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ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

A Test Manager conducts risk assessment for a project. One of the identified risks is: The sub-contractor may fail to meet his commitment". If this risk materializes, it will lead to delay in completion of testing required for the current cycle.

Which of the following sentences correctly describes the risk?

- A. It is no longer a risk for the Test Manager since an independent party (the sub-contractor) is now managing it
- B. It is a product risk since any risk associated with development timeline is a product risk.
- C. It is a object risk since successful completion of the object depends on successful and timely completion of the tests
- **D. It is a product risk since default on part of the sub-contractor may lead to delay in release of the product**

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * A product risk is a risk that affects the quality or timeliness of the software product being developed or tested¹. Product risks are related to the requirements, design, implementation, verification, and maintenance of the software product².
- * The risk of the sub-contractor failing to meet his commitment is a product risk, as it could cause a delay in the completion of the testing required for the current cycle, which in turn could affect the release date of the product. The release date is an important aspect of the product quality, as it reflects the customer satisfaction and the market competitiveness of the product³.
- * The other options are not correct because:
 - * A. It is not true that any risk associated with development timeline is a product risk. Some risks could be project risks, which are risks that affect the management or control of the software project, such as budget, resources, schedule, or communication¹. For example, a risk of losing a key project stakeholder is a project risk, not a product risk.
 - * B. It is not true that the risk is no longer a risk for the Test Manager since an independent party is managing it. The Test Manager is still responsible for ensuring that the testing activities are completed according to the test plan and the quality objectives⁴. The Test Manager should monitor and control the sub-contractor's performance and communicate with him regularly to identify and mitigate any potential issues or deviations⁵.
 - * C. It is not clear what is meant by "object" in this option, but it could be interpreted as the software system under test or the test object⁶. In any case, the risk is not an object risk, as it does not affect the successful completion of the object, but rather the successful completion of the testing of the object. An object risk could be a risk that affects the functionality, reliability, usability, efficiency, maintainability, or portability of the software system under test². For example, a risk of the software system having a high complexity or a low testability is an object risk, not a product risk.

References =

- * 1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97
- * 2 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98
- * 3 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 99
- * 4 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 100
- * 5 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 101
- * 6 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 102

NEW QUESTION # 70

The four test levels used in ISTQB syllabus are:

1. Component (unit) testing
2. Integration testing
3. System testing
4. Acceptance testing

An organization wants to do away with integration testing but otherwise follow V-model. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. It is allowed because integration testing is not an important test level and can be dispensed with.
- **B. It is not allowed as organizations can't change the test levels as these are chosen on the basis of the SDLC (software development life cycle) model**
- C. It is not allowed because integration testing is a very important test level and ignoring it means definite poor product quality
- D. It is allowed as organizations can decide on their test levels to do depending on the context of the system under test

Answer: B

Explanation:

The V-model is a software development life cycle model that defines four test levels that correspond to four development phases: component (unit) testing with component design, integration testing with architectural design, system testing with system requirements, and acceptance testing with user requirements. The V-model emphasizes the importance of verifying and validating each phase of development with a corresponding level of testing, and ensuring that the test objectives, test basis, and test artifacts are aligned and consistent across the test levels. Therefore, an organization that wants to follow the V-model cannot do away with integration testing, as it would break the symmetry and completeness of the V-model, and compromise the quality and reliability of the software or system under test. Integration testing is a test level that aims to test the interactions and interfaces between components or subsystems, and to detect any defects or inconsistencies that may arise from the integration of different parts of the software or system. Integration testing is essential for ensuring the functionality, performance, and compatibility of the software or system as a whole, and for identifying and resolving any integration issues early in the development process. Skipping integration testing would increase the risk of finding serious defects later in the test process, or worse, in the production environment, which would be more costly and difficult to fix, and could damage the reputation and credibility of the organization. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

The other options are incorrect because:

* A. It is not allowed as organizations can decide on the test levels to do depending on the context of the system under test. While it is true that the choice and scope of test levels may vary depending on the context of the system under test, such as the size, complexity, criticality, and risk level of the system, the

* organization cannot simply ignore or skip a test level that is defined and required by the chosen software development life cycle model. The organization must follow the principles and guidelines of the software development life cycle model, and ensure that the test levels are consistent and coherent with the development phases. If the organization wants to have more flexibility and adaptability in choosing the test levels, it should consider using a different software development life cycle model, such as an agile or iterative model, that allows for more dynamic and incremental testing approaches.

* B. It is not allowed because integration testing is not an important test level and can be dispensed with.

This statement is false and misleading, as integration testing is a very important test level that cannot be dispensed with. Integration testing is vital for testing the interactions and interfaces between components or subsystems, and for ensuring the functionality, performance, and compatibility of the software or system as a whole. Integration testing can reveal defects or inconsistencies that may not be detected by component (unit) testing alone, such as interface errors, data flow errors, integration logic errors, or performance degradation. Integration testing can also help to verify and validate the architectural design and the integration strategy of the software or system, and to ensure that the software or system meets the specified and expected quality attributes, such as reliability, usability, security, and maintainability.

Integration testing can also provide feedback and confidence to the developers and stakeholders about the progress and quality of the software or system development. Therefore, integration testing is a crucial and indispensable test level that should not be skipped or omitted.

* C. It is not allowed because integration testing is a very important test level and ignoring it means definite poor product quality.

This statement is partially true, as integration testing is a very important test level that should not be ignored, and skipping it could result in poor product quality. However, this statement is too strong and absolute, as it implies that integration testing is the only factor that determines the product quality, and that ignoring it would guarantee a poor product quality. This is not necessarily the case, as there may be other factors that affect the product quality, such as the quality of the requirements, design, code, and other test levels, the effectiveness and efficiency of the test techniques and tools, the competence and experience of the developers and testers, the availability and adequacy of the resources and environment, the management and communication of the project, and the expectations and satisfaction of the customers and users. Therefore, while integration testing is a very important test level that should not be skipped, it is not the only test level that matters, and skipping it does not necessarily mean definite poor product quality, but rather a higher risk and likelihood of poor product quality.

References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Version 4.0, 2018, Section 2.3, pages

16-18; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, 2018, pages 38-39; ISTQB CTFL 4.0 - Sample Exam - Answers, Version 1.1, 2023, Question 104, page 36.

NEW QUESTION # 71

The fact that defects are usually not evenly distributed among the various modules that make up a software application, but rather their distribution tend to reflect the Pareto principle:

- A. is expressed by the testing principle referred to as 'Defects cluster together'
- B. is a false myth
- C. is expressed by the testing principle referred to as 'Bug prediction'
- D. is expressed by the testing principle referred to as 'Tests wear out'

Answer: A

Explanation:

The fact that defects are usually not evenly distributed among the various modules that make up a software application, but rather their distribution tend to reflect the Pareto principle, is expressed by the testing principle referred to as 'Defects cluster together'. This principle states that a small number of modules contain most of the defects detected, or that a small number of causes are responsible for most of the defects. This principle can be used to guide the test analysis and design activities, by prioritizing the testing of the most critical or risky modules, or by applying more rigorous test techniques to them. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 1.2.1, page 11; ISTQB Glossary v4.02, page 16.

NEW QUESTION # 72

The acceptance criteria associated with a user story:

- A. must be written in one of the two following formats: scenario-oriented or rule-oriented
- **B. can be written in different formats and represent an aspect of a user story referred to as confirmation' of the so called '3 C's"**
- C. are often documented following in rule-oriented format using the following template: "As a [role], I want [feature], so that I can [benefit]"
- D. are often written in a rule-oriented format using the template referred to as "Given/When/Then"

Answer: B

Explanation:

The acceptance criteria associated with a user story are the conditions that must be met for the user story to be considered done and to deliver the expected value to the user. They are often written in different formats, such as rule-oriented, scenario-oriented, or table-oriented, depending on the nature and complexity of the user story. They represent an aspect of a user story referred to as confirmation, which is one of the so called "3 C" s" of user stories. The other two aspects are card and conversation. Card refers to the concise and informal description of the user story, usually following the template: "As a [role], I want [feature], so that I can [benefit]". Conversation refers to the ongoing dialogue between the stakeholders and the team members to clarify and refine the user story and its acceptance criteria. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.01, Section 3.2.2, page 35-36; ISTQB Glossary v4.02, page 37.

NEW QUESTION # 73

Match the Work Product with the category it belongs to:

Work Product:

1. Risk register
2. Risk information
3. Test cases
4. Test conditions

Category of work products:

- A. Test planning work products
- B. 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B
- C. 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B
- D. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
- E. Test analysis work products.
- **F. Test design work products**
- G. Test monitoring and control work products
- H. 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D

Answer: F

Explanation:

* Risk register is a test planning work product as it documents identified risks and their mitigation strategies.

* Risk information falls under test monitoring and control work products as it involves ongoing evaluation and reporting of risks.

* Test cases are part of test design work products as they are derived from test conditions and designed to execute the testing scenarios.

* Test conditions belong to test analysis work products as they define the items or events of a system that are to be tested.

NEW QUESTION # 74

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