

Certification ISTQB-CTFL Questions - Reliable ISTQB-CTFL Test Price

ISTQB CTFL Certification Exam Sample Questions

01. Which of the following is a project risk?
- a) Skill and staff shortages
 - b) Poor software characteristics (e.g. usability)
 - c) Failure-prone software delivered
 - d) Possible reliability defect (bug) - answer:
- a) Skill and staff shortages
02. Which of these tasks would you expect to be performed during the Test Analysis and Design phase of the Fundamental Test Process?
- a) Defining test objectives
 - b) Reviewing the test basis
 - c) Creating test suites from test procedures
 - d) Analyzing lessons learned for process improvement - answerAnswer:
- b) Reviewing the test basis
03. As a test manager, you are asked for a test summary report. Concerning test activities, and according to the IEEE 829 Standard, what should be the MOST important information to include in your report?
- a) The number of test cases executed and their results,
 - b) An overview of the major testing activities, events and the status with respect to meeting goals
 - c) Overall evaluation of each development work item
 - d) Training taken by members of the test team to support the test effort - answerAnswer:
- b) An overview of the major testing activities, events and the status with respect to meeting goals
04. Which of the following statements BEST describes non-functional testing?
- a) Non-functional testing is the process of testing an integrated system to verify that it meets specified requirements.
 - b) Non-functional testing is the process of testing to determine system compliance with coding standards.

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ISTQB ISTQB-CTFL Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives

Topic 1: Test Analysis and Design	20–25%	- Black-box test techniques • 1. Use case testing • 2. Decision table testing • 3. Equivalence partitioning • 4. Boundary value analysis • 5. State transition testing - White-box test techniques • 1. Decision testing • 2. Statement testing • 3. Condition testing - Experience-based test techniques • 1. Error guessing • 2. Exploratory testing - Test conditions and test cases
Topic 2: Fundamentals of Testing	15–20%	- Fundamental test process • 1. Evaluation, reporting, closure • 2. Analysis, design, implementation, execution • 3. Planning, monitoring, control - Why is testing necessary? • 1. Software defects, risks, and quality • 2. Testing's contribution to success - Testing terms and concepts • 1. Error, defect, failure, root cause • 2. Test objectives - Psychology of testing - What is testing? • 1. Seven testing principles • 2. Testing vs debugging
Topic 3: Static Testing	10–15%	- Static vs dynamic testing - Static analysis • 1. Code analysis • 2. Structural and data flow analysis - Review process • 1. Roles and responsibilities • 2. Types of reviews • 3. Success factors

Topic 4: Test Management	15–20%	- Test planning and estimation • 1. Estimation techniques • 2. Entry and exit criteria - Defect management • 1. Defect reporting • 2. Defect lifecycle - Test monitoring and control • 1. Metrics and reporting - Risk-based testing • 1. Product and project risks • 2. Risk analysis and mitigation - Configuration management
Topic 5: Tool Support for Testing	5–10%	- Types of test tools • 1. Static analysis tools • 2. Performance testing tools • 3. Test execution tools • 4. Test management tools - Benefits and risks of tool use - Tool selection and implementation
Topic 6: Testing Throughout the Software Development Lifecycle	15–20%	- Test types • 1. Non-functional testing • 2. White-box testing • 3. Change-related testing • 4. Functional testing - Software development models • 1. Iterative/Incremental (Agile, DevOps) • 2. Sequential (Waterfall, V-model) - Test levels • 1. Integration testing • 2. Component testing • 3. System testing • 4. Acceptance testing - Maintenance testing

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ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL v4.0) Sample Questions (Q360-Q365):

NEW QUESTION # 360

Which of the following is NOT a common objective of testing?

- A. Preventing defects
- B. Providing information on the status of the system
- C. Debugging the software to find the reason for defects
- D. Finding defects in the software

Answer: C

Explanation:

Debugging the software to find the reason for defects is not a common objective of testing, but rather a task of development or maintenance. Debugging is a process of locating and fixing errors in the software code, while testing is a process of finding and reporting defects in the software behavior or quality. Testing does not aim to fix defects, but rather to provide information on their existence and impact. The other options are common objectives of testing. Finding defects in the software is one of the main objectives of testing, as it helps to improve the quality and reliability of the software. Preventing defects is another objective of testing, as it helps to avoid rework and reduce costs and risks. Providing information on the status of the system is another objective of testing, as it helps to support decision making and risk management. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 3.

NEW QUESTION # 361

Which of the following BEST explains a drawback of independent testing?

- A. An independent test team may be isolated from the rest of the development and project team
- B. Due to their differing backgrounds and perspectives, an independent test team may discover defects which the developers did not uncover
- C. Having the business organization participate as an independent test team can hurt the overall testing effort since business participants are often not trained nor experienced in testing
- D. An independent test team may possess specializations in specific test types such as usability or security which detract from the overall effectiveness of the test team

Answer: A

Explanation:

Independent testing offers several advantages, such as unbiased testing and detection of different defects. However, a drawback is that an independent test team may be isolated from the development team and project team. This can lead to communication gaps, reduced collaboration, and a lack of understanding of the project context.

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) syllabus v4.0, an independent test team may not have the same level of understanding of the system as the development team, leading to potential issues in communication and integration (ISTQB not-for-profit association).

Reference:

Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0

ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

NEW QUESTION # 362

The four test levels used in ISTQB syllabus are:

1. Component (unit) testing
2. Integration testing
3. System testing
4. Acceptance testing

An organization wants to do away with integration testing but otherwise follow V-model. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. It is allowed as organizations can decide on test levels to do depending on the context of the system under test
- **B. It is not allowed as organizations can't change the test levels as these are chosen on the basis of the SDLC (software development life cycle) model**
- C. It is not allowed because integration testing is a very important test level and ignoring it means definite poor product quality
- D. It is allowed because integration testing is not an important test level and can be dispensed with.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The V-model is a software development life cycle model that defines four test levels that correspond to four development phases: component (unit) testing with component design, integration testing with architectural design, system testing with system requirements, and acceptance testing with user requirements. The V-model emphasizes the importance of verifying and validating each phase of development with a corresponding level of testing, and ensuring that the test objectives, test basis, and test artifacts are aligned and consistent across the test levels. Therefore, an organization that wants to follow the V-model cannot do away with integration testing, as it would break the symmetry and completeness of the V-model, and compromise the quality and reliability of the software or system under test. Integration testing is a test level that aims to test the interactions and interfaces between components or subsystems, and to detect any defects or inconsistencies that may arise from the integration of different parts of the software or system. Integration testing is essential for ensuring the functionality, performance, and compatibility of the software or system as a whole, and for identifying and resolving any integration issues early in the development process. Skipping integration testing would increase the risk of finding serious defects later in the test process, or worse, in the production environment, which would be more costly and difficult to fix, and could damage the reputation and credibility of the organization. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

The other options are incorrect because:

A) It is not allowed as organizations can decide on the test levels to do depending on the context of the system under test. While it is true that the choice and scope of test levels may vary depending on the context of the system under test, such as the size, complexity, criticality, and risk level of the system, the organization cannot simply ignore or skip a test level that is defined and required by the chosen software development life cycle model. The organization must follow the principles and guidelines of the software development life cycle model, and ensure that the test levels are consistent and coherent with the development phases. If the organization wants to have more flexibility and adaptability in choosing the test levels, it should consider using a different software development life cycle model, such as an agile or iterative model, that allows for more dynamic and incremental testing approaches.

B) It is not allowed because integration testing is not an important test level and can be dispensed with. This statement is false and misleading, as integration testing is a very important test level that cannot be dispensed with. Integration testing is vital for testing the interactions and interfaces between components or subsystems, and for ensuring the functionality, performance, and compatibility of the software or system as a whole. Integration testing can reveal defects or inconsistencies that may not be detected by component (unit) testing alone, such as interface errors, data flow errors, integration logic errors, or performance degradation. Integration testing can also help to verify and validate the architectural design and the integration strategy of the software or system, and to ensure that the software or system meets the specified and expected quality attributes, such as reliability, usability, security, and maintainability. Integration testing can also provide feedback and confidence to the developers and stakeholders about the progress and quality of the software or system development. Therefore, integration testing is a crucial and indispensable test level that should not be skipped or omitted.

C) It is not allowed because integration testing is a very important test level and ignoring it means definite poor product quality. This statement is partially true, as integration testing is a very important test level that should not be ignored, and skipping it could result in poor product quality. However, this statement is too strong and absolute, as it implies that integration testing is the only factor that determines the product quality, and that ignoring it would guarantee a poor product quality. This is not necessarily the case, as there may be other factors that affect the product quality, such as the quality of the requirements, design, code, and other test levels, the effectiveness and efficiency of the test techniques and tools, the competence and experience of the developers and testers, the availability and adequacy of the resources and environment, the management and communication of the project, and the expectations and satisfaction of the customers and users. Therefore, while integration testing is a very important test level that should not be skipped, it is not the only test level that matters, and skipping it does not necessarily mean definite poor product quality, but rather a higher risk and likelihood of poor product quality.

Reference = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.3, pages 16-18; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 38-39; ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 104, page 36.

NEW QUESTION # 363

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION # 364

Which ONE of the following statements about acceptance testing is NOT correct?

- A. Acceptance testing is the last level of testing performed prior to system release.
- B. The customers or system users are often responsible for the acceptance testing.
- **C. Testing of disaster recovery and backup/restore is usually NOT part of acceptance testing.**
- D. The main goal of acceptance testing is to build confidence in the system, not find defects.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Acceptance testing is a level of testing performed to verify that a software product meets the agreed acceptance criteria and is acceptable for delivery. Acceptance testing is often performed by the customers or system users, who are the main stakeholders of the software product. The main goal of acceptance testing is to build confidence in the system, not find defects, as defects should have been detected and fixed in earlier levels of testing. Acceptance testing is the last level of testing performed prior to system release, unless there are any changes or fixes that require re-testing. Testing of disaster recovery and backup/restore is usually part of acceptance testing, as these are important aspects of system reliability and security that affect the customer satisfaction and trust. Therefore, statement A is not correct, while statements B, C and D are correct. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 2, page 20-21.

NEW QUESTION # 365

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