



Free Questions for ISTQB-CTFL by dumpssheet

Shared by Santiago on 24-05-2024

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When should component integration tests be carried out?

Options:

- A- Integration tests should always be done after system tests
- B- Integration tests should be done at the customer's site, after acceptance tests
- C- Integration tests can be done before or after system tests
- D- Integration tests should always be done before system tests

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Component integration tests are designed to verify the interactions and interfaces between integrated components. These tests should be carried out after component testing (where individual components are tested in isolation) but before system testing (where the entire system is tested as a whole). This ensures that any issues arising from the integration of components are identified and resolved early in

the testing process, making option D the correct answer.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Consider the following code

```
int premium=2500;
```

```
if (age
```

```
{
```

```
premium = premium +1500;
```

```
}
```

Which options suits for a correct combination of Boundary value and expected result. Assume first number as boundary followed by expected result.

Options:

A- 29, 1500

30. 2500

B- 29. 4000

30. 2500

C- 29, 2500

30. 1500

D- 30, 1500

31,2500

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In the given code snippet, the premium is increased by 1500 if the age is less than 30. Therefore, at the boundary value of age 29, the premium should be $2500 + 1500 = 4000$, and at age 30, the premium should remain at its initial value of 2500, as the condition is no longer met. Option B correctly reflects this with 29, 4000 and 30, 2500 as the boundary value and the expected results, respectively.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following activities are part of test planning?

- I) Setting the entry and exit criteria
- II) Determining the validity of bug reports
- III) Determining the number of resources required
- IV) Determining the expected result for test cases

Options:

- A-** I, IV
- B-** I, III
- C-** I, III, IV
- D-** I, II, IV

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Test planning is a key activity in the testing process that involves defining the objectives, approach, resources, and schedule of intended test activities. Setting the entry and exit criteria (I) and determining the number of resources required (III) are integral parts of test planning. Determining the validity of bug reports (II) is more aligned with test analysis or test management activities post-execution, and determining the expected result for test cases (IV) is part of test design. Therefore, options I and III (B) are the activities that belong to test planning.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following activities does NOT belong to a typical technical review?

Options:

- A- Pre-meeting preparation by reviewers
- B- Using checklists during the meeting
- C- Inviting end-users to the meeting
- D- Preparation of a review report

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Technical reviews are structured meetings that aim to examine various aspects of a product or project to identify any defects or improvements. Options A (Pre-meeting preparation by reviewers), B (Using checklists during the meeting), and D (Preparation of a review report) are typical activities in a technical review process. Inviting end-users to the meeting (C), however, is generally not part of a typical technical review, as these reviews are usually more focused on the technical aspects and are conducted by peers or experts within the development or testing teams rather than end-users.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Why is it important to select a test technique?

Options:

- A-** There are usually too many test cases that may be run on a system. Test techniques help reduce the number of tests.
- B-** The only way to test a software application is by using well proven test techniques.
- C-** Selecting the right test technique in a given situation increases the effectiveness of the test process by creating tests with higher chance of finding bugs.
- D-** Test techniques define the number of regression cycles, which in turn impact the project schedule.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Selecting the right test technique is crucial because different techniques are suited to different types of testing and can significantly increase the effectiveness of the testing process by creating tests that are more likely to find defects. While reducing the number of tests (A) and defining the number of regression cycles (D) are considerations in the testing process, they are not the primary reasons for selecting a test technique. The assertion that the only way to test a software application is by using well-proven test techniques (B) is too restrictive and does not acknowledge the adaptability required in testing to suit different contexts and objectives. Therefore, option C is the most comprehensive reason, as it focuses on the effectiveness and efficiency of testing, leading to the creation of high-quality tests that have a higher chance of finding bugs.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which or the following is a valid collection of equivalence classes for the following problem: An integer field shall contain values from and including 1 to and including 15.

Options:

- A- Less than 0.1 through 14. 15 and more
- B- Less than 1.1 through 14. more than 15
- C- negative numbers. 1 through 15. above 15
- D- Less than 1.1 through 15. more than 15

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Equivalence partitioning is a black-box test design technique where inputs to the software or system are divided into groups that are expected to exhibit similar behavior. For an integer field that should accept values from 1 to 15, the valid equivalence class is 1 through 15. The invalid equivalence classes are numbers less than 1 and numbers more than 15. Therefore, option D, 'Less than 1, 1 through 15, more than 15,' correctly identifies the valid equivalence class along with the two invalid classes, covering all possible input scenarios for the field. Options A, B, and C either do not accurately capture the valid range or incorrectly specify the range boundaries.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following exemplifies how a software bug can cause harm to a company?

Options:

- A- 'Print' prints the last page twice for a file with 1000 pages
- B- The timeout on the login page of a web site is 9 minutes, while the requirement was for 10 minutes
- C- When uninstalling the application, the uninstall dialog has a spelling mistake
- D- When calculating the final price in a shopping list, the price of the last item is not added

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A software bug can cause harm to a company by directly affecting its operations, reputation, user satisfaction, and financials. Option D, 'When calculating the final price in a shopping list, the price of the last item is not added,' describes a defect that directly impacts the core functionality of a financial transaction, potentially leading to financial loss and customer dissatisfaction. This can have severe implications for the company's credibility and revenue. Options A, B, and C describe bugs that, while potentially annoying, do not have the same direct impact on the company's core operations and financial integrity as option D.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a typical product risk?

Options:

- A- Poor usability of the software
- B- A problem in the code developed by a 3rd party
- C- Low quality of the configuration data, test data and tests
- D- Problem in defining the right requirements

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A typical product risk involves issues directly related to the software product's functionality, performance, usability, reliability, etc. Option A, 'Poor usability of the software,' directly impacts the end-user's interaction with the software and is a quality attribute of the product itself, making it a product risk. Options B, 'A problem in the code developed by a 3rd party,' C, 'Low quality of the configuration data, test data and tests,' and D, 'Problem in defining the right requirements,' can be considered either product or project risks depending on the context, but option A is the most directly associated with a typical product risk concerning the quality and usability of the software.

To Get Premium Files for ISTQB-CTFL Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/products/istqb-ctfl>

For More Free Questions Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/istqb/pdf/istqb-ctfl>

