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BCS CTFL4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Test Tools: The topic discusses classification of tools. It also focuses on the risks and benefits of test automation.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• Static Testing: The topic covers static testing basics, the feedback and review process.
Topic 4	• Test Analysis and Design: It focuses on black-box and the collaboration-based test approach.
Topic 5	• Testing Throughout the Software Development Lifecycle: This topic explains how testing is incorporated into different development approaches. It also focuses on the concepts of test-first approaches.

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BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

For the same financial institution in Question 12, with the same requirements and expectations, what would be the most likely investment values used in testing if two-point boundary value analysis is used to design test cases specific to the 13% interest rate equivalence partition?

- A. R100 000. R500 000.
- B. R99 000, R500 001.
- C. R99 999, R100 000, R499 999, R500 000.
- D. R100 000, R100 001, R500 000, R500 001.

Answer: D

Explanation:
For boundary value analysis, the test cases should include the boundary values just inside and just outside the equivalence partition for the 13% interest rate range:
R100,000 (just inside the previous range)
R100,001 (start of the 13% range)
R500,000 (end of the 13% range)
R500,001 (just outside the range)
These values ensure that both the edges of the partition are tested.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Consider the following examples of risks identified in different software development projects
[1]. 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 [IV] are product risks; [i] and [iii] are project risks
- B. [ii]and [iii] are product risks. [I] and [IV] are project risks.
- C. [i], [II] and [iii] are product risks, [IV] is a project risk.
- D. [i], and [iV] are product risks; [ii] and [iii] are project risks

Answer: A

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 # 15

Following a risk-based testing approach you have designed 10 tests to cover a product risk with a high-risk level. You want to estimate, adopting the three-point test estimation technique, the test effort required to reduce the risk level to zero by executing those 10 tests. You made the following three initial estimates:
* most optimistic = 6 person hours
* most likely = 30 person hours
* most pessimistic = 54 person hours
Based only on the given information, which of the following answers about the three-point test estimation technique applied to this problem is true?

- A. The final estimate is between 22 person hours and 38 person hours
- B. The final estimate is exactly 30 person hours because the technique uses the initial most likely estimate as the final estimate
- C. The final estimate is exactly 30 person hours because the technique uses the arithmetic mean of the three initial estimates as the final estimate
- D. The final estimate is between 6 person hours and 54 person hours

Answer: A

Explanation:
The three-point test estimation technique is a method of estimating the test effort based on three initial estimates: the most optimistic, the most likely, and the most pessimistic. The technique uses a weighted average of these three estimates to calculate the final estimate, which is also known as the expected value. The formula for the expected value is:
Expected value = (most optimistic + 4 * most likely + most pessimistic) / 6 Using the given values, the expected value is:
Expected value = (6 + 4 * 30 + 54) / 6 Expected value = 30 person hours However, the expected value is not the only factor to consider when estimating the test effort. The technique also calculates the standard deviation, which is a measure of the variability or uncertainty of the estimates.
The formula for the standard deviation is:
Standard deviation = (most pessimistic - most optimistic) / 6
Using the given values, the standard deviation is:
Standard deviation = (54 - 6) / 6 Standard deviation = 8 person hours
The standard deviation can be used to determine a range of possible values for the test effort, based on a certain level of confidence. For example, using a 68% confidence level, the range is:
Expected value ± standard deviation
Using the calculated values, the range is:
30 ± 8 person hours
Therefore, the final estimate is between 22 person hours and 38 person hours, which is option A.
References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 2.3.2, page 24-25; ISTQB Glossary v4.02, page 33.

NEW QUESTION # 16
A test status report SHOULD:

- A. Specify the impediments to carrying out the planned test activities in the reporting period and the corresponding solutions put in place to remove them
- B. Always be based on the same template within an organisation, as its structure and contents should not be affected by the audience to which the report is presented.
- C. Be produced as part of test completion activities and report unmitigated product risks to support the decision whether or not to release the product
- D. Specify the lines of communication between testing, other lifecycle activities, and within the organisation that were chosen at the outset of the test project.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A test status report is a document that provides a snapshot of the testing activities and their progress during a particular period. It should include information about any impediments encountered during the test execution and the actions taken to resolve them, which helps stakeholders understand the challenges and how they were addressed .
Option B describes an activity related to test completion rather than ongoing status reporting. Option C is incorrect because the structure and contents of the report may vary based on the audience's needs. Option D, while important, is not the primary purpose of a test status report, which focuses more on the current status and impediments.

NEW QUESTION # 17
You are testing the latest version of an air-traffic control system prior to production deployment using exploratory testing. After following an unusual sequence of input steps, the system crashes. After the crash, you document a defect report with the following information:
* Title: System crashes unexpectedly during input.
* Brief summary: System crashes when an unusual sequence of inputs is used.
* Version: V1.001
* Test: Exploratory testing prior to production deployment

* Priority: Urgent
* Risk: High
* Reference: Screenshot of crashed application
What critical Information Is missing from this report?

- A. Status of defect
- B. Description of the defect to enable reproduction.
- C. Conclusions, recommendations, and approvals.
- D. Change history.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The critical information missing from the defect report is a detailed description of the defect to enable reproduction. A clear and concise description of the steps taken to reproduce the defect is essential for developers to understand the context and to be able to replicate the issue in their environment. Without this information, it can be challenging to diagnose and fix the defect. The ISTQB CTFL syllabus emphasizes the importance of providing all necessary details in a defect report to facilitate effective communication and resolution.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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