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Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

A pricing system for determining the postage cost of a company's letters examines two input variables, representing the length L of the envelope in centimeters and the weight W of the letter in grams. Envelopes can only have three lengths: 15 cm Small, 20 cm Standard, and 25 cm Large.

For standard length envelopes, 20 cm, a premium postage rate is applied if the weight is equal to or greater than 50 grams. This is represented as:

IF $L = 20$ AND $W \geq 50$ THEN RETURN Cost "Premium rate"

Which set of test points, each represented as variables L , W , achieves 100% simplified domain coverage for the Standard letter postage cost domain?

- A. (20,50), (20,49), (15,60), (25,60)
- B. (20,50), (20,51), (15,60), (25,60)
- C. (20,40), (20,50), (20,60), (15,60), (25,60)
- D. (20,50), (20,49), (19,60), (21,60)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Simplified domain coverage requires boundary-focused ON and OFF points. CTAL- TA v4.0 states that for borders defined by $<$, $\#$, $>$, or $\#$, simplified domain coverage requires one ON and one OFF point. For an equality border, it requires one ON point and two OFF points on different sides of the border, with OFF points as close as possible according to the given precision.

The premium Standard-letter domain is defined by $L = 20$ and $W \geq 50$. For the $W \geq 50$ border, (20,50) is the ON point because 50 is included, and (20,49) is the closest OFF point. For the $L = 20$ equality border, (20,50) also serves as the ON point, while (15,60) and (25,60) are OFF points on the two available sides of the Standard envelope length, because envelope lengths are restricted to 15, 20, and 25 cm.

Option A includes unnecessary extra points and does not represent the minimal required simplified coverage set. Option C uses 19 and 21, which are invalid envelope lengths. Option D misses the closest OFF point for the inclusive weight boundary because it uses 51 instead of 49. Reference: CTAL- TA v4.0, Section 3.1.1 Domain Testing, simplified domain coverage.

NEW QUESTION # 22

You are working on a project to build a purchasing system. The main requirements for the system are that it shall:

- * Allow users to enter details of items that they wish to have purchased and, from these details, create a purchase request.
- * Take each purchase request through a workflow that will allow the requestor's line manager to approve the request, reject it or return it for clarification / modification.
- * Forward approved requests to the Purchasing Department.
- * Allow purchasers to find the best available supplier for each approved request and place the request on that supplier as a purchase order.

The solution is being developed according to the company's traditional V-model methodology. The requirements are clearly documented and include a business process model.

System testing has finished and the test manager has asked you, the senior TA, to identify any parts of the product that should be focused on during acceptance testing. The results of this may be used to adjust the acceptance test plan.

You are using defect cluster analysis, only counting defects with severity levels 1 to 3, ignoring low severity levels 4 and 5. Function point analysis was used for estimating, so you have used function points as the unit of size for the various functional areas of the product. No numeric estimates of expected defect quantities were made for them individually but, as a result of product risk analysis, these functional areas have been ranked according to the amount of product risk that was predicted in them, with risk ranking 1 being the highest and

5 the lowest; the thoroughness of the testing performed so far has been proportional to that. The results are presented in the table below.

Functional area

Total function points

Product risk ranking

Defects found

Purchase Request entry

2000

2

30

Purchase Request workflow

1500

4

15

Purchase Request authorisation

1000

5

25

Supplier identification

2000

1

30

Purchase Order creation

1000

3

30

Which functional areas would you recommend for more test focus in acceptance testing?

- a) Purchase Request entry
- b) Purchase Request workflow
- c) Purchase Request authorization
- d) Supplier Identification
- e) Purchase Order creation

- A. a) and b)
- B. a) and d)
- C. c) and e)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because defect cluster analysis must not be based on raw defect counts alone. CTAL- TA v4.0 states that after testing, the Test Analyst can identify actual defect-prone areas and compare predicted versus actual defect clusters; where discrepancies appear, more rigorous testing may be needed in those areas.

Here, size must be normalized using function points. The defect densities are: Purchase Request entry $30/2000 = 15$ defects per 1000 FP, Purchase Request workflow $15/1500 = 10$ defects per 1000 FP, Purchase Request authorization $25/1000 = 25$ defects per 1000 FP, Supplier identification $30/2000 = 15$ defects per 1000 FP, and Purchase Order creation $30/1000 = 30$ defects per 1000 FP.

The strongest actual clusters are therefore Purchase Order creation and Purchase Request authorization.

This is even more significant because authorization had the lowest predicted product risk ranking, 5, so it should not have produced such a high defect density if the original risk assessment and test focus were accurate. Purchase Order creation also shows the highest defect density despite only medium predicted risk, ranking 3. Supplier identification and Purchase Request entry both have 30 defects, but they are larger areas and have only 15 defects per 1000 function points; Supplier identification was also the highest predicted risk area, so more defects there are less surprising. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Software Defect Prevention, test result analysis and predicted-versus-actual defect cluster analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 23

You are your employer's most experienced TA. The organisation performs root cause analysis (RCA) thoroughly, but infrequently and only on individual defects that went live at the highest of the five Severity levels.

After six months of live operation for one system, particular concern has been expressed about the volume of usability and security defects and there is a strong desire to reduce their quantities. You have recommended adding product quality characteristics, per ISO 25010, to the defect report template.

How might this recommendation support RCA?

- A. In combination with Severity, Quality Characteristic will isolate groups of defects that are causing most concern, so that RCA can be performed at group level
- B. Classification by Quality Characteristic will enable more detailed analysis of the defect detection percentage (DDP)
- C. In combination with knowledge about how the defect was fixed, it will speed up RCA
- D. It will enable Pareto analysis to be performed across the quality characteristics, in order to focus on those which have most defects

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. The organization already performs RCA, but only infrequently and only for individual live defects at the highest severity level. That approach misses recurring lower-severity or medium-severity defect patterns, especially where many defects share the same quality concern. CTAL-TA v4.0 includes supporting root cause analysis with defect classification and aligns the syllabus with the ISO/IEC

25010:2023 product quality model, including quality characteristics such as functional suitability, usability, security, compatibility, and others.

Adding Quality Characteristic to the defect report template enables defects to be grouped by the quality attribute they affect. Combined with Severity, this allows the team to isolate clusters such as high-volume usability defects or serious security defects and then perform RCA on a meaningful defect group rather than only on isolated live failures. That directly supports the stated goal: reducing the quantities of usability and security defects.

Option A is partly useful because Pareto analysis can identify high-volume categories, but by itself it is defect counting, not the strongest RCA support. Option C concerns defect detection percentage, which is a different analysis objective. Option D is weak because "how the defect was fixed" may help investigation, but it does not provide the systematic classification needed to target recurring root causes. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Sections 5.3.2 Supporting Root Cause Analysis with Defect Classification and Appendix F Software Quality Model.

NEW QUESTION # 24

You are testing the functional correctness of an application which generates quotes for motor insurance. The amount of the quote is governed by a combination of the following factors:

* Type of Cover, can be: comprehensive, third party damage only, or third party damage + fire and theft

* Vehicle Engine Size, can be: < 1500cc, < 2000cc, < 2500cc, >=2500cc

* Driving Licence Type, can be: fully qualified, or student driver

* Vehicle Storage Type, can be: locked garage, or unlocked private place, or public place

* Time Since Last Claim, can be: < 1year, < 2yrs, < 3yrs, >=3yrs

In order to achieve full PAIRWISE coverage, how many combinations must be tested?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Pairwise coverage means that every possible pair of parameter-value pairs across any two parameters must appear in at least one test case. CTAL-TA v4.0 defines pairwise coverage as coverage where the coverage items are pairs of parameter-value pairs for any two parameters, and notes that tools are commonly used because finding a minimal set can be difficult. Here the parameter value counts are: Type of Cover = 3, Vehicle Engine Size = 4, Driving Licence Type = 2

, Vehicle Storage Type = 3, and Time Since Last Claim = 4. The largest two-parameter interaction is between the two 4-value parameters: Vehicle Engine Size \times Time Since Last Claim = $4 \times 4 = 16$ required pairs. Therefore, no pairwise suite can have fewer than 16 tests, because each test can cover only one specific pair between those two parameters.

A 16-test pairwise suite is achievable because the remaining 3-value, 2-value, and 3-value parameters can be distributed across those 16 rows while preserving all required two-way interactions. Option D, 288, is the full exhaustive combination count: $3 \times 4 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 288$, not pairwise coverage. Option A and B are insufficient or unsupported by the pairwise lower bound. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.1.2 Combinatorial Testing.

NEW QUESTION # 25

You have been assigned as Test Analyst on a project that is in the test design stage. Test cases have been written, which activity should you do next before test design complete?

- A. Identify the test cases that are suitable for automation
- B. Decide which test cases should be high-level and which ones should be low-level
- C. Have the test cases reviewed by the stakeholders
- D. Identify constraints and dependencies that will affect the sequence of test execution

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Once test cases have been written during test design, the Test Analyst should ensure their quality before considering the design activity complete. CTAL-TA v4.0 states that test design is typically performed using test cases, and during test design the TA designs test cases according to defined quality criteria. It also emphasizes that test cases have a communicative role and should be understandable to relevant stakeholders, including other testers, developers, and auditors.

A stakeholder review is the best next step because it checks whether the test cases are correct, feasible, necessary, understandable, traceable, precise, complete, and concise. CTAL-TA specifically says test cases may be reviewed, modified, and executed by people other than the author, and that the TA should write them in a format understandable to all involved stakeholders.

Option A belongs mainly to test implementation, where test procedures are organized and execution-order dependencies are identified. Option B should have been decided earlier during test design, before or while writing the cases. Option C is also implementation-oriented because suggesting test cases for automation is listed under test implementation. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Sections 1.2.2 Test Design, 1.2.3 Test Implementation, and 1.3.2 Quality Criteria for Test Cases.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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