

ISTQB Foundation

Study Materials

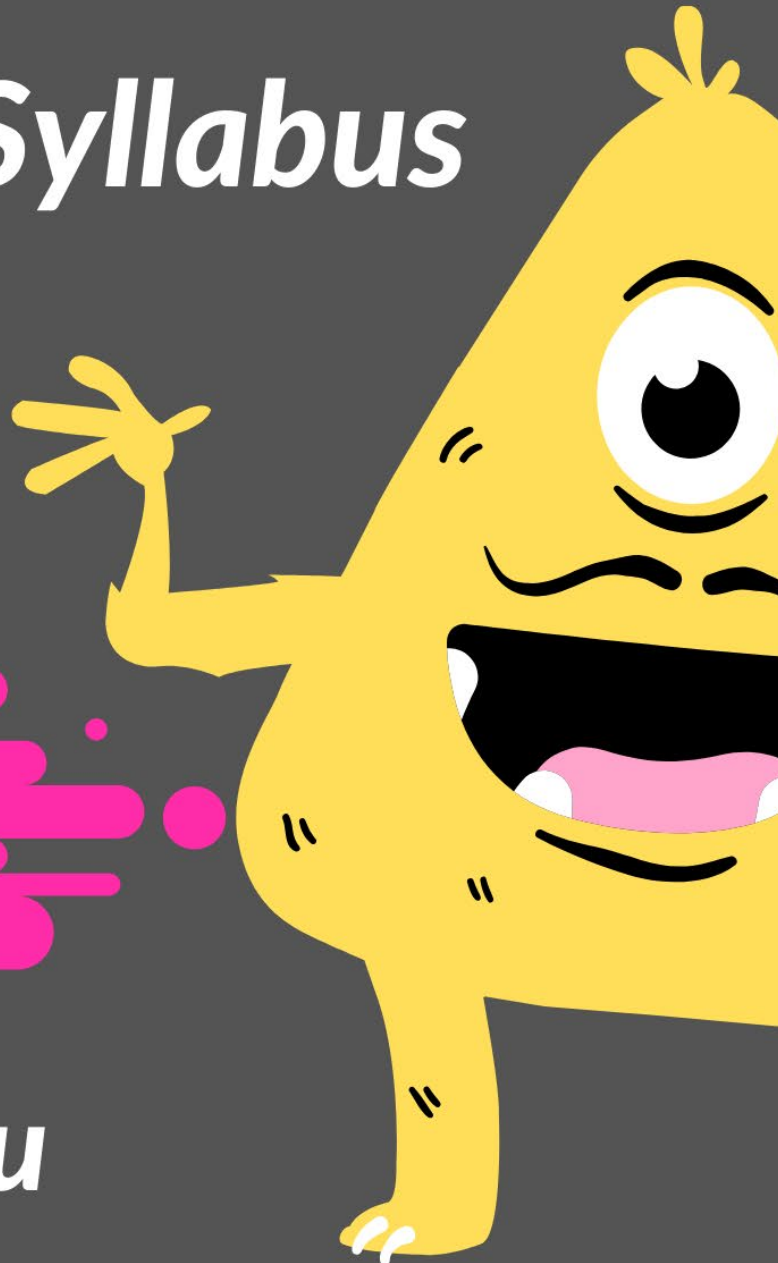
CTFL 2018 Syllabus

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Refer to the official syllabus from ISTQB. Search the topic in the syllabus and read the relevant section carefully.

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Sample Questions and Answers with Explanations

There are only 5 questions in this section. We have given the explanation and mentioned relevant sections from the official syllabus where applicable.

Question No. 1.

What is integration testing?

- A. Another term for testing system integrity
- B. Looking for faults in larger components or subsystems
- C. Specifying which components to integrate in which order
- D. Testing that the interfaces work correctly

Correct Answer: D

Integration testing focuses on interactions between components or systems. **Component integration testing focuses on the interactions and interfaces between integrated components. System integration testing focuses on the interactions and interfaces between systems, packages, and microservices.** System integration testing can also cover interactions with, and interfaces provided by, external organizations (e.g., web services). Component integration testing is often the responsibility of developers. System integration testing is generally the responsibility of testers.

Refer to Page 32 of the Syllabus, Section 2.2.2

Question No. 2.

Load testing tool checks for:

- A. time response and resource utilization
- B. presence of bugs in user interface
- C. correct functional behavior of the system under test
- D. the number of testers needed in order to achieve "dead line"

Correct Answer: A

Load testing: A type of performance testing conducted to evaluate the behavior of a component or system under varying loads, usually between anticipated conditions of low, typical, and peak usage.

Load testing lets you measure your website's quality of service performance based on actual customer behavior. Nearly all the load testing tools and frame-works follow the classical load testing paradigm: when customers visit your web site, a script recorder records the communication and then creates related interaction scripts. A load generator tries to replay the recorded scripts, which could possibly be modified with different test parameters before replay. In the replay procedure, both the hardware and software statistics will be monitored and collected by the conductor, **these statistics include the CPU, memory, disk IO of the physical servers and the response time, throughput** of the system under test (SUT), etc. And at last, all these statistics will be analyzed and a load testing report will be generated.

Load and performance testing analyzes software intended for a multi-user audience by subjecting the software to different numbers of virtual and live users while monitoring performance measurements under these different loads. Load and performance testing is usually conducted in a test environment identical to the production environment before the software system is permitted to go live.

Question No. 3.

Which statement about quality assurance (QA) is true?

- A. QA and testing are the same
- B. QA includes both testing and root cause analysis.
- C. Testing is quality control, not QA.
- D. QA does not apply to testing.

Correct Answer: C

While people often use the phrase *quality assurance* (or just *QA*) to refer to testing, **quality assurance and testing are not the same, but they are related.** A larger concept, quality management, ties them together. Quality management includes all activities that direct and control an organization with regard to quality. Among other activities, quality management includes both quality assurance and quality control. Quality assurance is typically focused on adherence to proper processes, in order to provide confidence that the appropriate levels of quality will be achieved. When processes are carried out properly, the work products created by those processes are generally of higher quality, which contributes to defect prevention. In addition, the use of root cause analysis to detect and remove the causes of defects, along with the proper application of the findings of retrospective meetings to improve processes, are important for effective quality assurance.

Quality control involves various activities, including test activities that support the achievement of appropriate levels of quality. Test activities are part of the overall software development or maintenance process. Since quality assurance is concerned with the proper execution of the entire process, quality assurance supports proper testing.

Refer to Page 15 of the Syllabus, Section 1.2.2

Question No. 4.

Which of the following BEST matches the attributes with a level of testing?

- I. Stubs and drivers and often used
- II. The test environment should correspond to the production environment
- III. Finding defects is not the main focus
- IV. Testing can be based on use cases
- V. Testing is normally performed by testers
- VI. Testing for functional and non-functional characteristics

A. Component-I
Integration-V
System-II
Acceptance-IV

B. Component-IV
Integration-I
System-VI
Acceptance-V

C. Component-VI
Integration-IV
System-I
Acceptance-III

- D. Component-V
- Integration-II
- System-IV
- Acceptance-VI

Correct Answer: A

Component testing (also known as unit or module testing) focuses on components that are separately testable. Component testing is often done in isolation from the rest of the system, depending on the software development lifecycle model and the system, which may require mock objects, service virtualization, harnesses, **stubs, and drivers**.

Refer to Page 31 of the Syllabus, Section 2.2.1

Integration testing focuses on interactions between components or systems. Component integration testing focuses on the interactions and interfaces between integrated components. System integration testing focuses on the interactions and interfaces between systems, packages, and microservices. System integration testing can also cover interactions with, and interfaces provided by, external organizations (e.g., web services). Component integration testing is often the responsibility of developers. **System integration testing is generally the responsibility of testers.**

Refer to Page 32 of the Syllabus, Section 2.2.2

System testing focuses on the behavior and capabilities of a whole system or product, often considering the end-to-end tasks the system can perform and the non-functional behaviors it exhibits while performing those tasks. **The test environment should ideally correspond to the final target or production environment.**

Refer to Page 34 of the Syllabus, Section 2.2.3

Acceptance testing, like system testing, typically focuses on the behavior and capabilities of a whole system or product. Acceptance testing may produce information to assess the system's readiness for deployment and use by the customer (end-user).

Alpha testing is performed at the developing organization's site, not by the development team, but by potential or existing customers, and/or operators or an independent test team.

Beta testing is performed by potential or existing customers, and/or operators at their own locations. Beta testing may come after alpha testing, or may occur without any preceding alpha testing having occurred.

Acceptance testing is often the responsibility of the customers, business users, product owners, or operators of a system, and other stakeholders may be involved as well.

Examples of work products that can be used as a test basis for any form of acceptance testing include:

- Business processes
- User or business requirements
- Regulations, legal contracts and standards
- **Use cases**
- System requirements
- System or user documentation
- Installation procedures
- Risk analysis reports

Refer to Page 36 of the Syllabus, Section 2.2.4

Question No. 5.

Which of the following is true about error guessing?

- A. Testers anticipate certain types of defects based on experience with similar software products
- B. Error guessing is only useful if tests are automated
- C. Testers don't need any previous experience to effectively use the error guessing test technique
- D. There is a need for Decision tables when error guessing is used

Correct Answer: A

Error guessing is a technique used to anticipate the occurrence of mistakes, defects, and failures, based on the tester's knowledge, including:

- How the application has worked in the past
- What types of mistakes the developers tend to make
- Failures that have occurred in other applications

A methodical approach to the error guessing technique is to create a list of possible mistakes, defects, and failures, and design tests that will expose those failures and the defects that caused them. These mistake, defect, failure lists can be built based on experience, defect and failure data, or from common knowledge about why software fails.

Refer to Page 61 of the Syllabus, Section 4.4.1

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Sample Questions and Answers from real ISTQB Exams

There are only **40 questions** in this section.

1. You have been running tests with the same software for several weeks and you have only recently noticed that the software seems to slow down in the afternoon. Performance seems to be fine in the morning. You have done further investigation and discovered that the system is rebooted at night

Given this information, what would be the most important data to put in the defect report?

- A. The frequency of the slowdown regarding the number of days you have seen it versus the number of days you have not seen it during your testing
 - B. The performance metrics from the system before the slowdown problem started to occur
 - C. The details of the tests that you are running in the morning
 - D. The information regarding the nightly reboot and the gradual degradation of performance as the day progresses**
2. **What is meant by Defect Density?**
- A. The number of defects identified post-release divided by the number of defects identified pre-release
 - B. The number of fixed defects divided by the total number of defects identified
 - C. The number of defects identified in a component or system divided by the size the component or system**
 - D. The number of defects identified divided the number of members of the test team
3. You are working for a company that produces software that monitors blood pressure and alerts medical professionals when the blood pressure is outside the acceptable range. Which of the following is the most important reason to test this software?
- A. The company's reputation could be damaged if the software doesn't work correctly.
 - B. Early testing will help the company ship the software earlier.
 - C. Maintainability can be increased with thorough testing and make later change safer.
 - D. This is safety-critical software and lives could depend on it.**

4. **Which is the correct order of the first three activities in a formal review?**

- A. Individual review, planning, initial
- B. Initiate, planning, individual review
- C. Planning, initiate, individual review**
- D. individual review, initiate, planning

5. **Who leads the review meeting during an inspection?**

- A. The author
- B. The moderator**
- C. The reviewer
- D. The inspector

6. A car insurance policy has 3 rates of insurance depending on the age of the driver. For drivers aged between 17 and 25 inclusive they are charged at rate A, drivers aged between 26 and 50 inclusive are charged at rate B and those drivers aged over 50 are charged at rate C.

You are designing test cases, which of the following three ages would test all valid equivalence partitions and therefore test rate A, B and C?

- A. 26, 45, 50
- B. 10, 21, 55
- C. 20, 35, 65**
- D. 17, 25, 50

7. A student needs to score at least 50 points to pass. If they score at least 100 points they will achieve an A rating and if they score at least 150 points they will achieve an A+ rating. Which two values are in the same partition?
- A. 45 and 55
 - B. 55 and 120
 - C. 50 and 60
 - D. 45 and 170

8. A holiday club restricts those booking the holiday, to people between the ages of 18 and 30 inclusive. Using three-point boundary values, what ages would be required to test the lower and upper boundary?
- A. 17, 18, 19, 29, 30, 31
 - B. 17, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32
 - C. 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30
 - D. 16, 17, 18, 30, 31, 32

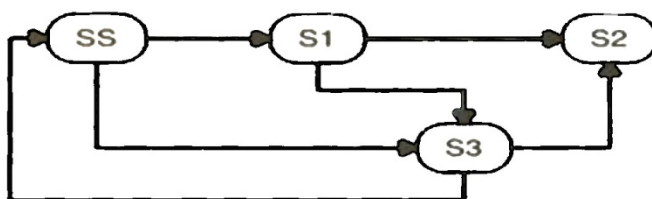
9. Given the following decision tables, what is the expected result for the test case listed below?

	Rule 1	Rule 2	Rule 3	Rule 4
Conditions				
< 10 Kg	True	True	False	False
< £ 10	True	False	True	False
Action				
Must pay in cash only	True	False	True	False
Free delivery	False	False	True	True

Test Case: Purchase a Toaster weighing 9kg for £ 10

- A. No need to pay in cash, no free delivery
- B. Must Pay in cash, no free delivery
- C. No need to pay in cash free delivery
- D. Must pay in cash, free delivery.

10. Given the following state transition diagram where SS is the start state:



Which of the following answers describes a test case that only uses valid transitions to exercise all states, using the minimum number of transitions?

- A. SS-S3-SS-S1-S3-S3
- B. SS-S3-S2-S1
- C. SS-S1-S2-S3
- D. SS-S1-S3-S2

11. Which of the following BEST distinguishes the terms “validation” and “verification”?

- A. Validation is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while verification is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the requirements for a specific intended use have been met
- B. Verification is confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while validation confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the designs for a specific intended use have been met
- C. Validation is confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while verification is confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the designs for a specific intended use have been met
- D. Verification is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while validation is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the requirements for a specific intended use have been met

12. Which of the following is a possible reason for introducing a defect in software code?

- A. Rushing to meet a tight deadline to turn code over for testing
- B. Improper system testing
- C. Improper unit testing
- D. Focus on static testing over dynamic testing

13. A software application incorrectly provided customers discounts of 50% off their total purchases if the purchases exceeded \$100. It was discovered through an audit that the discount should have been only 5% off these purchases. A root-cause analysis uncovered that the requirements incorrectly stated 50% instead of 5% in this scenario.

Which of the following MOST accurately reflects this scenario?

- A. The audit finding is the root cause, requiring a root cause analysis which led to investigating the software code, design, and requirements
- B. An issue with the design is determined to be the root cause of the incorrect calculation
- C. The incorrect customer discount is the effect and the reason for the requirement error is the root cause.
- D. The audit finding is the root cause, the incorrect calculation of 50% is the defect, and the incorrect requirement is the effect

14. Which of the following is an example of the absence-of-errors fallacy?

- A. Over time, running the same test cases do not find any defects
- B. Other than trivial cases, it is not feasible to test all combinations of inputs and preconditions
- C. A small number of modules contains the most defects
- D. Since testing found very few defects, the system certainly will be successful

15. Which of the following is an example of tasks most associated with the test design activity?

- A. Test data, derived from production data, is developed for use during testing
- B. The project manager updates the project schedule as key test tasks are completed
- C. The identification of test execution and test automation tools
- D. Every day, the tester notes the status of his/her test cases in preparation for daily reports

16. You are testing a web-based software application that calculates the best insurance rate based on client profile. The requirements and processing rules are well-documented.

In all tested scenarios the software returns the correct answer based on the requirements/rules. However, in one specific instance when entering the data in a different order from the natural flow, the software becomes unresponsive and you need to restart the browser.

You open a defect report, using the new corporate template that follows the ISO/IEEE 29119 standard. You provided a short title; a reference to the requirement being tested; the software under test and its version and the browser's version.

Upon review, the developer returns the ticket as "Cannot Reproduce".

What information is MOST likely missing from your defect report?

- A. The "Setup" field is missing the test environment where the problem occurred
- B. The "Description" field is missing the steps taken when encountering the problem
- C. The "Date & Time" field is missing the time, which the developer needs in order to check the log files
- D. The "Analysis" field is missing the detailed analysis of the defect root cause

17. You are tasked with testing the Order Wizard of an online shopping website. The flow that customer's takes as they select cloths, provide shipment information and pay can be described by a state transition diagram.



Which of the following describes transitions that may take place during execution of a valid state-transition test?

- A. Select Item -> Move to Shopping Cart -> Move to shipping -> Move to payment -> Move to select Items
- B. Select Item -> Move to Shopping Cart -> Move to shipping -> Move to select Item
- C. Select Item -> Move to Shopping Cart -> Move to shipping -> Move to payment-> Move to Shipping
- D. Move to Shopping Cart -> Move to shipping -> Move to Shopping Cart

18. Which of the following BEST matches the Test Levels with the test environment?

1. Component testing
 2. Integration testing
 3. System testing
 4. Acceptance testing
-
- A. The test environment simulates a production like environment
 - B. The test environment is identical to the development environment with some drivers and stubs
 - C. The test environment is likely to be individual developer's computer and uses drivers and stubs
 - D. The test environment corresponds to the final target or production environment

- A. 1D, 2A, 3C and 4B
- B. 1C, 2B, 3A and 4D**
- C. 1B, 2C, 3D and 4A
- D. 1A, 2D, 3B and 4C

19. Which test tool BEST matches the test activity they support?

1. Defect management tools
 2. Monitoring tools
 3. Test execution tools
 4. Test data preparation tools
-
- A. Performance measurement and dynamic analysis
 - B. Confirmation tests
 - C. Test design and implementation
 - D. Test execution and logging

- A. 1B, 2A, 3D, 4C**
- B. 1D, 2C, 3B, 4A
- C. 1C, 2B, 3A, 4D
- D. 1A, 2D, 3C, 4B

20. Which of the following mistakes is a defect that is LEAST likely to cause a failure?

- A. The range of support screen resolutions fails to account for screens with 16:9 aspect ratio
- B. Debug-support code was not removed from the code of a website for sharing cooking recipes**
- C. The code interprets a certain input parameter as the length instead of the width of an object
- D. Not enough time allocated in the algorithm to complete a certain operation

21. You have been asked to participate in a review based on a checklist of the following extract (partial specification) of the user requirements specification. This specification will be used to describe the characteristics of a software product that will implement a dashboard that collects critical system availability information for your organization:

User types: Dashboard Administrator, Managers, Technical Staff

1. The dashboard displays information on the availability of:
 - 1.1. The services registered.
 - 1.2. The systems assigned to each service.

The user "Administrator" will be able to

Regarding the Services

2. Register a service.
3. Remove a service.
 - 3.1. A service can only be withdrawn if it has no assigned systems.
4. Modify a service.
 - 4.1. Modify the systems associated with the service.
5. Assign a system to a service.
 - 5.1. An "existing" system can only be assigned to an "existing" service.
 - 5.2. A system may be assigned to more than one service.
 - 5.3. A system cannot be removed from the dashboard if it is assigned to a service.
6. Generate reports on services.

Regarding the System

7. Register a system.
8. Remove a system.
 - 8.1. A system has no restrictions for being removed.
9. Modify a system.
 - 9.1. A system assigned to a service cannot be modified.

You have been assigned the checklist entry for "inconsistencies between individual requirements" (that is, conflicts between requirements. For example, contradictions between requirements).

Select the option that identifies the pairs of specific requirements that present inconsistencies.

- A. The following points are inconsistent (4.1 and 8.1)
- B. The following points are inconsistent (4.1 and 9.1)**
- C. The following points are inconsistent (3.1 and 9.1)
- D. There are no inconsistencies between individual requirements

22. Select the MOST ACCURATE statement regarding the objectives of confirmation and regression testing.

- A. The purpose of regression testing is to confirm that the defect giving rise to a failure has been satisfactorily resolved. The purpose of the confirmation testing is to ensure that no defects have been introduced or discovered in unmodified areas of the software as a result of the changes made.
- B. The purpose of confirmation testing is to confirm that the defect giving rise to a failure has been successfully fixed. The purpose of the regression test is to ensure that no defects have been introduced or discovered in unmodified areas of the software as a result of the changes made.**
- C. The purpose of confirmation testing is to confirm that the observed failure is not a false positive. The purpose of the regression test is to ensure that no defects have been introduced or discovered in unmodified areas of the software as a result of the changes made.
- D. The purpose of confirmation testing is to confirm that the defect giving rise to a failure has been **satisfactorily** fixed. The purpose of the regression test is to ensure that no defects have been introduced or discovered in **modified** areas of the software as a result of the changes made.

23. Identify which ONE of the following options is TRUE When comparing component testing and system testing.

- A. Component testing and system testing share the objective of reducing risk.**
- B. Component testing and system testing have the same test basis.
- C. Component testing focuses on testing functional and structural behaviour while system testing focuses on testing functional, non-functional and structural behaviour.
- D. System testing requires the simulation of components that are pending development while component testing may require simulated objects, virtualization of services, harnesses, stubs and drivers.

24. Identify the type of testing required to evaluate the following characteristics of a test object:

- I. Correction of the calculation result of a set of specified mathematical operations.
- II. Behaviour of the test object as a function of its internal structure.
- III. Time required to calculate mathematical operations.
- IV. Test object capability to prevent unauthorized access to data.
- V. Degree of code coverage.

- A. (Functional testing: III), (Non-functional testing: I, IV), (White-box testing: II, V)
- B. (Functional testing: I), (Non-functional testing: II, IV), (White-box testing: III, V)
- C. (Functional testing: I), (Non-functional testing: III, IV), (White-box testing: II, V)**
- D. (Functional testing III), (Non-functional testing: I, II), (White-box testing: IV, V)

25. Which ONE of the following options CORRECTLY describes the role of impact analysis in maintenance testing?

- A. Impact analysis is used to determine the effectiveness of new test cases that will be used to evaluate maintenance.
- B. Impact analysis is used to identify the areas that will be affected by a change.**
- C. Impact analysis is used to identify how data should be migrated to the system under maintenance.
- D. Impact analysis is used to decide which solutions are most valuable to the user.

26. You are testing a system that is used in motor vehicles to warn the driver of an obstacle when reversing. Output is provided by a series of LED lights (green, yellow and red), each illuminated based on clearly defined conditions.

The following summary describes the functionality:

Object within 10 meters, green LED lit.

Object within 5 meters, yellow LED lit.

Object within 1 meter, red LED lit

Setting sensitivity mode to "ON" will result in only the red LED lit, when object is within 1 meter.

The following decision table describe the rules associated with the functioning of this proximity warning system:

See Attachment:

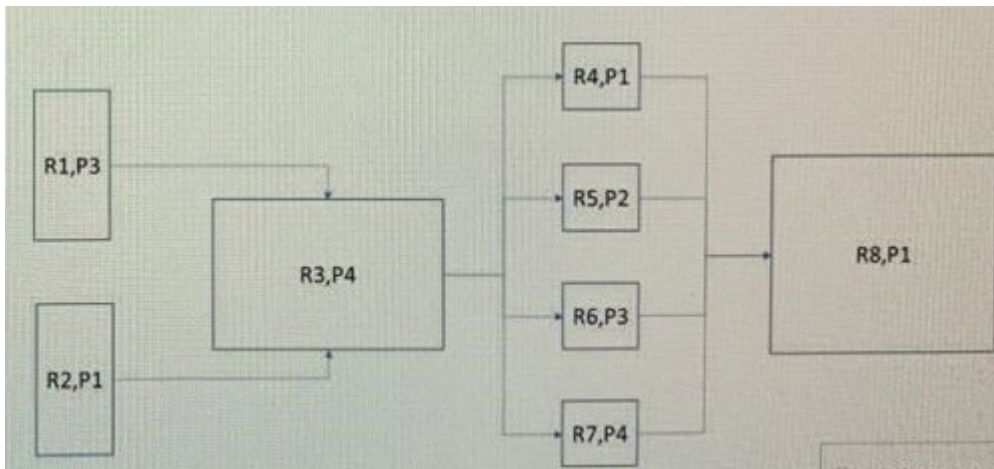
Conditions	Rule 1	Rule 2	Rule 3	Rule 4	Rule 5	Rule 6
Distance < 10 m	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Distance < 5 m	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Distance < 1 m	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sensitivity ON	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Actions						
Green LED	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Yellow LED	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Red LED	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Which intended functionality is tested by Rule 5 in the decision table?

- A. Object is within 5 meters of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "off, resulting in the yellow LED being lit.
 - B. Object is within 5 meters of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "on', resulting in the yellow LED being lit.
 - C. Object is within 5 meters of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "on', resulting in no LED light being lit.
 - D. Object is within 5 meters of the vehicle and the sensitivity mode is switched "off, resulting in no LED being lit.
27. Which one of the following examples describes the application of an **expert-based estimation** technique?
- A. An Agile development team performs a planning poker session to estimate the amount of work that can be done in a sprint.
 - B. An Agile development team uses the information gathered from analyzing a burndown chart to estimate the work that can be done in a sprint.
 - C. A project uses metrics gathered via function point analysis to estimate the testing cost associated with a project.
 - D. A project uses metrics gathered for defect removal models to estimate the testing cost associated with a project.

28. The following diagram displays the logical dependencies between requirements and the individual requirement priorities. For example, "R2 --> R3" means that R3 is dependent on R2. Priority is indicated by the number next to the letter "P" i.e. P1 has a higher priority than P2.

See Attachment:



Which one of the following options best describes the test execution sequence using both requirement dependency and priority?

- A. R2, R1, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8
- B. R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8
- C. R2, R4, R8, R5, R1, R6, R3, R7
- D. R2, R1, R3, R7, R6, R5, R4, R8

29. Select which of the following statements describe the key principles of software testing?

- i. **Testing shows the presence of defects, not their absence.**
- ii. Testing everything is possible.
- iii. Early testing is more expensive and is a waste of time.
- iv. **Defects cluster together.**
- v. **Testing is context dependent.**
- vi. **Beware of the pesticide paradox.**
- vii. **Absence of errors is a fallacy.**

Options:

- A. i, ii, v, vi and vii
- B. i, iv, v, vi and vii
- C. iii, iv, v, vi and vii
- D. ii, iii, iv, v and vi

30. During which main group of test activity are the following tasks performed?

- Checking test results and logs against specified coverage criteria
- Assessing the level of component or system quality based on test results and logs.
- Determining whether more tests are needed.

- A. Test planning
- B. Test monitoring and control**
- C. Test analysis
- D. Test design

No time to study? No problem.

<https://www.nostudy.org/pass-without-studying/>

31. You test a password validator. A password is valid if and only if it follows all the below rules:

- it contains only letters and digits,
- it has at least 6 characters,
- it contains at least one digit and at least one capital letter.

You have applied the equivalence partitioning and divided the input domain into the following classes:

C1 - valid passwords containing only digits and capital letters,

C2 - valid passwords other than those in C1,

C3 - invalid passwords with incorrect length (too short),

C4 - invalid passwords with the correct length, but containing at least one non-letter or non-digit character,

C5 - invalid passwords not falling into C3 or C4.

Which of the following, comma-separated, sets of test inputs achieves the largest equivalence partitioning coverage?

- A. ABC123, AB12, A+bc34, abc123
- B. ABC, Ab12, aBc123, ABcd1234, Abc++12
- C. AB123, abc+123, ABCDEF, 123456
- D. A12345, a12345, ABcdef, Ab+12, ab**

32. There are several test strategies and typical situations where they may be applied below.

1. Analytical
 2. Model-Based
 3. Methodical
 4. Reactive
-
- a. Test conditions determination based on the well documented test basis
 - b. Test execution is adapting to the realities of the system under test and expects, that new defects can emerge
 - c. Strategy is based on representation of a system described with using general rules and concepts
 - d. Systematic use of standard set of test conditions which can come from a variety of sources

Which of the options describe correct matching of the test strategies (1-4) to typical situations (a-d)?

- A. 1d, 2b, 3c, 4a
- B. 1d, 2a, 3b, 4c
- C. 1a, 2c, 3d, 4b**
- D. 1b, 2d, 3a,4c

33. Users of a battery monitoring app have been complaining about missing information about battery usage by installed applications. Negative reviews were reported on Google Play by Android v8 users. The issue is in the function which gets data about battery usage from applications. This function throws UnhandledException when reading data from the Android operating system.

Which of the following statements describes the root cause and effects of the defect?

- A. Root cause: insufficient unit testing for this particular feature
Effect: significant loss of users for the application
- B. Root cause: absence of testing on Android v8 phones before the release
Effect: decrease of application rating on Google Play
- C. Root cause: violation of coding conventions by not handling all exceptions
Effect: customer complaints about the app functionality in reviews**
- D. Root cause: vague specification by Product Owner which tells about supported versions in range of v6 up to v10
Effect: UnhandledException thrown by a function

34. The following list contains risks that have been identified for a new software product to be developed.

- i. Estimates are inaccurate
- ii. System does not comply with functional safety standards
- iii. Product with poor usability
- iv. Stakeholders have inaccurate expectations
- v. Complex features are affecting multiple areas of the existing product

Which of these risks are examples of a project risk?

- A. ii and v are examples of project risk
- B. iv and v are examples of project risk
- C. i and iii are examples of project risk
- D. i and iv are examples of project risk**

35. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. IoT systems typically apply separate software development lifecycle models for each object
- B. Test levels and/or test activities are context independent**
- C. An appropriate software development lifecycle model should be based on identified product and project risks
- D. Software development models must be adapted to the expected product characteristics

36. Below is the decision table for an application used to organize a school's ski trip. Each pupil is asked if this is their first-time skiing, if they are generally sporty, and if they will be older than 16 years by the date of the ski trip. As a result, the application recommends if pre-trip skiing practice is needed, whether the pupil is assigned to the beginner's group, and whether the pupil is assigned their own room or will share a room on the trip.

Conditions								
1 st time skier?	T	T	T	T	F	F	F	F
Sporty?	T	T	F	F	T	T	F	F
Age>16 ?	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F
Actions								
Pre-trip practice?	T	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
Beginners group?	F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F
Own room?	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F

Which of the following statements correctly reflect the rules in the table?

- A. First-time skiers are recommended to attend pre-trip skiing practice and are not assigned to the beginners' group
- B. First-time skiers who are sporty are recommended to attend pre-trip skiing practice
- C. Pupils under 16 years who have skied before and are sporty are put in the beginners' group
- D. Sporty pupils over 16 years are assigned their own room and are not put in the beginners group

37. Given the following two programs:

Program X:

If A > B then

 execute Function_A()

else

 execute Function_B()

end if

 execute Function_C()

program Y()

if D > E then

 execute Function_D()

end if

 execute Function_E()

 execute Function_F()

Which ONE of the following is an **INCORRECT** statement about the programs?

- A. At least 2 test cases are needed to achieve 100% decision coverage of Program X.
- B. At least 2 test cases are needed to achieve 100% statement coverage of Program X.
- C. At least 2 test cases are needed to achieve 100% decision coverage of Program Y.
- D. At least 2 test cases are needed to achieve 100% statement coverage of Program Y.

38. Consider a program that computes the factorial of a number (n). From the specifications you know that:

- * If $n < 0$, a message "Value out of range" must be issued.
- * If $0 \leq n < 20$, the program returns the exact factorial number
- * If $20 \leq n \leq 200$ the factorial number must be approximated and visualized in floating point notation.
- * If $n > 200$ a message "Value out of range" must be issued

Which of the following equivalence partitioning is correct?

- A. $(n < 0)$, $(0 \leq n < 20)$, $(n \geq 20)$
- B. $(n < 0)$, $(0 \leq n < 200)$, $(n > 200)$
- C. $(n < 0)$, $(0 \leq n < 20)$, $(20 \leq n \leq 200)$, $(n > 200)$
- D. $(n \leq 0)$, $(n < 20)$, $(n \geq 20)$, $(n > 200)$

39. Which of the following is a part of test analysis and design phase?

- A. Analyzing the test results to see if they meet the exit criteria
- B. Defining the test control and monitoring activities
- C. Re-execution of tests that failed when run on previous version of the code
- D. Creating bi-directional traceability between test basis and test cases

40. Which of the following definitions is NOT true?

- A. Test execution tools execute test objects using automated test scripts.
- B. Test data preparation tools fill databases, create files or data transmissions to set up test data to be used during the execution of tests.
- C. Test comparators determine differences between files, databases or test results.
- D. Test Management tools monitor and report on how a system behaves during the testing activities.

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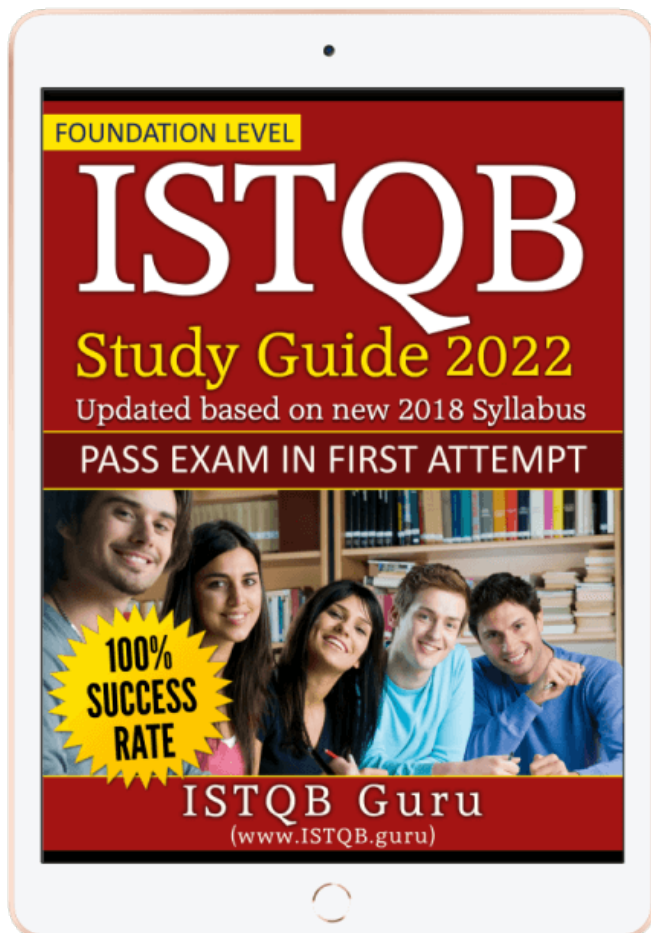
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