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Learning knowledge is not only to increase the knowledge reserve, but also to understand how to apply it, and to carry out the theories and principles that have been learned into the specific answer environment. The ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester exam dumps are designed efficiently and pointedly, so that users can check their learning effects in a timely manner after completing a section. Good practice on the success rate of CTFL-AT Quiz guide is not fully indicate that you have mastered knowledge is skilled, therefore, the CTFL-AT test material let the user consolidate learning content as many times as possible, although the practice seems very boring, but it can achieve the result of good consolidate knowledge.

ISQI CTFL-AT, also known as the ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester Exam, is a certification exam designed for software testers who want to validate their knowledge and skills in agile testing methodologies. ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester certification is globally recognized and is an excellent way for testers to demonstrate their proficiency in agile testing practices, techniques, and tools. The CTFL-AT Exam is ideal for testers who want to expand their knowledge in agile testing and work collaboratively with agile teams to deliver high-quality software solutions.

>> Real CTFL-AT Testing Environment <<

ISQI CTFL-AT Reliable Test Syllabus, Latest CTFL-AT Practice Questions

Itcertmaster provides proprietary preparation guides for the certification exam offered by the CTFL-AT exam dumps. In addition to containing numerous questions similar to the CTFL-AT exam, the CTFL-AT Exam Questions are a great way to prepare for the CTFL-AT exam dumps. The ISQI CTFL-AT mock exam setup can be configured to a particular style and arrive at unique questions.

The CTFL-AT Exam is an essential certification for individuals looking to expand their knowledge and expertise in Agile Testing. ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester certification is recognized globally and is highly respected in the industry. With the right preparation and training, individuals can pass the CTFL-AT Exam and demonstrate their proficiency in Agile Testing to potential employers.

ISQI ISTQB Certified Tester - Foundation Level Extension - Agile Tester Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

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

Answer: B

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 development¹². 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 quality¹². 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 Automation¹; 2: ASTQB Agile Tester Certification Resources, Section 3.3.1, Test Automation²

NEW QUESTION # 56

Which of the following sentences related to Risk-based testing is CORRECT?

- **A. Risk-based testing fits well in Agile development processes, as risks are easy to identify when the work is divided into user stories.**
- B. Risk-based testing fits well in Agile development processes, as risks are analyzed twice - during release and iteration planning.
- C. Risk-based testing does not fit in Agile development processes, as each iteration focuses on limited parts of the product.
- D. Risk-based testing does not fit well in Agile development processes, as short iterations mandate short test times.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Risk-based testing fits well in Agile development processes, as risks are easy to identify when the work is divided into user stories. User stories are short descriptions of features or functionalities that are valuable to the customers or users. They help to define the scope and priority of the work in each iteration. By breaking down the work into user stories, the Agile team can identify the potential risks associated with each story, such as technical complexity, business criticality, or user feedback. The team can then prioritize the testing effort based on the risk level of each story, ensuring that the most important and risky features are tested first and thoroughly. Risk-based testing also helps to optimize the testing time and resources, as the team can focus on testing the most relevant aspects of the software, rather than testing everything equally. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Syllabus, Section 2.3.2, page 181; ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Sample Exam Questions, Question 2.3.2-1, page 92

NEW QUESTION # 57

Consider an online application that allows registered users to pay the annual car tax based on the vehicle's engine power in kW. Given the following user story:

"As a customer I need the online application to calculate the annual car tax amount that I need to pay for my car:

- * If the power of the vehicle is less than 20 kW, then the annual car tax is free
 - * If the power of the vehicle is more or equal than 20 kW but less or equal than 150 kW, then the annual car tax is 250 Euros
 - * If the power of the vehicle is more than 150 kW, then the annual car tax is 750 Euros"
- What is the MOST suitable use of a black-box test design technique for this user story?

- A. State transition testing. Test the transitions between the following states: logging in, inserting the power of the vehicle, making payment, logging out.
- **B. Equivalence partitioning. Test the annual car tax value for the following partitions: [power of the vehicle < 20 kW ; 20 kW power of the vehicles 150 kW; power of the vehicle > 150 kW]**
- C. Decision table testing. Test the following conditions:

Conditions=registered user logged in; inserted power of the vehicle=20kW; Action=Car tax paid

- D. Use case testing Test the following use case (Actor=registered user):Pre-condition=registered user logged in
Scenario=registered user inserts the power of the vehicle, making payment and logs out Post-condition=car tax paid and registered user logged out

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Equivalence partitioning is a black-box test design technique that divides the input domain of a system into classes of data from which test cases can be derived. The idea is that if a system works correctly for a representative value from an equivalence class, it will work correctly for all values from that class, and vice versa. Equivalence partitioning reduces the number of test cases by eliminating redundant ones. For the given user story, equivalence partitioning is the most suitable technique because it can test the different outcomes of the annual car tax calculation based on the power of the vehicle, which is the main input for the system. By testing one value from each partition, the tester can verify the functionality of the system and detect any errors in the calculation logic. The other techniques are not as suitable because they do not focus on the input domain of the system, but rather on the conditions, transitions, or scenarios that are not directly related to the user story. References:

1: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Syllabus, Version 2014, Section 2.2.2

2: ASTQB Agile Tester Certification Resources, Agile Testing Foundations, Chapter 3, Section 3.2.2: 3

NEW QUESTION # 58

Which of the following statements about Agile retrospectives is CORRECT?

- A. Agile retrospectives should be focused mainly on impediments that are outside the control of the team because these issues are more challenging.
- B. Unlike working sessions or meetings held in non-Agile projects, Agile retrospectives do not require follow-up activities.
- C. During Agile retrospectives, testers should be encouraged to provide constructive suggestions only on non-testing activities.
- **D. In an Agile retrospective the moderator can encourage and make sure that good practices are kept by the team, by asking what the team is doing well.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which of the following describes a direct benefit of early and frequent feedback associated with the adoption of continuous integration?

- **A. Detecting and isolating code quality problems early**
- B. Eliminating communication problems within the team
- C. Reducing the need of conducting retrospectives
- D. Making quality everyone's responsibility

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

From the CTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Section 4.2 Continuous Integration, it describes:

"A major benefit of continuous integration is the ability to detect integration problems, code defects, and broken builds early, allowing for faster resolution." And:

"Continuous integration allows frequent builds and tests to be performed, helping to identify and isolate problems soon after they are introduced." This directly confirms that Option A is the correct answer, highlighting the core value of continuous integration: early detection and isolation of issues.

* Option B is incorrect - retrospectives remain essential in Agile regardless of CI.

* Option C is an Agile principle, but not a direct benefit specifically to CI.

* Option D overstates the impact of CI - while CI may help communication, it does not eliminate communication problems by itself.

References:

CTFL-AT Syllabus v4.0, Section 4.2

Learning Objective (K2) - Understand the benefits of continuous integration in Agile

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