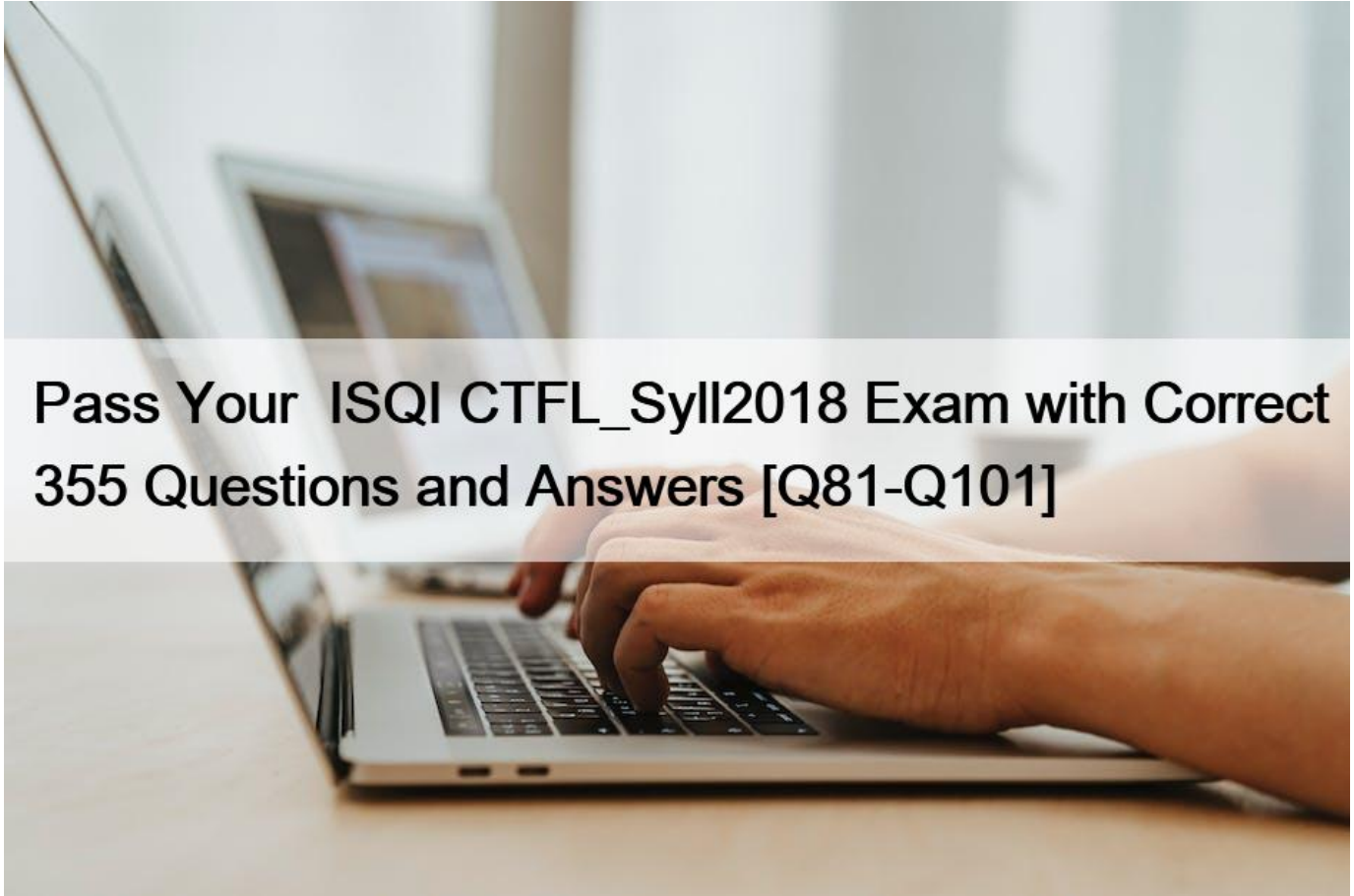# Pass Your ISQI CTFL_Syll2018 Exam with Correct 355 Questions and Answers [Q81-Q101

Pass Your ISQI CTFL_Syll2018 Exam with Correct 355 Questions and Answers
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ISQI CTFL_Syll2018 (ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (Syllabus 2018)) exam is an essential certification for software testing professionals who want to enhance their knowledge and skills in this field. It is based on the latest syllabus released by the ISTQB and covers a wide range of topics related to software testing. ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (Syllabus 2018) certification can help professionals advance their careers and become experts in specific areas of software testing.

NEW QUESTION 81

A calculator software is used to calculate the result for 5+6.

The user noticed that the result given is 6.

This is an example of:

* Failure
* Mistake
* Fault
* Error

NEW QUESTION 82

Which of the following represents good testing practice for testers, irrespective of the software lifecycle model

used?
* They should start test analysis when the corresponding development level is complete
* They should be involved in reviewing requirements or user stories as soon as drafts are available
* They should ensure that the same test objectives apply to each test level
* They should minimize the ratio of development levels to test levels to reduce project costs

NEW QUESTION 83

A new testing tool has been selected for an organisation and a pilot project has successfully completed. The next step is to deploy the tool within the organization.

What is a key success factor in tool deployment?
* Estimate a cost-benefit ratio based on a firm business case
* Determine whether benefits will be achieved at reasonable cost
* Provide support for the test team using the tool
* Assessment of organisational maturity, strengths and weaknesses
Explanation

Providing support for the test team using the tool is a key success factor in tool deployment, because it helps to overcome any resistance or difficulties that the test team may face when using the new tool. Support can include training, coaching, mentoring, troubleshooting, and feedback mechanisms13. The other options are not key success factors in tool deployment, but rather in tool selection or evaluation. Option A is related to tool selection, where a cost-benefit ratio can help to justify the investment in a new tool13. Option B is related to tool evaluation, where a pilot project can help to determine whether the expected benefits of the tool can be achieved at reasonable cost13. Option D is also related to tool evaluation, where an assessment of organisational maturity, strengths and weaknesses can help to identify the suitability and readiness of the organisation for using a new tool13.

NEW QUESTION 84

When testing a mission critical system a high coverage should be achieved. Which of the following techniques

should be implemented as a structural based coverage technique in order to achieve highest coverage?
* multiple condition coverage
* decision table
* use case testing
* statement coverage

NEW QUESTION 85

Which of the following defects-can
* Infinite loops
* Wrong business rules

* Syntax errors of the code
* Undefined variables

Explanation

Wrong business rules are defects that cannot be found by static analysis tools, because they are logical or functional errors that depend on the context and requirements of the software13. A static analysis tool can only detect syntactic or structural errors in the code or design of the software under test, but not whether they match the intended business rules or logic13. The other options are defects that can be found by static analysis tools. Option A is a defect that can be found by a static analysis tool, because it is a structural error that causes the code to loop indefinitely without terminating13. Option C is a defect that can be found by a static analysis tool, because it is a syntactic error that causes the code to fail to compile or run13. Option D is a defect that can be found by a static analysis tool, because it is a structural error that indicates a waste of memory or a possible logic flaw

NEW QUESTION 86

A program is used to control a manufacturing line (turn machines on and off. start and stop conveyor belts,

add raw materials to the flow, etc.)

Not all actions are possible at all times For example, there are certain manufacturing stages that cannot be

stopped – unless there is an emergency. A tester attempts to evaluate if all such cases (where a specific action

is not allowed) are covered by the tests. Which coverage metric will provide the needed information for this

analysis?
* Branch Coverage
* Statement coverage
* Data flow coverage
* Code coverage

NEW QUESTION 87

You are performing a review of your colleague’s test cases based on the following test basis document:

User Login

User Name [   ]

Password [   ]

[LOGIN]

Validation failure #	Field Name	Validation rule	Error Number for validation failure
V1	User Name	Mandatory	12
V2	User Name	Must already exist on database	23
V3	Password	Mandatory	13
V4	Password	Must match user's password on database	24

The Test Cases are as follows:

TC1. Success – valid 'User Name' and 'Password'; Customer Menu displayed

TC2. Failure – 'User Name' field has blank entry; Error Number 12 displayed

TC3. Failure – 'User Id' entered does not exist on database (i.e. unregistered user); Error Number 23 displayed

TC4. Failure – 'Password' entered does not match user's password on database; Error Number 24 displayed

You are guided by the following checklist in your review:

C1. There must be one test case to cover success

C2. There must be one test case for each error path (e.g. validation failure)

C3. Each test case must use terminology consistent with the test basis document (field names, error

numbering, etc.)

Record a separate defect for each missing test case (checklist items C1 and C2) and for each test case that does

not meet checklist item C3.

How many defects should you record?

* 1.
* 2.
* 3.
* 4.

NEW QUESTION 88

Which of the following test design techniques is classified as a structure-based (white box) technique? [K1]
* Exploratory testing
* Decision table testing
* State transition testing
* Statement testing

NEW QUESTION 89

Which of the following is NOT an example of a common test metric?
* Percentage of work done in test environment creation
* Average number of expected defects per requirement
* Number of test cases run
* Deviation from test milestone dates
Explanation

Test metrics are quantitative measures that are used to monitor, control, and improve the test process and its outcomes. Test metrics can be collected at different levels of testing (test case, test suite, test project, etc.) and can be used for different purposes (planning, estimation, execution, evaluation, etc.). Some examples of common test metrics are:

Percentage of work done in test environment creation: This metric indicates how much effort has been spent on setting up and maintaining the test environment, which includes hardware, software, network, data, tools, etc., that are required for conducting the test activities.

Number of test cases run: This metric indicates how many test cases have been executed during a given period or phase of testing.

Deviation from test milestone dates: This metric indicates how much delay or ahead of schedule the test activities are compared to the planned dates.

Defect density: This metric indicates how many defects have been found per unit of size or functionality of the system under test.

Average number of expected defects per requirement is not a common test metric because it is not easy to estimate or measure how many defects are likely to be found for each requirement. Moreover, this metric does not provide useful information for improving the test process or evaluating the test results. You can find more information about test metrics in A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus, Chapter 5, Section 5.41.

NEW QUESTION 90

The Cambrian Pullman Express has special ticketing requirements represented by the partial decision table below.

Refer to the exhibit

Conditions	Rule 1	Rule 2	Rule 3	Rule 4	Rule 5	Rule 6
First Class ticket	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Std Class Flexible ticket	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Std Class Day Return	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Std Class Super Saver	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Railcard holder	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Actions						
OK to travel	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Eligible for upgrade	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Concessionary fare	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

Carol has a student railcard and is travelling on a Flexible Standard Class ticket. James has a senior railcard and is travelling on a super saver ticket. Which of the options represents the correct actions for these two test cases? [K3]
* Carol is eligible to upgrade; James cannot use the service
* Carol is OK to travel; James is eligible for an upgrade
* Carol and James are both eligible to upgrade
* Carol is OK to travel; James cannot use the service
Explanation

The Cambrian Pullman Express has special ticketing requirements represented by the partial decision table below. The decision table has six columns representing six rules and eight rows representing eight conditions or actions. The table is filled with “Y” and “N” values indicating whether a particular condition is met for a particular rule.

!decision table

Carol has a student railcard and is travelling on a Flexible Standard Class ticket. James has a senior railcard and is travelling on a super saver ticket. The question asks which of the options represents the correct actions for these two test cases. To answer this question, we need to find the matching rule for each test case and then look at the corresponding actions. For Carol, the matching rule is rule 2, as she has a student railcard (Y) and a Flexible Standard Class ticket (Y). The actions for rule 2 are: OK to travel (Y), eligible to upgrade (Y), and concessionary fare (N). Therefore, Carol is OK to travel and eligible to upgrade, but not entitled to a concessionary fare. For James, the matching rule is rule 6, as he has a senior railcard (Y) and a super saver ticket (N). The actions for rule 6 are: OK to travel (N), eligible to upgrade (N), and concessionary fare (N).

Therefore, James cannot use the service, is not eligible to upgrade, and is not entitled to a concessionary fare.

Among the options given in this question, only A correctly represents these actions. A says that Carol is eligible to upgrade and James cannot use the service. Therefore, A is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION 91

The following test cases for a Library Management System are available to test changes made to the functions and data structures associated with borrowers

1. Add a new borrower to the system

2. Update a borrower’s data

3. Remove a borrower from the system

4. Loan a book to a borrower

5. Return a book from a borrower

6. Reserve a book for a borrower

7. Send "reservation ready" message to a borrower

Which of the following test sequences represents a possible use case? (a test sequence always start with test #1)
* 1-4-2-7-5-6-3
* 1-6-2-5-7-4-3
* 1-6-4-7-5-3-2
* 1-2-6-7-4-5-3
Explanation

A use case is a description of how a user interacts with a system to achieve a goal or perform a task. A use case typically consists of a sequence of steps or actions that the user and the system perform to complete the goal or task. A use case can be used as a basis for designing test cases that verify the functionality and usability of the system under test. A test sequence that represents a possible use case should follow the logical order and flow of the user-system interaction and cover the main scenario and possible variations or exceptions. For example, based on the test cases given for a Library Management System, we can identify the following use cases:

UC1: Add a new borrower to the system

UC2: Update a borrower's data

UC3: Remove a borrower from the system

UC4: Loan a book to a borrower

UC5: Return a book from a borrower

UC6: Reserve a book for a borrower

UC7: Send "reservation ready" message to a borrower

The test sequence that represents a possible use case is D. 1-2-6-7-4-5-3. This test sequence follows the logical order and flow of the user-system interaction and covers the main scenario and possible variations or exceptions. For example:

TC1: Add a new borrower to the system -> This is the first step of the use case, where the user registers as a new borrower in the system.

TC2: Update a borrower's data -> This is a possible variation of the use case, where the user updates their personal or contact information in the system.

TC6: Reserve a book for a borrower -> This is the second step of the use case, where the user reserves a book that they want to borrow from the library.

TC7: Send “reservation ready” message to a borrower -> This is the third step of the use case, where the system sends a message to the user informing them that their reserved book is ready for pickup.

TC4: Loan a book to a borrower -> This is the fourth step of the use case, where the user picks up their reserved book from the library and loans it from the system.

TC5: Return a book from a borrower -> This is the fifth step of the use case, where the user returns their borrowed book to the library and returns it to the system.

TC3: Remove a borrower from the system -> This is a possible exception of the use case, where the user decides to cancel their membership and remove their account from the system.

The other test sequences do not represent possible use cases because they do not follow the logical order and flow of the user-system interaction or they do not cover the main scenario and possible variations or exceptions. For example:

A). 1-4-2-7-5-6-3 -> This test sequence does not follow the logical order and flow of the user-system interaction because it performs some steps before or after they are supposed to happen. For example, it performs TC4 (Loan a book to a borrower) before TC6 (Reserve a book for a borrower), which does not make sense because the user cannot loan a book that they have not reserved yet.

B). 1-6-2-5-7-4-3 -> This test sequence does not follow the logical order and flow of the user-system interaction because it performs some steps before or after they are supposed to happen. For example, it performs TC5 (Return a book from a borrower) before TC4 (Loan a book to a borrower), which does not make sense because the user cannot return a book that they have not loaned yet.

C). 1-6-4-7-5-3-2 -> This test sequence does not cover the main scenario and possible variations or exceptions because it omits some steps that are essential for completing or terminating the use case. For example, it omits TC2 (Update a borrower’s data), which is a possible variation of the use case that allows the user to change their personal or contact information in the system.

You can find more information about use cases and test sequences in [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus], Chapter 4, Section 4.2.

NEW QUESTION 92

Which of the following correctly states a limitation in the use of static analysis tools? [K1]
* Static analysis tools can be applied to new code but cannot be applied to existing code
* Static analysis tools can be used to enforce coding standards
* Static analysis tools always generate large numbers of warning messages when applied to new code, even if the code meets coding standards
* Static analysis tools do not generate warning messages when applied to existing code

NEW QUESTION 93

In foundation level syllabus you will find the main basic principles of testing, Which of the following

sentences describes one of these basic principles?
* Complete testing of software is attainable if you have enough resources and test tools
* For a software system, it is not possible under normal conditions, to test all input and output

combinations.
* A goal of testing is to show that the software is defect free
* With automated testing you can make statements with more confidence about the quality of a product

than with manual testing.

NEW QUESTION 94

Choose below the best characterization of the difference between black-box testing and white-box testing
* For black-box testing, the testers do not need to know the test object in advance
* For white-box testing, the testers have to consult specifications and developers before running any tests
* Black box testing uses static analysis. White box testing uses dynamic analysis
* Black-box testing is based on the test basis documentation. White-box testing is based on an analysis of the code itself.
* Black-box testing is based on an analysis of the code itself White-box testing is based on the test basis.
Explanation

Black-box testing and white-box testing are two approaches to test design that differ in the way they derive test cases from the test basis. Black-box testing is based on an analysis of the test basis documentation, such as requirements, specifications, user stories, or use cases, without looking at the internal structure or code of the system under test. White-box testing is based on an analysis of the code itself, such as statements, branches, paths, or data flows, to design test cases that cover specific aspects of the code. Black-box testing focuses on the external behavior and functionality of the system, while white-box testing focuses on the internal logic and structure of the system.

References: Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus, Section 4.3

NEW QUESTION 95

Which of the following is an example of black-box dynamic testing?
* Code inspection
* Checking memory leaks for a program by executing it
* Functional Testing
* Coverage analysis

NEW QUESTION 96

Which of the following is an example of Static testing?
* Calculating path coverage using tools
* Performance testing
* Requirements review
* Usability testing

NEW QUESTION 97

Which of the following test organizations has the highest level of independence?
* Independent testers within the development teams
* Independent testers from the user community
* Independent test specialists for specific test types, such as usability, performance or certification test specialists
* Code tested by another developer from the development team
Explanation

The test organization that has the highest level of independence is C. Independent test specialists for specific test types, such as usability, performance or certification test specialists. Test independence refers to the degree of separation between the tester and the developer or user of the system or component under test. Test independence can help to reduce bias and increase objectivity in

testing. Independent test specialists are testers who have specialized skills and knowledge in specific test types or domains and who are not involved in the development or use of the system or component under test. Independent test specialists can provide more reliable and accurate results than testers who are part of the development team or user community. A detailed explanation of test independence can be found in [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus], pages 9-10.

NEW QUESTION 98

Your task is to compile a test execution schedule for the current release of software.

The system specification states the following logical dependencies:

* An admin user must create/amend/delete a standard user.

* A standard user is necessary to perform all other actions.

The test plan requires that re-tests must be performed first, followed by the highest priority tests. To save time, the test plan states that tests should be scheduled to create test data for the subsequent tests in the schedule.

The following test cases have been designed, with an indication of priority (1 being the highest priority) and whether the test has previously failed.

Id	Description	Priority	Failed
a	Log in as standard user and create customer account	2	Y
b	Order one item	3	N
c	Create invoice for order	1	Y
d	Order two items or more	3	Y
e	Log in as admin user and create a standard user	2	N

Which test execution schedule meets the test plan requirements and logical dependencies?
* a, d, c, b, e
* a, c, b, d, e
* e, a, b, c, d
* e, a, d, c, b
Explanation

The test execution schedule that meets the test plan requirements and logical dependencies is e, a, d, c, b. This schedule follows the order of re-tests first (e), followed by the highest priority tests (a and d), and then creates test data for subsequent tests (c and b). This schedule also respects the logical dependencies, as test case a creates an admin user, which is necessary for test case d to create a standard user, which is necessary for test cases c and b to perform other actions1 .

NEW QUESTION 99

Which of the following is a factor that could negatively influence the success of the deployment of a tool within an organization?
* Introducing the tool to all the test teams of the organization at the same time
* Collecting usage information of the tool from the early projects.
* Providing training and coaching for new users of the tool
* Adapting and improving the processes to the usage of the tool
Explanation

Introducing the tool to all the test teams of the organization at the same time is a factor that could negatively influence the success of the deployment of a tool within an organization, as it may cause resistance, confusion, or overload among the test teams. A better approach would be to introduce the tool gradually and incrementally, starting with a pilot project or a small group of users, and then expanding to other test teams based on the feedback and results. suggests this as follows:

A pilot project should be conducted before introducing a new test tool into an organization in order to learn more about how to use it effectively and efficiently in your context and how it will interact with other tools and processes. A pilot project should involve a small group of users who are willing and able to experiment with the tool and provide feedback. The pilot project should have clear objectives, scope, duration, and success criteria.

B, C, and D are factors that could positively influence the success of the deployment of a tool within an organization. Collecting usage information of the tool from the early projects (B) can help to evaluate the benefits and drawbacks of the tool, identify areas for improvement, and justify the investment. Providing training and coaching for new users of the tool can help to increase their confidence and competence in using the tool, reduce errors and frustration, and enhance their productivity and satisfaction. Adapting and improving the processes to the usage of the tool (D) can help to optimize the workflow and performance of the test teams, align the tool with the organizational goals and standards, and increase the value and quality of the testing activities.

NEW QUESTION 100

Which of the following would be LEAST appropriate as part of an incident report covering the observation of a failure during testing?
* The expected result for the list friends response time was less than 10 seconds, whereas the average response time obtained was 13 seconds.
* The user interface was complicated and confusing and I found it quite difficult to follow the test script.
* The updates made as part of the add new member’ function did not reflect the expected change as the name was written into the address field.
* SQL injection into the username entry field allowed a variety of SQL commands to be executed by the application without the appropriate authority
Explanation

The user interface being complicated and confusing is not an appropriate part of an incident report covering the observation of a failure during testing, as it is a subjective opinion and not a factual description of the failure. An incident report should include objective and relevant information that can help to identify, reproduce, and resolve the failure3 defines an incident report as follows:

An incident report is a document that records the occurrence of an abnormal or unexpected event during testing, such as a deviation from expected results, a defect in the system under test, or a problem in the test environment. An incident report typically includes the following information:

Identifier: A unique identifier for the incident report.

Summary: A brief description of the incident.

Incident details: A detailed description of the incident, including the inputs, expected results, actual results, environment, date and time, severity, priority, and any other relevant information.

Steps to reproduce: A sequence of steps that can be followed to reproduce the incident.

Attachments: Any screenshots, logs, files, or other artifacts that can help to understand or reproduce the incident.

NEW QUESTION 101

Testing and Debugging are key activities in the software development lifecycle.

Which of the following are DEBUGGING activities?

a) Designing tests to find failures.

b) Locating the cause of failures.

c) Analysing and fixing the defects.

d) Executing tests to show failures.
* a and d.
* a and b.
* b and c.
* c and d.

The CTFL_Syll2018 exam is intended for individuals who are new to software testing or have limited experience in the field. It is ideal for software developers, testers, quality assurance professionals, and anyone who is interested in pursuing a career in software testing. CTFL_Syll2018 exam is also suitable for those who are looking to enhance their knowledge and skills in software testing.

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