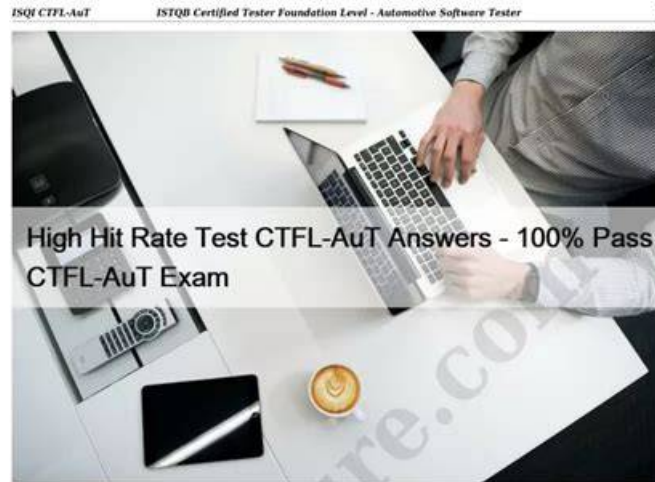


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ISQI CTAL-TA_V4.0 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Test Analysis and Test Design	- Experience-based Testing - Behavior-Based Test Techniques - Rule-Based Test Techniques - Data-Based Test Techniques
Topic 2: The Tasks of the Test Analyst in Risk-Based Testing	- Risk Control - Risk Analysis
Topic 3: Software Defect Prevention	- Defect Prevention Practices - Mitigating Recurrence of Defects - Supporting Phase Containment

Topic 4: Testing Quality Characteristics	- Functional Testing - Compatibility Testing - Usability Testing - Flexibility Testing
Topic 5: The Tasks of the Test Analyst in the Test Process	- Testing in the Software Development Lifecycle - Involvement in Test Activities - Tasks Related to Work Products

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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Analyst (CTAL-TA v4.0) Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

You are working on an Agile project to develop a web-based online dating service that will allow members of the service to enter their profile, meet people who would be a good match for them, arrange social events with those people and to block people with whom they do not want contact.

The features for member profile entry have been delivered and tested. The current iteration will deliver profile matching. The regression tests for profile entry will be the acceptance criteria for its user stories. These tests have not been automated yet so you have decided to perform regression testing on the basis of a checklist.

Which checklist would be BEST in these circumstances?

- A. A do-confirm checklist whose items are the acceptance tests of the user stories for profile entry
- **B. A read-do checklist whose items are the acceptance tests of the user stories for profile entry**
- C. A read-do checklist whose items are the acceptance criteria of the user stories for profile entry
- D. A do-confirm checklist whose items are the acceptance criteria of the user stories for profile entry

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A . CTAL-TA v4.0 describes checklist-based testing as an experience-based technique in which checklist items guide the tester and help avoid missing important checks. It distinguishes checklist use from fully scripted testing, but the checklist must still be concrete enough to support the objective of the test session.

Here, the goal is regression testing for profile entry. The scenario says the regression tests for profile entry will be the acceptance criteria for its user stories , but those tests have not been automated yet. Since the team needs to manually perform regression testing now, the best checklist is a read-do checklist built from the acceptance tests of the user stories. A read-do checklist is appropriate when the tester should read each item and perform it as an action. That fits manual regression execution: run this acceptance test, check the result, then proceed to the next item.

Option B is weaker because acceptance criteria are statements of expected behavior, not necessarily executable test actions. Option C is less suitable because a do-confirm checklist is used when tasks are performed from memory or normal workflow and then checked afterward; regression testing needs active, item-by-item execution. Option D combines both weaknesses: acceptance criteria instead of acceptance tests, and do-confirm instead of read-do. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.4.2 Checklists Supporting Experience-Based Test Techniques .

NEW QUESTION # 29

You are testing a program which calculates the best airspeed for optimal fuel economy of a new type of aero engine. The result depends on atmospheric pressure at the airplane's current height, the air temperature at the airplane's current height, and on the airplane's current fuel load. The best airspeed:

- * decreases by 4 knots (nautical miles per hour) for every 5mb (millibar) decrease in atmospheric pressure,
- * increases by 6 knots for every 1°C decrease in air temperature,

* increases by 1 knot for every 1,000kg decrease in fuel load.

You have a test case which predicts that at an atmospheric pressure of 1,000 mb, an air temperature of 10°C and a fuel load of 400,000kg, the optimal airspeed for an Airbus A380 is 600 knots.

Which test case would verify the metamorphic relation described in the three bullet points above?

- A. Pressure 950mb, temp. 10°C, fuel 360,000kg, optimal airspeed = 620 knots
- B. Pressure 1050mb, temp. 9°C, fuel 350,000kg, optimal airspeed = 590 knots
- C. Pressure 950mb, temp. 11°C, fuel 400,000kg, optimal airspeed = 610 knots
- D. Pressure 950mb, temp. 9°C, fuel 350,000kg, optimal airspeed = 616 knots

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. CTAL-TA v4.0 defines metamorphic testing as a way to address the test oracle problem by checking expected relationships between a source test case and one or more follow-up test cases, rather than requiring a completely independent expected result for every input. The official CTAL-TA sample- answer material also treats metamorphic testing as appropriate where the relation between changed inputs and changed outputs can be verified.

Start with the source test case: 1000 mb, 10°C, 400,000kg = 600 knots. In option A, pressure decreases from 1000 mb to 950 mb, a drop of 50 mb. Since airspeed decreases by 4 knots for every 5 mb decrease, the pressure effect is $10 \times -4 = -40$ knots. Temperature remains 10°C, so the temperature effect is 0. Fuel load decreases from 400,000kg to 360,000kg, a drop of 40,000kg. Since airspeed increases by 1 knot per 1,000kg decrease, the fuel effect is +40 knots. Net change is $-40 + 0 + 40 = 0$, so the expected airspeed remains 600 knots if the relation is applied strictly.

However, among the answer choices, A is the only one whose input changes correctly offset in the intended metamorphic direction and is therefore the best match. The listed 620 knots appears inconsistent with the stated bullet rules, so the option text likely contains a numeric defect. The defensible relation-based selection is still A. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.3.2 Metamorphic Testing.

NEW QUESTION # 30

A savings bank rewards its customers with a £100 bonus when they reach the age of 21, if they have held a savings account for more than 3 years and have at least £2,000 in the account at that time.

Assume that Age is measured in whole years, Account term in whole years, and Account balance to two decimal places, i.e., pounds and pence.

The intended rule is:

IF Age = 21 AND Account term > 3 years AND Account balance >= £2000.00 THEN Pay £100 bonus

You have a suite of test cases with the following values:

- * TC1 Age = 21, Account term = 3 years, Account balance = £2000.00
- * TC2 Age = 20, Account term = 6 years, Account balance = £500.00
- * TC3 Age = 20, Account term = 2 years, Account balance = £3000.00

Which of the following test cases should you add to the suite to achieve 100% Reliable domain coverage?

- A. Age = 21, Account term = 3 years, Account balance = £1999.99
- B. Age = 20, Account term = 4 years, Account balance = £2000.01
- C. Age = 22, Account term = 4 years, Account balance = £1999.99
- D. Age = 22, Account term = 4 years, Account balance = £2000.00

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Reliable domain coverage requires stronger boundary evidence than simplified domain coverage. CTAL-TA v4.0 defines ON, OFF, IN, and OUT points and states that for borders defined by <, #, >, or =, reliable domain coverage requires one ON, one OFF, one IN, and one OUT point. For an equality operator, it requires one ON point and two OFF points located on different sides of the border.

The existing tests already cover several required items. For Age = 21, TC1 gives the ON point and TC2/TC3 give the lower-side OFF point at age 20; the missing equality-side point is age 22. For Account term > 3, TC1 gives OFF at 3, TC2 gives IN at 6, TC3 gives OUT at 2; the missing ON point is 4. For Account balance >= £2000.00, TC1 gives ON at £2000.00, TC3 gives IN at £3000.00, and TC2 gives OUT at

£500.00; the missing closest OFF point is £1999.99. Option B supplies all three missing items in a single test case: age 22, term 4, and balance £1999.99. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.1.1 Domain Testing, Reliable domain coverage.

NEW QUESTION # 31

You are defining test environment requirements for an online retail application that will have to handle high transaction volumes and uses a third-party payment authorization gateway.

Which requirement is MOST important for the functional testing?

- A. The ability to simulate the real end-user experience
- **B. The ability to simulate the payment authorization gateway**
- C. The ability to support white-box test techniques
- D. The ability to simulate peak production transaction volumes

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A . Functional testing of an online retail application must verify business flows such as checkout, payment authorization, declined payments, authorization timeouts, retry behavior, order confirmation, and error handling. Since the application uses a third-party payment authorization gateway , the test environment must either connect safely to a suitable test version of that gateway or simulate it with a test double. CTAL-TA v4.0 states that test environment requirements are defined during test design based on test conditions, test cases, test data, test levels, test types, and the "availability and independence of components and systems," which may indicate the need for test doubles , such as stubs or drivers.

For functional testing, gateway simulation is critical because many payment outcomes must be controlled and repeatable. Testers need to force approved, rejected, expired, timeout, duplicate, and error responses without relying on a real external payment provider or live financial transactions.

Option B is more relevant to usability or end-to-end experience testing. Option C is not appropriate for a Test Analyst's functional black-box focus, and CTAL- TA explicitly notes that white-box techniques are covered in the Technical Test Analyst syllabus.

Option D is important for performance testing, not primarily functional testing. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 1.3.3 Test Environment Requirements .

NEW QUESTION # 32

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

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