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## ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

### NEW QUESTION # 68

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.

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

### NEW QUESTION # 69

Which of the following statements about the test pyramid is true?

- A. The higher the layer of the test pyramid, the more production code a single automated test within the layer tends to cover
- B. The higher the layer of the test pyramid, the more isolated a single automated test within the layer tends to be
- C. The higher the layer of the test pyramid, the more maintainable a single automated test within the layer tends to be
- D. Each layer of the test pyramid groups tests related to a single non-functional quality characteristic

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The test pyramid is a concept that illustrates the different levels of testing and their relative quantities. The pyramid suggests that there should be more low-level unit tests than high-level end-to-end tests. As you move up the pyramid, the scope of each test increases, meaning each higher level test typically covers more of the production code.

\* Unit Tests: Form the base of the pyramid and cover individual units of code. They are numerous because they are quick to write and execute.

\* Service/Integration Tests: Sit in the middle of the pyramid and cover interactions between integrated units or services.

\* UI/End-to-End Tests: At the top of the pyramid, these tests cover entire workflows and user interactions, making them fewer in number due to their complexity and execution time.

Option B accurately describes that the higher the layer of the test pyramid, the more production code a single automated test tends to cover because these higher-level tests involve broader functionalities and interactions compared to unit tests.

### NEW QUESTION # 70

Which of the following is an advantage of the whole team approach?

- A. It helps the whole team be more effective in test case design by requiring all team members to master all types of test techniques
- B. It helps avoid the risk of tasks associated with a user story not moving through the Agile task board at an acceptable rate during an iteration
- C. It helps team members develop better relationships with each other and make their collaboration more effective for the benefit of the project
- D. It helps team members understand the current status of an iteration by visualizing the amount of work left to do compared to the time allotted for the iteration

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The "whole team approach" in Agile methodologies emphasizes collaboration and communication among all team members, including developers, testers, and business representatives. This approach fosters better relationships and effective collaboration, which ultimately benefits the project by leveraging diverse skills and perspectives. It helps ensure that everyone is aligned with the project's goals and quality standards, thus improving the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the team.

### NEW QUESTION # 71

Which of the following statements about exploratory testing is true?

- A. When exploratory testing is conducted following a session-based approach, the issues detected by the testers can be documented in session sheets
- B. Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique used by testers during informal code reviews to find defects by exploring the source code
- C. Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique in which testers explore the requirements specification to detect non testable requirements

- D. In exploratory testing, testers usually produce scripted tests and establish bidirectional traceability between these tests and the items of the test basis

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique in which testers dynamically design and execute tests based on their knowledge, intuition, and learning of the software system, without following predefined test scripts or test cases. Exploratory testing can be conducted following a session-based approach, which is a structured way of managing and measuring exploratory testing. In a session-based approach, the testers perform uninterrupted test sessions, usually lasting between 60 and 120 minutes, with a specific charter or goal, and document the issues detected, the test coverage achieved, and the time spent in session sheets. Session sheets are records of the test activities, results, and observations during a test session, which can be used for reporting, debriefing, and learning purposes. The other statements are false, because:

Exploratory testing is not a test technique in which testers explore the requirements specification to detect non testable requirements, but rather a test technique in which testers explore the software system to detect functional and non-functional defects, as well as to learn new information, risks, or opportunities. Non testable requirements are requirements that are ambiguous, incomplete, inconsistent, or not verifiable, which can affect the quality and effectiveness of the testing process. Non testable requirements can be detected by applying static testing techniques, such as reviews or inspections, to the requirements specification, before the software system is developed or tested.

Exploratory testing is not a test technique used by testers during informal code reviews to find defects by exploring the source code, but rather a test technique used by testers during dynamic testing to find defects by exploring the behavior and performance of the software system, without examining the source code. Informal code reviews are static testing techniques, in which the source code is analyzed by one or more reviewers, without following a formal process or using a checklist, to identify defects, violations, or improvements. Informal code reviews are usually performed by developers or peers, not by testers.

In exploratory testing, testers usually do not produce scripted tests and establish bidirectional traceability between these tests and the items of the test basis, but rather produce unscripted tests and adapt them based on the feedback and the findings of the testing process. Scripted tests are tests that are designed and documented in advance, with predefined inputs, outputs, and expected results, and are executed according to a test plan or a test procedure. Bidirectional traceability is the ability to trace both forward and backward the relationships between the items of the test basis, such as the requirements, the design, the risks, etc., and the test artifacts, such as the test cases, the test results, the defects, etc.

Scripted tests and bidirectional traceability are usually associated with more formal and structured testing approaches, such as specification-based or structure-based test techniques, not with exploratory testing. References: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.2.3, Experience-based Test Design Techniques1 ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Exploratory Testing, Session-based Testing, Session Sheet, Non Testable Requirement, Static Testing, Informal Review, Dynamic Testing, Scripted Testing, Bidirectional Traceability2

**NEW QUESTION # 72**

You are a test manager responsible for implementing risk-based testing in your organization which deals with software in the healthcare domain. You are writing a handbook of various product risk mitigation options.

Which ONE of the following options correctly represent the correct mitigation options?

- A. Increasing the number of testers to be able to take care of all the risks
- B. Choosing a tool for automated unit testing to reduce the risks
- C. Using a third party testing company to transfer the risk to that company
- D. **Selecting a tester with required knowledge related to compliance and standards**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Selecting a tester with the required knowledge related to compliance and standards is a correct mitigation option, especially in a highly regulated domain like healthcare. This approach ensures that the tester understands the specific regulatory requirements and standards applicable to the software, thereby reducing the risk of non-compliance. This is more effective than just increasing the number of testers, as it directly addresses the knowledge and expertise needed to mitigate specific product risks.

**NEW QUESTION # 73**

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