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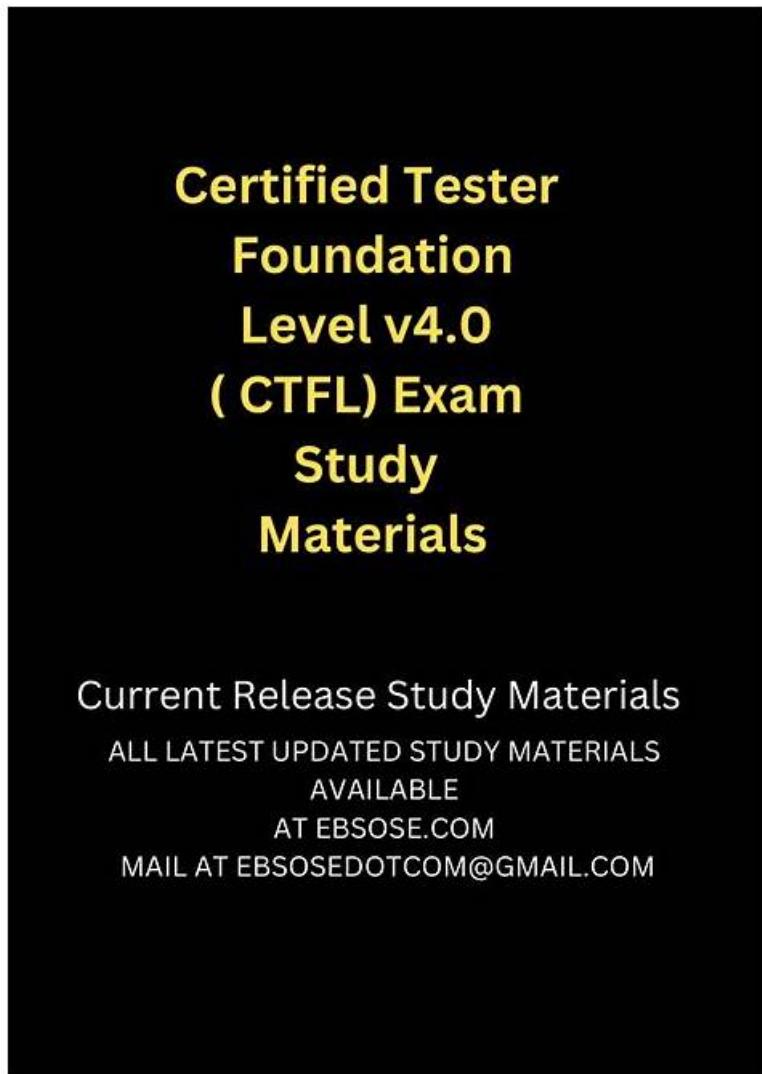
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Professionals who pass the CTFL-AcT certification exam demonstrate their proficiency in the field of acceptance testing. They are familiar with the best practices and standards used in acceptance testing and can apply these practices to ensure the quality of software products. They are also proficient in using testing tools and methodologies to identify and resolve defects in software products. ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing certification is an excellent way for professionals to validate their skills and knowledge in the field of software testing.

ISQI CTFL-AcT (ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing) Exam is a certification exam designed for individuals seeking to validate their knowledge and skills in acceptance testing. CTFL-AcT exam is offered by the International Software Quality Institute (ISQI) and is part of the ISTQB (International Software Testing Qualifications Board) certification program. Passing CTFL-AcT exam indicates that the candidate has a strong understanding of the principles and practices of acceptance testing, making them a valuable asset to any software development team.

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The CTFL-AcT Exam is based on the International Software Testing Qualifications Board (ISTQB) Foundation Level Syllabus for Acceptance Testing. This syllabus defines the core concepts, terminology, and methods of acceptance testing and provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the key principles and practices of this testing approach.

ISQI ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45
The standard ISO 25010 defines a quality in use model with characteristics and subcharacteristics. Which elements of the following list is a characteristic of quality in use according to this standard?

- A. Compatibility
- B. Portability
- C. Efficiency
- D. Usability

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 46
Which one of the following statements defines beta testing BEST?

- A. Beta testers discover defects in the product that escaped during the development process.
- B. Beta testing is performed by developers at the customer's location.
- C. During beta testing, genuine users define the acceptance criteria for various realistic configurations.
- D. Beta testing takes place early in the development process to acquire feedback from the market.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Beta testing is conducted after internal development and testing activities have concluded. It serves as a last line of defense before release by involving real users in real-world usage. One of its primary purposes is to uncover defects, usability problems, or configuration issues that were not found during structured testing.
Option D is correct because it captures the essential role of beta testing - to identify issues in the field that may have slipped past internal test processes, including edge cases or environmental incompatibilities that were not part of the standard test environments.
Other options are incorrect:
Option A is incorrect - beta testing is not performed by developers, and usually not at the customer's site under development supervision.
Option B is misleading - beta testing occurs late in the process, not "early in development." Option C is inaccurate - beta testing is not about defining acceptance criteria. Those should already be established. Beta testers validate the product against those criteria or their practical needs.
Exact Reference - ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus (Section 3.2):
"Beta testing is performed by users and may identify defects or issues that were not found during internal testing due to differences in environments, workflows, or usage patterns."

NEW QUESTION # 47
Which of the following statements corresponds BEST to a UX requirement analysis activity?

- A. Personas are used to analyze products or solutions from competitors.
- B. Security requirements are derived from usage scenarios.
- C. User profiles are used to determine different levels of business knowledge.
- D. Environmental conditions such as light conditions are obtained from a task analysis.

Answer: D

Explanation:
UX (User Experience) requirement analysis involves studying the context in which users will interact with a system. This includes analyzing:
Who the users are (personas/user profiles)
What tasks they perform (task analysis)
Where and how they perform them (environmental conditions)
Option D is correct because task analysis in UX encompasses understanding the user's physical and digital environment.
Environmental conditions (e.g., lighting, noise, interruptions) are important for designing accessible and effective interfaces.
Let's review other options:
A is partially correct but not fully aligned - personas describe user archetypes, not primarily competitor analysis.
B refers to user profiling but interprets it narrowly. Business knowledge is only one part of profiling.
C confuses security with UX. Security requirements often come from risk analysis, not usage scenarios.
D). Environmental conditions such as light conditions are obtained from a task analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 48
As an acceptance tester, you are stuck between two stakeholders that demand contradicting acceptance criteria Which one of the following actions is MOST promising to resolve the conflict?

- A. Instead of discussing conflicting technical solutions, you try to understand the underlying business needs
- B. You organize a meeting of the two stakeholders so that they can solve the conflict personally
- C. After having collected the pros and cons of each solutions, you base your decision on those objective criteria
- D. Together with the business analyst, you determine which stakeholders is more important to decide between them

Answer: A

Explanation:
When stakeholders provide conflicting acceptance criteria, resolving the conflict effectively requires focusing on the underlying business goals rather than getting stuck in technical or solution-level disagreements.
Option D is correct because it aligns with the core role of a business analyst and an acceptance tester: to understand and validate business needs. By exploring the root business objectives, you can help stakeholders reframe the problem and reach a compromise based on what delivers the most value.
Other options:
A may lead to confrontation and unproductive discussion without proper facilitation.
B is risky - prioritizing stakeholders may escalate conflict or appear biased.
C assumes you can objectively resolve the conflict based only on pros and cons, but without understanding the business context, the decision may not meet stakeholder needs.
D). Instead of discussing conflicting technical solutions, you try to understand the underlying business needs

NEW QUESTION # 49
Which one of the following arguments is the BEST reason to add additional information to BPMN diagrams?

- A. Links to requires test equipment facilitate test case reviews of stakeholders
- B. Link to requirements / user stories enable testers to execute the tests
- C. Link to risks provide input to testers for selecting regression tests
- D. Link to priorities help test case authors to write comprehensive test cases

Answer: C

Explanation:
In BPMN models, additional annotations such as links to requirements, test data, or risks improve the value of the diagram for downstream stakeholders like testers. When BPMN tasks or flows are linked to known risks, testers can prioritize regression test cases accordingly - a key principle in risk-based testing.

Option D is correct because linking risks to business processes gives testers meaningful input for deciding which parts of the system require deeper or repeated testing.

Other options:

A: Priority links are useful, but less impactful than risk-based test selection.

B: Links to test equipment are not commonly embedded in process diagrams and are more relevant to hardware or system integration testing.

C: Linking to requirements helps traceability, but execution readiness is more closely tied to test cases and data than to BPMN.

D). Link to risks provide input to testers for selecting regression tests

NEW QUESTION # 50

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