

# **Sample Exam ISTQB Agile Foundation Answers**

**Exam Prepared By**



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Question	Answer	Explanation / Rationale	Learning Objective (LO)	Number of Points
1	C	C is correct. The proper pairing is “Individuals and Interactions over Processes and Tools.	FA-1.1.1	1
2	B	B is correct. This is one of the twelve principles that expand on the core Agile Manifesto values.	FA-1.1.1	1
3	D	D is correct. The entire team is responsible for quality.	FA-1.1.2	1
4	B	B is correct. It’s important to note that stand up meetings can be conducted via web conferencing for teams that are not co-located, so C is not correct. D is not correct because overtime is not generally used in Agile projects. A is not correct unless you have a really energetic scrum master, but even then it would be just a side benefit!	FA-1.1.2	1
5	B	B is correct. When a developer checks in code and it is immediately integrated with the existing code, they receive fast feedback on the quality and any interface issues with their newly released code. A is too late in the process. C doesn’t provide early feedback (unit tests and code reviews do that). D is not correct because changing requirements do not necessarily reflect on the work the developer has done because sometimes the business needs change.	FA-1.1.3	1
6	A	A is the correct thing to do. B is not possible unless the change is trivial or it might de-rail all other planned work for the current iteration. C is not correct because the purpose of early and frequent feedback is to incorporate changes as the project progresses. D is not correct because using formal requirements documents is not encouraged in Agile projects.	FA-1.1.3	1
7	A	A is correct. Simplicity is one of the stated values of XP.	FA-1.2.1	1
8	B	B is correct. The Kanban board is used to show the stations of activities – sometimes thought of as the workflow – through which an item progresses as it is being developed. A Task Board is commonly used in Scrum to show the various states of the item (To Do, In Progress, Done).	FA-1.2.1	1
9	C	C is correct. This is an INVEST item (T = Testable) that is not present. B also refers to an INVEST property, but there is value delivered by the story as is	FA-1.2.2	1

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		stated in the story. A and D do not address INVEST.		
10	B	B is correct. Trying to make too many changes may result in disruption of the sustained pace they are trying to achieve.	FA-1.2.3	1
11	D	D is correct. Everyone on the team may have insights into possible areas of improvement for the testing and non-testing aspects of the project. Limiting the input would potentially limit the value of the feedback.	FA-1.2.3	1
12	C	C is correct. These are the most common levels of testing to be automated and run in continuous integration/deployment environment.	FA-1.2.4	1
13	A	A is correct. First release planning is done (for the entire release) and then iteration planning is done at the start of each iteration in the release.	FA-1.2.5	1
14	D	D is correct. For Agile or any lifecycle methodology, the code should be checked into a configuration management system. Epics and Stories are often built within a tool that facilitates Agile development. Iterations are not items that could be checked in.	Term	1
15	C	C is correct. Working code should be delivered at the end of each iteration. An epic often spans iterations.	FA-2.1.1	1
16	C	C is correct. An item is done when it has been developed, integrated and tested. It does not have to be released to production because “done” is used to indicate the status of elements that are being developed for a particular sprint.	FA-2.1.2	1
17	C	C is correct. This is the most effective and will provide the most sustainable model. While D might be necessary if the skills are not available in house, it will be expensive and likely not the most effective use of resources.	FA-2.1.3	1
18	A	A is correct. The independent tester should be able to provide an objective evaluation because they are not so close to the project that they will make the same assumptions as the developers may have made when interpreting the requirements. B is not correct because the independent tester should be performing their own testing. C is not correct because this is a disadvantage, not a benefit of independent testing. D is not correct because testers provide testing skills, not project management skills.	FA-2.1.3	1

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19	D	D is correct. The burndown chart shows the amount of work still to be done for an iteration or release against the time allocated for that iteration or release.	FA-2.2.1	1
20	C	C is correct. This is what a task board is used to show.	FA-2.2.1	1
21	C	C is correct. Test cases are expected to evolve as the software evolves. A and B are not realistic in an Agile project, particularly when test cases are developed in the early iterations. D is usually correct for unit tests, but not for test cases	FA-2.2.2	1
22	B	B is correct. Acceptance tests should be run anytime a full build is created. Acceptance tests are often configured into the continuous integration process and are started automatically when the build is deployed onto the test system.	FA-2.2.2	1
23	A	A is correct. This is a strongly needed skill in an Agile environment – much more so than in a sequential environment. The others are all nice to have, but are needed in both environments. D is more commonly needed in a sequential environment such as the V-model, than in an Agile environment where the testing may be more reactive.	FA-2.3.1	1
24	B	B is correct. This task should occur during the iteration and release planning sessions. A should happen during testing, not during planning. C should occur at the beginning of the project and definitely not at the iteration planning stage. D occurs during retrospectives, not the planning meetings.	FA-2.3.2	1
25	C	C is correct. The proper usage of the test tools is the responsibility of the tester even though the team may all use the tools.	FA-2.3.2	1
26	A	A is correct. This is a characteristic of test-driven development.	FA-3.1.1	1
27	C	C is correct. Using the Given/When/Then format results in clear tests that must be passed to ensure that the software is achieving the behavior that the business users need.	FA-3.1.1	1
28	D	D is correct. Unit tests are at the bottom of the pyramid and there should be more of these than any other type of test.	FA-3.1.2	1
29	C	C is correct. Quadrant 3 is associated with system or user acceptance tests.	FA-3.1.3	1

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30	A	A is correct. Quadrant 1 is associated with unit tests which are primarily used to support the developer's activities.	FA-3.1.3	1
31	C	C is correct. The tester should be committed to quality and should own this issue and help the team reach a conclusion on how to deal with it. A is not correct because this will be a problem for the users. B is not correct because this is likely to fix one message, but there are probably others that will also be inconsistent. D is not correct because the tester should own the problem, not the scrum master.	FA-3.1.4	1
32	A	A is correct. The impact is high because data is lost. The likelihood is unknown because it depends on how reliable the connectivity will be across all the users.	FA-3.2.1	1
33	C	C is correct. D is a higher number, but is not in the Fibonacci sequence (where the previous two numbers are added together to get the next number in the sequence, i.e., 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21).	FA-3.2.2	1
34	D	D is correct. You should gather examples and then use those to discuss what will be acceptable to the business users. A is not correct because the developers may not be able to determine what is acceptable. B is not appropriate because other areas are available for testing, but the research into what is acceptable should be started concurrently with the continuation of testing. C is not correct because this will be too late to have to address a performance problem.	FA-3.3.1	1
35	B	B is correct. The business user's knowledge about how the business works helps to define the business rules in the acceptance criteria to be sure the software will be able to support the proper set of rules correctly. A is not correct because security may be defined in the acceptance criteria but the user's business knowledge is not a primary input. C is not correct. The efficiency of the code is determined by how well the code uses resources to produce the outputs. That is internal to the code implementation and not based on the business processes. D is not correct because the external interfaces may not be restricted to those known to the business users.	FA-3.3.2	1
36	D	D is correct. This is a constraint that must be met in order for the software to be accepted and adding this type of clear acceptance criterion helps to improve the testability of the story.	FA-3.3.2	1

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37	D	D is correct. This positive path test should be the first one to be designed and executed. A is testing the changing of the moisture level, which will be needed, but is not the first test. B is checking the thermostat which may not even have anything to do with the system because, according to the story, we are only controlling the watering, not the heating. C is a negative test and should come after the positive test.	FA-3.3.3	1
38	A	A is correct. The parameters for temperature (at 85 when nothing should occur and 86 when the temperature should trigger the water if the moisture is right) must be tested as well as the parameters for the moisture ("dry", with the right temperature should trigger the water, "normal" should not). B and C are not correct because the disbursement is set based on the inputs, the values of the disbursement rate and time are not adjustable. D is not correct because it is testing 85 and 84, both of which are in the same partition.	FA-3.3.4	1
39	D	D is correct. This is the most appropriate question for exploratory testing – preparing to explore the ways in which the software might fail. A is more appropriate for performance testing. B and C are more appropriate for black-box testing using equivalence partitions, BVA and state transition testing.	FA-3.3.5	1
40	C	C is correct. This is the primary purpose of a CI tool.	FA-3.4.1	1