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ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL v4.0) Sample Questions (Q242-Q247):

NEW QUESTION # 242

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement coverage is a structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of executable statements in the source code that are executed by a test suite¹. Decision coverage is another structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of decision outcomes (such as branches or conditions) in the source code that are executed by a test suite¹. Decision coverage is a stronger metric than statement coverage, because it requires that every possible outcome of each decision is tested, while statement coverage only requires that every statement is executed at least once². Therefore, if a test suite achieves 100% decision coverage, it also implies that it achieves 100% statement coverage, because every statement in every branch or condition must have been executed. However, the converse is not true: 100% statement coverage does not guarantee 100% decision coverage, because some branches or conditions may have multiple outcomes that are not tested by the test suite². For example, consider the following pseudocode:

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

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

The other options, such as state transition coverage, equivalence class coverage, and boundary value coverage, are not guaranteed to be 100% by achieving 100% decision coverage. State transition coverage is a structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of transitions between states in a state machine that are executed by a test suite³. Equivalence class coverage is a functional coverage metric that measures the percentage of equivalence classes (or partitions) of input or output values that are tested by a test suite⁴. Boundary value coverage is another functional coverage metric that measures the percentage of boundary values (or extreme values) of input or output ranges that are tested by a test suite⁴. These metrics are independent of decision coverage, because they are based on different aspects of the system under test, such as its behavior, functionality, or specification. Therefore, achieving 100% decision coverage does not imply achieving 100% of any of these metrics, and vice versa. References = ISTQB® Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Test Coverage in Software Testing - Guru99, Structural Coverage Metrics - MATLAB & Simulink - MathWorks India, Test Design Coverage in Software Testing - GeeksforGeeks.

NEW QUESTION # 243

Which ONE of the following options is NOT a test objective?

- A. Verifying whether specified requirements have been fulfilled
- B. Validating whether the test object is complete and works as expected by the stakeholders
- C. Finding errors
- D. Triggering failures and finding defects

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: The primary objectives of testing, as outlined in the ISTQB CTFL v4.0 syllabus, include verifying whether specified requirements are met (A), detecting failures and defects (B), and validating that the test object functions as expected (D). However, "finding errors" (C) is not a direct objective. Errors result from human mistakes, but testing primarily identifies defects, which are flaws in the system that cause failures. Testing aims to reveal defects rather than directly identify errors in the code.

NEW QUESTION # 244

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

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

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

- * Start -> Bet -> End
- * Start -> Deal -> End
- * Start -> 1st Deal -> End
- * Start -> 2nd Deal -> End References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents.

NEW QUESTION # 245

A class grade application for instructors assigns letter grades based on students' numerical grades.

The letter grades for different numerical grades should be:

Above 89, up to 100 - A

Above 79, up to 89 * B

Above 69, up to 79 * C

Above 59, up to 69 - D

Below 60- F

Which of the following sets of test inputs would achieve the relatively highest equivalence partition coverage?

- A. 69, 79, 80, 89, 90
- B. 0, 58, 59, 70, 80
- C. 74, 79, 84, 85, 89
- D. 79, 89, 90, 99, 100

Answer: A

Explanation:

The set of test inputs that achieve the relatively highest equivalence partition coverage for grading students is option D: 69, 79, 80, 89, 90. This set effectively tests the boundaries between each grade category, ensuring that the grading system accurately transitions from one grade to another at the correct thresholds (ISTQB Main Web). References:

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

NEW QUESTION # 246

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

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 # 247

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- [illegible]

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