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ISQI CTAL-TA_V4.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section

Objectives

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

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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Analyst (CTAL-TA v4.0) Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

In which of the following circumstances is the transition from a high-level test case to a low-level test case MOST LIKELY to be deferred from test design to test implementation?

- A. When the person who runs the test will not be its author
- B. When product risk analysis has not been completed
- C. When specific test data are needed for the test case
- D. When the details required depend on the test execution schedule

Answer: C

Explanation:

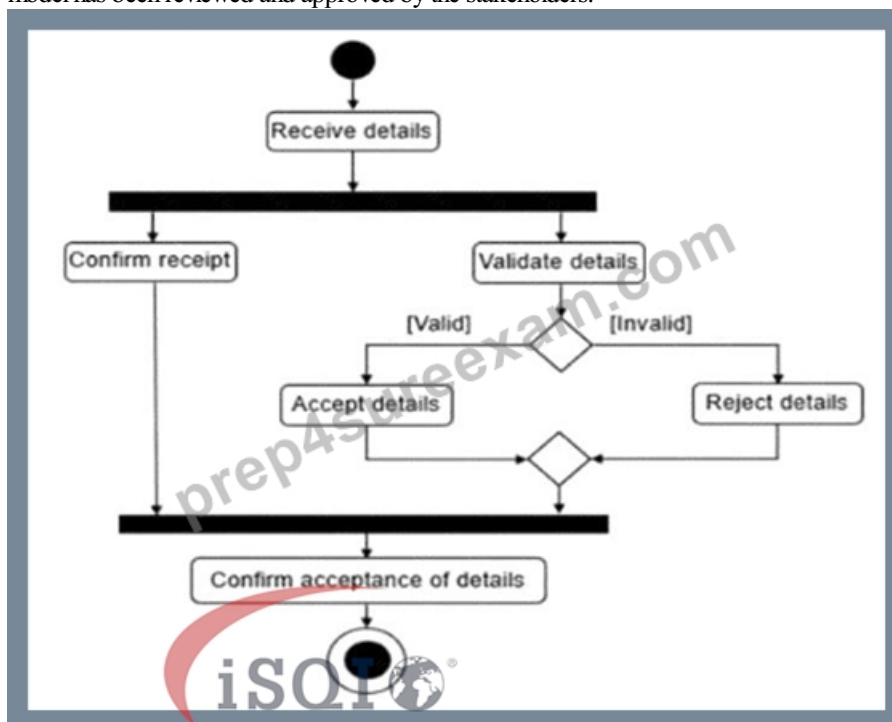
The correct answer is D. CTAL-TA v4.0 distinguishes between high-level test cases and low-level test cases

. A high-level test case describes the circumstances under which the test object is examined and indicates the test conditions covered, but it does not provide concrete preconditions, input data, expected outputs, or postconditions. A low-level test case is the detailed refinement of that high-level test case and specifies concrete test data, tester actions, expected results, and postconditions. The syllabus explicitly states that the transition from high-level to low-level test cases is often deferred from test design to test implementation, especially if specific test data is needed. This is because concrete test data may depend on available databases, valid account records, configured environments, external interfaces, data privacy restrictions, or generated identifiers. Until those implementation details are known, a high-level test case may remain abstract.

Option A is incorrect because the execution schedule affects sequencing, not necessarily the abstraction level of a test case. Option B argues for making the test case more understandable, not deferring refinement. Option C is wrong because product risk analysis should guide test prioritization and coverage, but it is not the direct reason for delaying low-level test-case derivation. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 1.3.1 High-Level Test Cases and Low-Level Test Cases .

NEW QUESTION # 12

The test basis for your latest project contains the activity diagram that is shown below. The business architect has confirmed that this model has been reviewed and approved by the stakeholders.



Which of the following conclusions is correct?

- A. The diagram is correct because it has been reviewed and approved by the stakeholders
- B. The diagram may contain a defect but this cannot be confirmed until the results of the tests created from it are known
- C. The diagram contains at least one defect because it contains an internal inconsistency
- D. The diagram may contain a defect but this cannot be confirmed until test cases have been designed from it

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D . The diagram contains an internal inconsistency that can be identified directly from the model, without waiting for test design or execution. The activity diagram shows Receive details , then splits into parallel activities: Confirm receipt and Validate details . The validation path then branches into

[Valid] Accept details and [Invalid] Reject details . However, after either acceptance or rejection, the flow rejoins and continues to Confirm acceptance of details . That means the model allows rejected details to proceed into an activity that confirms acceptance, which is logically inconsistent.

CTAL-TA v4.0 states that scenario-based testing uses workflow models such as activity diagrams, use cases, flowcharts, BPMN diagrams, sequence diagrams, and collaboration diagrams to derive scenarios through the test item. The syllabus also emphasizes that modeling and test analysis can reveal defects in the test basis, including workflow-related defects, before dynamic test execution begins.

Option A is wrong because the inconsistency is visible statically; test execution is not needed to confirm it.

Option B is also wrong because formal test cases are not required before recognizing the contradiction.

Option C is dangerous and incorrect: stakeholder approval does not prove technical or logical correctness.

The issue is a structural workflow defect in the model itself. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Scenario-Based Testing and Test Analysis of the Test Basis .

For the first process, when 'Something is needed', which option contains the MOST appropriate keywords for action and verification?

Required Goods / Check PR

Enter Required Goods I Check PR Created

Enter Details of Required Goods / Is PR Created?

Required Goods Entry I PR Creation Check

NEW QUESTION # 13

You are working on a project to build a purchasing system. The main requirements for the system are that it shall:

- * Allow users to enter details of items that they wish to have purchased and, from these details, create a purchase request.
- * Take each purchase request through a workflow that will allow the requestor's line manager to approve the request, reject it or return it for clarification / modification.
- * Forward approved requests to the Purchasing Department.
- * Allow purchasers to find the best available supplier for each approved request and place the request on that supplier as a purchase order.

The solution is being developed according to the company's traditional V-model methodology. The requirements are clearly documented and include a business process model. Operational profiles have been created to guide performance testing.

Initial item entry will involve a check that each item entered exists on the master stock file and that the user is entitled to request it; this depends on user role and grade. Line manager authorization will be assisted by a recommendation made by the system according to relevant business rules, although the manager can override this recommendation. For approved requests, the workflow will continue to support the process through to placing of the purchase order.

Planning has begun for system testing and the Test Manager has asked you, the senior TA, to help with it.

What would be the MOST effective techniques for functional testing of this project?

- a) Combinatorial testing
- b) Random testing
- c) CRUD testing
- d) State transition testing
- e) Scenario-based testing
- f) Decision table testing
- g) Exploratory testing

- A. c, e and g
- B. b, d and f
- **C. d, e and f**
- D. a, b and g

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is D because the scenario gives three strong test-basis signals: a workflow, a business process model, and business rules. CTAL-TA v4.0 classifies relevant black-box techniques into data-based, behavior-based, and rule-based techniques, and explicitly includes state transition testing, scenario-based testing, and decision table testing within Chapter 3 test analysis and design. It also requires the Test Analyst to select appropriate techniques for a given situation.

State transition testing fits the purchase request workflow because requests move between states such as created, approved, rejected, returned for clarification, forwarded, and converted to purchase order. CTAL-TA states that behavior-based techniques

derive tests from state-dependent or dynamic behavior. Scenario-based testing fits because the requirements include a business process model and end-to-end purchasing flows.

CTAL-TA states that scenario-based testing evaluates behavior in realistic workflows and may use activity diagrams, use cases, flowcharts, or BPMN models. Decision table testing fits because entitlement checks and manager recommendations are driven by business rules involving role, grade, and authorization logic. Rule-based techniques verify stateless business-rule behavior.

Combinatorial testing may help with input combinations, but it is not the best overall functional set here.

Random and exploratory testing are weak choices because the requirements are clear and formal.

NEW QUESTION # 14

You are working on a project to replace an old sales and merchandising system with a new system that will be based on modern platforms. The old system is still in production but is poorly documented and expensive to maintain. The new version will be developed using modern technology. The main requirements for the system are that it shall:

- * Load sales data, sent electronically from the stores each evening, into a central database.

- * Produce actual sales reports for the merchandisers, whose job is to manage stock levels in stores.

- * Produce sales forecast reports based on a combination of sales history and forecasting parameters. The parameters will be entered by the merchandisers into a browser-based front end and the reports will be produced overnight. The users will be able to see the reports next day, on screen or in print, by requesting this through the browser.

Requirements 1 and 2 are satisfied by the existing system and will be rewritten with no significant changes.

Requirement 3 is new and has been clearly specified.

The entry of forecasting parameters and of requests to see the reports will be low volume, but the Merchandising Manager is concerned about usability because the forecasting parameters are complex.

Which test charter would be BEST for the initial exploratory testing of requirement 3?

- A. Explore the actual sales report production features With examples of the current reports To discover any adverse impact of requirement 3 on requirement 2
- **B. Explore the forecasting parameter entry features With their requirements specification To discover any usability issues**
- C. Explore the forecasting parameter entry features With their requirements specification To discover any performance issues
- D. Explore the report request entry features With their requirements specification To discover any usability issues

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C . CTAL-TA v4.0 describes a session-based exploratory test charter as a focused mission, commonly structured as Explore [target] With [resources] To discover [information] . The charter should focus the tester's limited exploratory effort on the highest-value area, using suitable resources and a clear discovery objective. The syllabus includes test charters supporting session-based testing under test analysis and design.

Here, the relevant new functionality is Requirement 3 , especially the entry of complex forecasting parameters through a browser-based front end. The Merchandising Manager's explicit concern is usability , not functional correctness of the existing actual sales reports and not performance. The scenario also states that entry of forecasting parameters and report requests will be low volume , which weakens performance as the initial exploratory objective.

Option A targets report request entry, but the problem statement says the complexity and concern are around forecasting parameters , not the act of requesting a report. Option B targets Requirement 2, the existing actual sales report production, rather than the new Requirement 3 functionality. Option D uses the right target but the wrong objective: performance is not the main stated risk for this initial exploratory session. Reference:

CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.4.1 Test Charters Supporting Session-Based Testing and Section 4.2 Usability Testing .

NEW QUESTION # 15

A system will be developed to support the administration of table-tennis tournaments. The following requirements for the enrolment of entrants have been provided:

R1. High. The administrator shall be able to enter the entrant's name, address, phone number/s (mobile and/or home), email and social media handles. Validation rules for these data items are provided separately.

R2. High. The administrator shall be able to enter the entrant's current world ranking (up to 250) and their relationship with the tournament sponsors (i.e. clothing / equipment / endorsement).

R3. High. The administrator shall be able to enter the entrant's attendance history at previous events (i.e. finalist / played / withdrew during event / withdrew before event).

R4. Medium. From the entrant's address the system shall derive whether or not the entrant lives locally and, on the basis of that combined with other rules that are provided separately, shall suggest how much of the tournament's overall prize fund should be offered to the entrant as their individual attendance fee.

R5. Low. The administrator should be able to change the suggested attendance fee and the system should then deduct this from the remaining prize fund balance accordingly.

You have been asked to review the requirements using perspective-based reading, from your viewpoint as the TA who will be writing functional correctness system test cases. Assume that the other rules referred to by requirements R1 and R4 have been reviewed and are satisfactorily testable. Which conclusion would you reach?

- A. All of the requirements are fully testable
- B. One of the requirements is not fully testable
- **C. Two of the requirements are not fully testable**
- D. Three of the requirements are not fully testable

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A . Using perspective-based reading, the TA must review the requirements from the viewpoint of someone who must derive functional correctness test cases. CTAL-TA v4.0 states that perspective-based reading requires reviewers to attempt to use the test basis to generate the work product they would derive from it; for a tester, that means attempting to create tests and checking whether all necessary information is present.

R1 is testable because the data-entry items are listed and the validation rules are explicitly provided separately and assumed testable. R4 is also testable because the derivation and attendance-fee rules are separately provided and assumed testable. R5 is testable as a functional rule: change the suggested attendance fee, then verify that the remaining prize fund balance is reduced accordingly.

The weak requirements are R2 and R3 . R2 does not fully define the valid model for "relationship with the tournament sponsors": it is unclear whether clothing, equipment, and endorsement are mutually exclusive, whether multiple relationships may apply, or whether "no relationship" is valid. R3 is also incomplete because "attendance history at previous events" is not fully defined: it is unclear whether this is one value, multiple event records, or a history per event, and some values overlap conceptually, such as finalist and played. These gaps prevent complete functional correctness test design. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Sections 5.2.2 Applying Review Techniques and 1.2.1 Test Analysis .

NEW QUESTION # 16

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