

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level (CTFL) v4.0

iSQI CTFL Syll 4.0

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 2

Total Premium Questions: 23

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

The planned tests have been executed, the agreed exit criteria have been met, and the product is ready for release. The project team will be disbanded after the release.

Which ONE of the following is an appropriate test completion activity?

- A. Archive the relevant testware and capture lessons learned from the test activities
- B. Delete the test cases and test data because the planned testing is complete
- C. Close all remaining defect reports regardless of their current status
- D. Change the agreed exit criteria to avoid reporting any deviations from the test plan

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

At test completion, relevant testware should be archived or handed over so that it can be reused and maintained in later releases. Capturing lessons learned is also a useful completion activity, particularly when the project team is about to disband.

Deleting testware removes useful evidence and reduces the ability to perform maintenance or regression testing. Closing unresolved defects without agreement and changing agreed exit criteria are not appropriate completion activities.

QUESTION NO: 2

A system requirement states: "A customer may cancel a booking until 24 hours before departure." During test analysis, the tester identifies uncertainty about whether a booking may be cancelled exactly 24 hours before departure.

Which ONE of the following is the best action for the tester to take?

- A. Assume that cancellation is allowed exactly 24 hours before departure
- B. Assume that cancellation is not allowed exactly 24 hours before departure
- C. Clarify the intended behaviour with the appropriate stakeholder
- D. Execute tests only for times clearly before and clearly after 24 hours

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The tester should raise the ambiguity with the appropriate stakeholder so that the intended behaviour at exactly 24 hours can be agreed and documented. This improves the test basis and enables test conditions and expected results to be derived objectively.

Assuming either interpretation risks implementing and testing behaviour that is not intended. Deferring the issue until test execution does not remove the ambiguity and makes defects or disagreements more likely to be found late.