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ISQI CTFL-AcT certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of software testers in acceptance testing. ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing certification is recognized globally and is essential for anyone looking to build a career in software testing. CTFL-AcT Exam covers a broad range of topics related to acceptance testing, including the principles, methods, and techniques used in this area.

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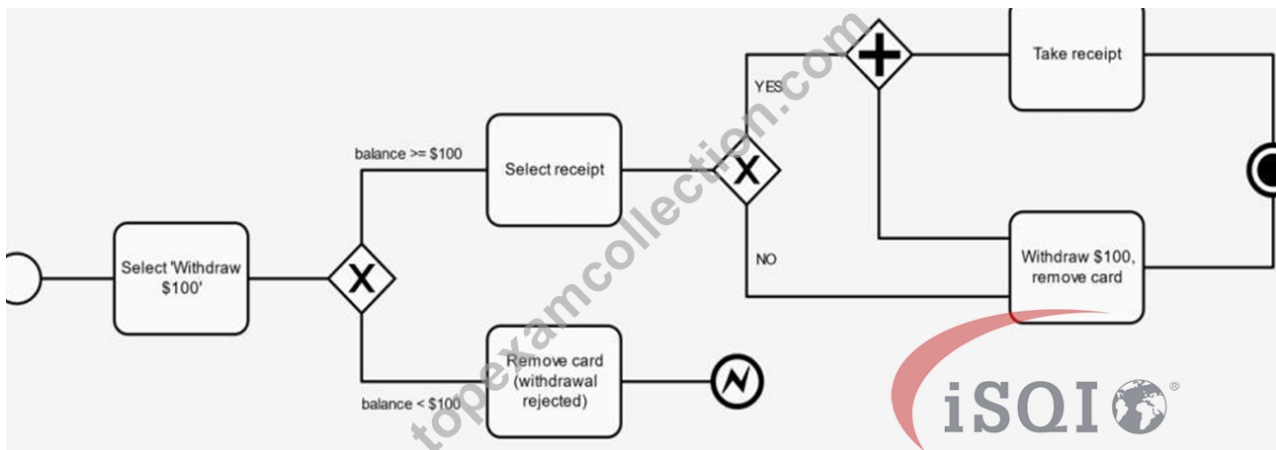
## CTFL-AcT Latest Braindumps Questions | New CTFL-AcT Real Test

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## ISQI ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

### NEW QUESTION # 51

As an acceptance tester you want to test the \$100 withdrawal process described by the following Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) model.



You would like to achieve the following coverage criterion "execute all possible process tasks". Consider the following test cases:

Test 1: balance = \$100, receipt = YES

Test 2: balance = \$120, receipt = NO

Test 3: balance = \$85

Test 4: balance = \$20, receipt = YES

Which of the following is the minimal set of test cases allowing to achieve required coverage?

- A. Test 1, Test 2, Test 4
- **B. Test 1, Test 3**
- C. Test 1, Test 2, Test 3
- D. Test 2, Test 4

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation (Approx. 200-220 words):

This question focuses on the coverage criterion "execute all possible process tasks" from the BPMN model of a \$100 withdrawal.

Let's analyze the process:

The process starts when the user selects "Withdraw \$100."

A decision gateway checks if the balance is  $\geq$  \$100.

If NO: the card is removed and withdrawal is rejected.

If YES: the user is prompted to select whether they want a receipt.

Depending on the user's choice:

If YES: the receipt is printed # then \$100 is withdrawn # card is removed.

If NO: \$100 is withdrawn # card is removed (no receipt printed).

To meet the criterion "execute all possible process tasks," we must cover:

Rejected withdrawal path (balance < 100)

Withdrawal without receipt

Withdrawal with receipt

Receipt printing

Card removal in both success and failure

Test case coverage:

Test 1 (balance = \$100, receipt = YES): covers successful withdrawal + receipt printed.

Test 3 (balance = \$85): covers withdrawal rejected + card removed.

Together, these two tests execute all possible process tasks:

Withdraw with receipt

Reject due to insufficient balance

Receipt printed

Withdraw funds

Remove card

Other test combinations are redundant or do not add new path coverage.

**NEW QUESTION # 52**

Which one of the following statements regarding performance testing is MOST correct?

- A. The performance of the system is measured in a context that reflects, as far as possible, representative operating

conditions.

- B. The performance test results serve to determine hardware and software performance requirements.
- C. Performance testing aims to determine a system's robustness against malicious attacks.
- D. Depending on the model used to simulate the workload, performance tests are called load, stress or endurance / stability tests.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Performance testing assesses how a system behaves under specific conditions, typically focusing on responsiveness, stability, and resource usage. The type of performance test depends on the workload model:

Load testing evaluates performance under expected peak usage.

Stress testing pushes the system beyond its capacity to assess limits.

Endurance/stability testing checks for performance degradation over extended periods.

Option A correctly describes that performance test types are determined by the workload simulation strategy.

Other options:

B confuses performance with security testing - malicious attack robustness is a security focus, not performance.

C is partly correct but less comprehensive than A. While testing should simulate realistic conditions, categorization into stress/load/endurance is better aligned with workload modeling.

D is misleading - performance tests validate systems against performance requirements; they are not primarily used to define them.

A). Depending on the model used to simulate the workload, performance tests are called load, stress or endurance / stability tests.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

Which of the following is the BEST example of a Gherkin-style test for a web-based banking application?

- A. GIVEN I have \$5000 on my personal account X AND I have \$200 on my personal account Y WHEN I click 'Make transfer' button AND I enter '3000' into 'Amount' field AND I enter 'X' into 'From which account' field AND I enter 'Y' into 'To which account' field AND I click 'Confirm transaction' button THEN I should have balance \$2000 on my personal account X AND I should have balance \$3200 on my personal account Y
- B. GIVEN I have \$5000 on my personal account X WHEN I have \$600 on my personal account Y THEN I have \$5600 in total on my personal accounts X and Y
- C. GIVEN I have \$5000 on my personal account X and \$600 on my personal account Y WHEN I transfer \$500 from Y to X THEN I should have balance \$4500 on X and balance \$1100 on Y
- D. GIVEN I have \$5000 on my personal account X AND I have \$200 on my personal account Y WHEN I transfer \$1000 from X to Y THEN I should have balance \$4000 on my personal account X AND I should have balance \$1200 on my personal account Y

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The best Gherkin-style acceptance tests are business-oriented, behavior-driven, and avoid unnecessary technical or UI details. They describe actions in a way stakeholders can understand, focusing on system behavior rather than implementation mechanics.

Option A follows Gherkin conventions:

GIVEN clearly describes the system state (account balances).

WHEN describes a user action (transferring funds).

THEN describes a verifiable outcome (account balances updated correctly).

Option B includes unnecessary UI actions like clicking buttons or field names, which are implementation-specific and violate the abstraction level expected of acceptance tests.

Option C uses appropriate structure but introduces incorrect balances in the THEN step (possibly a typo;

\$4500 on X is wrong if funds were transferred from Y to X).

Option D uses improper syntax - WHEN is misused as another GIVEN, and THEN describes a computation rather than a system behavior.

Exact Reference - ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus (Section 2.2.2):

"Acceptance criteria in BDD are best captured through Gherkin scenarios that are understandable by business stakeholders and focus on expected outcomes, not implementation details."

### NEW QUESTION # 54

Which of the following relations between business rule modeling and ATDD is correct?

- A. By writing business rules models, stakeholders commit to the ATDD approach
- B. Business rules are described using the Gherkin language also used in ATDD
- **C. Application workflow models facilitate the generation of ATDD acceptance test cases**
- D. In ATDD business rule models are defined prior to business process models

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD), test cases are derived early and are based on business understanding. Application workflows modeled using BPMN or similar notations provide a clear, visual representation of how a user interacts with a system and which business rules are applied.

Option D is correct because these workflow models help define acceptance test cases by outlining the process paths, user interactions, and decision points. These visual models bridge the gap between business needs and testing.

Other options:

A is incorrect - business rule and process models are created based on need; one doesn't necessarily precede the other.

B is misleading - writing business rule models doesn't imply stakeholder commitment to ATDD.

C is incorrect - Gherkin is used for writing scenarios in BDD/ATDD, but business rules are typically modeled using DMN, not Gherkin.

D). Application workflow models facilitate the generation of ATDD acceptance test cases

### NEW QUESTION # 55

Which of the following statements BEST describes the relationship between beta testing and acceptance testing?

- A. Beta testing is a specific form of acceptance testing required for Commercial Off-the-Shelf Software
- B. Beta testing and acceptance testing mean the same, but acceptance testing is the term used in Agile projects
- **C. Beta testing is often used for acceptance testing of Software as a Service (SaaS) platforms**
- D. Beta testing and acceptance testing are distinct testing techniques and have nothing to do with each other

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Beta testing is a type of acceptance testing performed by end users in a real-world or production-like environment. It is especially relevant for cloud-based and SaaS platforms where widespread feedback is required before release.

Option B is correct because SaaS platforms often release features to a subset of users (beta users) to test the software under actual operating conditions, get feedback, and fix any defects that were not found during internal testing. This allows vendors to validate functionality, performance, and usability in diverse environments.

Other options:

A: Beta testing is not limited to Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) software.

C: Incorrect - beta testing is a form of acceptance testing, not a separate unrelated technique.

D: Incorrect - beta testing and acceptance testing overlap, but they are not synonyms; the terminology does not change based on the development approach (Agile or not).

B). Beta testing is often used for acceptance testing of Software as a Service (SaaS) platforms

### NEW QUESTION # 56

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