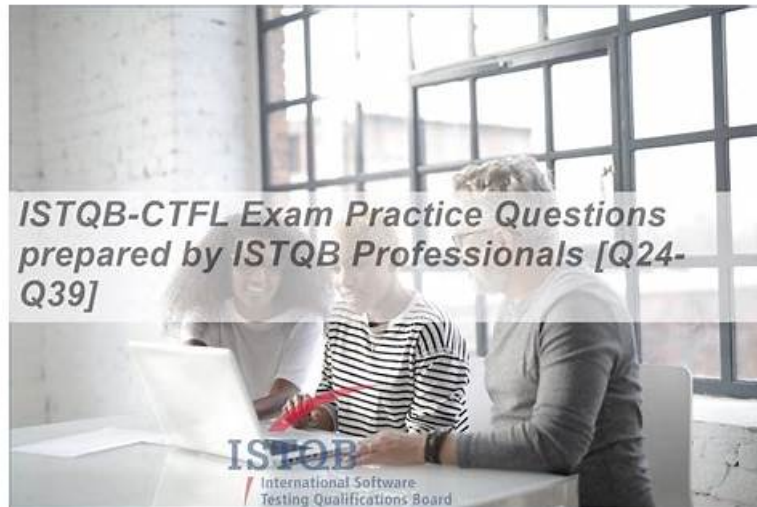


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ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL v4.0) Sample Questions (Q302-Q307):

NEW QUESTION # 302

A program got 100% decision coverage in a test. Which of the following statements is then guaranteed to be true?

- A. Every input equivalence class has been tested.
- B. Every output equivalence class has been tested.
- C. Every executable statement is covered.
- D. The "dead" code has not been covered.

Answer: C

Explanation:

If a program got 100% decision coverage in a test, then it is guaranteed that every executable statement is covered. Decision coverage (also known as branch coverage) is a type of structural coverage (also known as white-box coverage) that measures how many decision outcomes have been exercised by a test suite. A decision outcome is a possible result of a decision point (such as an if-then-else statement) in a program's code. Decision coverage requires that each decision point has both true and false outcomes executed at least once by a test suite. Decision coverage implies statement coverage, which is another type of structural coverage that measures how many executable statements have been executed by a test suite. Statement coverage requires that each executable statement is executed at least once by a test suite. Therefore, if a program got 100% decision coverage in a test, then it also got 100% statement coverage in a test, which means that every executable statement is covered. The other options are not guaranteed to be true if a program got

100% decision coverage in a test. Every output equivalence class has been tested and every input equivalence class has been tested are not guaranteed to be true if a program got 100% decision coverage in a test, because equivalence classes are based on functional requirements or specifications, not on code structure or logic.

Equivalence classes are used in specification-based testing (also known as black-box testing), which is a type of testing that does not consider the internal structure or implementation of the system under test. Decision coverage is used in structure-based testing (also known as white-box testing), which is a type of testing that considers the internal structure or implementation of the system under test. Therefore, achieving 100% decision coverage does not imply achieving 100% equivalence class coverage. The "dead" code has not been covered is not guaranteed to be true if a program got 100% decision coverage in a test, because dead code (also known as unreachable code) is code that can never be executed due to logical errors or design flaws.

Dead code can reduce readability and maintainability of the code, as well as increase complexity and size.

Decision coverage does not account for dead code, as it only considers the decision outcomes that are possible to execute.

Therefore, achieving 100% decision coverage does not imply that the dead code has not been covered. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 36.

NEW QUESTION # 303

While reporting a defect, which attribute indicates the degree of impact that the defect has on the system?

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

Answer: A

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 # 304

Consider the following user story and its acceptance criteria:

User Story:

As a member of the "Agnotoly" association, I want to be able to pay the association's dues through an automatic payment method so that I can forget about payment deadlines.

Acceptance Criteria:

- * The member can only pay with 'Agnesis Master' credit card.
- * The member must register their cell phone number.
- * The member must register the credit card in the payment system.
- * The member must select a payment method (monthly or annual).
- * The member must accept the terms and conditions for the selected method.
- * If terms and conditions are accepted, the system sends an OTP (one-time password) to the member's phone for verification.
- * The payment method is registered only after OTP verification.
- * Once the payment method is registered, the system will charge on the first business day of the following month.

Test Cycle Results:

- * Members successfully paid dues using the credit card.
- * Payments were processed monthly and for over a year.

Which ONE of the following options identifies the acceptance criteria that has NOT been fully covered?

- A. Acceptance criteria 4 has not been fully covered during the above test cycle.

- B. All acceptance criteria have been fully covered during the above test cycle.
- C. Acceptance criteria 6 has not been fully covered during the above test cycle.
- D. Acceptance criteria 8 has not been fully covered during the above test cycle.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Acceptance criteria 8 states that the system should charge the user on the first business day of the following month. However, the test cycle only verified monthly payments for over a year, without confirming whether payments were processed specifically on the first business day.

* (B) is incorrect because the test validated monthly and annual payment options.

* (C) is incorrect because not all criteria were fully validated.

* (D) is incorrect because OTP verification (6) was tested as part of registration.

Ensuring timely execution of payments (Criteria 8) requires additional validation.

Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 5.1.5 - Test Prioritization and Acceptance Testing

NEW QUESTION # 305

Which of the following is a possible reason for introducing a defect in software code?

- A. Improper system testing
- B. Improper unit testing
- C. Rushing to meet a tight deadline to turn code over for testing
- D. Focus on static testing over dynamic testing

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ISTQB CTFL syllabus identifies several causes for defects in software. One prominent reason, as highlighted in the curriculum, is the pressure and rush to meet tight deadlines, which can lead to insufficiently reviewed or tested code being moved into further stages of testing or production. This scenario describes rushing to meet a deadline as a potential cause for defects because it may compromise the thoroughness of code development and testing. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section

1.4.1 "Why is Testing Necessary?".

NEW QUESTION # 306

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

If the TAS is between 50k€ and 80k€, the bonus is 10%. If the TAS exceeds 80k€ by a value not greater than 40k€, the bonus is 15%. Finally, if the TAS

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

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

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

- A. TC1 = 81 k€; TC2= 97k€; TC3=111k€; TC4=118k€
- B. TC1 = 90k€; TC2= 110k€; TC3=125k€; TC4=140k€
- C. TC1 = 40k€; TC2= 46k€; TC3=51k€; TC4=53k€
- D. TC1 = 79k€; TC2= 80k€; TC3=81k€; TC4=82k€

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.3.2.1

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