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BCS CTFL4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Test Analysis and Design: It focuses on black-box and the collaboration-based test approach.
Topic 2	• Test Tools: The topic discusses classification of tools. It also focuses on the risks and benefits of test automation.
Topic 3	• Static Testing: The topic covers static testing basics, the feedback and review process.

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BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Sample Questions

(Q115-Q120):

NEW QUESTION # 115
Which ONE of the following options MOST ACCURATELY describesbranch testing?

- A. In branch testing, the coverage items are executable decisions. The aim is to design test cases that exercise statements in the code until an acceptable level of coverage is achieved. Coverage is expressed as a percentage.
- B. In branch testing, the coverage items are executable statements. The aim is to design test cases that exercise statements in the code until an acceptable level of coverage is achieved, expressed as a percentage.
- C. In branch testing, the coverage items are branches, and the aim is to design test cases to exercise branches in the code until an acceptable level of coverage is achieved. Coverage is measured as the number of branches exercised by the test cases divided by the total number of branches expressed as a percentage.
- D. In branch testing, the coverage items are control flow transfers between decisions, and the aim is to design test cases to exercise flow transfers in the code until an acceptable level of coverage is achieved.
  Coverage is measured as the number of branches exercised by the test cases divided by the total number of branches expressed as a percentage.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:Branch testingis a structural testing technique that ensures eachbranch (decision point)in the control flow is executed at least once. The goal is to measure branch coverage, which is the number of branches exercised divided by the total number of branches.
* (A) describes statement testing, not branch testing.
* (B) and (D) introduce confusion between decisions and statements, whereas branch testing focuses on control flow branches.
In simple terms,branch testing checks that all possible decision outcomes (true/false) are executed, whereas statement testing only ensures that each line of code is executed.

NEW QUESTION # 116
Which of the following lists factors That contribute to PROJECT risks?

- A. skill and staff shortages; software does not perform its intended functions; problems in defining the right requirements.
- B. skill and staff shortages; problems in defining the right requirements, contractual issues.
- C. problems in defining the right requirements; contractual issues; poor software quality characteristics.
- D. poor software quality characteristics; software does not perform its intended functions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Project risks are the uncertainties or threats that may affect the project objectives, such as scope, schedule, cost, and quality. According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, some of the factors that contribute to project risks are:
Skill and staff shortages: This factor refers to the lack of adequate or qualified human resources to perform the project tasks. This may result in delays, errors, rework, or low productivity.
Problems in defining the right requirements: This factor refers to the difficulties or ambiguities in eliciting, analyzing, specifying, validating, or managing the requirements of the project. This may result in misalignment, inconsistencies, gaps, or changes in the requirements, affecting the project scope and quality.
Contractual issues: This factor refers to the challenges or disputes that may arise from the contractual agreements between the project parties, such as clients, suppliers, vendors, or subcontractors. This may result in legal, financial, or ethical risks, affecting the project delivery and satisfaction.
The other options are not correct because they list factors that contribute to PRODUCT risks, not project risks. Product risks are the uncertainties or threats that may affect the quality or functionality of the software product or system. Some of the factors that contribute to product risks are:
Poor software quality characteristics: This factor refers to the lack of adherence or compliance to the quality attributes or criteria of the software product or system, such as reliability, usability, security, performance, or maintainability. This may result in defects, failures, or dissatisfaction of the users or stakeholders.
Software does not perform its intended functions: This factor refers to the deviation or discrepancy between the expected and actual behavior or output of the software product or system. This may result in errors, faults, or malfunctions of the software product or system.
Reference = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Testing, Section 1.5:

Risks and Testing, Pages 14-16.

NEW QUESTION # 117
Which sequence of stated in the answer choices is correct in accordance with the following figure depicting the life-cycle of a defect?

- A. S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S1->S2->S3
- B. S0->S1 ->S2->S3->S5->S3->S4
- C. S0->S1->S2~>S3->S4
- D. S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S1

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0, the life cycle of a defect typically follows a sequence from its discovery to its closure. In the provided figure, it starts with S0 (New), moves to S1 (Assigned), then to S2 (Resolved), followed by S3 (Verified). If the defect is not fixed, it can be Re- opened (S5) and goes back for verification (S3). Once verified, it is Closed (S4). References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Section 1.4.3, Page 17.

NEW QUESTION # 118
Which ONE of the following options BEST describes the purpose of confirmation testing versus regression testing?

- A. Regression testing and confirmation testing are interchangeable and serve the same purpose.
- B. The purpose of confirmation testing is to confirm that the defect giving rise to a failure has been successfully fixed. The regression test aims to ensure that no defects have been introduced ordiscovered in unmodified areas of the software as a result of the changes made.
- C. Confirmation testing verifies all system requirements, while regression testing ensures that no additional test cases are needed.
- D. Confirmation testing ensures the entire system functions as expected, whereas regression testing focuses only on modified components.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:Confirmation testingis performed after a defect is fixed to confirm it no longer exists (A).Regression testingensures new defects have not been introduced in unchanged parts of the system. Regression testing is broader than confirmation testing and covers unmodified areas affected by the changes. Options B, C, and D misrepresent the relationship and scope of these tests.

NEW QUESTION # 119
Which of the following work products cannot be examined by static analysis?

- A. Formal models
- B. Source code
- C. Compiled code
- D. Test plans

Answer: D

Explanation:
Static analysis is the process of examining the work products of a software development or testing activity without executing them. Static analysis can be applied to various types of work products, such as requirements, design, code, test cases, etc. However, test plans are not suitable for static analysis, because they are high-level documents that describe the test objectives, scope, strategy, resources, schedule, and risks of a testing project. Test plans are not executable or formalized in a way that static analysis tools can analyze them. Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 120

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