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As the name states, the CTFL-AcT exam is part of the ISTQB Foundation Level certification, which is an internationally recognized qualification for software testers. ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing certification is designed to provide testers with a solid foundational understanding of software testing and the methods used in the industry. The acceptance testing module is an essential part of the foundation level since it focuses on validating software for compliance with user requirements, business objectives, and other criteria.

Preparing for the ISQI CTFL-AcT exam requires a deep understanding of acceptance testing concepts and principles. Candidates can prepare for the exam by attending training courses, reading relevant books and articles, and practicing with sample exam questions. Upon passing the exam, candidates will receive the CTFL-AcT Certification, which demonstrates their proficiency in acceptance testing and their commitment to professional development in the software testing industry.

The CTFL-AcT exam is ideal for individuals who are working or are looking to work in software development, quality assurance, or testing. ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing certification is recognized globally and validates one's knowledge and skills in the area of acceptance testing. Those who take the CTFL-AcT exam can expect to gain a better understanding of the benefits of acceptance testing and how to create test cases that focus on a customer's requirements. Additionally, the certification demonstrates an individual's willingness to continue learning about new testing techniques and how to incorporate them into their job functions.

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ISQI ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

As a tester you are part of a development team for a health monitoring system to record and synchronize various health parameters, calculate health score and provide practical advice on how to maintain and improve health. Consider the following User Story and related acceptance criterion:

US 34: As a user of the system, I can measure my blood sugar by using a blood glucose meter connected device, in order to adjust my diet and medication dosage if I am diabetic. Acceptance criteria # 1 - Once a blood sugar measurement using the blood glucose meter is done by logged-in user, the measurement result is displayed in less than four seconds.

Which of the following test cases written in Gherkin language is BEST for this user story and acceptance criterion?

- A. GIVEN I am logged in on the system 3 WHEN I measure my blood pressure THEN I can see the result on the my personal dashboard in less than 4 seconds
- B. GIVEN I am diabetic 3 WHEN I measure my blood sugar with a blood glucose meter connected device THEN I can see the result on my personal dashboard in less than 4 seconds
- C. GIVEN I am logged in on the system 3 WHEN I measure my blood sugar with a blood glucose meter connected device THEN I can see the result on the my personal dashboard in less than 4 seconds
- D. WHEN I measure my blood sugar with a blood glucose meter connected device THEN I can see the result on the personal dashboard in less than 4 seconds and obtain an alert if the risk of hypoglycemia or hyperglycemia is high

Answer: C

Explanation:

This user story is about a logged-in user measuring their blood sugar using a connected glucose meter and seeing the result quickly. The acceptance criterion specifies that the result should be displayed in less than four seconds.

Option B is correct because:

It starts with a valid GIVEN precondition ("I am logged in").

The WHEN step matches the functionality described in the user story (blood sugar measurement using a connected device).

The THEN step explicitly includes the performance expectation ("less than 4 seconds"), aligning directly with the acceptance criterion.

Other options:

A is incorrect - while it mentions the correct functionality, "I am diabetic" is not a necessary system precondition.

C refers to blood pressure instead of blood sugar - mismatched with the user story.

D introduces additional functionality (alerts for hypo-/hyperglycemia), which is not part of the specified acceptance criteria.

B). GIVEN I am logged in on the system ... THEN I can see the result ... in less than 4 second

NEW QUESTION # 75

Which one of the following statements BEST explains how the quality of requirements / user stories and acceptance criteria affects acceptance testing?

- A. In Agile development lifecycle models, requirement engineering becomes less important due to the product owner role.
- B. Vague or ambiguous requirements may lead to misunderstandings both during implementation and testing
- C. Testers may complete unclear requirements by assumptions, as long as they discuss those assumptions with at least one stakeholder
- D. INVEST is a technique that ensures the quality of user stories or requirements, thus replacing regular reviews

Answer: B

Explanation:

Clear, complete, and testable requirements or user stories are critical for effective acceptance testing.

Ambiguities or vague statements lead to differing interpretations by stakeholders, developers, and testers. This often results in software that doesn't meet user expectations or in tests that fail to verify business needs correctly.

Option B is correct because it highlights the importance of precise requirements in both implementation and testing phases.

Ambiguities can result in incorrect behavior, untestable features, or test cases that don't align with business goals.

Other options:

A is risky - while testers may explore assumptions during exploratory testing, relying on assumptions rather than clarification increases risk.

C is incorrect - the INVEST mnemonic helps write better user stories, but it doesn't replace review or validation processes.

D is false - Agile still values requirements engineering; it's more collaborative and incremental, with the product owner playing a key role, not diminishing its importance.

B). Vague or ambiguous requirements may lead to misunderstandings both during implementation and testing

NEW QUESTION # 76

Suppose you are testing a new professional exam support system. As input the system takes two grades from two exams. For each exam the possible grade is 0 or 1 point. As output the system returns a single string - the decision about the entitlements: if the total score is 2, the candidate receives full entitlements. If the total score is 1, she receives partial entitlements. If the total score is 0, the candidate fails and receives no entitlements.

Which of the following is the correct Decision Model and Notation (DMN) model for this situation?

□

- A. Option C
- **B. Option D**
- C. Option A
- D. Option B

Answer: B

Explanation:

Decision Model and Notation (DMN) is a standardized approach used to model decision logic, often represented in decision tables that evaluate inputs and determine outputs. In this scenario, the entitlements granted to a candidate are based on the total score from two exams, where:

Each exam can be graded as either 0 or 1.

The combined score can be 0, 1, or 2.

The entitlements depend on the combined result:

0 # No entitlements

1 # Partial entitlements

2 # Full entitlements

Among the given diagrams:

Option A simply lists test cases but lacks explicit logic modeling.

Option B shows a mapping from total score to entitlements but doesn't model how the total is derived from the two exams.

Option C redundantly splits outputs into multiple Boolean fields and doesn't reflect how the decision is made from exam inputs.

Option D is the correct representation.

Option D uses:

e1 and e2 as inputs for Exam #1 and Exam #2.

Result as the sum of e1 + e2.

A final Output mapped based on the Result:

0 # No

1 # Partial

2 # Full

This structure accurately follows the DMN standard by expressing inputs, a derived result, and the corresponding decision output, making Option D the correct and most complete decision model.

Exact Reference - ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus (Section 2.3):

"Decision tables are commonly used to express business rules that determine outputs based on combinations of inputs. DMN formalizes this structure to support automated reasoning."

NEW QUESTION # 77

As a tester you participate in the project of the decision support system for granting a loan. You are asked to review the acceptance criteria for the following requirement:

REQ 3.28. The automated system records critical credit application data (CCAD, needed to support application screening.

Assume that it is well known what kind of data CCAD are. Which of the following would be the BEST example of an acceptance criterion for this requirement?

- A. The CCAD record process is quick and reversible.
- **B. The CCAD are stored in the MySQL relational database after each successful data entry procedure.**

- C. The process for collecting CCAD meets corporate usability guidelines.
- D. The CCAD is not recorded if it is incomplete and a message is displayed.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Acceptance criteria must be concrete, testable, and focused on observable system behavior. They define what the system must do to satisfy a requirement and help determine whether the requirement has been successfully implemented.

REQ 3.28 states: "The automated system records critical credit application data (CCAD) needed to support application screening."

From this, we infer that the system must persistently store this data after data entry.

Option A is the best match because it provides a specific, observable behavior (CCAD being stored in a MySQL database after a successful entry) that can be verified through acceptance testing. It's a measurable outcome, aligned with the requirement's objective.

Other options are less suitable:

Option B introduces new behavior (displaying a message) not directly tied to the original requirement.

Option C is vague ("quick and reversible") and lacks measurable criteria.

Option D refers to usability guidelines, which is not directly relevant to the storage functionality stated in the requirement.

Exact Reference - ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus (Section 1.3.2):

"Well-written acceptance criteria are unambiguous, testable, and focused on observable results."

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which one of the following test design techniques fits accepting testing purposes BEST?

- A. equivalence partitioning
- B. static code analysis
- C. input validation
- D. defect-based test design

Answer: A

Explanation:

Equivalence Partitioning (EP) is a black-box test design technique that divides input data into valid and invalid partitions, where each partition is expected to exhibit similar behavior. In the context of acceptance testing, EP is especially effective because it helps validate whether a system behaves correctly for representative input ranges defined in the acceptance criteria.

Acceptance testing aims to confirm that the system meets business requirements and handles inputs as expected. EP allows the tester to cover a large input space using fewer test cases while maintaining a high level of effectiveness. It supports efficiency, broad coverage, and relevance to user expectations.

Other options are less suitable:

A). Static code analysis is a white-box technique, more relevant to unit or integration testing.

B). Input validation is an objective or activity, not a test design technique.

D). Defect-based testing is more diagnostic, used after failures or during exploratory testing - less structured for planned acceptance testing.

Exact Reference - ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus (Section 2.4):

"Black-box techniques such as equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis are suitable for deriving acceptance tests from user stories or business rules."

NEW QUESTION # 79

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