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## ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL v4.0) Sample Questions (Q332-Q337):

### NEW QUESTION # 332

Consider the following table, which contains information about test cases from the test management system:

Which ONE of the following options organizes the test cases based on the statement coverage strategy, while considering practical constraints?

- A. {TC 80; TC 70; TC 50; TC 60; TC 20; TC 30; TC 10; TC 40; TC 90}
- B. {TC 60; TC 80; TC 40; TC 90; TC 50; TC 10; TC 70; TC 30; TC 20}
- C. {TC 10; TC 30; TC 20; TC 60; TC 40; TC 80; TC 90; TC 50; TC 70}
- D. {TC 20; TC 30; TC 10; TC 40; TC 50; TC 70; TC 60; TC 80; TC 90}

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Statement coverage strategy prioritizes test cases with higher statement coverage first, while resolving dependencies before

execution.

\* TC60 (7%) has the highest coverage but depends on REQ 1, so it should be executed after its dependency is covered.

\* TC80 (6%) depends on REQ 2, so it should be prioritized after TC40 (REQ 2).

\* TC40 (5%) and TC90 (5%) should be executed early.

\* Lower coverage test cases (TC10, TC70, TC30, TC20) should come last.

Thus, the correct order is {TC 60; TC 80; TC 40; TC 90; TC 50; TC 10; TC 70; TC 30; TC 20} (D).

Reference: ISTQB CTFLL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 4.3 - White-Box Testing Techniques

### NEW QUESTION # 333

Scenario 1 "Happy Tomatoes" (used for questions 20-22):

An intelligent application for agricultural use incorporates temperature sensors located at different points of an enclosure. The sensors measure and record the temperature at regular intervals and extract the statistical values for these measurements. These values include the average daily temperature.

A new variety of tomatoes is currently being grown and the "World Organization for Happy Tomatoes" has established temperature ranges related to vegetative development.

When the system establishes that the average temperature is within a specific range, it emits a value that will be used to monitor and control the crop.

Using the equivalence partitioning technique, identify the set of input values that provides the HIGHEST coverage.

- A. {7,10,21,40}
- B. {7,10,25,29}
- C. {8,10,25,40}
- D. {7,10,25,40}

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Equivalence partitioning (EP) divides input values into classes where test cases represent all possible values of each partition. The partitions in this scenario are:

$\leq 7$  (too cold  $\rightarrow$  W)

8-21 (standstill  $\rightarrow$  X)

22-29 (ideal  $\rightarrow$  Y)

$\geq 30$  (too hot  $\rightarrow$  Z)

Option C ({7,10,25,29}) covers all partitions by selecting representative values:

7  $\rightarrow$  Too cold (W)

10  $\rightarrow$  Standstill (X)

25  $\rightarrow$  Ideal (Y)

29  $\rightarrow$  Upper boundary of ideal (Y)

Other options do not cover all partitions adequately.

### NEW QUESTION # 334

Which of the following statements regarding inspection is NOT true?

- A. An inspection can be performed by peers.
- B. An inspection shall follow a formal process based on rules and checklists with entry and exit criteria
- C. An inspection may be led by a trained moderator who shall not be the author.
- D. The main purpose of an inspection is to find solutions to the problems.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

An inspection is a type of review that follows a defined process with formal entry and exit criteria and roles and responsibilities for participants. An inspection can be performed by peers with different roles, such as moderator, author, reviewer and scribe. The following statement about inspection is not true:

B) The main purpose of an inspection is to find solutions to the problems. This statement is not true, as the main purpose of an inspection is to find defects or issues in a work product, not to find solutions to the problems. Finding solutions to the problems is a debugging or problem-solving activity that is usually performed by the author or developer after receiving the inspection report. The following statements about inspection are true:

A) An inspection may be led by a trained moderator who shall not be the author. This statement is true, as an inspection requires a moderator role who leads the inspection process and ensures that it follows the rules and standards. The moderator should be trained in inspection techniques and should not be the author of the work product under inspection, in order to avoid bias or conflict of interest.

C) An inspection can be performed by peers. This statement is true, as an inspection involves peer review, which means that the work product under inspection is evaluated by people who have similar roles or expertise as the author, but who are not directly involved in creating or modifying the work product.

D) An inspection shall follow a formal process based on rules and checklists with entry and exit criteria. This statement is true, as an inspection follows a formal process that consists of six main steps: planning, kick-off meeting, individual preparation, review meeting, rework and follow-up. Each step has defined rules and checklists to guide the participants and ensure consistency and quality. Each step also has entry and exit criteria to ensure that the prerequisites and objectives are met before moving to the next step. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 3, page 28-29.

### NEW QUESTION # 335

For withdrawing money from an Automated Teller Machine (ATM), the following conditions are required:

- The bank card is valid
- The PIN code is correct
- Money is available in the user's account

The following are some possible interactions between the user and the ATM:

- The entered card is invalid The card is rejected
  - The PIN code is wrong The ATM asks for another PIN code
  - The requested amount is more than available in the user's account: The ATM asks for another amount
  - The requested amount is available in the user's account The ATM dispenses the money
- Which test design technique should be used to cover all possible combinations of the input conditions?

- A. Use case based testing
- B. Boundary value analysis
- C. Decision table
- D. Equivalence class partitioning

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A decision table is a technique that should be used to cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an Automated Teller Machine (ATM). A decision table shows combinations of inputs and/or stimuli (causes) with their associated outputs and/or actions (effects). A decision table consists of four quadrants: conditions (inputs), actions (outputs), condition entries (values) and action entries (results).

A decision table can be used to test components that have multiple inputs and outputs that depend on logical combinations of conditions. For example, for testing the ATM, we can identify three input conditions: the bank card is valid, the PIN code is correct, and money is available in the user's account. We can also identify four output actions: the card is rejected, the ATM asks for another PIN code, the ATM asks for another amount, and the ATM dispenses the money. A decision table can show all possible combinations of these conditions and actions in a systematic way.

Use case based testing is not a technique that can cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an ATM. Use case based testing is a technique that verifies that a software product or system meets its specified requirements or user stories by executing realistic scenarios or workflows. Use case based testing can be used to test components that have complex or dynamic interactions with users or other systems. For example, for testing the ATM, we can identify several use cases, such as withdraw money, check balance, transfer money, etc. Each use case can have one or more scenarios that describe the steps and outcomes of the interaction. However, use case based testing may not cover all possible combinations of input conditions, as some scenarios may be omitted or overlooked.

Boundary value analysis is not a technique that can cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an ATM. Boundary value analysis is a technique that tests boundary values between partitions of equivalent data. Boundary values are values at the edge of an equivalence partition or at the smallest incremental distance on either side of an edge. Boundary value analysis can be used to test components that have input values that can be divided into partitions of equivalent data. For example, for testing the ATM, we can identify boundary values for the input amount, such as the minimum and maximum amount allowed by the system or the user's account. However, boundary value analysis may not cover all possible combinations of input conditions, as some conditions may not have boundary values or may not be related to input values.

Equivalence class partitioning is not a technique that can cover all possible combinations of input conditions for withdrawing money from an ATM. Equivalence class partitioning is a technique that divides the input data and output results of a software component into partitions of equivalent data. Each partition should contain data that is treated in the same way by the component. Equivalence class partitioning can be used to test components that have input values that can be divided into partitions of equivalent data. For

example, for testing the ATM, we can identify equivalence partitions for the input amount, such as valid amount (within the range allowed by the system and the user's account) and invalid amount (outside the range allowed by the system or the user's account). However, equivalence class partitioning may not cover all possible combinations of input conditions, as some conditions may not be related to input values or may have more than two partitions. Verified References: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 4, page 34-46.

### NEW QUESTION # 336

In maintenance testing, what is the relationship between impact analysis and regression testing?

- A. Impact analysis requires a regression testing for only the tests that have detected faults in previous SW release
- **B. The impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed.**
- C. Impact analysis requires a regression testing for all program elements which were newly integrated (new functionalities).
- D. There is no relationship between impact analysis and regression testing.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In maintenance testing, the relationship between impact analysis and regression testing is that the impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed. Maintenance testing is a type of testing that is performed on an existing software product after it has been delivered or deployed, in order to ensure that it still meets its requirements and functions correctly after a change or a modification.

Maintenance testing can be triggered by various reasons, such as corrective maintenance (fixing defects), adaptive maintenance (adapting to new environments), perfective maintenance (improving performance), preventive maintenance (avoiding future problems), etc. Impact analysis is a technique that is used to assess the extent and nature of changes introduced by maintenance activities on the software product or project.

Impact analysis helps to identify which parts of the software product are affected by the changes, which parts need to be modified or updated accordingly, which parts need to be retested or verified for correctness or compatibility, etc. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after a change or a modification. Regression testing helps to detect any side effects or unintended consequences of maintenance activities on the software product's functionality or quality. Regression testing can be performed at various levels and scopes depending on the impact analysis results.

Therefore, in maintenance testing, impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus -Springer, page 20.

### NEW QUESTION # 337

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