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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

For each test case to be executed, the following table specifies its dependencies and the required configuration of the test environment for running such test case:

Test Case	Dependencies	Configuration
TC1		CONF2
TC2	TC4	CONF2
TC3	TC4	CONF1
TC4		CONF1
TC5	TC1	CONF2

Assume that CONF1 is the initial configuration of the test environment. Based on this assumption, which of the following is a test execution schedule that is compatible with the specified dependencies and allows minimizing the number of switches between the different configurations of the test environment?

- A. TC1.TC5.TC4. TC3, TC2
- B. TC4.TC1, TC5. TC2.TC3
- C. TC4, TC3. TC2, TC5, TC1
- **D. TC4, TC3, TC2, TC1.TC5**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To determine the correct execution order that minimizes the number of configuration switches and respects the dependencies, we need to consider the following:

* Initial Configuration:CONF1.

* Dependencies:

* TC1 depends on nothing.

* TC2 depends on TC4.

* TC3 depends on TC4.

* TC4 depends on nothing.

* TC5 depends on TC1.

* Configuration Requirements:

* TC1 requires CONF2.

* TC2 requires CONF2.

* TC3 requires CONF1.

* TC4 requires CONF1.

* TC5 requires CONF2.

Given the initial configuration is CONF1, start with test cases that can run on CONF1 and respect the dependencies. Then switch to CONF2 only when necessary. The optimal order to minimize configuration switches is:

* Start withTC4(no dependencies, CONF1).

* Continue withTC3(depends on TC4, CONF1).

* Switch to CONF2.

* ExecuteTC2(depends on TC4, CONF2).

* Continue withTC1(no dependencies, CONF2).

* Finally, executeTC5(depends on TC1, CONF2).

Therefore, the correct order is:

* TC4(CONF1)

* TC3(CONF1)

- * TC2(CONF2)
- * TC1(CONF2)
- * TC5(CONF2)

Thus, the answer is A. TC4, TC3, TC2, TC1, TC5.

NEW QUESTION # 41

A calculator software is used to calculate the result for 5+6.

The user noticed that the result given is 6.

This is an example of;

- A. Error
- B. Fault
- C. Failure
- D. Mistake

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, page 18, a failure is "an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits". In this case, the calculator software does not perform the required function of calculating the correct result for 5+6 within the specified limits of accuracy and precision. Therefore, this is an example of a failure.

The other options are incorrect because:

* A mistake is "a human action that produces an incorrect result" (page 25). A mistake is not an event, but an action, and it may or may not lead to a failure. For example, a mistake could be a typo in the code, a wrong assumption in the design, or a misunderstanding of the requirement.

* A fault is "a defect in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform its required function" (page 16). A fault is not an event, but a defect, and it may or may not cause a failure. For example, a fault could be a logical error in the code, a missing specification in the design, or a contradiction in the requirement.

* An error is "the difference between a computed, observed, or measured value or condition and the true, specified, or theoretically correct value or condition" (page 15). An error is not an event, but a difference, and it may or may not result in a failure. For example, an error could be a rounding error in the calculation, a measurement error in the observation, or a deviation error in the condition.

References = ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 15-18, 25; ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 96, page 34.

NEW QUESTION # 42

Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique:

- A. That can be organized into sessions guided by test charters outlining test objectives that will guide the testers' exploration
- B. Where a developer and a tester work together on the same workstation: while the developer actively writes code, the tester explores the code to find defects
- C. Where a team of testers explores all possible test techniques in order to determine the most suitable combination of these techniques to apply for a test project
- D. That aims at finding defects by designing tests that exercise all possible combinations of input values and preconditions

Answer: A

Explanation:

Exploratory testing is an experience-based testing technique where test design and test execution occur simultaneously. It is characterized by the tester actively exploring the application, using their intuition and experience to uncover defects. Exploratory testing sessions are often guided by test charters, which are brief documents outlining the test objectives, scope, and areas to be explored during the session.

These test charters provide a flexible framework that directs the tester's exploration without being overly prescriptive, allowing testers to adapt and investigate new areas as they uncover issues. This approach is particularly useful in dynamic and complex systems where predefined test cases might not cover all scenarios.

References:

* The official ISTQB CTFL syllabus explains the structure and benefits of exploratory testing, highlighting how test charters guide the testing process while allowing for flexibility and adaptability in identifying defects.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which of the following is LEAST likely to describe a task performed by someone in a testing role?

- A. Assess testability of test object
- B. Evaluate test basis and test object
- C. Create test completion report
- D. Define test environment requirements

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the context of software testing roles, tasks typically performed by someone in a testing role include evaluating the test basis and test object, creating test completion reports, and assessing the testability of the test object. These tasks are directly related to ensuring the quality and effectiveness of the software testing process.

* Evaluate test basis and test object: This involves reviewing and analyzing the documents and artifacts that are used as the basis for testing. This is a fundamental task for testers to understand what needs to be tested and to ensure that the test objects are adequately covered by the test cases.

* Create test completion report: This is part of the test closure activities. Testers are responsible for summarizing the testing activities, outcomes, and lessons learned, which are compiled into a test completion report. This report is crucial for stakeholders to understand the test results and make informed decisions.

* Assess testability of test object: This task involves evaluating how easily a test object (such as a piece of software) can be tested. This includes considering aspects such as the availability of test data, the ability to isolate the object for testing, and the clarity of the requirements. Testers often perform this assessment to identify potential challenges and mitigate them before testing begins.

On the other hand:

* Define test environment requirements: While testers may provide input on the test environment, the primary responsibility for defining and setting up the test environment usually falls to roles such as system administrators or infrastructure specialists. They ensure that the necessary hardware, software, and network configurations are in place for testing to proceed. This task is less likely to be the sole responsibility of a tester.

NEW QUESTION # 44

Your organization's test strategy states that it is desirable to use more than one method for estimating test effort. You are responsible for estimating test effort for the next project. Based on historical data, the development-to-test effort ratio is 5:3.

The initial estimate for the development effort is 450 person-days.

Which ONE of the following options corresponds to the estimated test effort using the ratio-based method?

- A. 270 person-days
- B. 720 person-days
- C. 180 person-days
- D. 750 person-days

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ratio-based estimation method relies on historical relationships between development and testing effort.

Using the given 5:3 ratio:

$$\text{Test Effort} = \left(\frac{3}{5} \times \text{Development Effort} \right) = \left(\frac{3}{5} \times 450 \right) = 270 \text{ person-days}$$

Thus, the correct answer is 270 person-days (A).

* (B) and (C) are incorrect as they overestimate the effort.

* (D) underestimates the testing effort based on the ratio.

Ratio-based estimation helps allocate resources effectively based on past project data.

Reference: ISTQB CTFL v4.0 Syllabus, Section 5.1.4 - Effort Estimation in Testing

NEW QUESTION # 45

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