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Exam : **CTAL-TA_Syll2019**

Title : **ISTQB Certified Tester
Advanced Level - Test
Analyst (Syllabus 2019)**

Vendor : **ISQI**

Version : **DEMO**

QUESTION NO: 1

As a Test Analyst you are involved in the early stages of an acceptance test for a Product Data Management system. You are asked to write test designs and test cases based on use cases. An early version of the system is already available. It is expected that many things will change (including the user interface) during implementation of the new version.

The tests will be conducted by end-users with much domain knowledge who have also been involved in the project defining the user requirements (in the format of use cases) and reviewing other documentation.

What is the BEST option regarding the level of detail and documentation required for test cases in the project?

- A. Detailed low-level test cases since many re-runs of the tests are expected.
- B. High-level test cases supported by low-level test cases to allow for traceability and enable future changes.
- C. Low-level test cases only since the end-users have extensive domain knowledge.
- D. High-level test cases only since the end-users have extensive domain knowledge and many changes are expected

Answer: B

Explanation

The level of detail and documentation required for test cases in the project depends on the type of application under test, the standards followed by the organization, and the maturity of the development process. For a web application that is undergoing frequent changes, it is advisable to use high-level test cases that describe the main features and functionalities from a user's perspective, and low-level test cases that provide more details and specifications for each feature. High-level test cases can be supported by low-level test cases to ensure traceability between the requirements and the test scenarios, as well as to facilitate future changes or enhancements. Low-level test cases can also be reviewed and updated by the end-users who have extensive domain knowledge and are involved in the project.

References =

- * ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Overview of Syllabi1, page 10
- * ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Technical Test Analyst2, page 2
- * Test Documentation in Software Testing (Example)3, section "Best practice to Achieve Test Documentation"

QUESTION NO: 2

You've created a checklist for an upcoming requirements/use case review. You have included validating the testability of each requirement, and establishing acceptance criteria for each requirement.

You've ensured that each requirement and use case has a unique identifier that complies with company policy.

What else should you add to the checklist?

- A. Decision tables
- B. State transition diagrams
- C. Orthogonal arrays for all specified variables
- D. Traceability documentation

Answer: D

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Traceability documentation.

Traceability documentation

Traceability documentation is a way of linking the requirements and use cases to the test cases, test results, and other artifacts that are related to them. It helps to ensure the completeness, consistency, and coverage of the testing process, as well as to facilitate the impact analysis, change management, and defect tracking. Traceability documentation should be added to the checklist for the requirements/use case review, as it is an important part of the test analyst's role and responsibilities¹.

References=

* ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst², Section 2.1.1 Test Analyst Tasks in the Test Process

* ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide³, Section 2.1.1 Test Analyst Tasks in the Test Process

* Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM) - A Complete Guide⁴, Section 1. What is Requirements Traceability Matrix?

QUESTION NO: 3

You are a test analyst for a company that produces video games in large quantities for the consumer market.

You have been assigned to ensure that the latest product meets the usability requirements specified by your market research division and meets the expectations of your targeted audience. How might you go about determining if the product you are testing is acceptable?

- A. Conduct black-box testing to ensure that the system produced matches all written requirements documentation
- B. Use SEI/CMM modeling to ensure compliance with usability requirements
- C. Ensure adequate training for the UAT testers so they use the system as designed
- D. Incorporate SUMI to provide objective usability acceptance criteria

Answer: D

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Incorporate SUMI to provide objective usability acceptance criteria.

SUMI

SUMI stands for Software Usability Measurement Inventory, which is a questionnaire-based method for measuring user satisfaction with software products, including video games. SUMI can provide objective and reliable feedback on the usability aspects of the product, such as efficiency, effectiveness, learnability, helpfulness, and enjoyment. SUMI can also help to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the product and compare it with other similar products or benchmarks¹.

References=

* ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst², Section 3.2.2 Usability

* ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide³, Section 3.2.2 Usability

* SUMI User Manual⁴, Section 1.1 What is SUMI?

QUESTION NO: 4

In the recent past, you have learned that test automation just using capture & playback tooling, possibly enhanced with some test programming, has limitations. For the next banking project, that will be run using Agile methods, you want to implement a keyword-driven test automation approach. You have already started to define some high-level test cases for the account transfer user story:

TC 1 transfer € 150 from Lars to Ann, verify Ann's balance to be € 150

TC 2 transfer € 300 from Tim to Ann, verify Ann's balance to be € 450

In the context of implementing the keyword-driven test automation approach, which of the following activities should now be conducted by the Test Analyst?

- A. Define keywords to be implemented, eg, check balance.
- B Design test navigation scripts.
- B. Select a tool to support keyword-driven testing
- C. Work together with a developer to define a test automaton architecture

Answer: A

Explanation

In a keyword-driven test automation approach, the Test Analyst is responsible for defining the keywords that represent the actions and expected outcomes of the test cases. The keywords are then implemented by a developer or a tool as reusable functions or scripts that can be executed by the test automation framework. For example, the Test Analyst can define keywords such as "transfer", "check balance", "verify balance", etc. for the account transfer user story. These keywords can then be used to design test cases in a data-driven or table-driven format, such as:

Table

Keyword

Parameter 1

Parameter 2

Parameter 3

transfer

Lars

Ann

150

check balance

Ann

-

150

verify balance

Ann

-

150

transfer

Tim

Ann

300

check balance

Ann

-
450
verify balance
Ann

-
450
References = Keyword Driven Testing Framework with Example (Section 1 and 2), What is Keyword Driven Testing: A Detailed Tutorial With Examples (Section 1 and 2), ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Technical Test Analyst (Section 4.2.1 and 4.2.2)

QUESTION NO: 5

You have been given a user story for an ATM application and have been reviewing it. The following are two of the acceptance criteria:

AC 1: The account balance must be displayed to the user as fast as possible to ensure they do not leave during the transaction.

AC 2: The user must log in easily before they can display their balance From the information provided here and by applying the review checklist in the syllabus, what is the major problem with the acceptance criteria?

- A. The feature is not clearly defined
- B. The acceptance criteria are not testable
- C. The story is not independent from other stories
- D. The acceptance criteria are not prioritized

Answer: B

Explanation

The correct answer is B. The acceptance criteria are not testable.

The acceptance criteria are not testable

The acceptance criteria are not testable because they are vague and subjective. They do not specify any measurable or observable outcomes or conditions that can be verified by the test analyst. For example, what does "as fast as possible" or "easily" mean in terms of performance and usability? How can the test analyst determine if the user does not leave during the transaction or if they log in easily? The acceptance criteria should be rewritten to include clear and quantifiable criteria, such as response time, error rate, user satisfaction, etc.

References=

* ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst2, Section 2.1.1 Test Analyst Tasks in the Test Process

* ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide3, Section 2.1.1 Test Analyst Tasks in the Test Process

* What is User Story and Acceptance Criteria (Examples)4, Section 2. What is Acceptance Criteria?

QUESTION NO: 6

What is main difference between user experience and usability?

- A. Usability relates to people's perceptions and responses; user experience relates to characteristics of the software product.

- B. Usability is evaluated via reviews; the user experience is evaluated via surveys
- C. User experience relates to people's perceptions and responses; usability relates to characteristics of the software product.
- D. There is no difference between user experience and usability, they are the same.

Answer: C

Explanation

User experience (UX) is a broad term that encompasses the overall impression and satisfaction that a user has when interacting with a software product. It includes aspects such as value, desirability, adaptability, and usability. Usability is a specific aspect of UX that focuses on how easy, efficient, and error-free it is for a user to perform a task or achieve a goal with the product. Usability is a necessary but not sufficient condition for a good UX. A product can be usable but not desirable, or desirable but not usable. References = ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst, Section 3.1.1, Usability and User Experience Testing¹; Usability vs. User Experience: What's the Difference? - HubSpot Blog, Section Usability vs. User Experience

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following is an example of an adaptability test that should be executed by a Test Analyst?

- A. Execute test case A on iOS and Android (latest version) using FireFox (latest version)
- B. Execute test case A using both valid and invalid data
- C. Execute test case A after installing it on an unsupported device
- D. O Execute test case A after substituting the database with a different product (same data)

Answer: A

Explanation

The correct answer is A. Execute test case A on iOS and Android (latest version) using FireFox (latest version).

Execute test case A on iOS and Android (latest version) using FireFox (latest version) This is an example of an adaptability test that should be executed by a Test Analyst because it tests the compatibility and functionality of the system across different platforms, devices, and browsers. It verifies that the system can work correctly and reliably in various environments and scenarios that the users may encounter¹.

References=

- * ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Test Analyst², Section 3.2.2 Adaptability
- * ISTQB Test Analyst Syllabus and Study Guide³, Section 3.2.2 Adaptability
- * Adaptability Test - Candidate Screening Assessment | HiPeople⁴, Section 1. What is the Adaptability Test?

QUESTION NO: 8

Consider the following scenario for a metro fare system:

If you take the metro before 9:30 am or in the afternoon between 5:00 pm until 7:00 pm, you must pay full fare A saver ticket is available for metro rides between 9:30 am and 5:00 pm [both inclusive], and after 7:00 pm.

Which off the following test sets will provide the best equivalence partitioning coverage?

- A. 9:29 am, 5 01 pm, 7:30 pm, 7:31 pm, 8:00 pm

- B. 9:30 am, 4:00 pm, 6:00 pm, 8 00 pm, 8:30 pm
- C. 8:00 am, 10:00 am, 5:15 pm, 7:01 pm, 11:00 pm
- D. 9:30 am, 9:31 am, 4:59 pm, 5:00 pm, 8:00 pm

Answer: D

Explanation

Equivalence partitioning is a technique that divides the input domain into classes of data that are expected to behave similarly. The test sets should cover one value from each equivalence class, as well as the boundary values between them. The equivalence classes for the metro fare system are:

- * Before 9:30 am (full fare)
- * Between 9:30 am and 5:00 pm (saver ticket)
- * Between 5:00 pm and 7:00 pm (full fare)
- * After 7:00 pm (saver ticket)

The boundary values are 9:30 am, 5:00 pm, and 7:00 pm. Therefore, the test set that provides the best equivalence partitioning coverage is the one that includes one value from each equivalence class and the boundary values, which is option D. References =

- * ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Syllabus Technical Test Analyst1, page 2
- * Boundary Value Analysis and Equivalence Partitioning Testing2, section "Equivalence Partitioning"
- * Equivalence Partitioning Method3, section "Example 1: Equivalence and Boundary Value"