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BCS CTFL4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Test Tools: The topic discusses classification of tools. It also focuses on the risks and benefits of test automation.
Topic 2	• Managing the Test Activities: This topic explains how to plan tests in general, monitor and control test activities, and report defects in a clear and understandable way.
Topic 3	• Test Analysis and Design: It focuses on black-box and the collaboration-based test approach.
Topic 4	• Testing Throughout the Software Development Lifecycle: This topic explains how testing is incorporated into different development approaches. It also focuses on the concepts of test-first approaches.
Topic 5	• Fundamentals of Testing: It discusses the basic principles related to testing. The topic evaluates your understandings about the test process.

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BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Sample Questions (Q118-Q123):

NEW QUESTION # 118
Which of the following are the phases of the ISTQB fundamental test process?

- A. Test planning. Test specification and design. Test implementation and execution. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting. Retesting and test closure activities
- B. Test planning and control, Test specification and design. Test implementation and execution, Evaluating test coverage and reporting, Retesting and regression testing, Test closure activities
- C. Test planning, Test analysis and design. Test implementation and control. Checking test coverage and reporting, Test closure activities
- D. Test planning and control, Test analysis and design, Test implementation and execution, Evaluating ex t criteria and reporting. Test closure activities

Answer: D

Explanation:
The ISTQB fundamental test process consists of five main phases, as described in the ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.2, page 15:
Test planning and control: This phase involves defining the test objectives, scope, strategy, resources, schedule, risks, and metrics, as well as monitoring and controlling the test activities and results throughout the test process.
Test analysis and design: This phase involves analyzing the test basis (such as requirements, specifications, or user stories) to identify test conditions (such as features, functions, or scenarios) that need to be tested, and designing test cases and test procedures (such as inputs, expected outcomes, and execution steps) to cover the test conditions. This phase also involves evaluating the testability of the test basis and the test items (such as software or system components), and selecting and implementing test techniques (such as equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, or state transition testing) to achieve the test objectives and optimize the test coverage and efficiency.
Test implementation and execution: This phase involves preparing the test environment (such as hardware, software, data, or tools) and testware (such as test cases, test procedures, test data, or test scripts) for test execution, and executing the test procedures or scripts according to the test plan and schedule. This phase also involves logging the outcome of test execution, comparing the actual results with the expected results, and reporting any discrepancies as incidents (such as defects, errors, or failures).
Evaluating exit criteria and reporting: This phase involves checking if the planned test activities have been completed and the exit criteria (such as quality, coverage, or risk levels) have been met, and reporting the test results and outcomes to the stakeholders. This phase also involves making recommendations for the release or acceptance decision based on the test results and outcomes, and identifying any residual risks (such as known defects or untested areas) that need to be addressed or mitigated.
Test closure activities: This phase involves finalizing and archiving the testware and test environment for future reuse, and evaluating the test process and the test project against the test objectives and the test plan. This phase also involves identifying any lessons learned and best practices, and communicating the findings and suggestions for improvement to the relevant parties.
Reference = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.2, page 15; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 37-38; ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 88, page 32.

NEW QUESTION # 119
Which ONE of the following statements BEST applies tochecklist-based testing?

- A. Checklists should primarily consist of automated test cases to maximize efficiency.
- B. Checklists should contain specific test conditions that can be individually and directly checked.
- C. Checklists should contain general guidelines to ensure that all aspects of the software are covered.
- D. Checklists should be used exclusively for functional testing, as they are unsuitable for non-functional testing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:Checklist-based testingusesspecific test conditions (B) that help testers ensure key aspects are validated. The checklist items can be derived from past defects, requirements, or regulatory standards.
* (A) is incorrectbecause general guidelines lack specificity.

* (C) is incorrectbecause checklists can be used for both manual and automated testing.
* (D) is incorrectbecause checklists are useful for both functional and non-functional testing (e.g., security, performance).
Checklistshelp ensure completenesswithout enforcingstrictly scriptedexecution.

NEW QUESTION # 120
Which of the following statements about statement coverage is TRUE?

- A. Achieving 100% statement coverage ensures that 100% branch coverage is achieved
- B. Achieving 100% statement coverage ensures that no variable within the code has been used without being initialised.
- C. Achieving 90% statement coverage ensures that 90% branch coverage is achieved.
- D. Achieving 80% statement coverage ensures that 80% of all executable statements within the code have been exercised.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Statement coverage measures the percentage of executable statements that have been exercised by a test suite.
Achieving 80% statement coverage means that 80% of the executable code lines have been tested. This metric helps in understanding how much of the code has been covered during testing. However, it does not guarantee branch coverage, variable initialization, or detection of all possible defects. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 explains statement coverage as a measure of the extent to which the code has been tested, without implying other types of coverage or testing goals.

NEW QUESTION # 121
Consider an estimation session in which a six-member Agile team (Memb1..... Memb6) uses the planning poker technique to estimate a user story (in story points). The team members will use a set of cards with the following values: 1,2, 3,5, 8,13,21. Below is the outcome of the first round of estimation for this session:

Which of the following answers BEST describes how the estimation session should proceed?

- A. The final estimate of the user story in story points is determined by applying the three-point estimation technique with the following input values most optimistic estimate - 1, most likely estimate - 3, and most pessimistic estimate - 21
- B. Further estimation rounds should be performed until all team members will pick the card having the same value: this value will represent the final estimate of the user story in story points.
- C. The final estimate of the user story in story points is determined by calculating the average value between the most optimistic estimate of 21 story points (Memb4> and the most pessimistic estimate of
1 story point (Memb6)
- D. Memb6 and Memb4 which have produced the most pessimistic and the most optimistic estimates respectively, should explain the reasons of their choices to stimulate a discussion between all members before proceeding to another estimation round

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Agile teams using the planning poker technique for estimating user stories, it is common practice to have further discussions and rounds of estimation if there is a significant discrepancy in the initial estimates. This helps in reaching a consensus and ensures that all team members understand the complexity and requirements of the user story. According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, planning poker involves discussions to clarify differences in estimates, especially when there is a wide range of values selected. By having Memb6 and Memb4, who provided the most pessimistic and optimistic estimates, explain their reasoning, it fosters a deeper understanding and encourages the team to converge towards a more accurate and agreed-upon estimate.
References:ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, Section on Agile methodologies and estimation techniques.

NEW QUESTION # 122
The tests at the bottom layer of the test pyramid:

- A. are unscripted tests produced by experience-based test techniques
- B. cover larger pieces of functionalities than the tests at the top layer of the pyramid

- C. run faster than the tests at the top layer of the pyramid
- D. are defined as 'Ul Tests' or 'End-To-End tests' in the different models of the pyramid

Answer: C

Explanation:
The tests at the bottom layer of the test pyramid run faster than the tests at the top layer of the pyramid because they are more focused, isolated, and atomic. They usuallytest individual units or components of the software system, such as classes, methods, or functions. They are also easier to maintain and execute, as they have fewer dependencies and interactions with other parts of the system. The tests at the top layer of the test pyramid, on the other hand, are slower because they cover larger pieces of functionalities, such as user interfaces, workflows, or end-to-end scenarios. They also have more dependencies and interactions with other systems, such as databases, networks, or external services. They are more complex and costly to maintain and execute, as they require more setup and teardown procedures, test data, and test environments. References:
ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 3.2.1, Test Pyramid1
* ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Test Pyramid2

NEW QUESTION # 123
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