# Question 1

While experience-based testing can be very effective, it does have some drawbacks. What is a drawback of experience-based testing?

## Options:

**A-** It is too structured for some test situations

**B-** It is difficult to achieve specific test coverage levels

**C-** It can be time-consuming and create a large amount of test documentation

**D-** It requires an extensive amount of pre-planning by experienced testers

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

Experience-based testing is a technique that relies on the tester's intuition, skills, and past experiences to create test scenarios. However, this approach makes it challenging to measure and assess the test coverage, as there is no clear criteria or method to

determine which areas of the software have been tested and which have not.This can lead to gaps in the testing process and potential risks of missing defects1

Reference=

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Analyst Syllabus 2019, Section 3.2.3.1, page 462

Experience Based Testing: What It Is and Why It Matters?3

Experience based testing technique - ToolsQA4

# Question 2

## Question Type: MultipleChoice

In the initial release of an insurance risk assignment application, a variety of test techniques were employed, especially equivalence partitioning.

After a thorough root cause analysis of this release, it was determined that the developers tended to incorrectly use ">" and "=" and "

This caused several borderline cases to be handled incorrectly.

Based on this analysis, how would you modify your test strategy for the next version's release?

## Options:

**A-** Use the same approach, but schedule 50% more time for regression testing

**B-** Create test cases using boundary value analysis techniques

**C-** Re-analyze the test basis and create a state transition diagram to ensure all transitions are properly tested

**D-** Ensure that decision tables are used throughout the testing process

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

Boundary value analysis is a technique that focuses on testing the values at the boundaries of valid and invalid partitions. It is suitable for testing the errors caused by incorrect use of relational operators in the code, such as ">" and "<" instead of ">=" and "<=". By creating test cases using boundary value analysis, the tester can verify that the system handles the borderline cases correctly and does not miss any edge cases.

Reference=

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Analyst Syllabus 2019, Section 3.2.2.2, page 411

Software Testing - Boundary Value Analysis - GeeksforGeeks2

State Transition Testing -- Diagram & Technique (Example) - Guru993

# Question 3

You have been provided with the following decision table that was used for smoke testing the previous release of a set of hotel reservation software.

| Conditions | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Credit card OK | N | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Amount approved | | N | Y | Y | Y |
| Dates available | | | N | Y | Y |
| Requested room type available | | | | N | Y |
| Actions | | | | | |
| Reject Reservation | Y | | | | |
| Prompt for lower purchase | | Y | | | |
| Prompt for different date | | | Y | | |
| Prompt for different room | | | | Y | |
| Create reservation | | | | | Y |

During discussions with the Test Manager you agreed that software behavior focused on the date of reservation, especially as midnight approaches, presented additonal risk.

You need to add more tests to provide more thorough coverage of the test conditions. Which of the following techniques should you use to design more tests?

## Options:

**A-** Orthogonal Arrays

**B-** Boundary value analysis

**C-** State transition

**D-** Portability

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

State transition is a technique that analyzes the behavior of an application for different input conditions and how it changes from one state to another in response to events.It is useful for testing scenarios where the date of reservation is a critical factor that affects the system state and output1

Reference=

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Analyst Syllabus 2019, Section 3.2.2.3, page 432

# Question 4

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

You have been working as a Test Analyst for a customer-facing application that is critical to the reputation of your company. You have worked with business users to create use

cases and captured a variety of scenarios, including both main and alternate paths. You have managed to create a suite of use cases that portrays a realistic usage model of the system.

Because of this, you will also be able to use these use cases for what other type of testing?

## Options:

**A-** Experience-based testing

**B-** Performance testing

**C-** Defect-based testing

**D-** FMEA

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

Use cases can be used for performance testing to measure the response time and throughput of the system under different workloads and scenarios. Use cases describe the process flows through the system based on its most likely use, which can help to simulate realistic user behavior and identify potential bottlenecks and performance issues.

Reference=

ISTQB Advanced Level Test Analyst Syllabus 2019, Section 3.2.2.2, page 411

How to write a performance test case | MyLoadTest2

Performance Testing Types, Steps, Best Practices, and Metrics - Stackify3

# Question 5

Consider the following use case for a "pick your dog" application called "Shelter Search".

1. The user enters his zip code

2. The user enters his breed choice

3. The system displays the list of shelters within a 30 mile radius of the user's zip code which have the selected breed

4. The user selects a shelter

5. The system displays the available appointment times for the next seven days

6. The user selects an appointment time

7. The system records the user's appointment

8. The system displays the address and phone number for the selected shelter

9. The system confirms the user's appointment

Alternate Paths:

1

a. The user cancels out

2a. The user doesn't find their choice

2b. The user enters their breed choice in the "other" text field

3a. No shelters are found with the selected breed

3b The user is prompted to enter a larger search radius

4a. The user cancels out

5a. There are no appointments available in the next seven days

5b. The user is asked if they want to search the next 30 days

6a. The user cancels out

7a. The system cannot record the appointment

7b. The system displays an error

8a. The system cannot display the address

8b. The system displays an error

How many test cases will be needed to achieve minimum coverage of this use case?

## Options:

**A-** 1

**B-** 7

**C-** 9

**D-** 14

## Answer:

D

# Question 6

As a Test Analyst on a project using the V-model lifecycle model, you have been working with expert business users for a program designed to assist car buyers in selecting options for new car models. The program has been in use for some time, and now your company has decided to implement some significant improvements, based on customer and sales representative's feedback.

You visit specific locations and gather information on how the product is currently being used, spend time with expert users, and walk through their envisioned scenarios.

Based on this information, what are you using for your test basis and what information is still missing?

## Options:

**A-** Use cases; the validation that the transactions are realistic

**B-** Use cases; the exception and error handling behaviors

**C-** State transitions; the starting and ending states

**D-** State transitions; the events that cause the transitions between states

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

Use cases are a test basis that describe the interactions between the users and the system in terms of scenarios. Use cases capture the functional requirements and the expected outcomes of the system. By visiting locations, spending time with expert users, and walking through their scenarios, the test analyst is using use cases as the test basis. However, use cases do not provide enough information to validate that the transactions are realistic, such as the prices, discounts, taxes, and fees involved in the car buying process. This information is still missing and needs to be obtained from other sources, such as the business rules or the data model.Reference=

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Technical Test Analyst1, page 2

Use Case Testing - Tutorialspoint2, section "Use Case Testing"

Use Case Testing: A Complete Guide3, section "What is Use Case Testing?"

# Question 7

You have been assigned to test an application that allows users to conduct banking online. You have been asked to verify the various installation environments for the product. According to the specification the product supports four browsers (Edge, Chrome, FireFox, and Safari), three operating systems (Windows, Mac, Unix), and four languages (English, Spanish, French, German). As you are reviewing the specifications you realize that the actual operating system names and versions were not included, only the major category. From this, you conclude that if you pick one from each of these sets (for example, select Windows 10 for the Windows OS), that testing should be sufficient.

You have determined that some of these combinations are not interesting and should be excluded from the test sets. For example, you are not interested in testing Safari with Unix in German.

Which of the combinatorial testing techniques would be the best choice when you want to exclude certain combinations?

## Options:

**A-** Pairwise testing

**B-** Orthogonal arrays

**C-** Cause/effect diagrams

**D-** Classification trees

## Answer:

D

## Explanation:

Classification trees are a combinatorial testing technique that allows the tester to represent the data items and their values in a graphical form, and to exclude certain combinations by using constraints or rules. Classification trees can help the tester to visualize and organize the test data, and to generate test cases that cover all relevant combinations of values. The other techniques do not provide a convenient way to exclude certain combinations, or require more complex mathematical calculations.Reference=

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Technical Test Analyst1, page 2

Classification Tree Method for Test Design2, section "Classification Tree Method"

Classification Tree Method - Tutorialspoint3, section "Classification Tree Method"

# Question 8

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

You have been assigned to test an application that allows users to conduct banking online. You have been asked to verify the various installation environments for the product. According to the specification the product supports four browsers (Edge, Chrome, FireFox and Safari), three operating systems (Windows, Mac, Unix), and four languages (English, Spanish, French, German). As you are reviewing the specifications you realize that the actual operating system names and versions were not included, only the major category. From this, you conclude that if you pick one from each of these sets (for example, select Windows 10 for the Windows OS), that testing should be sufficient.

You have researched the product and determined that there should be no interaction between these three characteristics that would affect the operation of the system. However, you do want to exercise representative set of these options while conducting the other functional testing for the product.

If you decide to test pairs of combinations, how many combinations will you need to test?

## Options:
**A-** 4

**B-** 12

**C-** 16

**D-** 48

## Answer:
B

**Explanation:**

Testing pairs of combinations is a technique that reduces the number of test cases by testing only two factors at a time, instead of testing all possible combinations. Testing pairs of combinations is based on the assumption that most defects are caused by interactions of at most two factors. Testing pairs of combinations can be applied to this problem using the installation environments, which are the browsers, the operating systems, and the languages. By using testing pairs of combinations, the number of test cases will be lower than exhaustive testing, which would require testing every combination of factors. The formula for calculating the number of test cases for testing pairs of combinations is:

$N = P * (P - 1) / 2$

where N is the number of test cases, and P is the number of values for each factor. In this problem, P is 4, as there are four browsers, four operating systems, and four languages. Therefore, the number of test cases for testing pairs of combinations is:

$N = 4 * (4 - 1) / 2$ $N = 4 * 3 / 2$ $N = 12$Reference=

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Technical Test Analyst1, page 2

Pairwise Software Testing - GeeksforGeeks2, section "Introduction"

Pairwise Testing: A Best Practice That Isn't3, section "Pairwise Testing"

# Question 9

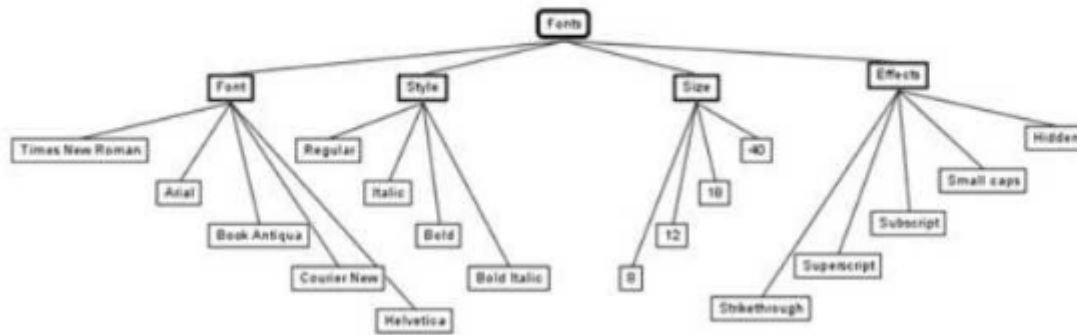You are building tests using the classification tree below. You have been told that pairwise testing would be a good approach to this problem. When you apply the pairwise testing technique what would be the expected effect on the number of test cases?



## Options:

**A-** Pairwise testing will require fewer test cases than exhaustive testing

**B-** Pairwise testing will have no effect on the number of test cases

**C-** Pairwise testing would not be applicable for this problem

**D-** Pairwise testing would not be possible because equivalence partitions have not been defined

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

Pairwise testing is a technique that reduces the number of test cases by testing only pairs of values for each data item, instead of testing all possible combinations. Pairwise testing is based on the assumption that most defects are caused by interactions of at most two factors. Pairwise testing can be applied to this problem using the classification tree, which shows the data items and their values. By using pairwise testing, the number of test cases will be lower than exhaustive testing, which would require testing every combination of values for each data item.Reference=

ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Technical Test Analyst1, page 2

Data Combination Test (DCoT) | TMap2, section "Coverage level"

Pairwise Software Testing - GeeksforGeeks3, section "Introduction"

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