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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about re-testing and regression testing are TRUE?

- I) Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed.
- II) Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed.
- III) Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level.
- IV) Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing.
- V) Re-testing should be included in the debugging activity.

Options:

- A) I, III, IV
- B) II, V
- C) I, III
- D) II, IV, V

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The following statements about re-testing and regression testing are true:

I) Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed. Re-testing is a type of testing that verifies that a defect has been successfully resolved by executing a test case that previously failed due to that defect. Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed and delivered to ensure that it does not cause any new failures or side effects.

III) Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level. Re-testing and regression testing are not limited to a specific test level, but can be applied at any level depending on the context and objectives. For example, re-testing and regression testing can be performed at unit level, integration level, system level or acceptance level.

IV) Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after changes. Regression testing may include various types of testing depending on the scope and purpose of the changes. For example, regression testing may include functional testing to check if the software meets its requirements, non-functional testing to check if the software meets its quality attributes, or structural testing to check if the software meets its design or code standards. The following statement about re-testing and regression testing is false:

II) Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed. Regression testing is not always necessary after a defect is fixed, as some defects may have a low impact or low likelihood of affecting other parts of the software. Regression testing should be performed after a defect is fixed only if there is a risk of introducing new defects or causing existing defects due to the changes made to fix the defect. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 2, page 19; Chapter 4, page 45.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about test reports are TRUE?

- I) Test reports shall be approved by the test team.
- II) Test reports shall give stakeholders information as basis for decisions.
- III) Test reports shall summarize what happened through a period of testing.
- IV) Test reports shall be approved by the development team, the test team and the customer
- V) Test reports shall include information about remaining risks.

Options:

A) II, III, V

B) I, II, IV

C) I, III, v

D) II, III, IV

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Statements II, III and V are true about test reports. Test reports are documents that provide information on the results and status of testing activities for a given period or phase. Test reports should give stakeholders information as basis for decisions, such as whether to release the software product, whether to continue testing, whether to change the scope or priorities of testing, etc. Test reports should summarize what happened through a period of testing, such as what test cases were executed, what defects were found, what risks were identified, what issues were encountered, what achievements were made, etc. Test reports should include information about remaining risks, such as what defects are still open, what test cases are still pending, what functionalities are still untested, what uncertainties are still unresolved, etc. Statements I and IV are not true about test reports. Test reports do not need to be approved by the test team, the development team, or the customer, unless it is specified by the test policy or the test plan. Test reports only need to be reviewed and verified by the test leader or the test manager before being distributed to the intended recipients. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 141.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following BEST matches the attributes with a level of testing?

- I) Stubs and drivers are often used
- II) The test environment should correspond to the production environment
- III) Finding defects is not the main focus
- IV) Testing can be based on use cases
- V) Testing is normally performed by testers
- VI) Testing for functional and non-functional characteristics

Options:

A) Component - VI

Integration - IV

System -1

Acceptance - 111

B) Component - IV

Integration -1

System - VI

Acceptance - V

C) Component-I

Integration - V

System - II

Acceptance - IV

D) Component - V

Integration - II

System - IV

Acceptance - VI

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The relationship between impact analysis and regression testing in maintenance testing is that impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed. Maintenance testing is a type of testing that is performed on an existing software product after it has been delivered or deployed, in order to ensure that it still meets its requirements and functions correctly after a change or a modification. Maintenance testing can be triggered by various reasons, such as corrective maintenance (fixing defects), adaptive maintenance (adapting to new environments), perfective maintenance (improving performance), preventive maintenance (avoiding future problems), etc. Impact analysis is a technique that is used to assess the extent and nature of changes introduced by maintenance activities on the software product or project. Impact analysis helps to identify which parts of the software product are affected by the changes, which parts need to be modified or updated accordingly, which parts need to be retested or verified for correctness or

compatibility, etc. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after a change or a modification. Regression testing helps to detect any side effects or unintended consequences of maintenance activities on the software product's functionality or quality. Regression testing can be performed at various levels and scopes depending on the impact analysis results. Therefore, in maintenance testing, impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 20.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about test reports are TRUE?

- I) Test reports shall be approved by the test team.
- II) Test reports shall give stakeholders information as basis for decisions.
- III) Test reports shall summarize what happened through a period of testing.
- IV) Test reports shall be approved by the development team, the test team and the customer
- V) Test reports shall include information about remaining risks.

Options:

A) II, III, V

B) I, II, IV

C) I, III, v

D) II, III, IV

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Statements II, III and V are true about test reports. Test reports are documents that provide information on the results and status of testing activities for a given period or phase. Test reports should give stakeholders information as basis for decisions, such as whether to release the software product, whether to continue testing, whether to change the scope or priorities of testing, etc. Test reports should summarize what happened through a period of testing, such as what test cases were executed, what defects were found, what risks were identified, what issues were encountered, what achievements were made, etc. Test reports should include information about remaining risks, such as what defects are still open, what test cases are still pending, what functionalities are still untested, what uncertainties are still unresolved, etc. Statements I and IV are not true about test reports. Test reports do not need to be approved by the test team, the development team, or the customer, unless it is specified by the test policy or the test plan. Test reports only need to be reviewed and verified by the test leader or the test manager before being distributed to the intended recipients. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 141.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following BEST matches the attributes with a level of testing?

- I) Stubs and drivers are often used
- II) The test environment should correspond to the production environment
- III) Finding defects is not the main focus
- IV) Testing can be based on use cases
- V) Testing is normally performed by testers
- VI) Testing for functional and non-functional characteristics

Options:

A) Component - VI

Integration - IV

System -1

Acceptance - 111

B) Component - IV

Integration -1

System - VI

Acceptance - V

C) Component-I

Integration - V

System - II

Acceptance - IV

D) Component - V

Integration - II

System - IV

Acceptance - VI

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The relationship between impact analysis and regression testing in maintenance testing is that impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed. Maintenance testing is a type of testing that is performed on an existing software product after it has been delivered or deployed, in order to ensure that it still meets its requirements and functions correctly after a change or a modification. Maintenance testing can be triggered by various reasons, such as corrective maintenance (fixing defects), adaptive

maintenance (adapting to new environments), perfective maintenance (improving performance), preventive maintenance (avoiding future problems), etc. Impact analysis is a technique that is used to assess the extent and nature of changes introduced by maintenance activities on the software product or project. Impact analysis helps to identify which parts of the software product are affected by the changes, which parts need to be modified or updated accordingly, which parts need to be retested or verified for correctness or compatibility, etc. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after a change or a modification. Regression testing helps to detect any side effects or unintended consequences of maintenance activities on the software product's functionality or quality. Regression testing can be performed at various levels and scopes depending on the impact analysis results. Therefore, in maintenance testing, impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 20.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about re-testing and regression testing are TRUE?

- I) Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed.
- II) Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed.
- III) Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level.
- IV) Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing.

V) Re-testing should be included in the debugging activity.

Options:

A) I, III, IV

B) II, V

C) I, III

D) II, IV, V

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The following statements about re-testing and regression testing are true:

I) Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed. Re-testing is a type of testing that verifies that a defect has been successfully resolved by executing a test case that previously failed due to that defect. Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed and delivered to ensure that it does not cause any new failures or side effects.

III) Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level. Re-testing and regression testing are not limited to a specific test level, but can be applied at any level depending on the context and objectives. For example, re-testing and regression testing can be

performed at unit level, integration level, system level or acceptance level.

IV) Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after changes. Regression testing may include various types of testing depending on the scope and purpose of the changes. For example, regression testing may include functional testing to check if the software meets its requirements, non-functional testing to check if the software meets its quality attributes, or structural testing to check if the software meets its design or code standards. The following statement about re-testing and regression testing is false:

II) Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed. Regression testing is not always necessary after a defect is fixed, as some defects may have a low impact or low likelihood of affecting other parts of the software. Regression testing should be performed after a defect is fixed only if there is a risk of introducing new defects or causing existing defects due to the changes made to fix the defect. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 2, page 19; Chapter 4, page 45.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following BEST matches the attributes with a level of testing?

I Stubs and drivers are often used

II The test environment should correspond to the production environment

III Finding defects is not the main focus

IV Testing can be based on use cases

V Testing is normally performed by testers

VI Testing for functional and non-functional characteristics

Options:

A) Component - VI

Integration - IV

System -1

Acceptance - 111

B) Component - IV

Integration -1

System - VI

Acceptance - V

C) Component-I

Integration - V

System - II

Acceptance - IV

D) Component - V

Integration - II

System - IV

Acceptance - VI

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The relationship between impact analysis and regression testing in maintenance testing is that impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed. Maintenance testing is a type of testing that is performed on an existing software product after it has been delivered or deployed, in order to ensure that it still meets its requirements and functions correctly after a change or a modification. Maintenance testing can be triggered by various reasons, such as corrective maintenance (fixing defects), adaptive maintenance (adapting to new environments), perfective maintenance (improving performance), preventive maintenance (avoiding future problems), etc. Impact analysis is a technique that is used to assess the extent and nature of changes introduced by maintenance activities on the software product or project. Impact analysis helps to identify which parts of the software product are affected by the changes, which parts need to be modified or updated accordingly, which parts need to be retested or verified for correctness or compatibility, etc. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after a change or a modification. Regression testing helps to detect any side effects or unintended consequences of maintenance activities on the software product's functionality or quality. Regression testing can be performed at various levels and scopes depending on the impact analysis results. Therefore, in maintenance testing, impact analysis is used to evaluate the amount of regression testing to be performed. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, page 20.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about re-testing and regression testing are TRUE?

- I Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed.
- II Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed.
- III Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level.
- IV Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing.
- V Re-testing should be included in the debugging activity.

Options:

- A)** I, III, IV
- B)** II, V
- C)** I, III
- D)** II, IV, V

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The following statements about re-testing and regression testing are true:

I) Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed. Re-testing is a type of testing that verifies that a defect has been successfully resolved by executing a test case that previously failed due to that defect. Re-testing should be performed after a defect is fixed and delivered to ensure that it does not cause any new failures or side effects.

III) Re-testing and regression testing may be performed at any test level. Re-testing and regression testing are not limited to a specific test level, but can be applied at any level depending on the context and objectives. For example, re-testing and regression testing can be performed at unit level, integration level, system level or acceptance level.

IV) Regression testing may include functional, non-functional and structural testing. Regression testing is a type of testing that verifies that previously tested software still performs correctly after changes. Regression testing may include various types of testing depending on the scope and purpose of the changes. For example, regression testing may include functional testing to check if the software meets its requirements, non-functional testing to check if the software meets its quality attributes, or structural testing to check if the software meets its design or code standards. The following statement about re-testing and regression testing is false:

II) Regression testing should always be performed after a defect is fixed. Regression testing is not always necessary after a defect is fixed, as some defects may have a low impact or low likelihood of affecting other parts of the software. Regression testing should be performed after a defect is fixed only if there is a risk of introducing new defects or causing existing defects due to the changes made to fix the defect. Verified Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 2, page 19; Chapter 4, page 45.

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