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ISQI CTFL-AcT (ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing) Certification Exam is a globally recognized certification that is designed for individuals who are interested in building a career in software testing. ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing certification exam is designed to validate the candidate's knowledge and understanding of acceptance testing, which is an essential component of software testing. CTFL-AcT Exam covers various topics such as test planning, test case design, and test execution, among others.

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ISQI CTFL-AcT (ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing) Certification Exam is an internationally recognized certification that is designed to test the knowledge and skills of individuals in the area of acceptance testing. ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing certification provides a solid foundation for understanding the principles of acceptance testing and its importance in software development.

The CTFL-AcT Exam covers a range of topics related to acceptance testing, including the principles and concepts of acceptance testing, the acceptance testing process, and the techniques and tools used in acceptance testing. CTFL-AcT exam also covers the roles and responsibilities of the acceptance tester, as well as the importance of communication and collaboration in the acceptance testing process.

ISQI ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
Consider the following BPMN model and the related DMN model describing the decision rules associated to the "Check of delivery" activity What is the minimum number of test cases required to cover all paths without repeated loops in the BPMN model AND all decisions in the DMN table?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

Explanation:
To determine the minimum number of test cases needed to cover:
All unique paths (without repeating loops) in the BPMN process model.
All decision rules (combinations) in the DMN decision table.
Let's break it down:
BPMN Paths:
If the purchase order is not approved # process ends # 1 path
If approved:
Goods received # "Check of delivery" # Acceptance YES # Payment # 1 path Goods received # "Check of delivery" # Acceptance NO # Discussion # End # 1 path
= Total distinct BPMN paths: 3
DMN Table:
There are 4 rules based on two inputs (Quality check and Quantity check):
Acceptable + Amount ok # Passed
Substandard + Amount ok # Failed
Acceptable + Amount incorrect # Failed
Substandard + Amount incorrect # Failed
You must execute 4 combinations to cover all decision rules.
To cover both all BPMN flows and all DMN rules, you need a minimum of 4 test cases (each using a different rule from the DMN table and associated BPMN path). Paths may overlap, but all rules must be exercised.

NEW QUESTION # 36
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. Depending on the model used to simulate the workload, performance tests are called load, stress or endurance / stability tests.
- C. Performance testing aims to determine a system's robustness against malicious attacks.
- D. The performance test results serve to determine hardware and software performance requirements.

Answer: B

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 # 37
Which one of the following answers lists characteristic of quality in use according to the quality in use model defined in ISO 25010?

- A. Security
- B. Satisfaction
- C. User experience
- D. Freedom of interference

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to ISO/IEC 25010:2011, the "Quality in Use" model includes characteristics that measure the system's impact on stakeholders during actual usage in a specific context.
The four main characteristics of Quality in Use are:
Effectiveness
Efficiency
Satisfaction
Freedom from Risk
Option C is correct because "Satisfaction" is one of the core quality-in-use characteristics and refers to the degree to which user needs are fulfilled in context.
Other options:
A (User experience) is a broader term not formally defined as a Quality in Use characteristic in ISO 25010.
B (Security) is part of the product quality model, not quality in use.
D (Freedom of interference) is not a defined term in ISO 25010; it may be a misstatement of "freedom from risk."

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which of the following activities is most likely performed by the business analyst as part of defect analysis?

- A. Analyze the function that failed step by step to identify the cause of the defect.
- B. Identify the requirements / user stories that are not satisfied.
- C. Assess the impact of corrective actions on other parts of the system's implementation.
- D. Check, whether other paths in the business process model perform as intended.

Answer: B

Explanation:
During defect analysis in the context of acceptance testing, the business analyst plays a key role in mapping test results back to business needs and requirements. If a defect is identified during acceptance testing, the business analyst typically evaluates which requirement, user story, or business rule was not fulfilled. This helps determine whether the issue is critical from a business perspective and what corrective action is required.
Option A is correct because it is the primary responsibility of the business analyst to assess unmet requirements or user stories in the event of a defect.
Other options:
B is typically a developer or architect's responsibility, as it involves evaluating the technical impact.
C is part of root cause analysis, usually performed by developers or technical leads.
D refers to broader testing scope and could be part of test analysis but is less specific to the business analyst's role in defect analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 39
Which of the following statements describes an advantage of bi-directional traceability between requirements / user stories and test cases?

- A. Testers can easily identify the source code module that most probably causes the defects observed during test execution
- B. Test case reviewers can verify whether the test case covers all acceptance criteria of the linked requirement / user story
- C. Project managers and/or product owner can analyze the coverage of test cases for a given requirement / user story
- D. Business analysts can verify the completeness of the user stories / requirements with respect to business needs

Answer: C

Explanation:

Bi-directional traceability is a fundamental concept in requirements engineering and test management. It refers to the ability to trace:
Forward: From requirements/user stories to corresponding test cases (to ensure all requirements are covered).
Backward: From test cases to the requirements they validate (to ensure every test aligns with a requirement).
According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level and Acceptance Testing syllabi, bi-directional traceability is essential to manage test coverage and ensure completeness. It allows project managers and product owners to assess whether all specified requirements/user stories have been covered by appropriate test cases, helping to identify any untested functionality.
This also supports impact analysis during change management - knowing which test cases will be affected by a change in a requirement.
Option B is correct because it precisely captures this benefit. While Option C refers to reviewing test cases against acceptance criteria (a valid review activity), the bi-directional traceability's key benefit from a management and quality assurance perspective is traceability for coverage.

NEW QUESTION # 40
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