



# QUESTION & ANSWER

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**Exam** : **ISTQB-CTFL**

**Title** : **ISTQB-Foundation Level  
Exam**

**Version** : **DEMO**

1.Which of the following is correct with regards to debugging?

- A. Debugging identifies the cause of a failure
- B. Debugging is often performed by test engineers
- C. Debugging is considered part of the testing activities
- D. Debugging is intended to find as many defects as possible in the code

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Debugging is the process of finding, analyzing and removing the causes of failures in software.

Debugging is not considered part of testing, but rather a development activity that can involve testing.

Debugging is not intended to find as many defects as possible, but rather to fix the specific failure that was observed. Debugging is usually performed by developers, not by test engineers.

Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 1, page 6.

2.Which statement about use case testing is true?

- A. The test cases are designed to find defects in the data flow.
- B. The test cases are designed to be used by real users, not by professional testers
- C. The test cases are always designed by customers or end users.
- D. The test cases are designed to find defects in the process flow.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Use case testing is a technique that helps identify test cases that exercise the whole system on a transaction by transaction basis from start to finish. Use cases are descriptions of how users interact with the system to achieve a specific goal. Use case testing is not focused on data flow, but rather on process flow. Use case testing can be performed by professional testers, customers or end users, depending on the context. Use case testing does not require the test cases to be designed by customers or end users, but rather by anyone who has access to the use case specifications.

Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 4, page 36.

3.A software module to be used in a mission critical application incorporates an algorithm for secure transmission of data.

Which review type is most appropriate to ensure high quality and technical correctness of the algorithm?

- A. Walkthrough
- B. Informal Review
- C. Technical Review
- D. Management Review

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A technical review is a type of formal review that involves a team of technical experts who evaluate a software product against a set of predefined quality criteria. A technical review is suitable for ensuring high quality and technical correctness of complex or critical software components, such as algorithms, architectures or designs. A technical review is not a walkthrough, which is an informal review led by the author of the work product. A technical review is not an informal review, which is a review that does not follow a defined process and has no formal entry or exit criteria. A technical review is not a management

review, which is a type of formal review that focuses on business aspects and project progress.

Reference: A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer, Chapter 3, page 29-30.

4. Which of the following is NOT a deciding factor in determining the extent of testing required?

- A. Level of risk of the product or features
- B. Budget to do testing
- C. A particular tester involved in testing
- D. Time available to do testing

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The extent of testing required for a software product depends on various factors, such as the level of risk, the budget, and the time available. The level of risk reflects the potential impact of failures on the stakeholders and the environment. The budget determines how much resources can be allocated for testing. The time available defines the schedule and deadlines for testing activities. The particular tester involved in testing is not a deciding factor for the extent of testing required, as testing should be based on objective criteria and not on personal preferences or abilities.

Reference: [A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus - Springer], Chapter 2, page 14-15.

5. ST is a Software Testing organization which utilizes a testing knowledge base. Access to ST knowledge base can be either full or limited.

Access level is determined based on ST certification and testing experience as follows:

1. If ST certified, with less than 5 years testing experience - allow limited access
2. If ST certified, 5-10 years of testing experience - allow full access
3. If not ST certified with 5-10 years of testing experience - allow limited access.

What would be the results for:

- A - ST certified. 12 years of testing experience
  - B - Not ST certified. 7 years of testing experience
  - C - Not ST certified. 3 years of testing experience
- A. A - unknown  
B - limited access  
C - unknown  
D. A - full access  
B - limited access  
C - unknown  
E. A - full access  
B - limited access  
C - limited access  
D. A - unknown  
B - full access  
C - unknown

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer can be derived by applying the given rules to each case:

A is ST certified and has 12 years of testing experience, which is more than 10 years. Therefore, A does not match any of the rules and the result is unknown.

B is not ST certified and has 7 years of testing experience, which is between 5 and 10 years.

Therefore, B matches rule 3 and the result is limited access.

C is not ST certified and has 3 years of testing experience, which is less than 5 years. Therefore, C does not match any of the rules and the result is unknown.

Reference: This question does not require any external references, as it is based on logical reasoning.