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ISQI CTFL-AcT (ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing) Exam is a certification exam designed for individuals seeking to

validate their knowledge and skills in acceptance testing. CTFL-AcT exam is offered by the International Software Quality Institute (ISQI) and is part of the ISTQB (International Software Testing Qualifications Board) certification program. Passing CTFL-AcT Exam indicates that the candidate has a strong understanding of the principles and practices of acceptance testing, making them a valuable asset to any software development team.

ISQI ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which one of the following statements regarding the quality of requirements is MOST correct?

- A. Testers may complete unclear requirements by assumptions, as long as they discuss those assumptions with at least one stakeholder.
- B. In Agile development lifecycle models, requirement engineering becomes less important due to the product owner role.
- C. INVEST is a technique that ensure the quality of user stories or requirements, thus replacing regular reviews.
- D. Vague or ambiguous requirements may lead to misunderstandings both during implementation and testing.

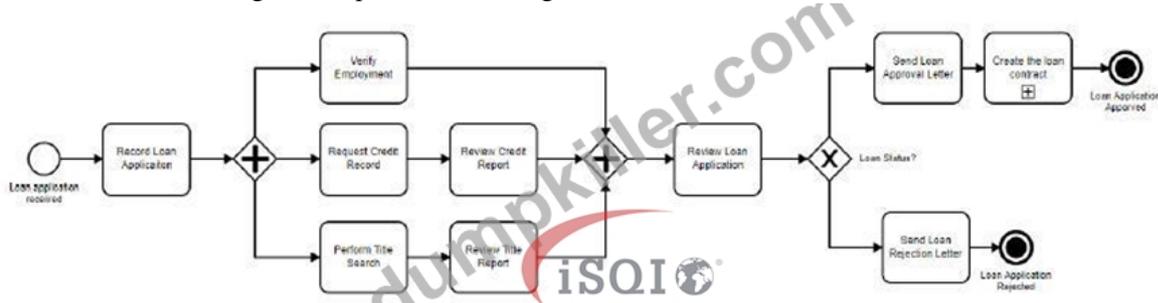
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 48

Assume you would like to create a model describing a loan request process in a bank.

The loan request process starts when the customer submits a loan application. The bank then reviews the application. Regardless of whether the loan request is approved or not, a letter is sent to inform the customer of the decision. If the request is approved, the loan contract is created.

You have drawn the following business process model using BPMN 2.0.



Which one of the following sentences is true with respect to this process model?

- A. Verifying employment is not done when the loan status is rejected.
- B. Performing title search and requesting credit report are sequential tasks.
- C. A review credit report is optional when reviewing the loan application.
- D. Creating the loan contract is defined as a sub-process.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

In the first BPMN diagram (Loan Request Process), the process starts with the receipt of a loan application.

Then, parallel gateways (indicated by the "+" symbols) are used to trigger three separate evaluations:

verifying employment, requesting and reviewing a credit record, and performing and reviewing a title search.

These are executed concurrently, not sequentially.

After all checks are completed, the loan application is reviewed. A decision gateway (diamond with an "X") checks whether the loan is approved. Depending on the decision:

If approved: a loan approval letter is sent, and a sub-process is triggered (represented by the rectangle with a

"+" symbol inside), which is the creation of the loan contract. This is what identifies it as a BPMN "sub- process." If rejected: a rejection letter is sent.

In both cases, the process ends after customer notification.

Evaluation of answer options:

A: Incorrect - the verification steps occur before the loan status is determined.

B: Correct - the "Create the loan contract" activity has a "+" symbol, indicating a sub-process.

C: Incorrect - the parallel gateway means these tasks are executed concurrently, not sequentially.

D: Incorrect - all review activities are mandatory prior to application review.
Therefore, B is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which one of the following statements regarding ATDD / BDD is true?

- A. In both Acceptance-Test Driven Development (ATDD) and Behavior-Driven Development (BDD), acceptance test cases are written by a test automation engineer as test automation code.
- B. Behavior-Driven Development (BDD) considers acceptance test design as an activity to be handled by the test team after requirements have been finalized.
- C. In both Acceptance-Test Driven Development (ATDD) and Behavior-Driven Development (BDD), test cases provide examples of product use.
- D. In Acceptance-Test Driven Development (ATDD), test cases are written prior to the acceptance criteria.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 50

Which one of the following combinations of given perspective and statement matches BEST?

- A. From a user perspective, missing feedback from the system when processing a request it is a problem.
- B. From a business perspective, computing power and architecture are major parameters for fine-tuning the system.
- C. From a technical perspective, the number of concurrent users and the types of transactions performed are major elements.
- D. From a business perspective, the choice of performance test tools strongly depends on the applied test techniques.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which one of the following statements describes the relation between business goals, business needs and requirements BEST?

- A. To derive the business needs, the business analyst first has to understand the business goals and requirements.
- B. Business goals, business needs and requirements describe at different levels of abstraction, what shall be achieved.
- C. Business needs address the business solution whereas business requirements define the business problem or opportunity.
- D. Business goals and business needs are synonyms.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to ISTQB and the Business Analysis Body of Knowledge (BABOK) standards, the terms business goals, business needs, and requirements are related but represent different levels of abstraction in defining what an organization aims to achieve.

* Business Goals represent the high-level strategic objectives an organization wants to accomplish.

These are broad statements of intent and typically reflect long-term ambitions.

* Business Needs specify what the business must address to meet its goals; these are more focused descriptions of the problems or opportunities that justify the business change. They provide a rationale for why a project or initiative is undertaken.

* Requirements are detailed specifications that describe the features, functions, or qualities the solution must have to fulfill the business needs.

The relationship is hierarchical and increasingly specific: business goals set the overarching purpose, business needs interpret these goals into actionable problem statements or opportunities, and requirements specify the solution details.

ISTQB glossary and syllabus excerpts confirm this layered approach, clarifying that these terms are not synonymous but instead describe the same concept at varying levels of detail and abstraction. Therefore, option B best captures this nuanced relationship.

Exact Extract from ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus (Business Analysis Section):

"Business goals, business needs, and requirements describe, at different levels of abstraction, what shall be achieved by the business change. Business goals are high-level statements; business needs are statements of problems or opportunities to be addressed, and requirements define the detailed attributes of the solution to meet those needs."

NEW QUESTION # 52

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