user's interaction with the software and is a quality attribute of the product itself, making it a product risk. Options B, "A problem in the code developed by a 3rd party," C, "Low quality of the configuration data, test data and tests," and D, "Problem in defining the right requirements," can be considered either product or project risks depending on the context, but option A is the most directly associated with a typical product risk concerning the quality and usability of the software.

NEW QUESTION 27
Which of the following is the BEST reason for selecting a particular type of software development lifecycle model?

A. The project manager's preference
B. Tester skill level with the software development lifecycle model
C. The project team's overall familiarity with the model
D. The type of product being developed

Answer: D

Explanation:
The choice of a software development lifecycle (SDLC) model is primarily influenced by the type of product being developed. Different products and project requirements may demand different SDLC models to address specific challenges and needs efficiently. For instance, a complex, safety-critical product might best be served by a Waterfall model due to its structured nature and phase dependencies, while a more iterative and incremental model might be suited for projects requiring frequent feedback and changes.References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.1 "Software Development Lifecycles".

NEW QUESTION 29
In the newest version of payroll system number of changes were made. As a tester you got a task to perform regression and confirmation tests. Which of the

following project activities are related to confirmation testing?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 34
Which of the following project scenario gives the BEST example where maintenance testing should be triggered?

A. Completion of architecture of the bank system
B. Release of the early draft of the low level project design of an loT application
C. Defect was found in a pre-released version of the customer service application
D. Delivery of the hot fix to mobile operating system and ensuring that it still works

Answer: D

Explanation:
Maintenance testing is triggered by changes such as bug fixes, enhancements, or environmental changes.
Option A: "Completion of architecture of the bank system" is not a typical scenario for maintenance testing, as it describes a design phase rather than an operational change. Option B: "Release of the early draft of the low level project design of an IoT application" is again not suitable for maintenance testing, as it refers to the design phase.
Option C: "Defect was found in a pre-released version of the customer service application" is closer but not quite accurate, as maintenance testing focuses on changes mad (ISTQB not-for-profit association)system is released.
Option D: "Delivery of the hot fix to mobile operating system and ensuring that it still works" is the best example as it directly involves testing after a fix has been implemented. Therefore, the correct answer is D6†source.
References:
? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 41
Which of the following statements contradicts the general principles of testing?

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

Answer: B

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

project, which is true according to the context-dependent testing principle. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, pages 4-6.

NEW QUESTION 44
Why should you choose a test technique?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 47
Which of the following options cover the test types performed during typical system testing phase:

A. UsabilityII Requirements based scenariosIII Testing parts of the code in isolationIV Correct order of parameters in API calls
B. I, Ill
C. II
D. I
E. IV
F. II
G. IV

Answer: B

Explanation:
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 49
While repotting a defect, which attribute indicates the degree of impact that the defect has on the system?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
In defect reporting, the attribute that indicates the degree of impact that the defect has on the system is the severity. Severity reflects the seriousness of the defect in terms of its impact on the operation of the system, ranging from minor issues that do not significantly affect the system's functionality to critical defects that can cause system failure. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION 51
Which of the following can be considered a VALID exit criterion? I Estimates of defect density or reliability measures.
II. The completion and publication of an exhaustive Test Report.
III. Accuracy measures, such as code, functionality or risk coverage. IV Residual risks such as lack of code coverage in certain areas.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
An exit criterion is a condition that defines when a test activity has been completed or when a test phase can be concluded. An exit criterion can be based on various factors, such as:
? I) Estimates of defect density or reliability measures. These are quantitative measures that indicate how many defects are present in the software product or how

likely it is to fail under certain conditions. These can be used as exit criteria to ensure that the software product meets a certain level of quality or performance before moving to the next phase or releasing it to the customer.
? III) Accuracy measures, such as code coverage, functionality coverage or risk coverage. These are quantitative measures that indicate how much of the software product has been tested in terms of its code, functionality or risk. These can be used as exit criteria to ensure that the test suite is adequate or complete before moving to the next phase or releasing it to the customer.
? IV) Residual risks, such as lack of code coverage in certain areas, unresolved defects or unknown factors. These are qualitative measures that indicate the remaining risks or uncertainties associated with the software product after testing. These can be used as exit criteria to ensure that the residual risks are acceptable or manageable before moving to the next phase or releasing it to the customer. The following factor is not a valid exit criterion:
? II) The completion and publication of an exhaustive Test Report. This is not a valid exit criterion, as it does not reflect the quality or completeness of the testing process or product. A test report is a document that summarizes the results and outcomes of a test activity or phase. A test report can be used as an input for deciding whether to exit a test activity or phase, but it is not a condition that defines when to exit. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 2, page 13; Chapter 6, page 58-59.

NEW QUESTION 55
In maintenance testing, what is the relationship between impact analysis and regression testing?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 57
Which of the following issues cannot be identified by static analysis tools?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Static analysis tools are software tools that examine the source code of a program without executing it. They can detect various types of issues, such as syntax errors, coding standards violations, security vulnerabilities, and potential 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 tools can 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 62
Which of the following activities are part of test planning?
I) Setting the entry and exit criteria
II) Determining the validity of bug reports
III) Determining the number of resources required
IV) Determining the expected result for test cases

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

Answer: B

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

Therefore, options I and III (B) are the activities that belong to test planning.

NEW QUESTION 67
In which of the following test documents would you expect to find test exit criteria described9

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Test exit criteria are the conditions that must be fulfilled before concluding a particular testing phase. These criteria act as a checkpoint to assess whether we have achieved the testing objectives and are done with testing1. Test exit criteria are typically defined in the test plan document, which is one of the outputs of the test planning phase. The test plan document describes the scope, approach, resources, and schedule of the testing activities. It also identifies the test items, the features to be tested, the testing tasks, the risks, and the test deliverables2. According to the ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, the test plan document should include the following information related to the test exit criteria3:
? The criteria for evaluating test completion, such as the percentage of test cases
executed, the percentage of test coverage achieved, the number and severity of defects found and fixed, the quality and reliability of the software product, and the stakeholder satisfaction.
? The criteria for evaluating test process improvement, such as the adherence to the
test strategy, the efficiency and effectiveness of the testing activities, the lessons learned and best practices identified, and the recommendations for future improvements.
Therefore, the test plan document is the most appropriate test document to find the test exit criteria described. The other options, such as test design specification, project plan, and requirements specification, are not directly related to the test exit criteria. The test design specification describes the test cases and test procedures for a specific test level or test type3. The project plan describes the overall objectives, scope, assumptions, risks, and deliverables of the software project4. The requirements specification describes the functional and non-functional requirements of the software product5. None of these documents specify the conditions for ending the testing process or evaluating the testing
outcomes. References = ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Entry and Exit Criteria in Software Testing | Baeldung on Computer Science, Entry And Exit Criteria In Software Testing - Rishabh Software, Entry and Exit Criteria in Software Testing Life Cycle - STLC [2022 Updated] - Testsigma Blog, ISTQB® releases Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0 (CTFL).

NEW QUESTION 68
Which of the following statements about test reports are TRUE?
II. Test reports shall give stakeholders information as basis for decisions.
Ill 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

A. Test reports shall include information about remaining risks.
B. II, III, V
C. I, II, IV
D. I, III, v
E. II, III, IV

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 71
Which of the following BEST distinguishes the terms "validation" and "verification"?

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

Answer: A

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

? ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0: ISTQB Official Website
? ISTQB Foundation Level Resources v4.0: ASTQB Resources

NEW QUESTION 72
Which of the following statements about estimation of the test effort is WRONG?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 76
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: D

Explanation:
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 77
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, Ill
B. I, Ill
C. I, IV
D. II, IV

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 82
A Test Manager conducts risk assessment for a project. One of the identified risks is: The sub-contractor may fail to meet his commitment". If this risk materializes. it will lead to delay in completion of testing required for the current cycle.
Which of the following sentences correctly describes the risk?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
? A product risk is a risk that affects the quality or timeliness of the software product being developed or tested1. Product risks are related to the requirements, design, implementation, verification, and maintenance of the software product2.
? The risk of the sub-contractor failing to meet his commitment is a product risk, as it could cause a delay in the completion of the testing required for the current cycle, which in turn could affect the release date of the product. The release date is an important aspect of the product quality, as it reflects the customer satisfaction and the market competitiveness of the product3.
? The other options are not correct because: References =
? 1 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97
? 2 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98
? 3 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 99
? 4 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 100
? 5 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 101
? 6 ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 102

NEW QUESTION 86
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: C

Explanation:
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 90
Which of the following statements BEST describes how test cases are derived from a use case?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 93
Which of the following BEST explains a drawback of independent testing?

A. Having the business organization participate as an independent test team can hurt the overall testing effort since business participants are often not trained nor experienced in testing
B. Due to their differing backgrounds and perspectives, an independent test team may discover defects which the developers did not uncover
C. An independent test team may be isolated from the rest of the development and project team
D. An independent test team may possess specializations in specific test types such as usability or security which detract from the overall effectiveness of the test team

Answer: C

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

project context.
According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) syllabus v4.0, an independent test team may not have the same level of understanding of the system as the development team, leading to potential issues in communication and integration (ISTQB not-for-profit association).
References:
? Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0
? ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION 96
The following open incident report provided: Date: 01.01.01
Description: When pressing the stop button the application status remain in "Attention" instead of "Ready'.
Severity: High
Life Cycle: Integration
Which of the following details are missing in the giving incident report?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 100
Which of the following sentences describe a product risk?

A. The application might not be able to provide the expected responsiveness under a load of up-lo 300 concurrent users
B. Failure in acquiring an adequate and test automation tool
C. A wrong configuration of the test environment that causes incidents related to the environment and not to the software under test
D. The development team lacks knowledge of the technology on which the product is based

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question relates to identifying product risks, which are potential problems associated with the product itself, such as software functionality, reliability, usability, and performance. Option A describes a scenario where the application might not meet performance requirements under specific conditions (up to 300 concurrent users), which directly impacts the product's ability to perform its intended function. This is a classic example of a product risk, as it concerns the product's quality and its ability to meet user needs. Options B, C, and D, on the other hand, relate to project risks, which are concerns related to the management and execution of the project, such as tool acquisition, environment configuration, and team expertise, rather than the quality of the product itself.

NEW QUESTION 105
The testers in company A were part of the development team. Due to an organizational change they moved to be part of the support team.
What are the advantages and the disadvantages of this change?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 108
A test manager decided to skip static testing since he believes bugs can be found easily by doing dynamic testing. Was this decision right or wrong?

A. The decision was wron
B. Ensuring quality mandates that static testing is performed after performing the dynamic testing.
C. The decision was righ
D. Static testing is usually redundant if a product is planned to go through a full-cycle of dynamic testing.
E. The decision was righ
F. Most of the bugs are easier to identify during the dynamic testing.
G. The decision was wron
H. Static testing can find defects early in the development process, reducing the overall cost of testing and development

Answer: D

Explanation:
Static testing is a form of testing that does not involve executing the software or system under test. It includes activities such as reviews, inspections, walkthroughs, and analysis of documents, code, and models. Static testing can find defects early in the development process, before they become more expensive and difficult to fix in later stages. Static testing can also improve the quality of the software or system by preventing defects from being introduced in the first place. Static testing can complement dynamic testing, which involves executing the software or system under test and checking the results against expected outcomes. Dynamic testing can find defects that static testing may miss, such as performance, usability, or integration issues. However, dynamic testing alone is not sufficient to ensure quality, as it may not cover all possible scenarios, inputs, or paths. Therefore, a test manager who decides to skip static testing is making a wrong decision, as he or she is ignoring the benefits of static testing and relying solely on dynamic testing, which may not be effective or efficient enough to find and prevent
defects. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.1.1, page 14; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, page 36; ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 3, page 9.

NEW QUESTION 111
A system computes prices for bus tickets. The price depends on
- the passenger type (baby, child, adult, senior citizen, student, military)
- the travelling type (as single or in a group)
- the distance (zone 1. 2. 3)
- the kind of transport (ordinary, express)
Which of the following test techniques is the most appropriate one for testing the price computation?

A. Statement coverage
B. State transition testing
C. Equivalence partitioning
D. Use case testing

Answer: C

Explanation:
Equivalence 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 partitioning can be used to reduce the number of test cases by selecting one representative value from each partition. Equivalence partitioning is suitable for testing the price computation, as it can identify different partitions based on the passenger type, the travelling type, the distance and the kind of transport. Equivalence partitioning is not statement coverage, which is a technique that measures how many executable statements in a source code are executed by a test suite. Statement coverage is not appropriate for testing the price computation, as it does not consider the input data or output results. Equivalence partitioning is not state transition testing, which is a technique that models how a system transitions from one state to another depending on events or conditions. State transition testing is not relevant for testing the price computation, as it does not involve any states or transitions. Equivalence partitioning is not use case testing, which is a technique that tests how users interact with a system to achieve a specific goal. Use case testing is not applicable for testing the price computation, as it does not focus on a single function or component. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 4, page 37-38.

NEW QUESTION 116
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: B

Explanation:
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 119
Which of the following exemplifies how a software bug can cause harm to a company?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 123
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: A

Explanation:
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.
? Experience-based test techniques rely on the knowledge and intuition of developers, users, and other stakeholders (ISTQB Main Web).References:
? ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0: ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 PDF

NEW QUESTION 125
What is 'Component Testing'?

A. Integration Testing
B. Functional testing
C. Experience-based testing
D. A test level

Answer: D

Explanation:
Component testing is a test level. A test level is a group of test activities that are organized and managed together based on some common characteristics or objectives. A test level can be defined based on various factors, such as the scope and target of testing, the phase and model of development, the stakeholders and roles involved in testing, etc. Component testing (also known as unit testing or module testing) is a test level that focuses on verifying the functionality and quality of individual software components (such as modules, classes, functions, methods, etc.). Component testing can be performed by developers or testers using various techniques and tools depending on the type and complexity of the components. The other options are not test levels. Integration testing is another test level that focuses on verifying the functionality and quality of groups of software components that interact with each other or with external systems. 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. Experience-based testing is a category of test design techniques that rely on the tester's knowledge and intuition to derive and select test cases based on their experience with similar systems, technologies, domains, risks, etc. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 19.

NEW QUESTION 127
You are testing the download process of a mobile phone application.
For which to the following capabilities to the system you need to design a nonfunctional test?

A. It was easy to locate, download and install the application
B. The application was correctly downloaded
C. The application created an installation log file in a given folder
D. The application installed only after the user's approval

Answer: A

Explanation:
This question asks for a non-functional aspect of testing the download process of a mobile application. Option A, "It was easy to locate, download and install the application," refers to usability, which is a non-functional quality attribute. Non-functional testing involves testing the system's attributes, such as usability, performance, reliability, etc., rather than specific behaviors or functions. Options B, "The application was correctly downloaded," C, "The application created an installation log file in a given folder," and D, "The application installed only after the user's approval," describe functional aspects, focusing on what the software does rather than how it performs or is experienced by the user.

NEW QUESTION 130
A system has a self-diagnostics module that starts executing after the system is reset. The diagnostics are running 12 different tests on the systems memory hardware. The following is one of the requirements set for the diagnostics module:
'The time taking the diagnostics tests to execute shall be less than 2 seconds' Which of the following is a failure related to the specified requirement?

A. The diagnostic tests fail to start after a system reset
B. The diagnostic tests take too much time to execute
C. The diagnostic tests that measure the speed of the memory, fail
D. The diagnostic tests fail due to incorrect implementation of the test code

Answer: B

Explanation:
A failure is an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits1. A requirement is a condition or capability needed by a user to solve a problem or achieve an objective2. In this case, the requirement is that the diagnostics tests should execute in less than 2 seconds. Therefore, any event that violates this requirement is a failure. The only option that clearly violates this requirement is B. The diagnostic tests take too much time to execute. If the diagnostic tests take more than 2 seconds to complete, then they do not meet the specified limit and thus fail. The other options are not necessarily failures related to the specified requirement. Option A. The diagnostic tests fail to start after a system reset is a failure, but not related to the time limit. It is related

to the functionality of the self-diagnostics module. Option C. The diagnostic tests that measure the speed of the memory, fail is also a failure, but not related to the time limit. It is related to the accuracy of the memory tests. Option D. The diagnostic tests fail due to incorrect implementation of the test code is also a failure, but not related to
the time limit. It is related to the quality of the test code. References = ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Requirements Engineering Fundamentals.

NEW QUESTION 132
Which or the following is a valid collection of equivalence classes for the following problem: An integer field shall contain values from and including 1 to and including 15.

A. Less than 0.1 through 14. 15 and more
B. Less than 1.1 through 14. more than 15
C. negative number
D. 1 through 15. above 15
E. Less than 1.1 through 15. more than 15

Answer: D

Explanation:
Equivalence partitioning is a black-box test design technique where inputs to the software or system are divided into groups that are expected to exhibit similar behavior. For an integer field that should accept values from 1 to 15, the valid equivalence class is 1 through 15. The invalid equivalence classes are numbers less than 1 and numbers more than 15. Therefore, option D, "Less than 1, 1 through 15, more than 15," correctly identifies the valid equivalence class along with the two invalid classes, covering all possible input scenarios for the field. Options A, B, and C either do not accurately capture the valid range or incorrectly specify the range boundaries.

NEW QUESTION 135
The following incident report that was generated during test of a web application. What would you suggest as the most important report improvement?
Defect detected date: 15 8.2010 Defect detected by: Joe Smith Test level System test
Test case: Area 5/TC 98 Build version: 2011-16.2
Defect description After having filled out all required fields in screen 1, t click ENTER to continue to screen 2 Nothing happens, no system response at all.

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 138
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: C

Explanation:
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 142
Given the following state model of sales order software: SEE ATTACHMENT
Which of the following sequences of tran-sitions provides the highest level of tran-sition coverage for the model (assuming you can start in any state)?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
To achieve the highest level of transition coverage, one must consider all the possible transitions between the states in the given state model of the sales order software. The transitions in the sequence provided in Option B - "IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED -> INVOICED -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION" cover all the states and transitions effectively. This covers the transitions from IN PRODUCTION to SHIPPED, SHIPPED to INVOICED, INVOICED to CANCELLED, CANCELLED to PLACED, and

PLACED to IN PRODUCTION, thereby maximizing the transition coverage.References:
? ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 4.3.5.

NEW QUESTION 143
Which of the following activities does NOT belong to a typical technical review?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 147
Which of the following CORRECTLY matches the roles and responsibilities in a formal review?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 148
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: D

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

NEW QUESTION 149
Which of the following statements about re-testing and regression testing are TRUE? I Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed.
II Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed.
III. Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level.
IV Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The following statements about re-testing and regression testing are true:
? I) Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed. Re-testing is a type of testing that verifies that a defect has been successfully resolved by executing a test case that previously failed due to that defect. Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed and delivered to ensure that it does not cause any new failures or side effects.
? III) Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level. Re- testing and regression testing are not limited to a specific test level, but can be applied at any level depending on the context and objectives. For example, re- testing and regression testing can be performed at unit level, integration level, system level or acceptance level.
? IV) Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after changes. Regression testing may include various types of testing depending on the scope and purpose of the changes. For example, regression testing may include functional testing to check if the software meets its requirements, non-functional testing to check if the software meets its quality attributes, or structural testing to check if the software meets its design or code standards. The following statement about re-testing and regression testing

is false:
? II) Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed.
Regression testing is not always necessary after a defect is fixed, as some defects may have a low impact or low likelihood of affecting other parts of the software. Regression testing should be performed after a defect is fixed only if there is a risk of introducing new defects or causing existing defects due to the changes made to fix the defect. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 2, page 19; Chapter 4, page 45.

NEW QUESTION 151
A Static analysis tool analyzes a given program's CONTROL FLOW among other things. Which of the following options represents the most likely outcome of the control flow analysis:

A. Identification of unreachable code
B. Report on adherence to the coding standards
C. Number of comment lines
D. Number of source code lines

Answer: A

Explanation:
A static analysis tool is a tool that analyzes a given program's source code or executable code without executing it. A static analysis tool can perform various types of analysis on a program's code, such as syntax checking, data flow analysis, control flow analysis, complexity measurement, coding standards compliance checking, etc. Control flow analysis is a type of analysis that examines how a program's statements are executed in different paths or branches. One of the most likely outcomes of control flow analysis is identification of unreachable code, which is code that can never be executed due to logical errors or design flaws. Unreachable code can reduce readability and maintainability of the code, as well as increase complexity and size. The other options are not outcomes of control flow analysis, but rather outcomes of other types of analysis. Report on adherence to coding standards is an outcome of coding standards compliance checking. Number of comment lines and number of source code lines are outcomes of complexity measurement. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 8.

NEW QUESTION 154
For the following pseudo-code determine number of tests required for 100% statement coverage

```
IF Gender = Boy
If Age > 3 AND Age < 5 Shoe Size = 1
ELSE IF Age >=5 AND Age < 7
Shoe Size = 2 ENDIF
ELSE
IF Age > 3 AND Age < 5
Shoe Size = 0
ELSE IF Age >=5 AND Age < 7
Shoe Size = 1 ENDIF ENDIF
```

A. 6
B. 4
C. 2
D. 6

Answer: B

Explanation:
To achieve 100% statement coverage, we need to design test cases that ensure every statement in the given pseudo-code is executed at least once. Analyzing the pseudo-code, we notice that there are conditions based on two variables: Gender and Age. To cover all statements, we need to consider the paths that lead to each assignment of the Shoe Size variable.
? Gender = Boy, Age <= 3 (Shoe Size assignment is not reached, but the condition is evaluated)
? Gender = Boy, Age > 3 AND Age < 5 (Shoe Size = 1)
? Gender = Boy, Age >= 5 AND Age < 7 (Shoe Size = 2)
? Gender != Boy, Age <= 3 (Again, Shoe Size assignment is not reached, but the condition is evaluated)
? Gender != Boy, Age > 3 AND Age < 5 (Shoe Size = 0)
? Gender != Boy, Age >= 5 AND Age < 7 (Shoe Size = 1)
However, upon closer inspection, we see that tests 1 and 4 do not contribute to statement coverage as they do not lead to a Shoe Size assignment. Therefore, we only need 4 test cases to achieve 100% statement coverage, making option B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION 155
How can testing contribute to higher quality?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 159
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: D

Explanation:
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 160
Which of the following statements is LEAST likely to be describing component testing?

A. It identifies defects in modules and classes.
B. Simulators and stubs may be required.
C. It mainly tests interfaces and interaction between components.
D. It may be applied using a test-first approach.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Component testing (also known as unit testing or module testing) is a level of testing that focuses on verifying the functionality and quality of individual software components (such as modules, classes, functions, methods, etc.). Component testing mainly tests interfaces and interaction between components, as well as internal logic and data structures of the components. Component testing may be applied using a test-first approach (such as test-driven development or behavior-driven development), where tests are written before the code is implemented. Component testing does not identify defects in modules and classes, as this is a result of component testing, not an objective. Simulators and stubs may be required for component testing, as they can simulate or replace missing or incomplete components or external systems that are needed for testing. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 19.

NEW QUESTION 165
You are testing an e-commerce system that sporadically fails to properly manage customers' shopping carts. You have stressed the urgency of this situation to the development manager and development team and they recognize the priority of resolving the underlying defect. The development team is waiting for more information, which you will include in your defect report. Given the following items of information they are included in a typical defect report:
* 1. The expected results
* 2. The actual results
* 3. The urgency and priority to fix this
* 4. The date and author of the defect report
* 5. A description of the defect in order to reproduce, including screenshots and database dumps
Which of these items will be MOST useful to the developers to help them identify and remove the defect causing this failure?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 170
Which ONE of the following statements about state transition testing is correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
State transition testing is a black-box testing technique used to analyze the behavior of a system by examining the transitions between different states in response to events. In state transition testing, a state table or diagram is used to represent the states of a system and the transitions between these states triggered by events.
Option D is correct because in state transition testing, all transitions between states should be explicitly shown in the state table. This includes valid transitions that the system is expected to make under normal operation and, where relevant, invalid transitions that should be tested to ensure the system handles unexpected or erroneous inputs gracefully. The state table provides a comprehensive view of how the system should behave, making it possible to create tests that cover all defined transitions.

NEW QUESTION 171
You need to test the login page of a web site. The page contains fields for user name and password. Which test design techniques are most appropriate for this case?

A. Decision table testing, state transition testing.
B. Equivalence partitioning, Boundary value analysis.
C. Exploratory testing, statement coverage.
D. Decision coverage, fault attack.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis are test design techniques that are most appropriate for testing the login page of a web site. The page contains fields for user name and password, which are input values that can be divided into partitions of equivalent data. Equivalence 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 partitioning can be used to reduce the number of test cases by selecting one representative value from each partition.
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 detect defects caused by incorrect handling of boundary conditions. For example, for testing the user name field, we can identify two equivalence partitions: valid user name (existing and correct) and invalid user name (non-existing or incorrect). The boundary values for these partitions are the minimum and maximum length of user name allowed by the system.
Decision table testing and state transition testing are not suitable for testing the login page of a web site, as they are more applicable for testing components that have multiple inputs and outputs that depend on logical combinations of conditions or events. Decision table testing is a technique that shows combinations of inputs and/or stimuli (causes) with their associated outputs and/or actions (effects). State transition testing is a technique that models how a system transitions from one state to another depending on events or conditions.
Exploratory testing and statement coverage are not suitable for testing the login page of a web site, as they are more applicable for testing components that require learning, creativity and intuition or structural analysis. 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. Statement coverage is a type of structural testing that measures how many statements in a program have been executed by a test suite. Statement coverage can be used to assess the adequacy or completeness of a test suite.
Decision coverage and fault attack are not suitable for testing the login page of a web site, as they are more applicable for testing components that have complex logic or potential errors. Decision coverage is a type of structural testing that measures how many decision outcomes in a program have been executed by a test suite. Decision coverage can be used to assess the adequacy or completeness of a test suite. Fault attack is a type of functional testing that deliberately introduces faults into a system in order to provoke failures or errors. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 4, page 34-46; Chapter 5, page 47-48.

NEW QUESTION 173
Why it is essential that defects found in a review be reported objectively?

A. In order to facilitate easy entry of detected defects in a OTS (Defect Tracking System)
B. In order to allow the author of reviewed work product(S) to take the feedback positively as an effort at improving the product (S) and not as a personal assault
C. In order to allow the review moderator to easily understand them, and assign them to the right developer for fixing
D. In order to allow augmentation of existing checklists used for reviewing the work product (S)

Answer: B

Explanation:
The purpose of a review is to find defects and improve the quality of the work product, not to criticize or blame the author. Reporting defects objectively means describing them factually and constructively, without using negative or emotional language that could offend the author or damage their motivation. This way, the author can take the feedback positively as an effort at improving the product and not as a personal assault. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 138.

NEW QUESTION 174
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 reviewtechnique
D. This scenario is using a pair review type and a checklist-based review technique

Answer: C

Explanation:
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 176
Which of the following is correct with regards to debugging?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 178
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: D

Explanation:
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 180
Which of the following is an example of tasks most associated with the test design activity?

A. The project manager updates the project schedule as key test tasks are completed
B. Test data, derived from production data, is loaded into the test environment
C. Every da
D. the tester notes the status of his/her test cases in preparation for daily reports
E. The identification of test execution and test automation tools

Answer: D

Explanation:
Test design is one of the fundamental activities in software testing, focusing on how tests will be structured and what strategies will be employed. As per the ISTQB syllabus, identifying appropriate test execution and automation tools is a task closely associated with test design activities because it directly influences how tests will be conducted, managed, and executed efficiently. This activity involves deciding on the tools that will best support the testing goals and requirements.References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 4.4 "Test Design Techniques".

NEW QUESTION 185
Which of the following is an example of the absence-of-errors fallacy?

A. Repeating the same test cases will continue to find new defects, even after dozens of executions
B. A small number of modules contains the most defects
C. Since testing found very few defects, the system certainly will be successful
D. Other than trivial cases, it is not feasible to test all combinations of inputs and preconditions

Answer: C

Explanation:
The absence-of-errors fallacy, as explained in the ISTQB syllabus, is the erroneous belief that having fewer defects found in testing equates to a system being more successful upon release. This misconception can lead stakeholders to undervalue thorough testing. Answer C illustrates this fallacy perfectly: assuming that because few defects were found, the system will be successful, neglects the many other factors that contribute to system success, including user satisfaction and fit-for-purpose.References:ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 1.1.5 "Absence-of-errors fallacy".

NEW QUESTION 189
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

Explanation:
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
? 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
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 190
Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

A. Test cases are made up of input values, expected results and actual results developed to cover test objectives
B. Test cases describe items or events to test that are derived from the test basis during the test analysis activity
C. Test cases are sequences of actions for test execution specified during the test implementation activity
D. Test cases are derived during the test design activity to cover test objectives or test conditions

Answer: C

Explanation:
A test case is a set of input values, execution preconditions, expected results and execution postconditions, developed for a particular objective or test condition. A test case is a sequence of actions for test execution that can be followed by a tester or a test automation tool. A test case is specified during the test implementation activity, which is the activity that prepares the testware needed for test execution. A test case does not include actual results, as these are obtained during test execution and compared with the expected results. A test case does not describe items or events to test, as these are derived from the test basis during the test analysis activity. A test case is not derived during the test design activity, as this is the activity that specifies the test conditions or objectives that need to be tested. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 3, page 23-24; Chapter 4, page 34.

NEW QUESTION 195
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, Ill

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 197
Which of the following lists factors That contribute to PROJECT risks?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Project risks are the uncertainties or threats that may affect the project objectives, such as scope, schedule, cost, and quality. According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, some of the factors that contribute to project risks are:
? Skill and staff shortages: This factor refers to the lack of adequate or qualified human resources to perform the project tasks. This may result in delays, errors,

rework, or low productivity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 202

Which of the following tools is most likely to detect defects in functions or methods in source code?

A. configuration management tool
B. unit test framework tool
C. test design tool
D. monitoring tool

Answer: B

Explanation:

A unit test framework tool is a tool that supports the creation, execution, and reporting of unit tests, which are tests that verify the functionality and quality of individual software components (such as functions or methods) in source code. A unit test framework tool can help to detect defects in functions or methods in source code by providing features such as test case generation, test case execution, test result comparison, test coverage measurement, etc. Some examples of unit test framework tools are JUnit, NUnit, TestNG, etc. The other options are not tools that are likely to detect defects in functions or methods in source code. A configuration management tool is a tool that supports the management and control of different versions and variants of software products or components. A test design tool is a tool that supports the design and generation of test cases based on some criteria or rules. A monitoring tool is a tool that monitors the behavior or performance of a system or component under test. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 10.

NEW QUESTION 203

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