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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements describes regression testing?

- I) Retesting of a fixed defect
- II) Testing of an already tested program
- III) Testing of new functionality in a program
- IV) Regression testing applies only to functional testing
- V) Tests that do not have to be repeatable, because they are only used once

Options:

A- II, IV, V

B- I, III, IV

C- II

D- I, IV

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Regression testing is the re-running of functional and non-functional tests to ensure that previously developed and tested software still performs as expected after a change. It does not involve retesting of a fixed defect, testing of new functionality, or applying only to functional testing. Tests that are used for regression testing should be repeatable, because they are used to verify the stability of the software after each change. Reference= ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Chapter 4, Section 4.2.2, Page 291; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Page 292

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which ONE of the following statements does NOT describe how testing contributes to higher quality?

Options:

- A- Properly designed tests that pass reduce the level of risk in a system.
- B- The testing of software demonstrates the absence of defects.
- C- Software testing identifies defects, which can be used to improve development activities.
- D- Performing a review of the requirement specifications before implementing the system can enhance quality.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The testing of software does not demonstrate the absence of defects, but rather the presence of defects or the conformance of the software to the specified requirements¹. Testing can never prove that the software is defect-free, as it is impossible to test all possible scenarios, inputs, outputs, and behaviors of the software². Testing can only provide a level of confidence in the quality of the software, based on the coverage, effectiveness, and efficiency of the testing activities³.

The other options are correct because:

A) Properly designed tests that pass reduce the level of risk in a system, as they verify that the system meets the expected quality attributes and satisfies the needs and expectations of the users and clients⁴. Risk is the potential for loss or harm due to the occurrence of an undesirable event⁵. Testing can help to identify, analyze, prioritize, and mitigate the risks associated with the software product and project⁶.

C) Software testing identifies defects, which can be used to improve development activities, as they provide feedback on the quality of the software and the effectiveness of the development processes⁷. Defects are flaws or errors in the software that cause it to deviate from the expected or required results or behavior. Testing can help to detect, report, track, and resolve the defects, and prevent them from recurring in the future.

D) Performing a review of the requirement specifications before implementing the system can enhance quality, as it can ensure that the requirements are clear, complete, consistent, testable, and aligned with the needs and expectations of the users and clients. Requirements are the specifications of what the software should do and how it should do it. Testing can help to validate that the requirements are met by the software, and verify that the software is implemented according to the requirements.

Reference=

1 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 10

2 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 11

3 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 12

4 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 13

5 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97

6 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98

7 ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 14

[8] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 15

[9] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 16

[10] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 17

[11] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 18

[12] ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 19

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is test oracle?

Options:

- A- The source of test objectives
- B- The source for the actual results
- C- The source of expected results
- D- The source of input conditions

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A test oracle is a mechanism or principle that can be used to determine whether the observed behavior or output of a system under test is correct or not¹. A test oracle can be based on various sources of expected results, such as specifications, user expectations, previous versions, comparable systems, etc². Reference: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 Syllabus, Section 1.2.1, Page 91; ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms, Version 4.0, Page 332.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A program is used to control a manufacturing line (turn machines on and off. start and stop conveyer belts, add raw materials to the flow. etc.). Not all actions are possible at all times. For example, there are certain manufacturing stages that cannot be stopped - unless there is an emergency. A tester attempts to evaluate if all such cases (where a specific action is not allowed) are covered by the tests.

Which coverage metric will provide the needed information for this analysis?

Options:

- A- Code coverage
- B- Data flow coverage
- C- Statement coverage
- D- Branch Coverage

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Branch coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of branches or decision outcomes that are executed by the test cases. A branch is a point in the code where the control flow can take two or more alternative paths based on a condition. For example, an if-else statement is a branch that can execute either the if-block or the else-block depending on the evaluation of the condition. Branch coverage ensures that each branch is taken at least once by the test cases, and thus reveals the behavior of the software under different scenarios. Branch coverage is also known as decision coverage or all-edges coverage.

Branch coverage is suitable for testing the cases where a specific action is not allowed, because it can verify that the test cases cover all the possible outcomes of the conditions that determine the action. For example, if the program has a condition that checks if the manufacturing stage can be stopped, then branch coverage can ensure that the test cases cover both the cases where the stage can be stopped and where it cannot be stopped. This way, branch coverage can help identify any missing or incorrect branches that may lead to undesired or unsafe actions.

The other options are not correct because they are not suitable for testing the cases where a specific action is not allowed. Code coverage is a general term that encompasses various types of coverage metrics, such as statement coverage, branch coverage, data flow coverage, etc. Code coverage does not specify which type of coverage metric is used for the analysis. Data flow coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of data flow paths that are executed by the test cases. A data flow path is a sequence of statements that define, use, or kill a variable. Data flow coverage is useful for testing the correctness and completeness of the data manipulation in the software, but not for testing the conditions that determine the actions. Statement coverage is a type of structural coverage metric that measures the percentage of statements or lines of code that are executed by the test cases. Statement coverage ensures that each statement is executed at least once by the test cases, but it does not reveal the behavior of the software under different scenarios. Statement coverage is a weaker criterion than branch coverage, because it does not account for the branches or decision outcomes in the code. Reference= ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, Chapter 4: Test Techniques, Section 4.3: Structural Testing Techniques, Pages 51-54.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following applications will be the MOST suitable for testing by Use Cases

Options:

- A-** Accuracy and usability of a new Navigation system compared with previous system
- B-** A billing system used to calculate monthly charge based on large number of subscribers parameters
- C-** The ability of an Anti virus package to detect and quarantine a new threat
- D-** Suitability and performance of a Multi media (audio video based) system to a new operating system

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A new navigation system compared with a previous system is the most suitable application for testing by use cases, because it involves a high level of interaction between the user and the system, and the expected behavior and outcomes of the system are based on the user's needs and goals. Use cases can help to specify the functional requirements of the new navigation system, such as the ability to enter a destination, select a route, follow the directions, receive alerts, etc. Use cases can also help to compare the accuracy and usability of the new system with the previous system, by defining the success and failure scenarios, the preconditions and postconditions, and the alternative flows of each use case. Use cases can also help to design and execute test cases that cover the main and exceptional paths of each use case, and to verify the satisfaction of the user's expectations.

The other options are not the most suitable applications for testing by use cases, because they do not involve a high level of interaction between the user and the system, or the expected behavior and outcomes of the system are not based on the user's needs and goals. A billing system used to calculate monthly charge based on a large number of subscriber parameters is more suitable for testing by data-driven testing, which is a technique for testing the functionality and performance of a system or component by using a large set of input and output data. The ability of an antivirus package to detect and quarantine a new threat is more suitable for testing by exploratory

testing, which is a technique for testing the functionality and security of a system or component by using an informal and flexible approach, based on the tester's experience and intuition. The suitability and performance of a multimedia (audio video based) system to a new operating system is more suitable for testing by compatibility testing, which is a technique for testing the functionality and performance of a system or component by using different hardware, software, or network environments. Reference= CTFL 4.0 Syllabus, Section 3.1.1, page 28-29; Section 4.1.1, page 44-45; Section 4.2.1, page 47-48.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company runs a pilot project for evaluation of a test automation tool. Which of the following is NOT a valid object of this pilot project?

Options:

- A- Get familiar with the functionality and options of the tool
- B- Check how the tool fits to the existing test processes
- C- Train all testers on using the tool
- D- Decide upon standards for tool implementation

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A pilot project is a small-scale experiment or trial that is conducted to evaluate the feasibility, effectiveness, and suitability of a test automation tool before implementing it on a larger scale¹.

The objectives of a pilot project may vary depending on the context and scope of the test automation initiative, but some common ones are²:

To get familiar with the functionality and options of the tool

To check how the tool fits to the existing test processes and environment

To assess the benefits and challenges of using the tool

To decide upon standards and guidelines for tool implementation and usage

To estimate the costs and resources required for tool deployment and maintenance

Therefore, option C is not a valid objective of a pilot project, as it is not necessary to train all testers on using the tool at this stage. Training all testers on using the tool would be more appropriate after the tool has been selected and approved for full-scale implementation, and after the standards and guidelines have been established. Training all testers on using the tool during the pilot project would be inefficient, costly, and premature, as the tool may not be suitable or effective for the intended purpose, or may be replaced by another tool later.

1: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 82](#)

2: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 83](#)

: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 84](#)

: [ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus 2018, Version 4.0, p. 85](#)

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