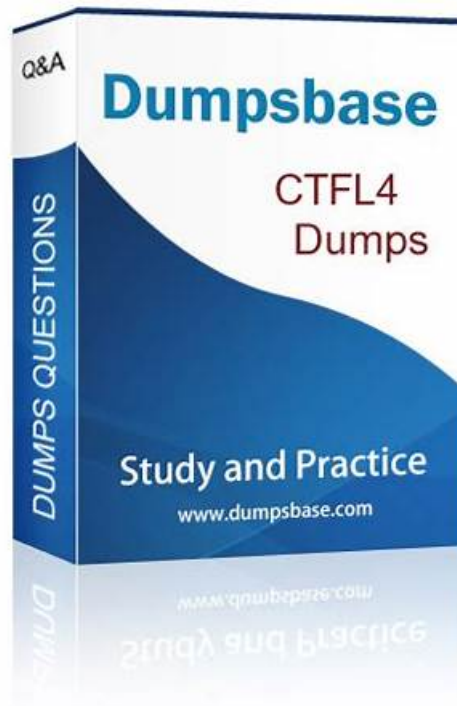


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BCS CTFL4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Test Tools: The topic discusses classification of tools. It also focuses on the risks and benefits of test automation.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Testing Throughout the Software Development Lifecycle: This topic explains how testing is incorporated into different development approaches. It also focuses on the concepts of test-first approaches.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managing the Test Activities: This topic explains how to plan tests in general, monitor and control test activities, and report defects in a clear and understandable way.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Static Testing: The topic covers static testing basics, the feedback and review process.

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BCS ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level CTFL 4.0 Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65

Which of the following statements refers to good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model?

- A. Test objectives should be the same for all test levels, although the number of tests designed at various levels can vary significantly
- **B. Involvement of testers in work product reviews should occur as early as possible to take advantage of the early testing principle**
- C. Test levels should be defined such that the exit criteria of one level are part of the entry criteria for the next level
- D. Tests should be written in executable format before the code is written and should act as executable specifications that drive coding

Answer: B

Explanation:

The statement that refers to good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model is option D, which says that involvement of testers in work product reviews should occur as early as possible to take advantage of the early testing principle. Work product reviews are static testing techniques, in which the work products of the software development process, such as the requirements, the design, the code, the test cases, etc., are examined by one or more reviewers, with or without the author, to identify defects, violations, or improvements. Involvement of testers in work product reviews can provide various benefits for the testing process, such as improving the test quality, the test efficiency, and the test communication. The early testing principle states that testing activities should start as early as possible in the software development lifecycle, and should be performed iteratively and continuously throughout the lifecycle. Applying the early testing principle can help to prevent, detect, and remove defects at an early stage, when they are easier, cheaper, and faster to fix, as well as to reduce the risk, the cost, and the time of the testing process. The other options are not good testing practices to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, but rather specific testing practices that may or may not be applicable or beneficial for testing, depending on the context and the objectives of the testing activities, such as:

Tests should be written in executable format before the code is written and should act as executable specifications that drive coding: This is a specific testing practice that is associated with test-driven development, which is an approach to software development and testing, in which the developers write automated unit tests before writing the source code, and then refactor the code until the tests pass. Test-driven development can help to improve the quality, the design, and the maintainability of the code, as well as to provide fast feedback and guidance for the developers. However, test-driven development is not a good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, as it may not be feasible, suitable, or effective for testing in some contexts or situations, such as when the requirements are unclear, unstable, or complex, when the test automation tools or skills are not available or adequate, when the testing objectives or levels are not aligned with the unit testing, etc.

Test levels should be defined such that the exit criteria of one level are part of the entry criteria for the next level: This is a specific testing practice that is associated with sequential software development models, such as the waterfall model, the V-model, or the W-model, in which the software development and testing activities are performed in a linear and sequential order, with well-defined phases, deliverables, and dependencies. Test levels are the stages of testing that correspond to the levels of integration of the software system, such as component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing. Test levels should have clear and measurable entry criteria and exit criteria, which are the conditions that must be met before starting or finishing a test level. In sequential software development models, the exit criteria of one test level are usually part of the entry criteria for the next test level, to ensure that the software system is ready and stable for the next level of testing. However, this is not a good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, as it may not be relevant, flexible, or efficient for testing in some contexts or situations, such as when the software development and testing activities are performed in an iterative and incremental order, with frequent changes, feedback, and adaptations, as in agile software development models, such as Scrum, Kanban, or XP, when the test levels are not clearly defined or distinguished, or when the test levels are performed in parallel or concurrently, etc.

Test objectives should be the same for all test levels, although the number of tests designed at various levels can vary significantly: This is a specific testing practice that is associated with uniform software development models, such as the spiral model, the incremental model, or the prototyping model, in which the software development and testing activities are performed in a cyclical and repetitive manner, with similar phases, deliverables, and processes. Test objectives are the goals or the purposes of testing, which can vary depending on the test level, the test type, the test technique, the test environment, the test stakeholder, etc. Test objectives

can be defined in terms of the test basis, the test coverage, the test quality, the test risk, the test cost, the test time, etc. Test objectives should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound, and they should be aligned with the project objectives and the quality characteristics. In uniform software development models, the test objectives may be the same for all test levels, as the testing process is repeated for each cycle or iteration, with similar focus, scope, and perspective of testing. However, this is not a good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, as it may not be appropriate, realistic, or effective for testing in some contexts or situations, such as when the software development and testing activities are performed in a hierarchical and modular manner, with different phases, deliverables, and dependencies, as in sequential software development models, such as the waterfall model, the V-model, or the W-model, when the test objectives vary according to the test levels, such as component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing, or when the test objectives change according to the feedback, the learning, or the adaptation of the testing process, as in agile software development models, such as Scrum, Kanban, or XP, etc. Reference: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.1.1, Testing and the Software Development Lifecycle1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.1, Testing Principles1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.2, Testing Policies, Strategies, and Test Approaches1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.3.1, Testing in Software Development Lifecycles1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.1, Test Planning1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.2, Test Monitoring and Control1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.3, Test Analysis and Design1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.4, Test Implementation1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.5, Test Execution1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.6, Test Closure1 ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Work Product Review, Static Testing, Early Testing, Test-driven Development, Test Level, Entry Criterion, Exit Criterion, Test Objective, Test Basis, Test Coverage, Test Quality, Test Risk, Test Cost, Test Time2

NEW QUESTION # 66

The following decision table is used to assist a doctor in determining the drug therapy to prescribe for a patient (aged 6 to 65 years) diagnosed with acute sinusitis. The table consists of three Boolean conditions and six actions

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Conditions								
Is the patient over 18 years old?	F	F	F	F	T	T	T	T
Is the patient allergic to Penicillin?	F	F	T	T	F	F	T	T
Is the patient taking anticoagulant therapy?	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
Actions								
Amoxicillin is the therapy of choice					X			
Levofloxacin is the therapy of choice			X				X	
Clindamycin is the therapy of choice	X							
Necessary consultation with the hematologist for IT		X		X	X	X		X
Full dosage recommended for 10 days					X		X	
Half of the full recommended dosage for 10 days	X	X						

Based only on the given information, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Columns 1 and 3 can be merged into a single column
- B. Columns 5 and 7 can be merged into a single column
- C. Column 7 represents an impossible situation and thus can be deleted
- D. Columns 2, 4, 6 and 8 can be merged into a single column

Answer: A

Explanation:

Decision tables are used to model complex decision logic by considering different combinations of conditions and actions. Based on the given decision table for prescribing drug therapy:

Column 1 and Column 3 both result in the same actions (prescribing Amoxicillin).

These columns can be merged because the actions taken do not depend on whether the patient is taking anticoagulant therapy (both are 'T' for this condition).

Thus, combining these columns simplifies the decision table without losing any information.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Metrics can be collected during and at the end of testing activities to assess which of the following?

- Progress against the planned schedule and budget.
- Current quality of the test object.

Hi. Adequacy of the test approach.

iv . Effectiveness of the test activities with respect to the objectives.

v. All the above.

Select the correct answer:

- A. Only I, ii and iv .
- **B. Only v.**
- C. Only i and iii .
- D. Only i and ii .

Answer: B

Explanation:

Metrics can be collected during and at the end of testing activities to assess various aspects including progress against the planned schedule and budget, the current quality of the test object, the adequacy of the test approach, and the effectiveness of the test activities with respect to the objectives. Collecting these metrics helps in understanding the overall performance and quality of the testing process.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which ONE of the following elements is TYPICALLY used to guide testing during exploratory testing?

- A. A comprehensive specification that must be fully available before testing begins.
- **B. A test charter that defines the testing objectives for the test session.**
- C. A predefined test case that must be executed exactly as documented.
- D. A detailed test script that prescribes all the steps to be performed.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation: Exploratory testing is an unscripted approach where testers actively design and execute tests based on their intuition, experience, and knowledge of the system. A test charter (A) provides a guideline on what areas to explore, defining test objectives but leaving room for dynamic adaptation.

* (B), (C), and (D) contradict exploratory testing principles, which focus on freedom rather than rigid documentation.

* Exploratory testing is especially useful in agile environments, usability testing, and uncovering unexpected defects.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Which of the following lists factors That contribute to PROJECT risks?

- A. skill and staff shortages; software does not perform its intended functions; problems in defining the right requirements.
- B. problems in defining the right requirements; contractual issues; poor software quality characteristics.
- C. poor software quality characteristics; software does not perform its intended functions.
- **D. skill and staff shortages; problems in defining the right requirements, contractual issues.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Project risks are the uncertainties or threats that may affect the project objectives, such as scope, schedule, cost, and quality.

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, some of the factors that contribute to project risks are:

* Skill and staff shortages: This factor refers to the lack of adequate or qualified human resources to perform the project tasks. This may result in delays, errors, rework, or low productivity.

* Problems in defining the right requirements: This factor refers to the difficulties or ambiguities in eliciting, analyzing, specifying, validating, or managing the requirements of the project. This may result in misalignment, inconsistencies, gaps, or changes in the requirements, affecting the project scope and quality.

* Contractual issues: This factor refers to the challenges or disputes that may arise from the contractual agreements between the project parties, such as clients, suppliers, vendors, or subcontractors. This may result in legal, financial, or ethical risks, affecting the project delivery and satisfaction.

The other options are not correct because they list factors that contribute to PRODUCT risks, not project risks. Product risks are the uncertainties or threats that may affect the quality or functionality of the software product or system. Some of the factors that

contribute to product risks are:

* Poor software quality characteristics: This factor refers to the lack of adherence or compliance to the quality attributes or criteria of the software product or system, such as reliability, usability, security, performance, or maintainability. This may result in defects, failures, or dissatisfaction of the users or stakeholders.

* Software does not perform its intended functions: This factor refers to the deviation or discrepancy between the expected and actual behavior or output of the software product or system. This may result in errors, faults, or malfunctions of the software product or system.

References = ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Testing, Section 1.5: Risks and Testing, Pages 14-16.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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