Sample Exam

Certified Tester Foundation Level

Answer Table

ASTQB Created - 2018

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American Software Testing Qualifications Board

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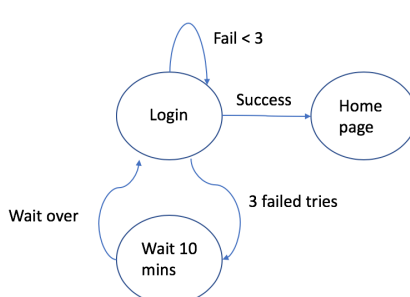American Software Testing Qualifications Board, Inc.

ASTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Sample Exam Answer Key

40 possible points. 26 required to pass (65%).

Question	Answer	Rationale	Learning Objective (LO)	Number of Points
1	B	B is correct. Per the glossary, the test basis is "a source to determine expected results to compare with the actual result of the system under test". A is not correct because this is usually defined as the moment of involvement for testing. C is not correct because this is the test oracle. D is not correct because the test basis is not a method.	Keyword	1
2	C	C is correct per the syllabus. The other three are achieved primarily by doing dynamic testing. This is a bit tricky because you are very likely to find defects while doing this analysis and this may lead to either gaining or destroying confidence and needing to supply information to the decision makers. However, the wording of the question matches the wording in the syllabus that defines preventing defects.	FL-1.1.1	1
3	D	D is correct. Control occurs throughout the project to ensure that it is staying on track based on the plan and to take any corrective steps that may be necessary. The monitoring information is used to determine if control actions are needed.	FL-1.4.2	1
4	A	A is correct. The developer makes a mistake/error which causes a defect/fault/bug which may cause a failure when the code is dynamically tested or executed. B is incorrect because fault and failure are reversed. C is incorrect because failure and mistake are reversed. D is incorrect because it's a failure that's seen during execution, not the defect itself. The failure is a symptom of the defect.	FL-1.2.3	1
5	C	C is correct. Debugging is what the developer does to identify the cause of the defect, analyze it and fix it. D may involve debugging, if the developer finds a defect, but the act of unit testing is not the same as debugging.	FL-1.1.2	1
6	B	B is correct. Exhaustive testing, all combinations of inputs and preconditions, is not feasible unless the software is trivially simple.Otherwise it would take too long and might not even be possible.	FL-131	1

Question	Answer	Rationale	Learning Objective (LO)	Number of Points
7	C	C is correct. The root cause is that the testing, and maybe the development, were conducted on the wrong version of the POS equipment. The effect of the problem is the customer complaints and the social media postings.	FL-1.2.4	1
8	A	A is correct. In order to show the test execution coverage of the requirements you will need traceability between the requirements and the test cases. As the test cases are executed this traceability can be used to record tests executed against the requirements. B is not correct because it's looking for requirements coverage, not risk coverage. C is not correct because it's looking for test execution, not risk items. D is not correct because it's looking for test cases that have been executed, not just designed.	FL-1.4.4	1
9	D	D is correct. Functional testing should be conducted at all levels.	FL-2.3.2	1
10	B	B is correct. In the V-Model, testing activities are paired with each development activity. A and D are not correct. These behaviors are typical of a waterfall model. C is not correct. This is typical of an incremental model.	FL-2.1.1	1
11	B	B is correct. Usability is one of the non-functional test types according to ISO 25010.	FL-2.3.1	1
12	D	D is correct per the syllabus. Regulatory acceptance is a form of acceptance testing. The other types of testing should be conducted as well, but the focus on the compliance with the regulatory requirements should occur during acceptance testing. It is a good practice to conduct this testing as early as possible, but formal acceptance by a regulatory agency is normally done during acceptance testing.	FL-2.2.1	1
13	C	C is correct. Confirmation testing will determine if a fix is present in a build and if it actually fixes the defect it is supposed to fix. A is not correct because this would be conducted by the developer as they fix the issues. While it might catch a fix that doesn't work, it's not likely to catch the check-in/build process that is excluding the fix from the build. B is not correct because system testing will take longer to pinpoint this problem and may result in more troubleshooting time when the problem is discovered again. D is not correct because this is the testing that is done to see if there have been any unintended changes in the software's behavior.	FL-2.3.3	1
14	C	C is correct. The scribe is normally responsible for documenting all issues, problems and open	FL-3.2.2	1

Question	Answer	Rationale	Learning Objective (LO)	Number of Points
		points. The author may take notes as well, but that is not their primary role.		
15	B	B is correct. Static analysis with tools will give the best results for improving maintainability and ensuring adherence to good coding practices. A may help, but depending on the peer, it may just reinforce bad habits. C is unlikely to help because only failures will be observed, not the underlying code. D may help, but since it's usually done by the developer who wrote the code, it's unlikely to highlight maintenance issues.	FL-3.1.3	1
16	A	A is correct. The entry and exit criteria should be defined during the planning step in the review process. These should be evaluated at each step to ensure the product is ready for the next step in the process. B, C and D are not correct because the criteria should already be defined by this point.	FL-3.2.1	1
17	B	B is correct. When the author of the document being reviewed is leading the review, this is a typically a walkthrough. A is not correct because there is a group of people conversing in the review rather than a more formal review meeting. C is a formal review type and the facilitator (moderator) would lead the review. D is not correct because an audit is normally conducted by a third party external to the team.	FL-3.2.3	1
18	C	C is correct. As a senior citizen, you should be checking that the size of the instruction text is clearly readable and you should verify that the instructions will make sense to a senior citizen. A is not correct because this is not particular to your role as senior citizens are generally not as time compressed as younger users. B is not correct. Although it is nice, attractiveness tends to be very subjective and is difficult to evaluate at a role level. D is not correct because the reliability will be assumed by the senior citizen. This should be reviewed by the technical users and people on the go who are likely to move between covered and not covered zones.	FL-3.2.4	1
19	C	C is correct. BVA is an extension of EP, looking at the boundaries on the edges of the partitions (or classes) of values.	Keyword	1
20	B	B is correct. A, C and D are all black-box and use the specifications or requirements for the test design.	FL-4.1.1	1
21	A	A is correct. Experience-based testing is often used to fill in the gaps left by the more formal testing techniques. B is not correct because it is	FL-4.4.1	1

Question	Answer	Rationale	Learning Objective (LO)	Number of Points
		used by experienced testers and has nothing to do with the experience level of the users. C is not correct because it is a test technique, not a development technique. D is not correct. There is not much tool support for these techniques and automation is not usually a goal because the effectiveness depends on the experience of the tester.		
22	C	C is correct. This is an experience-based technique.	FL-4.4.1	1
23	D	D is correct. Decision coverage looks at the number of decision outcomes, not just the decision statements.	FL-4.3.2	1
24	B	B is correct. The basic, exception and error behaviors should be covered with tests for a use case. A good use case should define all of these. A is not correct. Positive path equals the basic behavior and negative path equals the error behavior but neither handles the exception paths. C and D are not correct as they are investigating areas that would not be covered in a use case.	FL-4.2.5	1
25	B	B is correct. You need a test for the invalid too low (0 or less), one for each valid partition, and one for invalid too high (>100). It may not allow you to enter a value > 100, but it should be tested to make sure it provides a proper error.	FL-4.2.1	1
26	D	D is correct. You need the following test cases: 0, 1, 49, 50, 59, 60, 69, 70, 79, 80, 89, 90, 100, 101	FL-4.2.2	1
27	C	C is correct. See table below	FL-4.2.3	1
28	B	B is correct. Per the diagram below, only two tests are needed: Login, Fail, Login, Success, Home and Login, Fail, Fail, Fail = 3, Wait, Login, Home 1.	FL-4.2.4	1
29	C	C is correct. For the heating system, the values to test are 69, 70	FL-4.2.2	1

Question	Answer	Rationale	Learning Objective (LO)	Number of Points
		For the air conditioning system, the values are 75, 76 For the fan only, the values are 69, 70, 75, 76 <-- 69 | 70 – 75 | 76 → The proper test set combines all these values, 69, 70, 75, 76		
30	C	C is correct. Test execution metrics are gathered during the Test Execution activity. These metrics are used in reporting.	FL-5.3.1	1
31	B	B is correct per the syllabus. A is not correct. The PM is usually responsible for the overall project plan. C is not correct. The tester may contribute to the plan but is generally not responsible for writing it. D is not correct. The PO may contribute to the plan and review the plan, but they do not normally write the plan.	FL-5.1.2	1
32	C	C is correct. The variances or deviations between the test plan and the testing that was actually done must be explained in the test summary report. A is not correct because if the weekly status reports have been tracking incorrectly to the test exit criteria, something is wrong and should have been caught a lot earlier. B is not correct because this information should be included in the test summary report, but a variance is expected. D is not correct because this should be tracked in the metrics section of the report rather than as a variance.	FL-5.3.2	1
33	D	D is a project risk. The other three are product risks.	FL-5.5.2	1
34	A	A is correct. Testers bring different biases than the developers have, so they may be able to see different types of failures and check for assumptions the developers may have made. B and C are disadvantages. D is definitely a disadvantage and is sometimes seen in the developers losing their sense of responsibility for quality.	FL-5.1.1	1
35	A	A is correct. The level of detail and structure for the test documentation should be included in the test plan.	FL-5.2.1	1
36	D	D is correct. This is measurable and clear. A is not correct because completed is not a clear term and this might not be a reasonable goal. B is not correct because spending the budget is generally not the goal and you wouldn't expect the budget to be spent when system testing is done because that leaves no money for acceptance testing or roll out. C is not correct	FL-5.2.3	1

Question	Answer	Rationale	Learning Objective (LO)	Number of Points
		because this is a "should" and also probably is not realistic.		
37	D	D is correct. From this information, the developer only knows the tester thinks the information is wrong, but it's not clear what was expected. A is incorrect because, although vague, the incident report seems to indicate this is an important problem. B is incorrect because the steps are attached (or so it says). C is incorrect because the screen shot should indicate column 1 that is wrong.	FL-5.6.1	1
38	A	A is correct because it addresses the highest risk and fastest tests first. It runs a fast medium test before a slow and more dependent high risk test because this will give feedback to the developers more quickly.	FL-5.2.4	1
39	A	A is correct. This is one of the success factors in tool deployment. B is not correct because the usage guidelines are for the actual users, not the overall organization which is where the licensing requirements might be a concern. C is not correct because management is not focusing on the details. D is not correct because the cost/benefit information needs to be gathered long before the tool is procured.	FL-6.2.3	1
40	A	A is correct. Reviews are a form of static testing and a tool that supports reviews is an example of a tool that supports static testing. B is an example of a management tool used for defect management. C is an example of a test execution tool. D is an example of a test design tool.	FL-6.1.1	1

Conditions:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Valid cash	Y	Y	Y	N											
Valid credit card					Y	Y	Y	Y	N						
Valid debit card										Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Valid pin										Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
Bank accepts					Y	N	Y	Y		Y		N	Y	Y	
Valid Selection	Y	N	Y		Y		N	Y		Y			N	Y	
Item in Stock	Y		N		Y			N		Y				N	
Results:															
Reject Cash				Y											
Reject Card							Y		Y		Y	Y			N
Error Message		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y					Y	Y	
Return Cash		Y	Y												
Refund Card							Y	Y					Y	Y	
Sell Item	Y				Y					Y					