

Cert ISTQB ISTQB-CTFL Exam & Associate ISTQB-CTFL Level Exam



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ISTQB-Foundation Level Exam Sample Questions (Q84-Q89):

NEW QUESTION # 84

Why it is essential that defects found in a review be reported objectively?

- A. In order to facilitate easy entry of detected defects in a OTS (Defect Tracking System)
- B. In order to allow the author of reviewed work product(S) to take the feedback positively as an effort at improving the product (S) and not as a personal assault
- C. In order to allow the review moderator to easily understand them, and assign them to the right developer for fixing

- D. In order to allow augmentation of existing checklists used for reviewing the work product (S)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purpose of a review is to find defects and improve the quality of the work product, not to criticize or blame the author. Reporting defects objectively means describing them factually and constructively, without using negative or emotional language that could offend the author or damage their motivation. This way, the author can take the feedback positively as an effort at improving the product and not as a personal assault.

Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 138.

NEW QUESTION # 85

A software application incorrectly provided customers discounts of 50% off their total purchases if the purchases exceeded \$100. It was discovered through an audit that the discount should have been only 5% off these purchases. A root cause analysis uncovered that the requirements incorrectly stated 50% instead of 5% in this scenario.

Which of the following MOST accurately reflects this scenario?

- A. The incorrect customer discount is the effect and the reason for the requirement error is the root cause
- B. The audit finding is the root cause, the incorrect calculation of 50% is the defect, and the incorrect requirement is the effect
- C. The incorrect discount is the root cause, requiring a root cause analysis which led to investigating the software code, design, and requirements
- D. A defect in the code is determined to be the root cause of the incorrect calculation

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, a defect is a deviation from the expected result which in this scenario is the incorrect discount applied to the customers. The root cause, as per the ISTQB definition, is the originating cause of a defect, which in this case is the incorrect requirement stating 50% instead of 5%.

Therefore, the incorrect requirement is the root cause and the customer receiving the wrong discount is the effect of this root cause.

References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 1.4.3 "Defects, Root Causes, and Effects".

NEW QUESTION # 86

A company wants to reward each of its salespeople with an annual bonus that represents the sum of all the bonuses accumulated for every single sale made by that salesperson. The bonus for a single sale can take on the following four values: 3%, 5%, 7% and 10% (the percentage refers to the amount of the single sale). These values are determined on the basis of the type of customer (classified as "Basic" or "Premium") to which such sale was made, and on the amount of such sale classified into the following three groups G1, G2 and G3:

- * [G1]: less than 300 euros
- * [G2]: between 300 and 2000 euros
- * [G3]: greater than 2000 euros

Which of the following is the minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table associated with this scenario?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:

The minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table associated with this scenario is 6. This is because the decision table has 4 conditions (type of customer and amount of sale) and 4 actions (bonus percentage). The conditions have 2 possible values each (Basic or Premium, and G1, G2 or G3), so the total number of combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$. However, not all combinations are valid, as some of them are contradictory or impossible. For example, a sale cannot be both less than 300 euros and greater than 2000 euros at the same time. Therefore, we need to eliminate the invalid combinations and keep only the valid ones. The valid combinations are:

Type of customer

Amount of sale

Bonus percentage

Basic

G1

3%

Basic

G2

5%

Basic

G3

7%

Premium

G1

5%

Premium

G2

7%

Premium

G3

10%

These 6 combinations cover all the possible values of the conditions and actions, and they are the minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table.

NEW QUESTION # 87

Which of the following statements contradicts the general principles of testing?

- A. If new defects are to be found we should run the same test set more often.
- B. Most defects are found in a small subset of a system's modules.
- C. How testing is done, is based on the situation in a particular project.
- D. Testing is better if it starts at the beginning of a project.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement B contradicts the general principles of testing, because running the same test set more often will not increase the chances of finding new defects, unless there are some changes in the system or environment that affect the test results. Running different test sets with different inputs, outputs or conditions would be more effective in finding new defects. Statements A, C and D are consistent with the general principles of testing.

Statement A states that most defects are found in a small subset of a system's modules, which is true according to the defect clustering principle. Statement C states that testing is better if it starts at the beginning of a project, which is true according to the early testing principle. Statement D states that how testing is done, is based on the situation in a particular project, which is true according to the context-dependent testing principle. Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, pages 4-6.

NEW QUESTION # 88

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 minimising the number of switches between the different configurations of the test environment

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