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ISQI CTFL-AuT ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level - Automotive Software Tester 5

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ISQI CTAL-TA_V4.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives

Testing Process in the Test Analyst Role	- Test analysis and design • 1. Identifying test conditions and test objectives • 2. Analyzing requirements and user stories - Test planning, monitoring, and control in advanced testing contexts • 1. Test progress monitoring and reporting • 2. Test planning activities for test analysis tasks
Test Tools and Test Automation Support	- Tool support for test analysis and execution • 1. Defect tracking tools • 2. Test management tools usage
Reviews and Defect Management	- Defect lifecycle and reporting • 1. Defect classification and prioritization • 2. Root cause analysis basics - Static testing and review process • 1. Types of reviews (informal, walkthrough, technical review)
Testing of Software Quality Characteristics	- Functional suitability testing • 1. Correctness and completeness validation - Non-functional quality aspects • 1. Compatibility testing considerations • 2. Usability testing
Testing Techniques for Test Analysis	- Specification-based techniques • 1. Equivalence partitioning • 2. State transition testing • 3. Decision table testing • 4. Boundary value analysis - Experience-based techniques • 1. Error guessing • 2. Exploratory testing

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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Analyst (CTAL-TA v4.0) Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

You have been assigned as Test Analyst on a project that will deliver quotes for motor insurance. The amount quoted depends upon

the combined values of twelve variables, that are resolved by a set of business rules.
What should be your MAIN task during the test analysis activity?

- A. Select or adapt existing test cases for use in subsequent regression testing
- **B. Use a test design technique to model the way in which the quote will be produced**
- C. Identify additional tests based on lessons learned from earlier test execution activity
- D. Identify the tests that should be executed against the current version of the test

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because the question asks for the main task during test analysis, not test implementation, execution, or regression maintenance. CTAL-TA v4.0 states that during test analysis the Test Analyst checks the completeness of the test basis, gathers additional information relevant for testing, evaluates the test basis for defects and testability, and may model system behavior according to the test techniques to be applied. It also states that the TA defines and prioritizes test conditions traceable to the test basis.

In this motor insurance quoting system, the critical test basis is the combination of twelve variables resolved by business rules. The Test Analyst therefore needs to model how the quote is produced, most likely using a rule-based or combinatorial technique depending on how the rules are structured. That modeling exposes test conditions such as valid rule combinations, boundary cases, conflicting rules, missing rules, and high-risk variable interactions.

Option A relates more to selecting tests for execution, not analysis. Option B is regression test selection or adaptation, which CTAL-TA places under design/maintenance activities for regression tests, not the main initial analysis task. Option D is feedback from prior execution activity and is not the central task when analyzing a new rule-driven quote engine. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Sections 1.2.1 Test Analysis and 3 Test Analysis and Test Design.

NEW QUESTION # 39

A Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system will be developed for a company that runs a chain of hotels. These are some of the requirements relating to staff in the call center.

- * R1. High. An operator shall be able to find and see the details of a customer's booking. The data that may be used for the search include customer name, customer registration number (in the company's loyalty enrolment scheme) and booking reference.
- * R2. High. An operator shall be able to amend a customer's booking. The data that may be amended include check-in and check-out dates, hotel, room type and tariff (with / without breakfast).
- * R3. High. Before a booking amendment is accepted, the system shall display to the operator any difference in price with respect to the original booking. The operator shall confirm that the customer accepts the revised price and then the system shall record the accepted amendment.
- * R4. Medium. Details of the amended booking shall be sent to the customer (see requirements for original customer booking for details).
- * R5. High. Details of the extra amount payable shall be sent to the billing system for customer invoicing (see requirements for invoicing of the original customer booking for details).

You have been asked to review these requirements using this checklist:

- * Specific - does each requirement deal with only a single aspect of the solution?
- * Clear - is each requirement expressed in an unambiguous way with no possibility of interpretation or uncertainty about its meaning?
- * Complete - does the set of requirements cover all of the stakeholders' reasonable needs?
- * Unique - does each requirement address something that no other requirement also covers?

Assume that the other requirements referred to by R4 and R5 have been reviewed with a satisfactory outcome.

Considering these five requirements, to which checklist items would you answer 'No'?

- A. 1 and 4
- B. 1 and 2
- **C. 2 and 3**
- D. 3 and 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. The two checklist items that should be answered No are Clear and Complete.

CTAL-TA v4.0 places requirements review and defect prevention under the Test Analyst's static testing responsibilities. It also identifies perspective-based reading and checklist-based review as techniques for finding defects in the test basis before test design and execution. The official sample-answer material confirms that checklist items should support detection of defects such as ambiguity, incompleteness, and inconsistency, rather than merely restating requirements.

The requirements are not fully clear because several phrases leave room for interpretation. For example, R1 says customer name may be used for searching, but it does not clarify what happens if multiple bookings match. R3 says "any difference in price" and "original booking," which may be ambiguous if multiple amendments occur. The requirements are also not fully complete because R5 only addresses an "extra amount payable." It does not cover the reasonable business case where the amendment reduces the price and a refund, credit, or billing adjustment is needed.

The requirements are broadly specific enough for this review because each requirement addresses a distinct call-center function. They are also unique because no requirement duplicates another: search, amend, price confirmation, customer notification, and billing interface are separate concerns. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Software Defect Prevention, reviews, checklist-based review, and perspective-based reading.

NEW QUESTION # 40

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

Answer: D

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 # 41

Your project is developing an application to generate quotes for motor insurance. The calculation requires a wide range of input data and a reliable model of it has been built in a spreadsheet. There will not be enough time to get adequate functional correctness coverage from the base choice or pairwise techniques, so you have decided to do some random testing based on a probability distribution of variable values that is weighted towards their business criticality.

Which limitation of random testing should you be MOST concerned about?

- A. Generating tests that will exercise the same conditions repeatedly
- B. Missing defects that are rooted in the meaning of data semantics
- C. The tests will focus on validation rather than verification
- D. Dependency on an automated test oracle to establish test results

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because the major risk in this scenario is that randomly generated input combinations may fail to represent semantically meaningful insurance situations. CTAL-TA v4.0 defines random testing as selecting test data from the input domain according to a specified probability distribution, and explicitly lists its limitations as including "neglecting data semantics" and "potentially missing defects related to data meaning." In a motor insurance quote engine, defects often arise not merely from raw

value combinations, but from the business meaning of combinations: driver age, vehicle type, claims history, postcode risk, policy excess, occupation, and coverage options may interact in ways that are legally or commercially significant.

Random testing weighted by business criticality can improve sampling relevance, but it still may not deliberately target these meaningful relationships unless they are explicitly modeled.

Option B is a known limitation, but redundancy is less critical here because the distribution can be controlled and the main concern is business-rule correctness. Option C is weakened because a reliable spreadsheet model already exists and can act as an oracle.

Option D is incorrect because the issue is not simply validation versus verification; CTAL-TA notes that random testing distributions can support either purpose depending on how they are chosen. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.1.3 Random Testing, under Test Analysis and Test Design.

NEW QUESTION # 42

You are a TA in the development of a road traffic control application, which will be installed at busy road junctions, to control the operation of traffic signal lights according to sensors that detect traffic volume. This safety-critical project is still in the early stages of test planning and the project schedule is tight.

The Test Manager has asked you if crowd testing should be included in the project's test strategy. You do NOT think it should. Which limitation of crowd testing MOST influences your view?

- A. Testing quality can vary significantly depending on the skills of individual testers
- B. Sharing software with external testers poses data security and confidentiality risks
- C. Coordinating with testers in various locations and time zones, with cultural differences and language barriers, can be challenging
- D. Ensuring comprehensive test documentation and managing a large number of findings can be challenging

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Crowd testing can provide scale, diversity of devices, and real-world variety, but its major weakness for a safety-critical road traffic control system is the variability of tester skill and therefore the variability of test quality. CTAL-TA v4.0 discusses crowd testing as a technique that may be useful in some contexts but has limitations, including variability in tester capability, control, coordination, documentation, and confidentiality. For a safety-critical system, the decisive factor is not geographical inconvenience or volume of findings; it is the need for controlled, rigorous, repeatable, competent testing against safety-relevant behavior.

Traffic signal control software must be tested using disciplined techniques, traceable test conditions, formal models, carefully selected scenarios, and controlled environments. Incorrect behavior could cause accidents, traffic conflict, or unsafe signal timing. Crowd testers are unlikely to have the necessary domain knowledge, safety-testing discipline, access to representative simulation rigs, or ability to produce the evidence expected for a safety-critical project.

Option B is a real crowd-testing limitation, but coordination overhead is not the strongest objection here.

Option C may matter, but the question gives no special confidentiality driver. Option D is relevant, but documentation burden is secondary to the unacceptable variability in testing quality. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.5.1 Crowd Testing.

NEW QUESTION # 43

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