

# Efficient New CTFL-AT Real Test–Pass CTFL-AT First Attempt

**Title** Introduction To CTFL Training For ISTQB Foundation Level Certification Exam

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**Summary** Are you fresh to Software Testing area or a knowledgeable Software Testing expert who wish to improve his existing expertise set and acquire ISTQB Foundation Level Certification? Do you desire to keep yourself spirited in the IT sector by growing up your Software Testing expertise? Then this program is for you.

**Body** This is a complete course to gain knowledge of Software Testing expertise at your desk, obtain certified as well as enhance your marketability all through the IT sector. In this program, they have enclosed total ISTQB base level course outline in detail that will aid you to clear your **CTFL Certifications** very effortlessly.



The base level requirement is intended at experts who require showing handy knowledge of the basic ideas of software testing. Candidates who are planning to appear in the examination should be well [CTFL Preparation Kits](#) as per the topics covered in the examination. They can find various learning and training material on the internet through different websites.

## Why Must You Get ISTQB® Certified?

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ISQI CTFL-AT (ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester) certification exam is designed to measure a tester's knowledge and understanding of agile testing methodologies. CTFL-AT exam covers a broad range of topics, including agile principles and practices, testing techniques and tools, and the role of the tester in an agile environment. ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester certification is recognized globally as a standard for testers who work in agile environments.

ISQI CTFL-AT Exam covers a wide range of topics related to Agile testing, including Agile software development, Agile testing methods, Agile testing techniques, Agile test automation, and Agile testing tools. CTFL-AT exam is divided into two parts: a multiple-choice section and a practical section. The multiple-choice section consists of 40 questions that test the candidate's knowledge of Agile testing concepts, while the practical section requires the candidate to apply their knowledge in a real-world scenario.

>> New CTFL-AT Real Test <<

## CTFL-AT Real Questions & Free CTFL-AT Pdf Guide

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ISQI CTFL-AT, also known as the ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester Exam, is a certification exam designed for software testers who want to validate their knowledge and skills in agile testing methodologies. ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester certification is globally recognized and is an excellent way for testers to demonstrate their proficiency in agile testing practices, techniques, and tools. The CTFL-AT Exam is ideal for testers who want to expand their knowledge in agile testing and work collaboratively with agile teams to deliver high-quality software solutions.

### ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

#### NEW QUESTION # 16

You are a tester in an agile team. The user story you are due to test is still under development so your tests are blocked. The main issue holding progress on this user story is that the developer's unit tests are constantly failing.

As an agile tester, which of the following actions should you take?

- A. Work together with the developer, suggesting reasons why the tests are failing.
- B. Use the time to improve and automate existing test cases of other user stories.
- C. Review the design of the problematic user story and improve it where possible.
- D. Create a bug report for each of your blocked tests.

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

As an agile tester, you should work together with the developer, suggesting reasons why the tests are failing.

This is an example of the agile principle of collaboration and communication within the team, as well as the agile testing practice of early and frequent feedback. By working together with the developer, you can help to identify and resolve the root causes of the test failures, as well as share your testing knowledge and perspective. This can lead to faster and better quality delivery of the user story, as well as improved team relationships and trust.

Option A is not a good action, because reviewing and improving the design of the user story is not the tester's responsibility, and it may not address the test failures. Option B is also not a good action, because creating bug reports for blocked tests is not an agile way of handling issues, and it may create unnecessary overhead and waste. Option D is not a good action, because it does not help to unblock the current user story, and it may distract you from the sprint goal and the team's focus.

References: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Syllabus, Section 2.3.1, page 171; ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Sample Exam Questions, Question 2.3.1-2, page 82

#### NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following statements about the Planning poker test estimate technique are CORRECT?

- 1) Planning poker is a consensus based technique using a deck of cards.
- 2) A low test estimate usually means the story should be broken down into multiple smaller stories.
- 3) A high test estimate usually means the story should be broken down into multiple smaller stories.
- 4) One poker round is played and then consensus has to be reached.
- 5) The risk level of each backlog item should be decided before the poker session.

- A. 1, 3, 5
- B. 2, 3, 4
- C. 1, 2, 4
- D. 1, 2, 3

#### Answer: A

## NEW QUESTION # 18

Consider an online application that allows registered users to pay the annual car tax based on the vehicle's engine power in kW. Given the following user story:

"As a customer I need the online application to calculate the annual car tax amount that I need to pay for my car:

- \* If the power of the vehicle is less than 20 kW, then the annual car tax is free
- \* If the power of the vehicle is more or equal than 20 kW but less or equal than 150 kW, then the annual car tax is 250 Euros
- \* If the power of the vehicle is more than 150 kW, then the annual car tax is 750 Euros" What is the MOST suitable use of a black-box test design technique for this user story?

- A. Use case testing Test the following use case (Actor=registered user):Pre-condition=registered user logged in Scenario=registered user inserts the power of the vehicle, making payment and logs out Post-condition=car tax paid and registered user logged out
- B. Decision table testing. Test the following conditions: Conditions=registered user logged in; inserted power of the vehicle=20kW; Action=Car tax paid
- C. State transition testing. Test the transitions between the following states: logging in, inserting the power of the vehicle, making payment, logging out.
- D. Equivalence partitioning. Test the annual car tax value for the following partitions:  
[power of the vehicle<20 kW ; 20 kW power of the vehicle<150 kW; power of the vehicle>150 kW]

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

Equivalence partitioning is a black-box test design technique that divides the input domain of a system into classes of data from which test cases can be derived. The idea is that if a system works correctly for a representative value from an equivalence class, it will work correctly for all values from that class, and vice versa. Equivalence partitioning reduces the number of test cases by eliminating redundant ones. For the given user story, equivalence partitioning is the most suitable technique because it can test the different outcomes of the annual car tax calculation based on the power of the vehicle, which is the main input for the system. By testing one value from each partition, the tester can verify the functionality of the system and detect any errors in the calculation logic. The other techniques are not as suitable because they do not focus on the input domain of the system, but rather on the conditions, transitions, or scenarios that are not directly related to the user story. References:

1: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Syllabus, Version 2014, Section 2.2.2

2: ASTQB Agile Tester Certification Resources, Agile Testing Foundations, Chapter 3, Section 3.2.2: 3

## NEW QUESTION # 19

During a retrospective, which of the following items would be the LEAST effective to generate discussions on process improvement?

- A. One of the testers was regarded as being both disruptive and lazy and did not contribute to team success.
- B. The build process was slow and this often caused delays waiting for the build to complete.
- C. For the last sprint the estimated and actual effort were much higher than the team capacity.
- D. The automation tests failed frequently without any logs to help in debugging the failure reason.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, a retrospective is a meeting held at the end of each iteration or release, where the agile team reflects on what went well and what can be improved in their processes, practices, and interactions. The purpose of a retrospective is to identify and implement actions for continuous improvement, and to foster a culture of learning and collaboration. Therefore, the items that would be the most effective to generate discussions on process improvement are those that are related to the team's performance, challenges, feedback, and suggestions. Option D is the least effective item to generate discussions on process improvement, as it is a personal attack on one of the team members, and it does not offer any constructive feedback or solution. This kind of item can create a negative and hostile atmosphere in the retrospective, and damage the trust and respect among the team members. Option A is an effective item to generate discussions on process improvement, as it identifies a problem with the build process that affects the team's efficiency and quality, and it can lead to finding ways to optimize the build process or to mitigate the delays. Option B is also an effective item to generate discussions on process improvement, as it reveals a discrepancy between the team's estimation and actual effort, and it can lead to analyzing the root causes of the deviation and to improving the estimation techniques or the team's capacity. Option C is also an effective item to generate discussions on process improvement, as it highlights a weakness in the automation tests that hinders the team's ability to debug and fix the failures, and it can lead to enhancing the automation tests with better logging mechanisms or to reviewing the automation strategy. References: ISTQB

Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 2.1.1, page 14; ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 2.1.2, page 15; ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 2.2.1, page 16; ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 2.2.2, page 17.

## NEW QUESTION # 20

Which of the following activities are done in release planning?

- 1) Identifying testable user stories with acceptance criteria.
- 2) Elaborating the user stories into tasks.
- 3) Prioritizing the user stories.
- 4) Creating acceptance tests for the user stories.
- 5) Analyzing risks for each of the user stories.
- 6) Performing high level estimation for the release.

  

- A. Activities 2 and 4
- B. Activities 1, 3 and 6
- C. Activities 2, 3 and 5
- D. Activities 1, 4 and 6

**Answer: B**

## NEW QUESTION # 21

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