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ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL v4.0) Sample Questions (Q263-Q268):

NEW QUESTION # 263
Which of the following statements about branch coverage is true?

- A. If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all combinations of conditions in a decision table have surely been exercised
- B. Exercising at least one of the decision outcomes for all decisions within the code, ensures achieving full branch coverage
- C. The minimum number of test cases needed to achieve full branch coverage, is usually lower than that needed to achieve full statement coverage
- D. If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all unconditional branches within the code have surely been exercised

Answer: B

Explanation:
Exercising at least one of the decision outcomes for all decisions within the code, ensures achieving full branch coverage, which is a test coverage criterion that requires that all branches in the control flow of the code are executed at least once by the test cases. A branch is a basic block of code that has a single entry point and a single exit point, and a decision is a point in the code where the control flow can take more than one direction, such as an if-then-else statement, a switch-case statement, a loop statement, etc. The decision outcomes are the possible paths that can be taken from a decision, such as the then branch or the else branch, the case branch or the default branch, the loop body or the loop exit, etc. The other statements are false, because:
* The minimum number of test cases needed to achieve full branch coverage, is usually higher than that needed to achieve full statement coverage, which is a test coverage criterion that requires that all executable statements in the code are executed at least once by the test cases. This is because branch coverage is a stronger criterion than statement coverage, as it implies statement coverage, but not vice versa. For example, a single test case can achieve full statement coverage for an if-then-else statement, but two test cases are needed to achieve full branch coverage, as both the then branch and the else branch need to be exercised.
* If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all unconditional branches within the code have not necessarily been exercised, as unconditional branches are branches that do not depend on any decision, and are always executed, such as a goto statement, a break statement, a return statement, etc.
Unconditional branches are not part of the branch coverage criterion, as they do not represent different paths in the control flow of the code. However, they are part of the statement coverage criterion, as they are executable statements in the code.
* If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all combinations of conditions in a decision table have not necessarily been exercised, as a decision table is a test design technique that represents the logical relationships between multiple conditions and their corresponding actions, in a tabular format. A decision table can have more combinations of conditions than the number of decision outcomes in the code, as each condition can have two or more possible values, such as true or false, yes or no, etc. For example, a decision table with four conditions can have 16 combinations of conditions, but the corresponding code may have only two decision outcomes, such as pass or fail. To exercise all combinations of conditions in a decision table, a stronger test coverage criterion is needed, such as condition combination coverage, which requires that all possible combinations of condition outcomes in the code are executed at least once by the test cases. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:
* ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.3.1, Test Coverage Criteria Based on the Structure of the Software
* ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Branch Coverage, Statement Coverage, Branch, Decision, Decision Outcome, Unconditional Branch, Decision Table, Condition Combination Coverage

NEW QUESTION # 264
Software was found lo take much more time than the stated requirement of less than one second to save a file. Upon investigation it was found that there was an unnecessary check inside a loop which was slowing down the file-save operation. The software not being able to meet the desired response time is an example of

- A. Failure
- B. Error
- C. It is not a defect
- D. Defect

Answer: A

Explanation:
A failure is an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits. A failure is observable by the software users or other stakeholders. A failure is caused by one or more defects in the software. In this case, the software not being able to meet the desired response time is an example of a failure, as it deviates from the stated requirement and affects the user experience. It is not a defect, which is a flaw in the software that causes the failure. It is not an error, which is a human action that produces an incorrect result. It is not a non-defect, as it clearly violates a specified requirement. Verified Reference: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 1, page 4.

NEW QUESTION # 265
In what way do Configuration Management effects testing?

- A. Proper configuration management ensures that testers can uniquely identity the tested item
- B. There is very little influence of configuration management practices on the test project.
- C. Without proper configuration management, test planning cannot proceed.
- D. Configuration management is important for developers, not for testers

Answer: A

Explanation:
Configuration management is a process that establishes and maintains consistency among work products throughout their life cycle. Configuration management affects testing in various ways, such as:
* Proper configuration management ensures that testers can uniquely identify the tested item, which can help traceability, reproducibility and accountability.
* Proper configuration management ensures that testers have access to consistent versions of software components and testware, which can help reliability, compatibility and efficiency.
* Proper configuration management ensures that testers can track changes and defects in software components and testware, which can help verification, validation and reporting.
* Proper configuration management ensures that testers can control the configuration of the test environment, which can help stability, security and performance. Configuration management is not a prerequisite for test planning, as test planning can proceed without configuration management, although it may be less effective or accurate. Configuration management is not important for developers only, but for testers as well, as it affects the quality and consistency of the testing process and products.
Configuration management has a significant influence on the test project, as it affects various aspects of
* testing, such as traceability, reproducibility, reliability, compatibility, efficiency, verification, validation, reporting, stability, security and performance. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 6, page 60-61.

NEW QUESTION # 266
A number of characteristics are given for impact of SDLC on the testing effort.
i. Finishing of requirements review leading to test analysis
ii. Both - static and dynamic testing performed at unit testing level
iii. Frequent regression testing may need to be performed
iv Extensive product documentation
v. More use of exploratory testing
Which of the following statements is MOST correct?

- A. ii and iv are characteristics of sequential models; i. iii and v are characteristics of iterative and incremental models
- B. ii and iii are characteristics of sequential models; iv and v are characteristics of iterative and incremental models
- C. iii and iv are characteristics of sequential models and i. ii and v are characteristics of iterative and incremental models
- D. i and iv are characteristics of sequential models; ii. iii and v are characteristics of iterative and incremental models

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 267
Which sequence of state transition stated in the answer choices is correct in accordance with the following figure depicting me life-cycle of a defect?

- A. S0->S1->S2->S3->S5->S3->S4
- B. S0->S1->S2->S3->S5

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