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BCS CTFL4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Static Testing: The topic covers static testing basics, the feedback and review process.
Topic 2	• Fundamentals of Testing: It discusses the basic principles related to testing. The topic evaluates your understandings about the test process.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• Test Tools: The topic discusses classification of tools. It also focuses on the risks and benefits of test automation.

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CTFL4 Test Registration & CTFL4 Reliable Exam Sample

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BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique

- A. Where a team of testers explores all possible test techniques in order to determine the most suitable combination of these techniques to apply for a test project.
- B. That can be organised into sessions guided by test charters outlining test objectives that will guide the testers' exploration
- C. Where a developer and a tester work together on the same workstation while the developer actively writes code, the tester explores the code to find defects.

- D. That aims at finding defects by designing tests that exercise all possible combinations of input values and preconditions

Answer: B

Explanation:

Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique where testers actively engage with the software, learning about its behavior while simultaneously designing and executing tests. According to the ISTQB CTFL syllabus, exploratory testing can be structured into sessions guided by test charters, which outline the test objectives and provide direction for the testers' exploration. This method is particularly useful in situations where test documentation is limited or where rapid feedback is needed. Thus, option B correctly describes how exploratory testing can be organized.

NEW QUESTION # 62

You are testing a room upgrade system for a hotel. The system accepts three different types of room (increasing order of luxury): Platinum, Silver and Gold Luxury. ONLY a Preferred Guest Card holder is eligible for an upgrade.

Below you can find the decision table defining the upgrade eligibility:

Conditions				
Preferred Guest Card holder	YES	YES	NO	NO
Room Type	Silver	Platinum	Silver	Platinum
Actions				
Offer upgrade to Gold Luxury	YES	NO	NO	NO
Offer upgrade to Silver	N/A	YES	N/A	NO

What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?

Customer A: Preferred Guest Card holder, holding a Silver room

Customer B: Non Preferred Guest Card holder, holding a Platinum room

- A. Customer A: offers upgrade to Silver room; Customer B: offers upgrade to Silver room.
- **B. Customer A: offers upgrade to Gold Luxury room; Customer B: doesn't offer any upgrade**
- C. Customer A; doesn't offer any upgrade; Customer B: offers upgrade to Gold luxury room
- D. Customer A: doesn't offer any upgrade; Customer B: doesn't offer any upgrade.

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the decision table in the image, a Preferred Guest Card holder with a Silver room is eligible for an upgrade to Gold Luxury (YES), while a non-Preferred Guest Card holder, regardless of room type, is not eligible for any upgrade (NO). Therefore, Customer A (a Preferred Guest Card holder with a Silver room) would be offered an upgrade to Gold Luxury, and Customer B (a non-Preferred Guest Card holder with a Platinum room) would not be offered any upgrade. Reference = The answer is derived directly from the decision table provided in the image; specific ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 documents are not referenced.

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which statement is true regarding confirmation testing and regression testing?

- A. Confirmation testing is an optional activity whilst regression testing is not negotiable.
- **B. Confirmation testing aims to verify that a defect has been resolved and regression testing ensuring that existing functionality still works after a change.**
- C. Confirmation testing confirms the quality of the test being run while regression testing ensures that the software still works after a change has been made.
- D. TESTER Involvement is essential whilst running retesting and regression testing.
- E. Testers' involvement is essential whilst running retesting and regression testing.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Confirmation testing, also known as retesting, is conducted to verify that specific defects have been fixed.

Regression testing, on the other hand, is performed to ensure that recent changes have not adversely affected existing features of the software. Both types of testing are crucial for maintaining the integrity and quality of the software after modifications.

NEW QUESTION # 64

Which of the following statements best describes the difference between product risk and project risk in software testing?

- A. Product risk refers to the risk associated with delays in elements such as work product deliveries and inaccurate estimates, while project risk refers to the risk associated with issues such as user dissatisfaction.
- B. Product risk refers to the risk associated with the project's schedule, budget, and resources, while project risk refers to the risk associated with the quality and functionality of the software product.
- C. Product risk and project risk are essentially the same and can be used interchangeably.
- **D. Product risk refers to the risk associated with issues such as delays in work product deliveries, inaccurate estimates, while project risk refers to the risk associated with the project's schedule, budget, and resources.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Product risk involves the potential issues that can affect the quality and functionality of the software product, such as defects, performance problems, and usability issues. Project risk, on the other hand, relates to the risks that can impact the project's schedule, budget, and resources, such as delays, cost overruns, and resource constraints. Understanding both types of risks is crucial for managing and mitigating potential problems in software projects.

NEW QUESTION # 65

Confirmation testing is performed after:

- A. a defect is fixed and after other tests do not find any side-effect introduced in the software as a result of such fix
- B. the execution of an automated regression test suite to confirm the absence of false positives in the test results
- C. a failed test, and aims to run that test again to confirm that the same behavior still occurs and thus appears to be reproducible
- **D. a defect is fixed, and if such testing is successful then the regression tests that are relevant for such fix can be executed**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Confirmation testing is performed after a defect is fixed, and if such testing is successful then the regression tests that are relevant for such fix can be executed. Confirmation testing, also known as re-testing, is the process of verifying that a defect has been resolved by running the test case that originally detected the defect.

Confirmation testing is usually done before regression testing, which is the process of verifying that no new defects have been introduced in the software as a result of changes or fixes. Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 2.4.1, page 28; ISTQB Glossary v4.02, page 15.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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