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The CTFL-AcT exam covers the fundamental concepts and principles of acceptance testing, including requirements engineering, test planning, test execution, and evaluation. CTFL-AcT exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to apply these principles and techniques in a real-world scenario. CTFL-AcT Exam follows the ISTQB (International Software Testing Qualification Board) framework and is available in multiple languages.

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ISQI ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing Sample Questions (Q69-

Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

Which of the following activities is most likely performed by the business analyst as part of defect analysis?

- A. Identify the requirements / user stories that are not satisfied.
- B. Assess the impact of corrective actions on other parts of the system's implementation.
- C. Check, whether other paths in the business process model perform as intended.
- D. Analyze the function that failed step by step to identify the cause of the defect.

Answer: A

Explanation:

During defect analysis in the context of acceptance testing, the business analyst plays a key role in mapping test results back to business needs and requirements. If a defect is identified during acceptance testing, the business analyst typically evaluates which requirement, user story, or business rule was not fulfilled. This helps determine whether the issue is critical from a business perspective and what corrective action is required.

Option A is correct because it is the primary responsibility of the business analyst to assess unmet requirements or user stories in the event of a defect.

Other options:

B is typically a developer or architect's responsibility, as it involves evaluating the technical impact.

C is part of root cause analysis, usually performed by developers or technical leads.

D refers to broader testing scope and could be part of test analysis but is less specific to the business analyst's role in defect analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 70

Which one of the following scenarios describes BEST a non-functional quality attribute that is relevant for accept testing?

- A. Testing basic functionality in acceptance testing verifies the correct usage of the product
- B. During acceptance testing, the operability of the product is checked in a realistic environment
- C. Time behavior is most relevant, as it cannot be tested prior to the acceptance testing level
- D. Modularity and reusability are best judged by those who operate the system later

Answer: B

Explanation:

Non-functional quality attributes (also called quality characteristics) such as usability, reliability, operability, performance, and maintainability are often validated during acceptance testing to ensure the system behaves as expected under real-world conditions.

Option C is correct because operability - a subcharacteristic of usability per ISO 25010 - refers to the degree to which users can operate and control the system effectively. Acceptance testing often involves running the system in realistic settings to validate these aspects.

Other options:

A (Modularity and reusability) are more relevant to system architecture and design, not acceptance testing.

B is incorrect - time behavior (performance) can and should be tested at multiple levels, including system and integration testing before acceptance.

D is misleading - testing basic functionality is necessary, but it does not address non-functional quality attributes.

NEW QUESTION # 71

You are leading a brand new project team whose members are coming from all over the organization and have no former experience in working together. You need to build a common vision and team spirit. What workshop would fit BEST:

- A. You ask every member in turn to write down three things he/she likes and dislikes in the organization and to post them on a wall. A volunteer is then chosen to read randomly some posts that are then discussed with the group.
- B. You draw a staircase with 11 steps, each of them representing a major milestone of the project. The bottom of the stairs corresponds to the first day of the project and the upper step means that the project is released. You locate the present situation in the top of the stairs. The team is asked to identify and discuss the major steps downwards.
- C. You invite the team members and ask them to design their own (team-wise) emblem representing their values, beliefs, goals, tasks together than a common motto.
- D. You invite every member in turn to describe his/her past experience and his/her major achievements in the organization or in their former job.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 72

Which of the following information is most likely part of an acceptance test summary report?

- A. Test procedure information.
- **B. Information to evaluate the level of risk for product release.**
- C. Test strategy and test design methods.
- D. Technical details on defect fixes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

An acceptance test summary report is a high-level document produced at the end of acceptance testing. It provides stakeholders (especially business owners and decision-makers) with essential information to determine whether the system meets the acceptance criteria and whether it is ready for release.

Option A is correct because understanding the residual risk - based on test results, open defects, and coverage - is critical for release decisions. The summary report includes test execution status, significant findings, defect summaries, and an overall risk assessment.

Other options:

B (technical details on defect fixes) belong more in defect or technical reports, not in the acceptance summary.

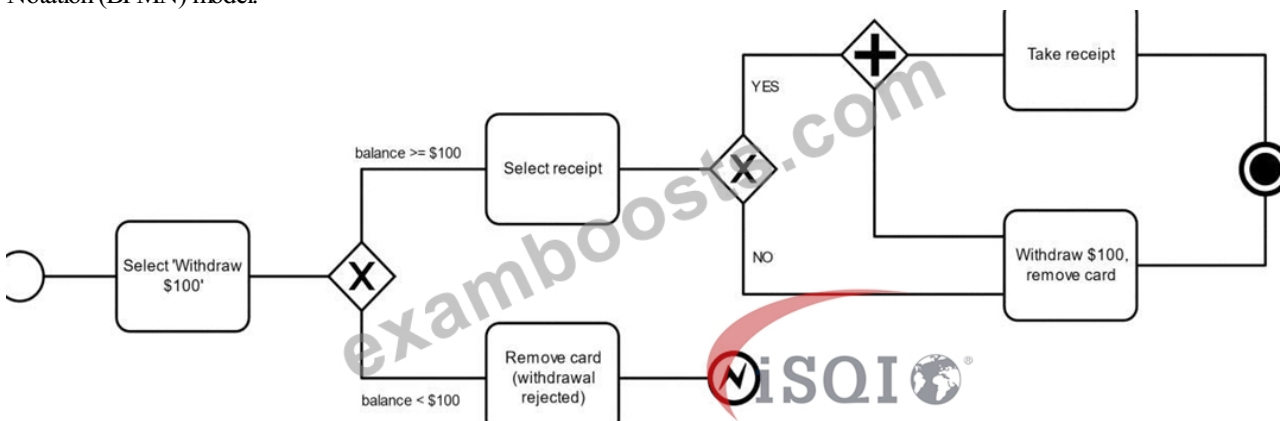
C (test strategy/design methods) are part of the test plan, not the summary report.

D (test procedure info) is operational detail, not suited for a high-level summary report.

A). Information to evaluate the level of risk for product release.

NEW QUESTION # 73

As an acceptance tester you want to test the \$100 withdrawal process described by the following Business Process Model and Notation (BPMN) model.



You would like to achieve the following coverage criterion "execute all possible process tasks". Consider the following test cases:

Test 1: balance = \$100, receipt = YES

Test 2: balance = \$120, receipt = NO

Test 3: balance = \$85

Test 4: balance = \$20, receipt = YES

Which of the following is the minimal set of test cases allowing to achieve required coverage?

- A. Test 1, Test 2, Test 4
- **B. Test 1, Test 3**
- C. Test 1, Test 2, Test 3
- D. Test 2, Test 4

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 74

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