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The CTFL-AT certification exam covers various topics related to agile testing, including agile software development, agile testing methods and techniques, and the role of the tester in agile projects. It also covers the principles of agile development, such as iterative and incremental development, continuous integration, and continuous delivery. CTFL-AT Exam further evaluates an individual's understanding of agile testing processes, including test-driven development, acceptance test-driven development, and exploratory testing.

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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76
Which of the following sentences related to Risk-based testing is CORRECT?

- A. Risk-based testing fits well in Agile development processes, as risks are analyzed twice - during release and iteration planning.
- B. Risk-based testing fits well in Agile development processes, as risks are easy to identify when the work is divided into user stories.
- C. Risk-based testing does not fit in Agile development processes, as each iteration focuses on limited parts of the product.
- D. Risk-based testing does not fit well in Agile development processes, as short iterations mandate short test times.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 77
Which of the following would provide the MOST independence for testers working with agile teams?

- A. Testers are fully embedded in each Agile team to perform many of the testing tasks.
- B. Testers from an independent test team are assigned on-demand for the final days of each sprint.
- C. Testers from an independent test team are assigned to the Agile team at the beginning of the project, returning for re-assignment to a new agile team.
- D. Testers from an independent test team who do not get involved with the Agile team, but are assigned to do System Testing once all sprints are completed.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
Independence in testing is the degree of separation between the person who tests something and the person who developed it. Independence can help to reduce bias, increase objectivity, and provide different viewpoints. However, independence also has some drawbacks, such as increased communication overhead, reduced collaboration, and delayed feedback. In agile projects, testers are usually embedded in the agile teams to perform many of the testing tasks, such as unit testing, integration testing, acceptance testing, etc. This provides a high level of collaboration and fast feedback, but also reduces the independence of the testers.
Testers from an independent test team who do not get involved with the agile team, but are assigned to do System Testing once all sprints are completed, would provide the most independence for testers working with agile teams. However, this would also introduce many disadvantages, such as lack of alignment with the agile principles, loss of context and domain knowledge, delayed defect detection and resolution, and increased risk of missing customer expectations. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Syllabus, Section
1.1.2, page 8; ASTQB Agile Tester Certification Resources, Section 1.1.2, page 8.

NEW QUESTION # 78
Which of the following statements best describes Agile software development?

- A. Agile software development tends to adopt an iterative incremental lifecycle, where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing and cross-functional teams
- B. Agile software development tends to break a project into a series of increments, each of which delivers a portion of functionality through a series of mini-Waterfalls where all phases of the Waterfall are completed before proceeding to the next increment

- C. Agile software development tends to break a project into a number of iterations, where each iteration represents a separate phase of sequential development and thus in which testing is performed during the last iteration
- D. Agile software development is a software development approach whereby lines of code (production and /or test) of a component are written by two programmers sitting at a single computer

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
From theISTQB CTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Section 1.1Agile Software Development and the Agile Manifesto, the Agile approach is described as:
"Agile software development uses iterative and incremental development, where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing and cross-functional teams." Option C reflects this exact concept, highlighting both theiterative-incremental lifecycleand the collaborative natureof Agile teams.
* Option A refers specifically topair programming, a practice used inExtreme Programming (XP), but it's not a definition of Agile as a whole.
* Option B mistakenly describes asequential (Waterfall-like)iteration structure where testing is delayed.
* Option D describes ahybrid or phased approach, not consistent with core Agile principles.
References:
CTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Section 1.1
Agile Manifesto Principles
Learning Objective (K1) - Identify Agile Software Development Approaches

NEW QUESTION # 79
You have been asked to explain to your client how to define acceptance criteria that are fully testable. Which of the following is the BEST EXAMPLE for testable acceptance criteria?

- A. The interface to External System shall be specified.
- B. The "ID" field must accept input value of a length between 2 and 10 characters.
- C. The program's icon should be clear and attractive.
- D. Action "Reopen" must be available only for a user with a specific authorization level.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
According to the ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, acceptance criteria are a set of conditions that a user story must satisfy to be accepted by the customer or stakeholder. Acceptance criteria should be testable, meaning that they can be verified by objective measurements or observations. Testable acceptance criteria should be clear, unambiguous, complete, and consistent. Therefore, option A is the best example for testable acceptance criteria, as it specifies a clear and measurable condition for the input value of the ID field. Option B is not a good example for testable acceptance criteria, as it is vague and does not define any specific condition or expectation for the interface to External System. Option C is not a good example for testable acceptance criteria, as it is incomplete and does not specify what the specific authorization level is or how it is determined. Option D is not a good example for testable acceptance criteria, as it is subjective and not measurable. What is clear and attractive for one user may not be for another.
References: ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 1.1.1, page 7; ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 1.1.2, page 8; ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 3.1.1, page 23; ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 3.1.2, page 24.

NEW QUESTION # 80
Which of the following is a typical task performed by a tester within a Scrum team?

- A. Removing impediments to the Scrum team's progress
- B. Prioritizing the items in the product backlog
- C. Coaching other team members in self-organization and cross-functionality
- D. Suggesting improvements in sprint retrospectives

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
FromCTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Section 5.1 and 5.3:
"Testers, like all team members, participate in retrospectives and are encouraged to suggest improvements to team processes and product quality." SoOption Ais correct. Testersactively engagein retrospectives andsuggest improvementsbased on their testing experience.
* Option BandCrefer toScrum Master responsibilities.
* Option Dis the responsibility of theProduct Owner.
References:
CTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Sections 5.1 and 5.3
Scrum Guide - Scrum Roles and Responsibilities
Learning Objective (K1) - Recall tester tasks within Scrum teams

NEW QUESTION # 81
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