ISTQB CTAL-TTA Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Why should security testing include testing for any cross-site scripting vulnerabilities?

Options:

A- Because strings could be entered from the Ul that are too long for the code to handle safely
B- Because encryption codes could be broken
C- Because potentially malicious code could be inserted into the system
D- Because a 'man in the middle' could exist

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities allow attackers to inject malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users. This type of security breach can lead to unauthorized access to user sessions or sensitive information and manipulate client-side scripts. Testing for XSS vulnerabilities is critical to ensure that any input received from the UI is appropriately sanitized, preventing malicious code from executing within the system. This is a fundamental aspect of security testing to protect the integrity and confidentiality of user data and system functionality.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have been assigned the task of defining the risk-based approach to testing the performance efficiency of a new application. Which option best is an ISTQB defined technique to use for Identifying the risks?

Options:

A- Reviewing the unit testing that has already been conducted on the application to verify performance efficiency
B- Analyzing the requirements to look for areas where performance efficiency requirements have not been well-defined

C- Interviewing performance efficiency experts to determine what areas are likely to contain the highest levels of risk
D- Conducting a hazard analysis with the non-technical business stakeholders to identify areas in the code that are likely to contain high levels of performance efficiency risk

Answer:

B

Explanation:

An ISTQB defined technique for identifying risks when defining a risk-based approach to testing the performance efficiency of a new application is to analyze the requirements to look for areas where performance efficiency requirements have not been well-defined. This technique ensures that testing efforts are focused on areas of the application that are critical for performance but may have insufficient coverage in terms of detailed requirements.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The following characteristics were identified during an early product risk-assessment for a software system:

* the software system needs to manage synchronization between various processes

* microcontrollers will be used that will limit product performance

* the hardware that will be used will make use of timeslots

* the number of tasks supported in parallel by the software system is large and are often highly complex.

Based on the information provided, which of the following non-functional test types is MOST appropriate to be performed?

Options:

A- Maintainability testing
B- Security testing
C- Time-behaviour testing
D- Portability testing

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The characteristics listed in the question point towards the need to manage synchronization between processes and make efficient use of limited hardware resources, such as microcontrollers and timeslots. Additionally, the complexity and concurrency of tasks highlight the importance of the software's performance over time. Time-behaviour testing is the most appropriate non-functional test type to perform in this scenario as it focuses on evaluating the timing aspects of the system, such as response times, processing times, and throughput rates. It ensures that the system meets its time-related requirements, which is critical for systems reliant on synchronization and limited by hardware performance constraints.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The last release of a hotel booking website resulted in poor system performance when hotel searches reached peak volumes. To address these problems in the forthcoming release, changes to the system architecture are to be implemented as follows:

Change 1 - Provision of a single Internet service using multiple servers, rather than a single server, to maximize throughput and minimize response time during peak volumes

Change 2 - Prevention of unnecessary database calls for objects that were not immediately needed by the calling applications. Achieved by not automatically creating database connections at the start of processing, instead only just before the data is required.

The system architecture document has been drafted and as Technical Test Analyst you have been invited to participate in its review. Which of the following review checklist items is MOST likely to identify any defects in the proposed system architecture for Change 1?

Options:

A- Connection pooling
B- Load balancing
C- Distributed processing
D- Caching

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Analysis:

For Change 1, which involves using multiple servers to maximize throughput and minimize response time, the key concern is how the load is distributed across these servers.

B . Load balancing:

Load balancing is the process of distributing network or application traffic across multiple servers to ensure no single server becomes overwhelmed. It is crucial for maximizing throughput and minimizing response times, particularly during peak volumes.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

A . Connection pooling:

This is related to managing database connections efficiently but is not directly relevant to distributing web server traffic.

C . Distributed processing:

This refers to dividing processing tasks across multiple processors or machines but is not specific to managing web server load.

D . Caching:

Caching helps improve performance by storing frequently accessed data in memory, reducing the need to retrieve it from the database, but it does not address load distribution across servers.

The ISTQB CTAL-TTA syllabus and standard practices in reviewing system architecture emphasize the importance of load balancing for managing server traffic and ensuring optimal performance during peak loads.

Sources:

ISTQB-CTAL-TTA Syllabus

General knowledge on system architecture and load balancing.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A project to replace your company's sales and merchandising system has begun. The old system is still in production but is poorly documented and expensive to maintain: changing it has often produced a large quantity of defects. The new version will be developed using modern techniques and technology.

Requirements include:

Loading sales data, sent electronically from the stores each evening, into a central database where it is then available for other applications.

Producing sales reports for the merchandisers, whose job is to manage stock levels in stores.

Predictions of future demand for each product, based on a combination of sales history and forecasting parameters.

Requirements 1 and 2 are satisfied by the existing system and will be rewritten with no significant changes. Requirement 3 is new: these forecasting reports will be run overnight, and users will request them by entering simple parameters online during the day.

The sales data are loaded in an overnight batch run. There have been problems at peak periods when this run has taken longer than scheduled, so that dependent jobs could not finish before the start of the working day.

As a Technical Test Analyst, you have been asked to contribute to the project's Master Test Plan. The concerns expressed by stakeholders during risk identification include the length of the batch job runs, ease of parameter entry for the users, unauthorized access to stored sales data, and limited time for testing. With these in mind, which TWO of the following quality characteristics sub-characteristics are likely to contain the highest levels of technical risk?

A) Operability.

B) Time behavior.

C) Interoperability.

D) Security.

E) Testability.

Options:

A- a and b
B- b and e
C- b and d
D- c and e

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In this scenario, the project's stakeholders have expressed concerns about several risk factors related to the new sales and merchandising system. As a Technical Test Analyst, it's essential to identify the quality characteristics that contain the highest levels of technical risk.

Stakeholder Concerns:

Length of the Batch Job Runs:

This directly impacts the time behavior of the system, which is a sub-characteristic of performance efficiency.

Ease of Parameter Entry for Users:

This impacts operability, a sub-characteristic of usability, but considering the given options, it's not the highest technical risk compared to others.

Unauthorized Access to Stored Sales Data:

This is a critical concern under security, which involves protecting the system from unauthorized access and ensuring data integrity and confidentiality.

Limited Time for Testing:

This relates to testability, which is the ease with which the system can be tested, but it's less critical compared to time behavior and security in this context.

Quality Characteristics with Highest Technical Risk:

Time Behavior (Option B):

The efficiency of batch job runs is crucial since delays can impact other dependent jobs and overall system performance. Ensuring that batch jobs complete within the scheduled time is vital to maintain system reliability and performance efficiency.

Security (Option D):

Unauthorized access to sales data is a significant risk. Ensuring robust security measures to protect sensitive data is essential to prevent data breaches and maintain data integrity.

Explanation of Incorrect Options:

A . Operability: While ease of use is important, it's not the highest technical risk compared to performance and security.

C . Interoperability: This relates to how well the system interacts with other systems, which is not a primary concern based on the given stakeholder issues.

E . Testability: Although important, the limited testing time is less critical compared to the risks associated with system performance and data security.

The ISTQB CTAL-TTA syllabus discusses quality characteristics and their sub-characteristics, emphasizing the importance of understanding different types of risks in software testing. In this case, performance efficiency (time behavior) and security are the most critical aspects given the stakeholder concerns.

Sources:

ISTQB-CTAL-TTA Syllabus

General knowledge on quality characteristics in software testing.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement correctly describes service virtualization''

SELECT ONE OPTION

Options:

A- It is a shareable testing service that simulates the behavior, data and performance of a system or service to which the product or component under test would normally be connected
B- It is a service which automatically deploys new versions of the software into the production environment at regular and short intervals
C- it is an integrated set of tools that will automatically compile, test and deliver into a virtual environment a new build of the product under test
D- it is a collection of mock objects such as stubs and drivers that will allow a product or component to run without some other product or component that it would normally need

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Service virtualization is used in test environments to simulate the behaviors, data, and performance characteristics of dependent systems that are not available for testing due to limitations such as cost, access, or complexity. This allows for more thorough testing of the product under test in a controlled, stable environment that mimics real-world conditions without the need for actual live systems .

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are testing software that will be used in nuclear power plants. The particular piece of code you are testing has been classified as SIL 2. The following section of code falls under this classification:

If ((A > B) or (C > D)) and (E = F) then print A

Endif

Which of the following sets of test data would supply the minimum tests needed to achieve the "highly recommended" level of coverage?

Set #	Value for A	Value for B	Value for C	Value for D	Value for E	Value for F
1	3	1	5	2	7	7
2	3	1	5	2	7	7
	1	3	1	2	7	6
3	3	1	5	2	7	7
	1	3	5	2	7	7
	3	1	2	5	7	7
	1	3	2	5	6	7
	1	3	2	5	7	7
	3	1	5	2	6	7
	3	1	2	5	6	7
	1	3	5	2	6	7
4	2	1	2	5	7	7
	1	3	5	2	7	7
	1	3	2	2	7	7
	3	1	2	5	6	7
5	3	1	5	2	7	7
	3	1	5	2	6	7
	1	3	2	2	7	7

Options:

A- Set 1
B- Set 3
C- Set 5
D- Set 2

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In software testing, especially within contexts like nuclear power plants, achieving a 'highly recommended' level of coverage often requires strategic test case selection to verify all logical conditions are accurately assessed. For the condition 'If ((A > B) or (C > D)) and (E = F) then print A', the critical tests involve evaluating the boolean logic.

Test Case Analysis: Test Set 1 is selected because it should ideally include scenarios where:

Both conditions (A > B) and (C > D) are true, and (E = F) is true to ensure the print statement executes.

One of the conditions (A > B) or (C > D) is false while the other is true, combined with (E = F) being true, to test the OR logic.

Both conditions (A > B) and (C > D) are false with (E = F) being true, which should not trigger the print statement, testing the AND logic.

Condition where (E != F), irrespective of other conditions, to confirm that the print statement does not execute.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is NOT a common issue with traditional capture/playback test automation?

Options:

A- Difficult to maintain when software changes.
B- Recorded scripts are difficult to maintain by non-technical persons.
C- Data and actions are mixed in the recorded script.
D- Execution of the recorded script is difficult outside office hours.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Common issues with traditional capture/playback test automation include difficulty in maintaining the scripts when software changes (option A), the challenge for non-technical persons to maintain recorded scripts (option B), and the issue that data and actions are often intertwined within the recorded script (option C), which can make them hard to understand and

modify. However, the timing of the execution of the recorded script (option D), such as the difficulty of running scripts outside office hours, is not typically a problem inherent to capture/playback test automation itself but rather an environmental or scheduling issue.

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