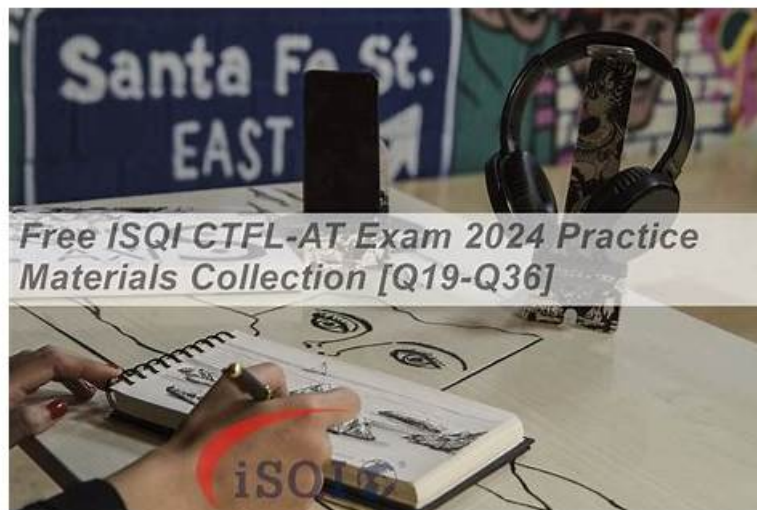


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The CTFL-AT Exam is structured in a way that tests the individual's knowledge in Agile Testing through a combination of multiple-choice and scenario-based questions. CTFL-AT exam covers various topics related to Agile Testing such as Agile Software Development, Agile Testing Processes, Agile Testing Methods, Test Automation in Agile Testing, and Agile Test Planning and Estimation. CTFL-AT Exam is designed to test the individual's understanding of Agile Testing concepts and their ability to apply these concepts in a real-world setting.

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ISQI CTFL-AT (ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester) Exam is a certification exam designed for software testers who want to demonstrate their knowledge and skills in agile testing methodologies. CTFL-AT exam is ideal for professionals who work in an agile development environment or want to work in one in the future. The CTFL-AT exam is recognized worldwide and is an excellent way to enhance your career prospects in the software testing industry.

ISQI CTFL-AT, also known as the ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester exam, is a globally recognized certification for software testers who want to improve their skills and knowledge in agile testing. CTFL-AT Exam is designed for professionals who are already certified in ISTQB Foundation Level and are looking to expand their knowledge in agile testing methodologies.

## ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

### NEW QUESTION # 33

Consider the following user story for an Agile project aimed at developing an application that calculates the reimbursement of

medical visits:

"As an owner of the application, I want the reimbursement of medical visits to be calculated based on the following rules:

There are two types of reimbursable visits: Doctor's Office Visits (DOCVs) and Hospital Visits (HVs).

The reimbursement for DOCVs is 33%, while the reimbursement for HVs depends on the type of the specialist visits. Two types (A, B) of specialist visits exist and the associated reimbursements are 45% for A and 90% for B." Which of the following would you expect to be the most suitable black-box test design technique for the user story?

- A. Use case testing
- **B. Decision table testing**
- C. Equivalence partition testing
- D. State transition testing

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

From CTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.1 Testing Techniques and Agile, it states:

"Decision table testing is useful when the outcome depends on combinations of inputs or rules." In this case, different reimbursement percentages are determined based on types of visits and subtypes, making Option A (Decision Table Testing) the ideal technique.

\* Option B focuses on single input ranges, less suitable here.

\* Option C suits end-to-end scenarios but not logic-driven calculations.

\* Option D applies to state-based systems, which this is not.

References:

CTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Section 3.1

Learning Objective (K3) - Apply appropriate test design techniques in Agile

#### NEW QUESTION # 34

Which of the following is NOT a statement of value from the Agile Manifesto?

- A. Responding to change over following a plan.
- B. Customer collaboration over contract negotiation.
- **C. Processes and tools over individuals and interactions.**
- D. Working software over comprehensive documentation

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Explanation

The Agile Manifesto is a declaration of four values and twelve principles that guide the Agile software development approach<sup>1,2</sup>. The four values of the Agile Manifesto are<sup>1,2</sup>:

Individuals and interactions over processes and tools

Working software over comprehensive documentation

Customer collaboration over contract negotiation

Responding to change over following a plan

These values emphasize the importance of human collaboration, working product, customer feedback, and adaptability over rigid processes, extensive documentation, fixed contracts, and predefined plans. The values do not imply that the items on the right are not important, but rather that the items on the left are more important and should be prioritized.

Therefore, the statement that is NOT a value from the Agile Manifesto is B, as it contradicts the first value of the Agile Manifesto.

The correct statement should be "Individuals and interactions over processes and tools". References: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Extension Syllabus<sup>1</sup>, page 10; ISTQB Agile Tester Sample Exam<sup>2</sup>, question 1.

#### NEW QUESTION # 35

Which two of the following statements are CORRECT with regards to test automation on agile projects?

- 1) Every test developed for past iterations is kept and executed as part of a regression suite for each new release of code.
- 2) It would be very difficult to ensure high quality in an agile project without test automation.
- 3) Automated acceptance tests are run regularly as part of the continuous integration full system build.
- 4) Automated regression suites are only run for the final release of code.
- 5) In agile projects, the results from automated acceptance tests provide feedback on the overall product quality.

- A. 3, 4
- **B. 2, 5**
- C. 1, 3
- D. 2, 3

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Explanation

Test automation is essential for agile projects, as it enables fast and frequent feedback on the quality of the product. Without test automation, it would be very difficult to ensure high quality in an agile project, as manual testing would be too slow and costly to keep up with the pace of development<sup>12</sup>. Automated acceptance tests are one of the key types of test automation on agile projects, as they verify that the user stories are implemented correctly and that the product meets the customer's expectations. Automated acceptance tests are run regularly as part of the continuous integration full system build, and the results provide feedback on the overall product quality<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, statements 2 and 5 are correct with regards to test automation on agile projects. References: 1: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Syllabus, Section 3.3.1, Test Automation<sup>1</sup>; 2:

ASTQB Agile Tester Certification Resources, Section 3.3.1, Test Automation<sup>2</sup>

### NEW QUESTION # 36

Which of the following statements about iteration and release planning is true?

- A. Release plans cannot change as an Agile project proceeds, but iteration plans may change to accommodate new needs
- **B. During release planning, testers establish and prioritize the user stories for the release and then participate in the quality risk analysis for these stories**
- C. During release planning, testers add value by breaking down user stories into tasks (particularly testing tasks)
- D. Release planning defines and re-defines the product backlog and provides the basis for a test approach and test plan spanning all iterations

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

From the CTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.2 Release and Iteration Planning, testers actively contribute during release planning:

"During release planning, testers collaborate with the team to understand the scope of the release and help identify any high-level test considerations. They also participate in quality risk analysis and help in estimating test effort." Furthermore, it is noted:

"Testers are involved in defining and refining user stories and acceptance criteria, and contribute to quality risk assessments."

Therefore, Option C is accurate as it reflects the tester's involvement in prioritizing user stories and conducting quality risk analysis during release planning.

\* Option A is incorrect because defining and redefining the product backlog is primarily the role of the Product Owner, and the test approach is iteration-specific, not fixed for the full release.

\* Option B is inaccurate - breaking down stories into tasks is generally part of iteration (Sprint) planning, not release planning.

\* Option D is incorrect - release plans can change in Agile to accommodate changing business needs.

References:

CTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Section 2.2

Learning Objective (K2) - Understand the role of the tester in release and iteration planning

### NEW QUESTION # 37

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

- A. The test pyramid emphasizes having more automated tests at the higher test levels and a decreasing number of them at the lower test levels
- B. The test pyramid consists of four test levels with business-facing tests at the bottom of the pyramid and technology-facing tests at the top
- C. The test pyramid concept states that every software system consists always of four different test levels (unit, integration, system, acceptance)
- **D. The test pyramid concept is based on the principle of eliminating defects as early as possible in the software lifecycle**

**Answer: D**

Learning Objective (K2) - Understand the purpose of the test pyramid

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