ISTQB-CTFL Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The following decision table is used to assist a doctor in determining the drug therapy to prescribe for a patient (aged 6 to 65 years) diagnosed with acute sinusitis. The table consists of three Boolean conditions and six actions

Based only on the given information, which of the following statements is TRUE?

Options:

A- Column 7 represents an impossible situation and thus can be deleted
B- Columns 1 and 3 can be merged into a single column
C- Columns 2, 4, 6 and 8 can be merged into a single column
D- Columns 5 and 7 can be merged into a single column

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Decision tables are used to model complex decision logic by considering different combinations of conditions and actions. Based on the given decision table for prescribing drug therapy:

Column 1 and Column 3 both result in the same actions (prescribing Amoxicillin).

These columns can be merged because the actions taken do not depend on whether the patient is taking anticoagulant therapy (both are 'T' for this condition).

Thus, combining these columns simplifies the decision table without losing any information.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are an experienced tester on a project with incomplete requirements and under pressure to deploy.

What type of testing should you do?

Options:

A- Decision-based testing.
B- Checklist-based testing.
C- Error guessing.
D- Exploratory testing.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

When working on a project with incomplete requirements and under pressure to deploy, exploratory testing is particularly suitable. This type of testing allows testers to use their expertise and intuition to explore the system's functionality and identify defects without needing detailed specifications. Exploratory testing is flexible and can quickly adapt to changes and gaps in the requirements.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Atypical generic skill required for the role of tester is the ability to

Options:

A- Take on the role of developer to meet challenging project deadlines
B- Assume leadership aimed at imposing decisions on the rest of the team.
C- Use tools to make the execution of repetitive testing tasks more efficient.
D- Determine the corrective actions to get a test project on track in case of deviations from the test plan

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A key skill for testers is the ability to use various tools to automate repetitive tasks, enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of testing processes. This includes tools for test execution, test

management, and defect tracking. The ISTQB CTFL Syllabus v4.0 emphasizes the importance of using tools to improve productivity and reduce manual effort in repetitive testing tasks, making this a critical skill for testers.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following statements about test estimation approaches is CORRECT?

Options:

A- The Wideband Delphi estimation technique is an example of the risk-based approach
B- The Wideband Delphi estimation technique is an example of the expert-based approach
C- Bumdown charts used in Agile development is an example of the risk-based approach
D- Burndown charts used in Agile development is an example of the expert-based approach

Answer:

B

Explanation:

There are two main approaches to test estimation:

Expert-based approach:

The Wideband Delphi estimation technique is an example of this approach.

Involves consulting expert (ISTQB not-for-profit association)ate testing efforts.

This technique gathers estimates from multiple experts, discusses their differences, and achieves consensus.

Metrics-based approach:

Relies on historical data and metrics to predict future testing efforts.

According to the ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 syllabus, the expert-based approach relies on experts' experience and knowledge, which aligns with the Wideband Delphi technique6source.

Certified Tester Foundation Level v4.0

ISTQB Foundation Level Syllabus 4.0 (2023)

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best statements about branch coverage is true?

Options:

A- The minimum number of test cases needed to achieve full branch coverage, is usually lower than that needed to achieve full statement coverage
B- If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all unconditional branches within the code have surely been exercised
C- If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all combinations of conditions in a decision table have surely been exercised
D- Exercising at least one of the decision outcomes for all decisions within the code, ensures achieving full branch coverage

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Exercising at least one of the decision outcomes for all decisions within the code, ensures achieving full branch coverage, which is a test coverage criterion that requires that all branches in the control flow of the code are executed at least once by the test cases. A branch is a basic block of code that has a single entry point and a single exit point, and a decision is a point in the code where the control flow can take more than one direction, such as an if-then-else statement, a switch-case statement, a loop statement, etc. The decision outcomes are the possible paths that can be taken from a decision, such as the then branch or the else branch, the case branch or the default branch, the loop body or the loop exit, etc. The other statements are false, because:

The minimum number of test cases needed to achieve full branch coverage, is usually higher than that needed to achieve full statement coverage, which is a test coverage criterion that requires that all executable statements in the code are executed at least once by the test cases. This is because branch coverage is a stronger criterion than statement coverage, as it implies statement coverage, but not vice versa. For example, a single test case can achieve full statement coverage for an if-then-else statement, but two test cases are needed to achieve full branch coverage, as both the then branch and the else branch need to be exercised.

If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all unconditional branches within the code have not necessarily been exercised, as unconditional branches are branches that do not depend on any decision, and are always executed, such as a goto statement, a break statement, a return statement, etc. Unconditional branches are not part of the branch coverage criterion, as they do not represent different paths in the control flow of the code. However, they are part of the statement coverage criterion, as they are executable statements in the code.

If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all combinations of conditions in a decision table have not necessarily been exercised, as a decision table is a test design technique that represents the logical relationships between multiple conditions and their corresponding actions, in a tabular format. A decision table can have more combinations of conditions than the number of decision outcomes in the code, as each condition can have two or more possible values, such as true or false, yes or no, etc. For example, a decision table with four conditions can have 16 combinations of conditions, but the corresponding code may have only two decision outcomes, such as pass or fail. To exercise all combinations of conditions in a decision table, a stronger test coverage criterion is needed, such as condition combination coverage, which requires that all possible combinations of condition outcomes in the code are executed at least once by the test cases.Reference: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0 sources and documents:

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 2.3.1, Test Coverage Criteria Based on the Structure of the Software

ISTQB Glossary of Testing Terms v4.0, Branch Coverage, Statement Coverage, Branch, Decision, Decision Outcome, Unconditional Branch, Decision Table, Condition Combination Coverage

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which ONE of the following options explains a benefit of independent testing the BEST?

Options:

A- The testers can be isolated from the development team and thus avoid acquiring the same bias as the developers.
B- Independent testers may lack information regarding the test object.
C- Independent testers are likely to recognize different types of failures compared to developers.
D- Developers may lose a sense of responsibility for the quality of the product they develop.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

Independent testers provide a fresh perspective and are more likely to identify failures that developers might overlook due to their familiarity with the software (C). Independent testing helps avoid cognitive biases, improves defect detection, and enhances the overall quality assurance process. While A and D touch on related concepts, they do not directly define the benefit as well as C does. Option B highlights a potential challenge rather than a benefit.

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Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is true regarding confirmation testing and regression testing?

Options:

A- Confirmation testing confirms the quality of the test being run while regression testing ensures that the software still works after a change has been made.
B- Confirmation testing is an optional activity whilst regression testing is not negotiable.
C- Confirmation testing aims to verify that a defect has been resolved and regression testing ensuring that existing functionality still works after a change.
D- Testers' involvement is essential whilst running retesting and regression testing.
E- TESTER Involvement is essential whilst running retesting and regression testing.

P2P exams

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Confirmation testing, also known as retesting, is conducted to verify that specific defects have been fixed. Regression testing, on the other hand, is performed to ensure that recent changes have not adversely affected existing features of the software. Both types of testing are crucial for maintaining the integrity and quality of the software after modifications.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following statements relating to the benefits of static testing is NOT correct?

Options:

A- Static testing enables early detection of defects before dynamic testing is performed.
B- Static testing reduces testing costs and time.
C- Static testing increases development costs and time.
D- Static testing identifies defects which are not easily found by dynamic testing.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The statement that 'static testing increases development costs and time' is NOT correct. Static testing actually helps to reduce development costs and time by identifying defects early in the development process before dynamic testing is performed. Early detection of defects reduces the cost and effort required to fix them and prevents the propagation of defects to later stages, thus reducing overall testing and development costs.

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