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ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL v4.0) Sample Questions (Q214-Q219):

NEW QUESTION # 214

Which of the following statements does NOT describe good testing practice, regardless of the SDLC chosen?

- A. All development activities are subject to quality control.
- **B. Testers are involved in the review of work results as soon as the documents have been approved by the stakeholders.**
- C. To avoid redundancy, different test levels have specific test objectives.
- D. To adhere to the principle of early testing, test analysis for a specific test level takes place during the corresponding phase of the SDLC.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 215

Select which of the following statements describe the key principles of software testing?

- i. Testing shows the presence of defects, not their absence.
- ii. Testing everything is possible.
- iii. Early testing is more expensive and is a waste of time.
- iv. Defects cluster together.
- v. Testing is context dependent.
- vi. Beware of the pesticide paradox.
- vii. Absence of errors is a fallacy.

Select the correct answer:

- A. I, ii, v, vi and vii
- B. ii, iii, iv, v and vi
- C. i, iv, v, vi and vii
- D. iii, iv, v, vi and vii

Answer: C

Explanation:

The key principles of software testing include: i. Testing shows the presence of defects, not their absence. iv. Defects cluster together. v. Testing is context dependent. vi. Beware of the pesticide paradox. vii. Absence of errors is a fallacy. These principles highlight the importance of recognizing the limitations and context of testing, as well as the potential for repeated tests to become less effective.

NEW QUESTION # 216

Consider the following examples of risks identified in different software development projects:

[I]. The contrast color ratio for both normal text and large text of a website does not comply with the applicable accessibility guidelines, making it difficult for many users to read the content on the pages

[II]. A development vendor fails to deliver their software system on time, causing significant delays to system integration testing activities that have been planned as part of a development project for a system of systems

[III]. People in the test team do not have sufficient skills to automate tests at the test levels required by the test automation strategy which does not allow production of an effective regression test suite

[IV]. In a web application, data from untrusted sources is not subject to proper input validation, making the application vulnerable to several security attacks Which of the following statements is true?

- A. [I] and [III] are product risks; [II] and [IV] are project risks
- B. [I] and [IV] are product risks. [II] and [III] are project risks
- C. [II], [III] and [IV] are product risks; [I] is a project risk
- D. [IV] is a product risk; [I], [II] and [III] are project risks

Answer: B

Explanation:

This answer is correct because product risks are risks that affect the quality of the software product, such as defects, failures, or non-compliance with requirements or standards. Project risks are risks that affect the project's schedule, budget, resources, or scope, such as delays, cost overruns, skill gaps, or scope changes. In this case, [I] and [IV] are product risks, as they relate to the accessibility and security of the software product, which are quality attributes. [II] and [III] are project risks, as they relate to the delivery time and the test automation skills of the test team, which are project factors. References: ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.1.1.1

NEW QUESTION # 217

During component testing of a program if 100% decision coverage is achieved, which of the following coverage criteria is also guaranteed to be 100%?

- A. 100% State transition coverage
- B. 100% Equivalence class coverage
- C. 100% Boundary value coverage

- **D. 100% Statement coverage**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement coverage is a structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of executable statements in the source code that are executed by a test suite¹. Decision coverage is another structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of decision outcomes (such as branches or conditions) in the source code that are executed by a test suite¹. Decision coverage is a stronger metric than statement coverage, because it requires that every possible outcome of each decision is tested, while statement coverage only requires that every statement is executed at least once². Therefore, if a test suite achieves 100% decision coverage, it also implies that it achieves 100% statement coverage, because every statement in every branch or condition must have been executed. However, the converse is not true: 100% statement coverage does not guarantee 100% decision coverage, because some branches or conditions may have multiple outcomes that are not tested by the test suite². For example, consider the following pseudocode:

```
if (x > 0) then print("Positive") else print("Non-positive") end if
```

A test suite that executes this code with $x = 1$ and $x = -1$ will achieve 100% statement coverage, because both print statements are executed. However, it will not achieve 100% decision coverage, because the condition $x > 0$

has only been tested with two outcomes: true and false. The third possible outcome, $x = 0$, has not been tested by the test suite.

Therefore, the test suite may miss a potential bug or error in the condition or the branch.

The other options, such as state transition coverage, equivalence class coverage, and boundary value coverage, are not guaranteed to be 100% by achieving 100% decision coverage. State transition coverage is a structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of transitions between states in a state machine that are executed by a test suite³. Equivalence class coverage is a functional coverage metric that measures the percentage of equivalence classes (or partitions) of input or output values that are tested by a test suite⁴. Boundary value coverage is another functional coverage metric that measures the percentage of boundary values (or extreme values) of input or output ranges that are tested by a test suite⁴. These metrics are independent of decision coverage, because they are based on different aspects of the system under test, such as its behavior, functionality, or specification. Therefore, achieving 100% decision coverage does not imply achieving 100% of any of these metrics, and vice versa. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Test Coverage in Software Testing - Guru99, Structural Coverage Metrics - MATLAB & Simulink - MathWorks India, Test Design Coverage in Software Testing - GeeksforGeeks.

NEW QUESTION # 218

Why should you choose a test technique?

- A. Because of the time constraints that usually accompany a test project
- B. Because choosing a test technique is a common practice in software testing
- C. Because this way you cover the full scope of the product's functionality
- **D. Because you need to match the way you test to the content of the product under test**

Answer: D

Explanation:

You should choose a test technique because you need to match the way you test to the content of the product under test. A test technique is a method or process for deriving and selecting test cases based on some criteria or rules. Different test techniques are suitable for different types of software products, depending on their characteristics, functionalities, requirements, specifications, risks, etc. Choosing a test technique helps to ensure that the test cases are relevant, effective, and efficient for the product under test. The other options are not correct reasons to choose a test technique. Time constraints are not a factor for choosing a test technique, but rather for prioritizing or optimizing testing activities. Covering the full scope of the product's functionality is not a guarantee of choosing a test technique, but rather a goal of testing. Choosing a test technique is not a common practice in software testing, but rather a professional skill and responsibility.

Verified References: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 31.

NEW QUESTION # 219

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