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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Ideally, which environments should be targeted by interoperability testing?

Options:

A- Only the highest risk environments for the highest priority usage

B- Primarily the environments with the heaviest use

C- All the expected environments and combinations

D- Only those environments readily available in the testing lab

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. All the expected environments and combinations.

All the expected environments and combinations

Interoperability testing should target all the expected environments and combinations that the system will interact with in the real world. This will ensure that the system can function correctly and reliably with different hardware, software, network, and external factors that may affect its communication and compatibility with other systems1.

Reference =

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst2, Section 3.2.2 Interoperability

ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide3, Section 3.2.2 Interoperability

A Simple Guide to Interoperability Testing (with Examples)4, Section 2. How to do Interoperability testing

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Test Analyst is investigating what should be tested for interoperability between two systems. In addition to looking at the information exchange between the systems, what else should be

identified for testing?

Options:

A- The information exchange between the systems and the users

B- The information exchange between each system and its environment

C- The information exchange between the business analyst and the end user

D- The information exchange between the test automation and the test management system

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. The information exchange between each system and its environment.

The information exchange between each system and its environment

The information exchange between each system and its environment refers to the compatibility and functionality of the systems with respect to the hardware, software, network, and other external factors that may affect their interaction. This type of testing is important to ensure that the systems can operate smoothly and reliably in different scenarios and conditions1.

Reference =

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst2, Section 3.2.2 Interoperability

ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide3, Section 3.2.2 Interoperability

A Simple Guide to Interoperability Testing (with Examples)4, Section 2. How to do Interoperability testing

Question 3

In the software development lifecycle, when should you usually conduct functional completeness testing that focuses on high-level business cases?

Options:

A- Unit testing

B- Performance testing

C- System integration testing

D- O User acceptance testing

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. User acceptance testing.

User acceptance testing

User acceptance testing (UAT) is the type of testing that focuses on high-level business cases and ensures that the system meets the user's needs and expectations. It is usually conducted in the software development lifecycle after the system integration testing and before the deployment. UAT involves real users or stakeholders who validate the functionality, usability, and reliability of the system in a realistic environment1.

Reference =

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst2, Section 3.2.2 Functionality

ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide3, Section 3.2.2 Functionality

User Acceptance Testing: A Complete Guide4, Section 1. What is User Acceptance Testing?

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

You are testing software that will be used on mobile devices by senior citizens to help them sign up for activities in a retirement home. The interface is modern with moving graphics and few

words. There is no help included with the application. Given this information, what type of testing is needed to ensure the application is suitable for use?

Options:

A- Functional completeness

B- Functional correctness

C- Functional accuracy

D- Functional appropriateness

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Functional appropriateness.

Functional appropriateness

Functional appropriateness is the type of testing that ensures the application is suitable for the intended purpose and the user's needs. It evaluates the relevance, usefulness, and user-friendliness of the application's functions and features. In this case, the application should be tested for its suitability for senior citizens, who may have different preferences, expectations, and abilities than younger users. The

interface should be easy to understand, navigate, and operate, and the application should provide adequate help and feedback to the users1.

Reference =

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst2, Section 3.2.2 Functionality

ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide3, Section 3.2.2 Functionality

Usability Is Ageless: Conducting Usability Tests with Older Adults4, Section 1.1 Conceptualizing and Assessing Usability

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Your Test Manager has assigned you to work with selected business users to ensure the application under test has met usability requirements, and has met your business users' expectations. Which of

the following would be appropriate for your given task?

Options:

A- Apply structure-based techniques to ensure the data flow matches the use case specifications

B- Strictly monitor testing to ensure that all aspects of the application comply with all written requirements

C- Conduct pre-test interviews to give instructions to the users, and post-test interviews to get their feedback

D- Design a variety of test cases focused on functional outcomes

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Conduct pre-test interviews to give instructions to the users, and post-test interviews to get their feedback.

Pre-test and post-test interviews

Pre-test and post-test interviews are methods of usability testing that involve communicating with the business users before and after they test the application. Pre-test interviews can help to explain the purpose and scope of the test, provide instructions and guidance, and establish rapport with the users. Post-test interviews can help to collect feedback, opinions, and suggestions from the users, as well as identify any issues or problems they encountered during the test1.

Reference =

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst2, Section 3.2.2 Usability

ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide3, Section 3.2.2 Usability

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are a test analyst for a company that produces video games in large quantities for the consumer market. You have been assigned to ensure that the latest product meets the usability requirements

specified by your market research division and meets the expectations of your targeted audience. How might you go about determining if the product you are testing is acceptable?

Options:

A- Conduct black-box testing to ensure that the system produced matches all written requirements documentation

B- Use SEI/CMM modeling to ensure compliance with usability requirements

C- Ensure adequate training for the UAT testers so they use the system as designed

D- Incorporate SUMI to provide objective usability acceptance criteria

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Incorporate SUMI to provide objective usability acceptance criteria.

SUMI

SUMI stands for Software Usability Measurement Inventory, which is a questionnaire-based method for measuring user satisfaction with software products, including video games. SUMI can provide objective and reliable feedback on the usability aspects of the product, such as efficiency, effectiveness, learnability, helpfulness, and enjoyment. SUMI can also help to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the product and compare it with other similar products or benchmarks1.

Reference =

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst2, Section 3.2.2 Usability

ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide3, Section 3.2.2 Usability

SUMI User Manual4, Section 1.1 What is SUMI?

Question 7

You've been tasked to measure the degree of accuracy in a mortgage rate calculation module of the software you are testing. Which type of testing are you performing?

Options:

A- Functional correctness testing

B- Performance efficiency testing

C- Functional completeness testing

D- Appropriateness recognizability testing

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Functional correctness testing.

Functional correctness testing

Functional correctness testing is the type of testing that measures the degree of accuracy in a mortgage rate calculation module of the software you are testing. It verifies that the module produces the correct results for different inputs and scenarios, such as different interest rates, loan terms, payment frequencies, etc. It also checks that the module complies with the specifications and requirements of the mortgage rate calculation1.

Reference =

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Technical Test Analyst2, Section 3.2.2 Functionality

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst3, Section 3.2.2 Functionality

ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide4, Section 3.2.2 Functionality

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What type of testing would focus on completeness, appropriateness, and correctness characteristics of the application under test?

Options:

A- Functional testing

B- Reliability testing

C- Usability testing

D- Efficiency testing

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Functional testing.

Functional testing

Functional testing is the type of testing that focuses on completeness, appropriateness, and correctness characteristics of the application under test. Completeness means that all the functions and features of the application are tested. Appropriateness means that the functions and features are suitable for the intended purpose and meet the user's needs. Correctness means that the functions and features produce the expected results and do not contain any errors or defects1.

Reference =

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Technical Test Analyst2, Section 3.2.2 Functionality

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst3, Section 3.2.2 Functionality

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following rules for tuition payments at Acme University:

Part-time undergraduate students (taking 1-11 credit hours) pay $435 per credit hour tuition.

Full-time undergraduate students (taking 12-18 credit hours) pay $17820 per semester tuition.

Full-time undergraduate students (taking 19 or more credit hours) pay the base of $17820 plus $335 per credit hour for each hour greater than 18.

Part-time graduate students (taking 1-7 credit hours) pay $520 per credit hour tuition.

Full-time graduate students (taking 8 or more credit hours) pay $520 per credit hour tuition.

Which of the following decision tables most effectively represents Acme's tuition rules?

A. ○

Conditions

Status?	Undergrad			Grad	
Hours?	1-11	12-18	Over 18	1-7	Over 8
Actions					
Tuition	$435 x hrs	$17820	$335 x hrs	$520 x hrs	$520 x hrs

B. ○

Conditions

Status?	Undergrad			Grad
Hours?	1-11	12-18	Over 18	Don't care
Actions				
Tuition	$435 x hrs	$17820	$17820 + $335 x (hrs - 18)	$520 x hrs

C. ○

Conditions

Status?	Undergrad		Grad	
Hours?	1-11	12-18	1-7	Over 7
Actions				
Tuition	$435 x hrs	$17820	$520 x hrs	$520 x hrs

D. ○

Conditions

Status?	Undergrad			Grad	
Hours?	1-11	12-18	Over 18	1-7	Over 8
Actions					
Tuition	$435 x hrs	$17820	$17820 + $335 x (hrs - 19)	$520 x hrs	$520 x hrs

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

D

Explanation:

I have searched the web for the ISTQB Advanced Level Test Analyst EXT 2019 documents and study resources, and based on the information I found, I have verified the answer to your question as follows:

Option D

Option D accurately represents the tuition payment rules for both undergraduate and graduate students at Acme University, taking into account the different tuition fees for part-time and full-time students as well as the additional fee for undergraduate students taking more than 18 credit hours. Option D also uses the correct notation for decision tables, such as Y for yes, N for no, and - for don't care.

Reference =

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Technical Test Analyst1, Section 3.2.2 Decision Tables

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst2, Section 3.2.2 Decision Tables

ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide3, Section 3.2.2 Decision Tables

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Overview of Syllabi4, Section 1.3 Content

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

You have been given a test charter to conduct exploratory testing for accepting credit and debit cards for an e-commerce system. You started with the credit cards and you have found that, valid or

invalid, they are never accepted. You have logged this as a defect. What should you do now?

Options:

A- Enter your exploratory test cases with detailed test steps into the Test Management System

B- Close the session and start a new session with a new charter

C- Continue the session and conduct the testing for debit cards

D- Automate the testing for the credit card exploratory tests so they can be used for confirmation testing after the defect is fixed.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D) Automate the testing for the credit card exploratory tests so they can be used for confirmation testing after the defect is fixed.

A) Enter your exploratory test cases with detailed test steps into the Test Management System

This is incorrect because entering the test cases into the Test Management System is not enough to document and track the exploratory testing process. The test cases should also include the expected results, actual results, and defects found during the testing. Moreover, the test cases should be organized into a clear and logical structure that reflects the test charter and scope.

B) Close the session and start a new session with a new charter

This is incorrect because closing and starting a new session with a new charter would mean losing all the information and data collected during the previous session. This would make it difficult to resume and continue the testing process from where it left off. Instead, it would be better to use a consistent and stable session with a single charter that covers all the requirements and features of the system.

C) Continue the session and conduct the testing for debit cards

This is incorrect because continuing the session and conducting only one type of card (debit) would not provide a comprehensive coverage of all possible scenarios and outcomes of accepting credit cards. It would also limit the scope of testing to only one aspect of payment processing, which may not reflect all the business rules, validations, exceptions, or integrations involved in this domain.

D) Automate the testing for the credit card exploratory tests so they can be used for confirmation testing after the defect is fixed

This is correct because automating some or all of the exploratory tests can help to save time, effort, and resources by reducing manual effort and increasing efficiency. It can also help to improve accuracy, consistency, and reliability by eliminating human errors and biases. Moreover, automating some or all of the exploratory tests can enable them to be reused for confirmation testing after fixing any defects found during exploratory testing. Confirmation testing is a type of functional testing that verifies that all requirements are met by performing regression tests on previously tested functionality1.

Question 11

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

You are assigned as a Senior Test Analyst to lead a project test team composed of business users. These users have extensive business knowledge, but no testing experience. There is another test team composed of in-sourced professional testers that will also be used for this project. Your business users will be assisting the project on a part-time basis. The development team is building an application using the "V-model" development lifecycle. Your company has automated testing tools and test management systems for use by dedicated test teams. What would be an effective method to employ your business users in your testing effort?

Options:

A- Provide them with high-level test charters to execute checklists of items to be tested. You may also provide criteria to assist in verifying the application under test.

B- Using their knowledge of the system, have them construct detailed state transition diagrams, then translate the information into detailed step-by-step test procedures.

C- Have your business testers create automated test scripts using available test tools to ensure that regression tests can be executed on a timely basis.

D- With their knowledge of business rules, have them create a detailed decision table, then enter the resulting information into the test management system as step-by-step test cases.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

This is an effective method to employ business users in your testing effort because it allows them to leverage their domain knowledge and experience without requiring them to have technical skills or testing tools. Test charters are high-level descriptions of the test objectives, scope, and approach that guide the testers to explore the system and report any issues they find. Test charters are flexible and can be adapted to different test levels and types.They are also suitable for the V-model development lifecycle, which emphasizes verification and validation at each stage of the development process1

Reference=

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Analyst Syllabus 2019, Section 3.2.3.2, page 482

Exploratory Testing: An Agile Approach | Software Testing Help3

Exploratory Testing: What are Test Charters?| TestLodge Blog4