

Die seit kurzem aktuellsten ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing Prüfungsunterlagen, 100% Garantie für Ihren Erfolg in der ISQI CTFL-AcT Prüfungen!



Was wissen Sie über die ISQI CTFL-AcT Zertifizierungsprüfungen? Als eine sehr populäre ISQI Zertifizierungsprüfung ist diese Prüfung sehr wichtig. Aber wenn Sie für die bessere Vorbereitung der ISQI CTFL-AcT Prüfungen die Schulungsunterlagen finden, ist es nicht leicht für Sie eine sehr ausgezeichnetes Nachschlagebuch finden. Und Was können Sie machen? Es macht nichts. Wir PrüfungFrage Ihre Wünsche kennen und Ihre Bedürfnisse erfüllen bei Angeboten der besten Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur ISQI CTFL-AcT Zertifizierung.

Die Schulungsunterlagen zur ISQI CTFL-AcT Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage werden Ihnen nicht nur Energie und Ressourcen, sondern auch viel Zeit ersparen. Denn normalerweise müssen Sie einige Monate verwenden, um sich auf die Prüfung vorzubereiten. So, was Sie tun sollen, ist die Schulungsunterlagen zur ISQI CTFL-AcT Zertifizierungsprüfung von PrüfungFrage zu kaufen und somit das Zertifikat erhalten. Unser PrüfungFrage wird Ihnen helfen, die relevanten Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen zu bekommen. Wir bieten Ihnen auch ein ausführliches Prüfungsziel. Mit PrüfungFrage können Sie die ISQI CTFL-AcT Zertifizierungsprüfung einfach bestehen.

>> CTFL-AcT Testfragen <<

CTFL-AcT Prüfungsübungen & CTFL-AcT PDF

Wofür sorgen Sie? Sorgen Sie sich um ISQI CTFL-AcT Zertifizierungsprüfung? Tatsächlich ist ISQI CTFL-AcT Zertifizierungsprüfung eine schwierige Prüfung. Aber es ist unnötig, dass Sie dafür zu viel sorgen. Mit geeigneten Methoden können Sie die CTFL-AcT Prüfungen leichter bestehen. Wissen Sie, was die geeignete Methode ist? Es ist eine sehr gute Methode, die ISQI CTFL-AcT Prüfungsmaterialien zu benutzen. PrüfungFrage hilft vielen Kadidaten seit langen Zerit und ist von ihnen gut bewertet. Diese Prüfungsfragen und -antworten können Sie gewährleisten, diese Prüfung einmalig zu bestehen. Deswegen benutzen Sie unbesorgt diese ISQI CTFL-AcT Dumps.

Eines der Hauptziele der ISQI CTFL-AcT-Prüfung besteht darin, sicherzustellen, dass die Kandidaten ein solides Verständnis für Akzeptanztests haben und dieses Wissen in realen Szenarien anwenden können. Die Prüfung deckt eine Reihe von Themen wie die Prinzipien der Akzeptanzprüfung, die Testplanung und -vorbereitung, die Ausführung und Bewertung von Tests sowie das Defektmanagement ab. Darüber hinaus deckt die Untersuchung auch die verschiedenen Werkzeuge und Techniken ab, die üblicherweise bei Akzeptanztests verwendet werden, einschließlich Testautomatisierung, explorativen Tests und risikobasierten Tests.

ISQI ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing CTFL-AcT Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q17-Q22):

17. Frage

Which of the following information is most likely part of an acceptance test summary report?

- A. Information to evaluate the level of risk for product release.
- B. Test strategy and test design methods.
- C. Test procedure information.
- D. Technical details on defect fixes.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

An acceptance test summary report is a high-level document produced at the end of acceptance testing. It provides stakeholders (especially business owners and decision-makers) with essential information to determine whether the system meets the acceptance criteria and whether it is ready for release.

Option A is correct because understanding the residual risk - based on test results, open defects, and coverage - is critical for release decisions. The summary report includes test execution status, significant findings, defect summaries, and an overall risk assessment.

Other options:

B (technical details on defect fixes) belong more in defect or technical reports, not in the acceptance summary.

C (test strategy/design methods) are part of the test plan, not the summary report.

D (test procedure info) is operational detail, not suited for a high-level summary report.

A). Information to evaluate the level of risk for product release.

18. Frage

Which one of the following statements regarding the quality of requirements is MOST correct?

- A. INVEST is a technique that ensure the quality of user stories or requirements, thus replacing regular reviews.
- B. In Agile development lifecycle models, requirement engineering becomes less important due to the product owner role.
- C. Testers may complete unclear requirements by assumptions, as long as they discuss those assumptions with at least one stakeholder.
- **D. Vague or ambiguous requirements may lead to misunderstandings both during implementation and testing.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Poorly defined requirements are a leading cause of defects and project failure. According to the ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus and IQBBA FL Syllabus, the quality of requirements plays a critical role in successful solution development and acceptance testing. Requirements must be clear, unambiguous, complete, and testable. When they are vague or ambiguous, stakeholders may interpret them differently, which can lead to incorrect implementations, inadequate testing, and ultimately rework or rejection during acceptance.

Option A is explicitly supported by the ISTQB Foundation Syllabus and IQBBA principles. In contrast:

Option B is incorrect because Agile lifecycles still place great emphasis on requirement engineering, even though requirements evolve iteratively.

Option C misrepresents INVEST: it is a guideline for writing good user stories but does not replace reviews or validation techniques.

Option D is risky and not endorsed by ISTQB. While testers may identify ambiguities, the correct approach is to clarify them with all relevant stakeholders, not make assumptions.

Exact Reference - ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus (Section 1.3.1):

"Ambiguous, incomplete, or inconsistent requirements increase the risk of misunderstanding between stakeholders, leading to incorrect implementation and ineffective tests."

19. Frage

How are beta testing and acceptance testing related?

- A. Beta testing is a systematic approach to acceptance testing and provides measurable coverage of the user stories.
- B. Beta testing is a synonym for acceptance testing used in specific application domains.
- **C. Beta testing allows the product to be tested in realistic business configurations and contexts.**
- D. Beta testing should include predefined acceptance test scenarios based on acceptance criteria.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Beta testing is a type of external user acceptance testing performed by potential or existing customers in a real- world environment. It typically occurs after internal validation and acceptance tests have been passed. The purpose is to validate the product in realistic contexts, identify usability issues, uncover defects that may have been missed in lab settings, and gather feedback for improvements.

Option C is correct because it best describes the intent and value of beta testing - to observe how the product performs in real-life configurations, which may include varying hardware, usage patterns, or business workflows.

Option A is incorrect - while some people use the terms loosely, beta testing is not a strict synonym for acceptance testing.

Acceptance testing usually refers to more formal, criteria-driven testing (e.g., alpha or internal acceptance testing), while beta testing emphasizes broad, usage-based validation.

Option B is misleading - beta testers may follow scenarios, but beta testing is not typically based on predefined acceptance criteria alone. It emphasizes exploration in realistic use cases.

Option D is false - beta testing is not primarily about measuring test coverage. It is qualitative and feedback-driven rather than systematically structured.

Exact Reference - ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus (Section 3.2):

"Beta testing is performed by users in their own environment and supports validation of the system in realistic operational conditions."

20. Frage

Which of the following is the BEST example of a Gherkin-style test for a web-based banking application?

- A. GIVEN I have \$5000 on my personal account X WHEN I have \$600 on my personal account Y THEN I have \$5600 in total on my personal accounts X and Y
- B. GIVEN I have \$5000 on my personal account X AND I have \$200 on my personal account Y WHEN I transfer \$1000 from X to Y THEN I should have balance \$4000 on my personal account X AND I should have balance \$1200 on my personal account Y
- C. GIVEN I have \$5000 on my personal account X AND I have \$200 on my personal account Y WHEN I click 'Make transfer' button AND I enter '3000' into 'Amount' field AND I enter 'X' into 'From which account' field AND I enter 'Y' into 'To which account' field AND I click 'Confirm transaction' button THEN I should have balance \$2000 on my personal account X AND I should have balance \$3200 on my personal account Y
- D. GIVEN I have \$5000 on my personal account X and \$600 on my personal account Y WHEN I transfer \$500 from Y to X THEN I should have balance \$4500 on X and balance \$1100 on Y

Antwort: B

21. Frage

Which one of the following statements about the relation between business goals, business needs and requirements is true?

- A. Business goals can be extracted from product requirements
- B. Business requirements are generally developed by refining product requirements.
- C. Once the business requirements are elicited, business analysts start to formalize business goals for the project.
- D. Business goals, business needs and requirements describe, at different levels of abstraction, what shall be achieved

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The relationship between business goals, business needs, and requirements is hierarchical and reflects increasing levels of specificity:
Business Goals: High-level strategic objectives.

Business Needs: Problems or opportunities that must be addressed to achieve those goals.

Requirements: Specific capabilities or conditions the system must satisfy to meet the needs.

Option B is correct because it accurately describes how these elements relate at different abstraction levels in the requirements hierarchy. This relationship is fundamental to business analysis and accepted by standards like BABOK and ISTQB.

Other options:

A is reversed - business goals usually precede and drive the elicitation of requirements.

C and D misrepresent the sequence - product requirements are derived from business goals and needs, not the other way around.

B). Business goals, business needs and requirements describe, at different levels of abstraction, what shall be achieved

22. Frage

.....

Als der professionelle Lieferant der IT-Zertifizierungsunterlagen, bieten wir PrüfungFrage immer die besten Unterlagen für Kandidaten und helfen vielen Leuten, die ISQI CTFL-AcT Prüfung zu bestehen. Mit denen ISQI CTFL-AcT Dumps von PrüfungFrage können Sie mehr selbstbewusster werden. Bei guter Nutzung der Dumps können Sie in sehr kürzer Zeit, die ISQI CTFL-AcT Prüfung zu bestehen. Finden Sie es unglaublich? Aber es ist wirklich. Wenn Sie diese Unterlagensfragen von PrüfungFrage benutzen, können Sie das Wunder sehen.

CTFL-AcT Prüfungsübungen: <https://www.pruefungfrage.de/CTFL-AcT-dumps-deutsch.html>

- [illegible]