



iSQI CTFL_Syll_4.0 Mock Exam

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements refers to good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model?

Options:

- A- Tests should be written in executable format before the code is written and should act as executable specifications that drive coding
- B- Test levels should be defined such that the exit criteria of one level are part of the entry criteria for the next level
- C- Test objectives should be the same for all test levels, although the number of tests designed at various levels can vary significantly
- D- Involvement of testers in work product reviews should occur as early as possible to take advantage of the early testing principle

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The statement that refers to good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model is option D, which says that involvement of testers in work product reviews should occur as early as possible to take advantage of the early testing principle. Work product reviews are static testing techniques, in which the work products of the software development process, such as the requirements, the design, the code, the test cases, etc., are examined by one or more reviewers, with or without the author, to identify defects, violations, or improvements. Involvement of testers in work product reviews can provide various benefits for the testing process, such as improving the test quality, the test efficiency, and the test communication. The early testing principle states that testing activities should start as early as possible in the software development lifecycle, and should be performed iteratively and continuously throughout the lifecycle. Applying the early testing principle can help to prevent, detect, and remove defects at an early stage, when they are easier, cheaper, and faster to fix, as well as to reduce the risk, the cost, and the time of the testing process. The other options are not good testing practices to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, but rather specific testing practices that may or may not be applicable or beneficial for testing, depending on the context and the objectives of the testing activities, such as:

Tests should be written in executable format before the code is written and should act as executable specifications that drive coding: This is a specific testing practice that is associated

with test-driven development, which is an approach to software development and testing, in which the developers write automated unit tests before writing the source code, and then refactor the code until the tests pass. Test-driven development can help to improve the quality, the design, and the maintainability of the code, as well as to provide fast feedback and guidance for the developers. However, test-driven development is not a good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, as it may not be feasible, suitable, or effective for testing in some contexts or situations, such as when the requirements are unclear, unstable, or complex, when the test automation tools or skills are not available or adequate, when the testing objectives or levels are not aligned with the unit testing, etc.

Test levels should be defined such that the exit criteria of one level are part of the entry criteria for the next level: This is a specific testing practice that is associated with sequential software development models, such as the waterfall model, the V-model, or the W-model, in which the software development and testing activities are performed in a linear and sequential order, with well-defined phases, deliverables, and dependencies. Test levels are the stages of testing that correspond to the levels of integration of the software system, such as component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing. Test levels should have clear and measurable entry criteria and exit criteria, which are the conditions that must be met before starting or finishing a test level. In sequential software development models, the exit criteria of one test level are usually part of the entry criteria for the next test level, to ensure that the software system is ready and stable for the next level of testing. However, this is not a good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, as it may not be relevant, flexible, or efficient for testing in some contexts or situations, such as when the software development and testing activities are performed in an iterative and incremental order, with frequent changes, feedback, and adaptations, as in agile software development models, such as Scrum, Kanban, or XP, when the test levels are not clearly defined or distinguished, or when the test levels are performed in parallel or concurrently, etc.

Test objectives should be the same for all test levels, although the number of tests designed at various levels can vary significantly: This is a specific testing practice that is associated with uniform software development models, such as the spiral model, the incremental model, or the prototyping model, in which the software development and testing activities are performed in a cyclical and repetitive manner, with similar phases, deliverables, and processes. Test objectives are the goals or the purposes of testing, which can vary depending on the test level, the test type, the test technique, the test environment, the test stakeholder, etc. Test objectives can be defined in terms of the test basis, the test coverage, the test quality, the test risk, the test cost, the test time, etc. Test objectives should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound, and they should be aligned with the project objectives and the quality characteristics. In uniform software development models, the test objectives may be the same for all test levels, as the testing process is repeated for each cycle or iteration, with similar focus, scope, and perspective of testing. However, this is not a good testing practice to be applied regardless of the chosen software development model, as it may not be appropriate, realistic, or effective for testing in some contexts or situations, such as when the software development and testing activities are performed in a hierarchical and modular manner, with different phases, deliverables, and dependencies, as in sequential software development models, such as the waterfall model, the V-model, or the W-model, when the test objectives vary according to the test

levels, such as component testing, integration testing, system testing, and acceptance testing, or when the test objectives change according to the feedback, the learning, or the adaptation of the testing process, as in agile software development models, such as Scrum, Kanban, or XP, etc.

Reference: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:

[ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.1.1, Testing and the Software Development Lifecycle1](#)

[ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.1, Testing Principles1](#)

[ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.2.2, Testing Policies, Strategies, and Test Approaches1](#)

[ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 1.3.1, Testing in Software Development Lifecycles1](#)

[ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.1, Test Planning1](#)

[ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.2, Test Monitoring and Control1](#)

[ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.3, Test Analysis and Design1](#)

[ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.4, Test Implementation1](#)

[ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.5, Test Execution1](#)

[ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.1.6, Test Closure1](#)

[ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Work Product Review, Static Testing, Early Testing, Test-driven Development, Test Level, Entry Criterion, Exit Criterion, Test Objective, Test Basis, Test Coverage, Test Quality, Test Risk, Test Cost, Test Time2](#)

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following examples represents System Integration testing?

Options:

- A- Testing if e-commerce website works correctly with a third-party payment gateway
- B- Testing the system based on specifications using simulator for a sub-system
- C- Testing an application in development environment which is similar to the production environment

D- Testing an application's behaviour to check if it fulfils business needs

Answer:

A

Explanation:

System Integration Testing (SIT) involves testing the interactions between different systems or components. Testing an e-commerce website's integration with a third-party payment gateway is an example of SIT, as it checks the correct functioning of the integrated systems. This ensures that the e-commerce platform can successfully interact with external systems to process payments.

ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 2.2.2 on system integration testing.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following defect report for an Exam Booking System

Defect ID: ST1041 | Title: Unable to cancel an exam booking | Severity: Very High | Priority: Very High | Environment: Windows 10, Firefox

Description: When attempting to cancel an exam booking using the cancel exam feature, the system does not cancel the exam even though it shows a message that the exam has been cancelled.

Which ONE of the following indicates the information that should be added to the description for reproducing the defect easily?

Options:

- A- Repeating the test case with different browsers and logging a separate defect for each one of them
- B- Providing exact steps that lead to this defect. It is not clear from the description if this is a problem for any scheduled exam or for a specific user.
- C- Providing better severity and priority. It is not clear why this is a high severity problem as the exams can be booked without any problem.
- D- The defect Id used is alphanumeric in nature. It should be a number only.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To reproduce a defect easily, the defect report should include detailed steps that clearly describe how to encounter the issue. This includes the specific actions taken, the expected result, and the actual result observed. In the given defect report, it is not clear if the issue occurs for any scheduled exam or if it is user-specific. Providing exact steps helps developers and testers replicate the issue and understand its context better, leading to quicker and more effective resolution.

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Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Test Manager conducts risk assessment for a project. One of the identified risks is: "The sub-contractor may fail to meet his commitment". If this risk materializes, it will lead to delay in completion of testing required for the current cycle.

Which option best sentences correctly describes the risk?

Options:

- A- It is a product risk since any risk associated with development timeline is a product risk.
- B- It is no longer a risk for the Test Manager since an independent party (the sub-contractor) is now managing it
- C- It is a object risk since successful completion of the object depends on successful and timely completion of the tests
- D- It is a product risk since default on part of the sub-contractor may lead to delay in release of the product

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A product risk is a risk that affects the quality or timeliness of the software product being developed or tested. Product risks are related to the requirements, design, implementation,

verification, and maintenance of the software product².

The risk of the sub-contractor failing to meet his commitment is a product risk, as it could cause a delay in the completion of the testing required for the current cycle, which in turn could affect the release date of the product. The release date is an important aspect of the product quality, as it reflects the customer satisfaction and the market competitiveness of the product³.

The other options are not correct because:

A . It is not true that any risk associated with development timeline is a product risk. Some risks could be project risks, which are risks that affect the management or control of the software project, such as budget, resources, schedule, or communication¹. For example, a risk of losing a key project stakeholder is a project risk, not a product risk.

B . It is not true that the risk is no longer a risk for the Test Manager since an independent party is managing it. The Test Manager is still responsible for ensuring that the testing activities are completed according to the test plan and the quality objectives⁴. The Test Manager should monitor and control the sub-contractor's performance and communicate with him regularly to identify and mitigate any potential issues or deviations⁵.

C . It is not clear what is meant by "object" in this option, but it could be interpreted as the software system under test or the test object⁶. In any case, the risk is not an object risk, as it does not affect the successful completion of the object, but rather the successful completion of the testing of the object. An object risk could be a risk that affects the functionality, reliability, usability, efficiency, maintainability, or portability of the software system under test². For example, a risk of the software system having a high complexity or a low testability is an object risk, not a product risk.

Reference=

1ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 97

2ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 98

3ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 99

4ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 100

5ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 101

6ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, 2023, p. 102

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best is a typical potential risk of using test automation tools?

Options:

- A- Reduced feedback times regarding software quality compared to manual testing
- B- Reduced test execution times compared to manual testing
- C- Reduced repeatability and consistency of tests compared to manual testing
- D- Underestimation of effort required to maintain test scripts

Answer:

D

Explanation:

One of the typical potential risks associated with using test automation tools is the underestimation of the effort required to maintain test scripts. While test automation can reduce test execution times and provide more consistent and repeatable tests compared to manual testing, maintaining test scripts can be labor-intensive and often requires significant effort. Changes in the application under test can lead to frequent updates in the test scripts to keep them functional and relevant.

ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 6.2 on the benefits and risks of test automation tools

The syllabus outlines that while automation can improve efficiency, it also introduces maintenance challenges.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A requirement specifies that a certain identifier (ID) must be between 5 and 10 characters long, must contain only alphanumeric characters, and its first character must be a letter. As a tester, you want to apply one-dimensional equivalence partitioning to test this ID. This means that you have to apply equivalence partitioning individually: to the length of the ID, the type of characters contained within the ID, and the type of the first character of the ID.

What is the number of partitions to cover?

Options:

A- 7

- B- 6
- C- 5
- D- 3

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To determine the number of partitions using one-dimensional equivalence partitioning, we need to consider each aspect of the ID requirement individually.

Length of the ID:

Valid partitions: 5 to 10 characters (1 partition)

Invalid partitions: Less than 5 characters, more than 10 characters (2 partitions)

Type of characters:

Valid partitions: Alphanumeric characters (1 partition)

Invalid partitions: Non-alphanumeric characters (1 partition)

Type of first character:

Valid partitions: First character is a letter (1 partition)

Invalid partitions: First character is not a letter (1 partition)

Adding these together, we have a total of 1 (valid length) + 2 (invalid lengths) + 1 (valid type) + 1 (invalid type) + 1 (valid first character) + 1 (invalid first character) = 7 partitions.

ISTQB CTFL Syllabus, section on equivalence partitioning and test design techniques.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Pariksha labs is a mature software testing company. They are TMMi level 5 certified. Their testing processes are well defined. Which ONE of the following statements is likely to be CORRECT about them?

Options:

- A- The company uses same test strategy for all the projects doing minor changes based on test manager responsible for the project because their test strategy template is very mature and do not need to change
- B- The question about the test design techniques to be used is determined based on various factors such as the domain and expectations of the stakeholders
- C- Same set of testing processes are used by them without needing any tweaks because that is the hallmark of a mature testing company.
- D- They try to perform 100% automation for every project because automation is a must for efficiency

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A mature software testing company, especially one certified at TMMi level 5, is expected to have well-defined and adaptable processes. These companies recognize that test design techniques should be chosen based on the specific context of the project, including the domain and stakeholder expectations, rather than using a one-size-fits-all approach. This ensures that the testing is effective and aligned with project requirements.

ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 5.1 on test design techniques and their selection based on context.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following user story about an e-commerce website's registration feature that only allows registered users to make purchases:

"As a new user, I want to register to the website, so that I can start shopping online"

The following are some of the acceptance criteria defined for the user story:

[a] The registration form consists of the following fields: username, email address, first name, last name, date of birth, password and repeat password

[b] To submit the registration request, the new user must fill in all the fields of the registration form with valid values and must agree to the terms and conditions

[c] To be valid, the email address must not be provided by free online mail services that allow to create disposable email addresses. A dedicated error message must be presented to inform the new user when an invalid address is entered

[d] To be valid, the first name and last name must contain only alphabetic characters and must be between 2 and 80 characters long. A dedicated error message must be presented to inform the new user when an invalid first name and/or the last name is entered

[e] After submitting the registration request, the new user must receive an e-mail containing the confirmation link to the e-mail address specified in the registration form

Based only on the given information, which of the following ATDD tests is most likely to be written first?



Options:

- A- The new user enters valid values in the fields of the registration form, except for the email address, where he/she enters an e-mail address provided by a free online mail service that allow to create disposable email addresses. Then he/she is informed by the website about this issue
- B- The new user enters valid values in the fields of the registration form, except for the first name, where he/she enters a first name with 10 characters that contains a number. Then he/she is informed by the website about this issue
- C- The user accesses the website with username and password, and successfully places a purchase order for five items, paying by Mastercard credit card EV
- D- The new user enters valid values in all the fields of the registration form, confirms to accept all the terms and conditions, submits the registration request and then receives an e-mail containing the confirmation link to the e-mail address specified in the registration form

Answer:

D



Explanation:

Based on the given user story and acceptance criteria, the ATDD (Acceptance Test-Driven Development) approach focuses on defining acceptance tests before development begins. The first test written typically covers the 'happy path' or the most straightforward scenario to ensure the primary functionality works as expected.

Given Acceptance Criteria:

The registration form must be filled with valid values.

The user must accept terms and conditions.

An email with a confirmation link must be sent after submission.

The most likely first ATDD test would ensure that a new user can successfully register by filling in all fields with valid data and confirming the registration through an email link. This ensures that the basic and most crucial functionality of the registration feature is working correctly before handling edge cases or error conditions.

ISTQB CTFL Syllabus Section 2.3 on acceptance test-driven development (ATDD).

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best statements about statement coverage is true?

Options:

- A- Achieving 90% statement coverage ensures that 90% branch coverage is achieved
- B- Achieving 100% statement coverage ensures that no variable within the code has been used without being initialized
- C- Achieving 100% statement coverage ensures that 100% branch coverage is achieved
- D- Achieving 80% statement coverage ensures that 80% of all executable statements within the code have been exercised

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Statement coverage, also known as line coverage, is a metric used in white-box testing to measure the percentage of executable statements in the source code that have been executed by the test suite. Achieving a certain percentage of statement coverage means that an equivalent percentage of the executable statements in the code have been executed during testing.

For example, achieving 80% statement coverage indicates that 80% of the lines of code have been run through during the testing process. This metric helps in identifying parts of the code that have not been tested and may contain undetected defects.

It's important to note that achieving high statement coverage does not necessarily guarantee that all possible paths or scenarios within the code are tested, nor does it ensure the detection of

all types of defects. Other coverage metrics, such as branch coverage or condition coverage, might also be necessary to achieve a more thorough testing process.

The official ISTQB CTFL syllabus clearly defines statement coverage and explains that it ensures that the corresponding percentage of all executable statements have been tested.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best statements correctly describe the business facing quadrant that supports the team?

Options:

- A- Exploratory tests are generally used for this quadrant
- B- It is the quadrant that Non-functional testing such as performance and the tests are created on the basis of user scenarios
- C- It is the quadrant that component testing.
- D- It is the quadrant that deals with tests created on the basis of user stories.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The business-facing quadrant that supports the team is focused on tests that validate the system against user stories. These tests ensure that the system delivers the value and functionality described by the user stories, which are central to agile methodologies.

ISTQB CTFL Syllabus V4.0, Section 5.1.7 on the testing quadrants, particularly the business-facing tests that support the team and are based on user stories.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A test manager has started a cycle of testing for an e-commerce application. The reason for

testing is the change in the protocol for connecting to the payment gateway because of new regulations. Which option best correctly names this type of testing?

Options:

- A- Retirement testing
- B- System integration testing
- C- Beta testing
- D- Maintenance testing

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Maintenance testing is performed to ensure that the application continues to function correctly after changes have been made. These changes can include modifications due to new regulations, bug fixes, enhancements, or any other updates. In this case, the change in the protocol for connecting to the payment gateway due to new regulations falls under maintenance testing, as it involves testing the application to ensure it works correctly after the implementation of the required changes.

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Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An application is subjected to a constant load for an extended period of time as part of a performance test. While running this test, the response time of the application steadily slows down, which results in a requirement not being met. This slowdown is caused by a memory leak where the application code does not properly release some of the dynamically allocated memory when it is no longer needed.

Which of the following statements is true?

Options:

- A- The slowdown is a failure while the memory leak is a defect
- B- The slowdown is a defect while the memory leak is an error
- C- The slowdown is an error the memory leak is a defect
- D- The slowdown is a defect the memory leak is a failure

Answer:

A

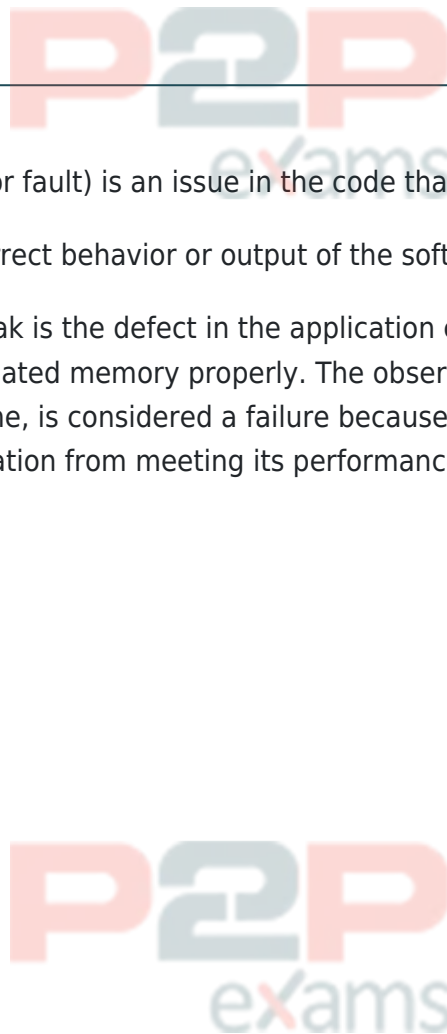
Explanation:

In the ISTQB terminology:

A defect (also known as a bug or fault) is an issue in the code that can cause a failure.

A failure is the observable incorrect behavior or output of the software due to a defect.

In this scenario, the memory leak is the defect in the application code that causes the application not to release dynamically allocated memory properly. The observable effect of this defect, which is the slowdown in response time, is considered a failure because it is the manifestation of the defect that prevents the application from meeting its performance requirements.



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