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ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL v4.0) Sample Questions (Q148-Q153):

NEW QUESTION # 148

Which of the following is the main benefit of a configuration management of testware?

- A. All testware items are identified, version controlled, tracked for changes with relation to each other
- B. All testware is backed up with restore option, including incident reports and change requests. B. The testware can be traced to information in requirements tools and to the bug tracking system.
- C. There is an easy way to assess the level to test coverage provided by the existing tests

Answer: C

Explanation:

Configuration management of testware is a critical aspect of maintaining the integrity and traceability of test assets throughout the testing lifecycle. The main benefit of configuration management is to ensure that all testware items, such as test cases, test scripts, test

data, and test results, are systematically identified, version controlled, and tracked for changes in relation to each other. Option C accurately describes this benefit. By applying configuration management principles to testware, teams can manage changes to test assets efficiently, ensuring that the testware remains consistent, up-to-date, and aligned with the version of the software under test. This control mechanism facilitates the reproducibility of tests, enhances the reliability of testing activities, and supports traceability from requirements through to defects. Options A, B, and D describe other aspects of test management and testing processes but do not capture the core benefit of configuration management of testware, which is centered on the systematic control and tracking of testware items.

NEW QUESTION # 149

Which ONE of the following options identifies the perspectives through which a collective authorship process generates a shared vision of user stories?

- **A. Business, development, and testing**
- B. Business, development, and acceptance testing
- C. Business, architecture, and testing
- D. Product owner, development, and testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: Business, development, and testing (C) are the three key perspectives in agile user story refinement:

* Business (Product Owner, Stakeholders)- Ensures the story aligns with user needs and business goals.

* Development (Developers)- Provides insights on feasibility and technical constraints.

* Testing (Testers, QA)- Ensures testability, acceptance criteria, and risk identification.

* (A) is incorrect because the product owner is part of business stakeholders.

* (B) is incorrect because architecture is part of development, but not the primary driver of user stories.

* (D) is incorrect because acceptance testing is a process, not a stakeholder group.

Across-functional team collaboration ensures well-defined, testable, and feasible user stories.

NEW QUESTION # 150

Who of the following has the best knowledge to decide what tests in a test project should be automated?

- **A. The test leader**
- B. The development manager
- C. The customer
- D. The developer

Answer: A

Explanation:

The test leader is the person who is responsible for planning, monitoring, and controlling the test activities and resources in a test project. The test leader should have the best knowledge of the test objectives, scope, risks, resources, schedule, and quality criteria. The test leader should also be aware of the test automation criteria, such as the execution frequency, the test support, the team education, the roles and responsibilities, and the devs and testers collaboration. Based on these factors, the test leader can decide which tests are suitable for automation and which are not, and prioritize them accordingly. The test leader can also coordinate with the test automation engineers, the developers, and the stakeholders to ensure the alignment of the test automation strategy with the test project goals and expectations. Reference = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1, Page 152; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Page 403; ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 6, Section 6.1.1, Page 514; Top 8 Test Automation Criteria You Need To Fulfill - QAMINDI

NEW QUESTION # 151

Which of the following is not an example of a typical content of a test completion report for a test project?

- A. The residual risk level if a risk-based test approach was adopted
- B. The additional effort spent on test execution compared to what was planned
- **C. The test procedures of all test cases that have been executed**

- D. The unexpected test environment downtime that resulted in slower test execution

Answer: C

Explanation:

This answer is correct because the test procedures of all test cases that have been executed are not a typical content of a test completion report for a test project. A test completion report is a document that summarizes the test activities and results at the end of a test project. It usually includes information such as the test objectives, scope, approach, resources, schedule, results, deviations, issues, risks, lessons learned, and recommendations for improvement. The test procedures of all test cases that have been executed are part of the test documentation, but they are not relevant for the test completion report, as they do not provide a high-level overview of the test project outcomes and performance. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.5.3.2

NEW QUESTION # 152

In a two-hour uninterrupted test session, performed as part of an iteration on an Agile project, a heuristic checklist was used to help the tester focus on some specific usability issues of a web application.

The unscripted tests produced by the tester's experience during such session belong to which one of the following testing quadrants?

- A. Q4
- **B. Q3**
- C. Q2
- D. Q1

Answer: B

Explanation:

The unscripted tests produced by the tester's experience during the two-hour test session belong to the testing quadrant Q3. The testing quadrants are a classification of testing types based on two dimensions: the test objectives (whether the testing is focused on supporting the team or critiquing the product) and the test basis (whether the testing is based on the technology or the business). The testing quadrants are labeled as Q1, Q2, Q3, and Q4, and each quadrant represents a different testing perspective, such as unit testing, acceptance testing, usability testing, or performance testing. The testing quadrant Q3 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of critiquing the product from the business perspective, such as exploratory testing, usability testing, user acceptance testing, alpha testing, beta testing, etc. The unscripted tests performed by the tester in the given scenario are examples of exploratory testing and usability testing, as they are based on the tester's experience, intuition, and learning of the web application, and they focus on some specific usability issues, such as the user interface, the user satisfaction, the user feedback, etc. The other options are incorrect, because:

* The testing quadrant Q1 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of supporting the team from the technology perspective, such as unit testing, component testing, integration testing, system testing, etc. These testing types are usually performed by developers or testers who have access to the source code, the design, the architecture, or the configuration of the software system, and they aim to verify the functionality, the quality, and the reliability of the software system at different levels of integration.

* The testing quadrant Q2 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of supporting the team from the business perspective, such as functional testing, acceptance testing, story testing, scenario testing, etc. These testing types are usually performed by testers or customers who have access to the requirements, the specifications, the user stories, or the business processes of the software system, and they aim to validate that the software system meets the expectations and the needs of the users and the stakeholders.

* The testing quadrant Q4 corresponds to the testing types that have the objective of critiquing the product

* from the technology perspective, such as performance testing, security testing, reliability testing, compatibility testing, etc. These testing types are usually performed by testers or specialists who have access to the tools, the metrics, the standards, or the benchmarks of the software system, and they aim to evaluate the non-functional aspects of the software system, such as the efficiency, the security, the reliability, or the compatibility of the software system under different conditions or environments.

References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:

* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.3.1, Testing in Software Development Lifecycles

* ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Testing Quadrant, Exploratory Testing, Usability Testing, Unit Testing, Component Testing, Integration Testing, System Testing, Functional Testing, Acceptance Testing, Story Testing, Scenario Testing, Performance Testing, Security Testing, Reliability Testing, Compatibility Testing

NEW QUESTION # 153

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