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BCS CTFL4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Test Analysis and Design: It focuses on black-box and the collaboration-based test approach.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Static Testing: The topic covers static testing basics, the feedback and review process.

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BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

NEW QUESTION # 102

Consider the following list of activities (I to V):

- I. Test design
- II. Test planning
- III. Review test basis
- IV. Be a facilitator of a peer review
- V. Test monitoring and control

Which ONE of the following options identifies the activities that the test management role is MAINLY focused on?

- A. Activities II and V
- B. Activities III, IV, and V
- C. Activities I and V
- D. Activities I, III, and IV

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: Test management focuses on planning and control activities. Test planning (II) involves defining test strategies, schedules, and resources, while test monitoring and control (V) ensures that testing activities are aligned with objectives and tracked effectively. Other activities, such as test design (I) and peer review facilitation (IV), are typically handled by testers or test leads.

NEW QUESTION # 103

Which of the following is a factor that contributes to a successful review?

- A. The author of the work product to be reviewed leads the review meeting.
- B. All participants in the review are trained to deal with the review type and its objectives.
- C. Review metrics must be collected to improve the review process
- D. All participants in the review are aware they will be evaluated based on the defects they will find

Answer: B

Explanation:

A successful review process involves all participants being trained in the review type and understanding its objectives. This ensures that everyone can contribute effectively and understand what is expected from the review. Proper training helps to identify defects accurately and facilitates constructive feedback, leading to a more efficient and effective review process. Hence, statement C is correct according to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus.

NEW QUESTION # 104

Consider the following examples of risks identified in different software development projects

- [I]. It may not be possible to generate the expected workloads to run performance tests, due to the poor hardware equipment of the machines (load injectors) that should generate these workloads.
- [ii]. A user's session on a web application is not invalidated after a certain period of inactivity (configured by the system administrator) of the user,
- [iii]. The test team will not have an adequate requirements specification (since many requirements will still be missing) by the time test design and analysis activities should begin according to the test plan.
- [IV]. Following a failure, the system is unable to continue to maintain its pre-failure operation and some data becomes corrupted.

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. [ii] and [iii] are product risks. [I] and [IV] are project risks.
- B. [i], and [iV] are product risks; [ii] and [iii] are project risks
- C. [ii] and [IV] are product risks; [i] and [iii] are project risks
- D. [i], [II] and [iii] are product risks, [IV] is a project risk.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In software testing, risks are categorized into product risks and project risks. Product risks are associated with the potential of a product to fail in meeting its quality criteria. Project risks are related to potential issues that could affect the project's ability to deliver a product.

[i] is a project risk because it concerns the availability and adequacy of hardware resources for performance testing.

[ii] is a product risk because it pertains to a security and functionality issue within the web application.

[iii] is a project risk because it involves the availability of necessary requirements documentation for the testing process.

[iv] is a product risk because it relates to the system's functionality and data integrity after a failure.

Thus, statement A correctly classifies [ii] and [iv] as product risks and [i] and [iii] as project risks.

NEW QUESTION # 105

Which ONE of the following statements does NOT describe how testing contributes to higher quality?

- A. Software testing identifies defects, which can be used to improve development activities.
- B. Properly designed tests that pass reduce the level of risk in a system.
- C. Performing a review of the requirement specifications before implementing the system can enhance quality.
- D. The testing of software demonstrates the absence of defects.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The testing of software does not demonstrate the absence of defects, but rather the presence of defects or the conformance of the software to the specified requirements¹. Testing can never prove that the software is defect-free, as it is impossible to test all possible scenarios, inputs, outputs, and behaviors of the software². Testing can only provide a level of confidence in the quality of the software, based on the coverage, effectiveness, and efficiency of the testing activities³.

The other options are correct because:

A . Properly designed tests that pass reduce the level of risk in a system, as they verify that the system meets the expected quality attributes and satisfies the needs and expectations of the users and clients⁴. Risk is the potential for loss or harm due to the occurrence of an undesirable event⁵. Testing can help to identify, analyze, prioritize, and mitigate the risks associated with the software product and project⁶.

C . Software testing identifies defects, which can be used to improve development activities, as they provide feedback on the quality of the software and the effectiveness of the development processes⁷. Defects are flaws or errors in the software that cause it to deviate from the expected or required results or behavior. Testing can help to detect, report, track, and resolve the defects, and prevent them from recurring in the future.

D . Performing a review of the requirement specifications before implementing the system can enhance quality, as it can ensure that the requirements are clear, complete, consistent, testable, and aligned with the needs and expectations of the users and clients. Requirements are the specifications of what the software should do and how it should do it. Testing can help to validate that the requirements are met by the software, and verify that the software is implemented according to the requirements.

Reference =

1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 10

2 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 11

3 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 12

4 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 13

5 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97

6 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98

7 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 14

[8] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 15

[9] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 16

[10] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 17

[11] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 18

[12] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 19

NEW QUESTION # 106

Which of the following statements about the typical activities of a formal review process is TRUE?

- A. Individual review is only mandatory when the size of the work product under review is too large to cover at the review meeting
- B. Choosing which standards to follow during the review process is usually made during review planning.
- C. One of the main goals of the review meeting is to make sure that all participants are aware of their roles and responsibilities in the review process
- D. Various review techniques that may be applied by participants during individual review are described in the ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119-3 standard.

Answer: B

Explanation:

During the review planning stage, key decisions are made, including the selection of standards and procedures to be followed during the review. This planning phase ensures that the review process is structured and adheres to agreed-upon standards, which can come from industry standards such as ISO/IEC/IEEE 29119-3.

The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 emphasizes the importance of review planning in establishing the framework and guidelines for the review process.

NEW QUESTION # 107

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