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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about static analysis are FALSE?

I, Static analysis can be used Instead of dynamic testing.

II, Stalk: analysis can uncover defects like security vulnerabilities.

III, Static analysis can be used to check conformance to specifications and standards.

IV Static analysis typically detects failures prior to component testing.

Options:

A- I, II

B- II, III

C- III, IV

D- I, IV

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Static analysis involves analyzing the software's code, design, and structure without executing the program. It can uncover various types of defects, including security vulnerabilities (II) and non-conformance to specifications and standards (III). However, static analysis cannot replace dynamic testing (I), which involves executing the software to observe its behavior under various conditions. Dynamic testing can identify failures that static analysis cannot, such as those related to runtime issues and interaction between different parts of the software. Statement IV is false because static analysis does not detect failures; it detects defects. Failures are observed when the software is executed, which is beyond the scope of static analysis.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are testing the download process of a mobile phone application.

For which to the following capabilities to the system you need to design a nonfunctional test?

Options:

- A- It was easy to locate, download and install the application
- B- The application was correctly downloaded
- C- The application created an installation log file in a given folder
- D- The application installed only after the user's approval

Answer:

A

Explanation:

This question asks for a non-functional aspect of testing the download process of a mobile application. Option A, 'It was easy to locate, download and install the application,' refers to usability, which is a non-functional quality attribute. Non-functional testing involves testing the system's attributes, such as usability, performance, reliability, etc., rather than specific behaviors or functions. Options B, 'The application was correctly downloaded,' C, 'The application created an installation log file in a given folder,' and D, 'The application installed only after the user's approval,' describe functional aspects, focusing on what the software does rather than how it performs or is experienced by the user.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your manager asked you when testing will be complete. In order to answer this question, you'll most likely use:

Options:

- A-** Test progress reports
- B-** Your colleagues advice
- C-** A conversion spreadsheet
- D-** A Test Oracle

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When a manager asks when testing will be complete, the most appropriate and informative resource to provide an answer is test progress reports (Option A). Test progress reports contain detailed information on the status of testing activities, including what has been accomplished, what remains to be done, the results of the tests conducted, and any issues or risks that might impact the completion of testing. These reports allow for an informed assessment of the testing progress and estimation of when testing might be completed. Options B, C, and D do not provide the structured, detailed, and specific information required to accurately answer the manager's question about the completion of testing.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following activities is NOT a part of the fundamental testing process?

Options:

- A- Archiving automation code
- B- Test status reporting
- C- Test process improvement
- D- Build release and maintenance

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The fundamental testing process includes activities that are directly related to the planning, preparation, execution, and evaluation of tests, as well as the closure activities of the testing phase. Option D, 'Build release and maintenance,' falls outside the scope of the fundamental testing process as it relates more to software development and operations rather than specific testing activities. Options A, 'Archiving automation code,' B, 'Test status reporting,' and C, 'Test process improvement,' are all activities that can be part of or associated with the fundamental testing process. Archiving automation code is part of test closure, test status reporting is part of test monitoring and control, and test process improvement can be an outcome of test closure activities.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following sentences describe a product risk?

Options:

- A- The application might not be able to provide the expected responsiveness under a load of up-to 300 concurrent users
- B- Failure in acquiring an adequate and test automation tool
- C- A wrong configuration of the test environment that causes incidents related to the environment and not to the software under test
- D- The development team lacks knowledge of the technology on which the product is based

Answer:

A

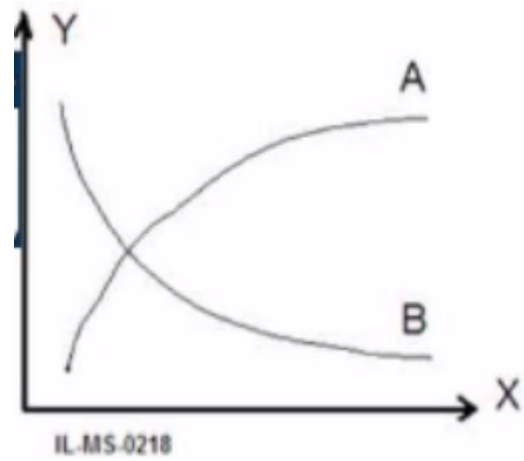
Explanation:

This question relates to identifying product risks, which are potential problems associated with the product itself, such as software functionality, reliability, usability, and performance. Option A describes a scenario where the application might not meet performance requirements under specific conditions (up to 300 concurrent users), which directly impacts the product's ability to perform its intended function. This is a classic example of a product risk, as it concerns the product's quality and its ability to meet user needs. Options B, C, and D, on the other hand, relate to project risks, which are concerns related to the management and execution of the project, such as tool acquisition, environment configuration, and team expertise, rather than the quality of the product itself.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The following chart represents metrics related to testing of a project that was completed. Indicate what is represented by tie lines A, B and the axes X.Y



A)

X - Time

Y - Cost

A - Cost of test (per week)

B - Cost of finding a single bug (per week)

B)

X - Time

Y - Number of defects

A - Number of open defects

B - Number of closed defects

C)

X - Time

Y - Percent

A - % of functional tests in the test suite

B - % of non-functional tests in the test suite

D)

X - Time

Y - Count

A - Total number of executed tests

B - Number of open bugs

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Option D correctly explains what is represented by the lines A, B and the axes X, Y in a testing metrics chart. According to option D:

X-axis represents Time

Y-axis represents Count

Line A represents Number of open bugs

Line B represents Total number of executed tests

This information is essential in understanding and analyzing the testing metrics of a completed project.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What type of testing measures its effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests?

Options:

- A- Acceptance testing
- B- Structural testing
- C- Integration testing
- D- Exploratory testing

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Structural testing is a type of testing that measures its effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests. Structural testing, also known as white-box testing or glass-box testing, is based on the internal structure, design, or implementation of the software. Structural testing aims to verify that the software meets the specified quality attributes, such as performance, security, reliability, or maintainability, by exercising the code paths, branches, statements, conditions, or data flows. Structural testing uses various coverage metrics, such as function coverage, line coverage, branch coverage, or statement coverage, to determine how much of the code has been tested and to identify any untested or unreachable parts of the code. Structural testing can be applied at any level of testing, such as unit testing, integration testing, system testing, or acceptance testing, but it is more commonly used at lower levels, where the testers have access to the source code.

The other options are not correct because they are not types of testing that measure their effectiveness by tracking which lines of code were executed by the tests. Acceptance testing is a type of testing that verifies that the software meets the acceptance criteria and the user requirements. Acceptance testing is usually performed by the end-users or customers, who may not have access to the source code or the technical details of the software. Acceptance testing is more concerned with the functionality, usability, or suitability of the

software, rather than its internal structure or implementation. Integration testing is a type of testing that verifies that the software components or subsystems work together as expected. Integration testing is usually performed by the developers or testers, who may use both structural and functional testing techniques to check the interfaces, interactions, or dependencies between the components or subsystems. Integration testing is more concerned with the integration logic, data flow, or communication of the software, rather than its individual lines of code. Exploratory testing is a type of testing that involves simultaneous learning, test design, and test execution. Exploratory testing is usually performed by the testers, who use their creativity, intuition, or experience to explore the software and discover any defects, risks, or opportunities for improvement. Exploratory testing is more concerned with the behavior, quality, or value of the software, rather than its internal structure or implementation. Reference= ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 4: Test Techniques, Section 4.3: Structural Testing Techniques, Pages 51-54; Chapter 1: Fundamentals of Testing, Section 1.4: Testing Throughout the Software Development Lifecycle, Pages 11-13; Chapter 3: Static Testing, Section 3.4: Exploratory Testing, Pages 40-41.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A software company decides to invest in reviews of various types. The thought process they have is that each artifact needs to be reviewed using only one of the review methods depending on the criticality of the artifact.

Options:

- A-** The thought process is incorrect. The whole company should adopt same standard for review of all artifacts.
- B-** The thought process is correct. The whole company should decide or the review method based on their CMM level.
- C-** The thought process is incorrect. Same artifact can be reviewed using different review methods
- D-** The thought process is correct. It wastes time to review same artifact using efferent review methods

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The thought process of the software company is incorrect, because it assumes that each artifact can be reviewed using only one review method, and that the review method depends solely on the criticality of the artifact. This is a simplistic and rigid approach that does not consider the benefits and limitations of different review methods, the context and purpose of the review, and the feedback and improvement opportunities that can be gained from multiple reviews. According to the CTFL 4.0 Syllabus, the selection of review methods should be based on several factors, such as the type and level of detail of the artifact, the availability and competence of the reviewers, the time and budget constraints, the expected defects and risks, and the desired outcomes and quality criteria. Moreover, the same artifact can be reviewed using different review methods at different stages of the development lifecycle, to ensure that the artifact meets the changing requirements, standards, and expectations of the stakeholders. For example, a requirement specification can be reviewed using an informal review method, such as a walkthrough, to get an initial feedback from the users and developers, and then using a formal review method, such as an inspection, to verify the completeness, correctness, and consistency of the specification. Therefore, the software company should adopt a more flexible and context-sensitive approach to selecting and applying review methods for different artifacts, rather than following a fixed and arbitrary rule. Reference= CTFL 4.0 Syllabus, Section 3.2.1, page 31-32; Section 3.2.2, page 33-34; Section 3.2.3, page 35-36.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements is an example of testing contributing to higher quality?

Options:

- A- A test leader writes a test summary report
- B- A project manager asks to a test leader to estimate the test effort
- C- A tester installs a test ten in the lest environment
- D- A tester finds a bug which is resolved prior to release

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The question is about identifying an example of testing contributing to higher quality. Quality is the degree to which a component, system or process meets specified requirements and/or user/customer needs and expectations¹. Testing is the process consisting of all lifecycle activities, both static and dynamic, concerned with planning, preparation and evaluation of software products and related work products to determine that they satisfy specified requirements, to demonstrate that they are fit for purpose and to detect defects².

Therefore, testing contributes to higher quality by verifying and validating that the software products and related work products meet the specified requirements, are fit for purpose and have no defects, or at least have a reduced number of defects. Testing also provides information about the quality of the software products and related work products to the stakeholders, who can make informed decisions based on the test results³.

Out of the four given statements, only option D is an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it shows that testing has detected a defect (a flaw in a component or system that can cause the component or system to fail to perform its required function⁴) and that the defect has been resolved (fixed and confirmed) prior to release (delivery of the software product to the customer or end user). This means that testing has prevented a potential failure (an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits) from occurring in the operational environment, and thus has improved the quality of the software product.

Option A is not an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it is a reporting activity that summarizes the test results and evaluates the test objectives, but does not directly affect the quality of the software product or related work products. A test summary report is a document that records and communicates the outcomes of testing activities, including test completion criteria, test results, incident reports, test summary and evaluation, and lessons learned.

Option B is not an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it is a planning activity that estimates the resources and time needed for testing activities, but does not directly affect the quality of the software product or related work products. A test effort estimate is an approximation of the amount of work and/or the duration of time required to perform testing activities.

Option C is not an example of testing contributing to higher quality, as it is a preparation activity that sets up the test environment (an environment containing hardware, instrumentation, simulators, software tools, and other support elements needed to conduct a test), but does not directly affect the quality of the software product or related work products. A test environment installation is a process of installing and configuring the test environment according to the test environment specification.

1: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 10](#)

2: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 11](#)

3: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 12](#)

4: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 13](#)

: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 13](#)

: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 77](#)

: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 78](#)

: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 79](#)

: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 80](#)

: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 81](#)

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: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 96

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: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 98

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- : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 100
- : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 101
- : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 102
- : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 103
- : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 104
- : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 105
- : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 106
- : ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 107

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A system has a self-diagnostics module that starts executing after the system is reset. The diagnostics are running 12 different tests on the systems memory hardware. The following is one of the requirements set for the diagnostics module:

'The time taking the diagnostics tests to execute shall be less than 2 seconds' Which of the following is a failure related to the specified requirement?

Options:

- A- The diagnostic tests fail to start after a system reset
- B- The diagnostic tests take too much time to execute
- C- The diagnostic tests that measure the speed of the memory, fail
- D- The diagnostic tests fail due to incorrect implementation of the test code

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A failure is an event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits¹. A requirement is a condition or capability needed by a user to solve a problem or achieve an objective². In this case, the requirement is that the diagnostics tests should execute in less than 2 seconds. Therefore, any event that violates this requirement is a failure. The only option that clearly violates this requirement is B. The diagnostic tests take too much time to execute. If the diagnostic tests take more than 2 seconds to complete, then they do not meet the specified limit and thus fail. The other options are not necessarily failures related to the specified requirement. Option A. The diagnostic tests fail to start after a system reset is a failure, but not related to the time limit. It is related to the functionality of the self-diagnostics module. Option C. The diagnostic tests that measure the speed of the memory, fail is also a failure,

but not related to the time limit. It is related to the accuracy of the memory tests. Option D. The diagnostic tests fail due to incorrect implementation of the test code is also a failure, but not related to the time limit. It is related to the quality of the test code. Reference=ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Requirements Engineering Fundamentals.

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