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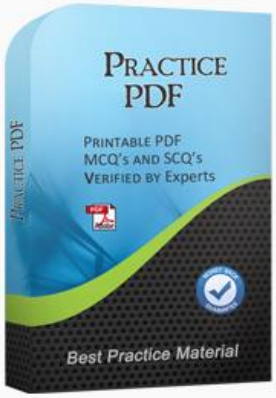

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Exam : **CTAL-ATT**

Title : ISTQB Advanced Level Agile Technical Tester

Vendor : ISQI

Version : DEMO

NO.1 You want to get information from a large set of users to help define acceptance criteria for a set of stories. You want to use questions with predefined answers and allow the user to select the best answer from that set. What type of elicitation technique would be most efficient to use?

A. Quantitative questionnaires

B. Qualitative questionnaires

C. Quantitative interviews

D. Qualitative interviews

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Understanding the Scenario:
* The requirement is to collect structured feedback from a large user base.
* The method should allow users to select predefined answers, making the process scalable and results analyzable.
* Why Quantitative Questionnaires?
* Quantitative questionnaires are structured tools with predefined answers, ideal for efficiently gathering measurable data from a large group.
* The results can be statistically analyzed to identify trends and commonalities, aiding in defining clear acceptance criteria.
* Eliminating Other Options:
* B. Qualitative Questionnaires: These involve open-ended responses, which are harder to standardize and analyze, especially for large user groups.
* C. Quantitative Interviews: These require individual interaction, making them less efficient for engaging large groups.
* D. Qualitative Interviews: These are exploratory and subjective, not suitable for structured data collection or defining clear criteria.

References:Aligned with ISTQB Advanced Agile Technical Tester objectives, which recommend using structured elicitation methods like quantitative questionnaires for large-scale feedback.

NO.2 You have been asked to supply the list of keywords for a keyword-driven test automation script that will be used to test the following story:

As a customer, I want to be able to add and delete items from my shopping cart, so that I can buy the right number of items and still get free shipping on some of the items.

The automation will add and delete items from a customer's shopping cart and will then verify that the total shipping cost is correct. The test automation library has a large set of keywords that have been coded to support this e-commerce site. Which of the following is the smallest set of keywords that contains the ones needed to support testing this story?

A. Add Item, View Cart, Compute Shipping

B. Login, Add Item, Delete Item, Checkout, Compute Cart Total, Compute Shipping, Complete Order

C. Login, Add Item, Checkout, Compute Cart Total, Compute Shipping, Complete Order

D. Login, Add Item, Delete Item, View Cart, Compute Shipping

Answer: D

* Keyword-Driven Testing:This approach requires a focused set of keywords tailored to the actions described in the user story.
* Story Actions:
* The ability to add and delete items from the cart.

* Viewing the cart to confirm changes.
* Calculating shipping costs.
* Smallest Set of Keywords:
* Login: To simulate a user session.
* Add Item and Delete Item: For cart modifications.
* View Cart: To verify cart contents.
* Compute Shipping: To check shipping costs.
* Conclusion:Option D includes the minimum keywords required to meet the story's needs.

NO.3 BDD and ATDD are most commonly used with which test approach?

A. Analytical

B. Model-based

C. Process-compliant

D. Reactive

Answer: C

Explanation:

Why BDD and ATDD Align with Process-Compliant Testing:

* Proactive Testing:
* BDD and ATDD emphasize collaboration between stakeholders (business analysts, developers, testers, and product owners) to define the requirements before coding begins.
* This proactive approach ensures that tests are integrated into the development process, reducing misunderstandings and errors upfront.
* Structured Iterative Processes:
* Both techniques fit seamlessly into Agile methodologies like Scrum and Kanban, where clear, iterative processes guide development and testing.
* During sprint planning or backlog refinement, BDD/ATDD practices are used to refine user stories into concrete, executable test cases.
* Specification by Example:
* BDD and ATDD rely on defining concrete examples (acceptance criteria) collaboratively, which are directly converted into automated tests. This structured method underscores their alignment with process-oriented strategies.
* Integration into CI/CD Pipelines:
* The automated tests derived from BDD/ATDD become part of the CI/CD process, continuously validating that the system meets specified requirements. This exemplifies a process-compliant and proactive approach to quality assurance.
* "Shift-Left" Testing Philosophy:
* These practices embody the "shift-left" approach, moving testing activities earlier in the lifecycle. This is characteristic of well-defined, process-driven methodologies.

Differentiating from Reactive:

* While BDD and ATDD adapt to evolving requirements (a hallmark of Agile), they do so in a structured, iterative way, not as a reaction to unforeseen changes or issues.
* Reactive testing typically addresses late-stage feedback or emergent problems, which contrasts with the upfront planning and collaboration integral to BDD/ATDD.

NO.4 Which of the following is an expected benefit of using storyboards to help analyze user stories and epics?

A. They help to identify the different types of users who will use that piece of functionality
B. They help to ensure adequate user group coverage in testing
C. They help to expose stakeholders or groups of stakeholders who might have been forgotten
D. They help to visualize stories to help categorize them into areas of functionality
Answer: D
Explanation:
Storyboards are a visual tool used in Agile methodologies to represent and analyze user stories and epics.
They provide a sequential depiction of interactions, which aids in understanding and categorizing functionalities.
* Visualization of Stories: Storyboards offer a visual representation of user interactions, making it easier to categorize stories into different functional areas. This visualization helps teams understand the flow and grouping of functionalities within the system.
* Categorization into Functional Areas: By depicting user interactions and system responses, storyboards assist in organizing user stories and epics into specific categories or modules. This categorization is crucial for planning development and testing activities.
Therefore, option D accurately reflects the benefit of using storyboards in analyzing user stories and epics.

NO.5 Which of the following best describes when the test automation suite should be updated in order to keep up with the development of new/changed software?
A. At the end of each iteration, after the completion of manual testing
B. At the end of each release, during regression testing
C. At the start of each iteration, during planning
D. During each iteration as the code is received
Answer: D
* Agile Development and Automation:Agile methodologies encourage frequent updates to the test automation suite to stay in sync with incremental development. This ensures that testing can validate new changes as soon as they are made.
* Updating During Iteration:Updating the test suite as code is developed allows for immediate feedback on changes, improving efficiency and reducing defect leakage.
* Conclusion:Option D is correct because it aligns with continuous integration and Agile principles.

NO.6 Which of the following correctly describes positive characteristic of unit tests?
A. Unit tests should be independent from system components other than the one to be tested
B. Unit test can be derived from the given epics and existing code of the test object
C. While refactoring, the redesign of the unit test to adapt to the changed code is crucial
D. A unit test should be written against large and complex code structures to get fast and feedback of the code quality
Answer: A
Explanation:
One of the fundamental characteristics of unit tests is that they should be independent of other system components. This means that a unit test should only cover the functionality of a single component or unit of code, without relying on or interacting with external systems or modules. This independence ensures that the tests are focused, reliable, and can be run quickly, providing

immediate feedback on the code quality of the unit being tested.
References = The ISTQB Advanced Level Agile Technical Tester documents outline the importance of unit test independence as a key aspect of technical testing in an Agile context. This characteristic is crucial for maintaining the effectiveness and efficiency of the testing process within Agile development cycles1.

NO.7 The following user story has been written for a new application being developed to pre-book a space at a National Car Park.
As a vehicle driver
i want to be able to pre-book a car parking space online, selecting a disabled driver's space if needed
So that I can pay in advance and receive confirmation of my parking space number.
The following acceptance criteria have also been written:
*Payment can be made via PayPal, Debit or Credit Card
*Confirmation of payment and car parking details should be sent after the booking process is completed
*Driver information is stored in the reservation database
The database has been built and tested in a previous sprint, but the interface to the different payment methods have yet to be developed As a tester in an agile team, you have been asked to review the user story You have detected some issues with this story:
1.it needs to cater for different user groups: a driver or disabled driver
2.it needs to cater for different vehicle types: a car. 4x4. van or motorbike
3.There are no acceptance criteria relating to how quick the booking process should be
4.How confirmation is to be sent for payment and space number, and other important details, have not been specified
5.A stub will be needed to test the payment method
Which pair of requirements engineering techniques are you MOST LIKELY to have used to uncover these issues' SELECT ONE OPTION

A. Diagrams and Story Mapping

B. Story Mapping and use Cases

C. Personas and Diagrams

D. Storyboards and Personas

Answer: D
Explanation:
In Agile development, requirements engineering techniques are crucial for understanding and defining user needs and system requirements. The issues identified in the user story suggest the use of Personas and Storyboards. Personas are fictional characters created based on user research to represent different user types within a targeted demographic, attitude, and behavior set. They help in understanding various user needs and experiences, which is reflected in issue 1 and 2. Storyboards, on the other hand, are visual representations of a user's interaction with the product, providing a narrative of how the product is used. They help in visualizing the process and identifying any missing elements, such as the lack of specified acceptance criteria for the booking process speed (issue 3) and the details on how confirmation is sent (issue
4). The need for a stub to test the payment method (issue 5) also aligns with the storyboard technique, which can help visualize the integration points and dependencies.
References = The ISTQB Advanced Level Agile Technical Tester syllabus and study resources provide insights into various requirements engineering techniques and their application in Agile

environments12. These resources emphasize the importance of understanding user stories and acceptance criteria, which are key to uncovering the issues mentioned34567.

NO.8 An enhancement to a Social Media application allows for the creation of new Groups. Any number of existing application members can be added to a Group. An attempt to add a non-existent member of the application to a Group will result in an error, as will an attempt to add the same member twice. Members can be removed from an existing Group. An existing Group can be deleted but only if there are no current members attached to it.
Which one of the following Keyword-driven input tables provides the BEST test coverage of this enhancement?
Table 1
KeywordGroup IdMember Id
Create.GroupGroup3
Add_MemberGroup3@Member1
Add.MemberGroup3(a)Member2
Delete_GroupGroup3
Remove.MemberGroup3@MemberI
Remove_MemberGroup3@)Member2
Delete.GroupGroup3
Result
Group created
Member added to Group
Member added to Group
Error - Group not empty
Member removed from group
Member removed from group
Group deleted
Table 2
KeywordGroup IdMember IdResult
Create.GroupGrouplGroup created
Add.MemberGrouplMember4Error - member does not exist
Add.MemberGroupl(MemberlMember added to Group
Delete.GroupGrouplError - Group not empty
Remove_Member@Member 1Member removed from group
Delete.GroupGrouplGroup deleted
Table 3
KeywordGroup IdMember IdResult
Create.GroupGroup3Group created
Add.MemberGroup3Member9Error - member does not exist
Add.MemberGroup3(MemberlMember added to Group
Add_MemberGroup 3(MemberlError - member already in group
Delete.GroupGroup3Error - Group not empty
Remove-MemberGroups(Member 1Member removed from group
Delete.GroupGroupsGroup deleted
Table 4
KeywordGroup IdMember IdResult

Create.GroupGrouplGroup created
Add.MemberGroupl@Member3Member added to Group
Add.MemberGroupl@Member3Error - member already in group
Delete.GroupGrouplError - Group not empty
Remove.MemberGroupl@Member1Member removed from group
Delete.GroupGrouplGroup deleted
SELECT ONE OPTION

A. Table 4

B. Table 3

C. Table 1

D. Table 2

Answer: D

Explanation:
Table 2 provides the best test coverage because it includes tests for adding a non-existent member (Member4), which should result in an error, and it also tests for removing a member and then deleting the group, which is the correct sequence of actions according to the requirements. The other tables either do not test all the required scenarios or have actions in the wrong order (e.g., attempting to delete the group before removing all members). References = ISTQB Advanced Level Agile Technical Tester documents and Training resources.

NO.9 You have to review the following user story that will be developed and tested during the next Sprint:
As a potential conference attendee, I want to be able to register for the conference online, so that registration is simple and paperless.
The following acceptance criteria are also mentioned:
i) Payment can be made via PayPal, Debit or Credit Cards
ii) An acknowledgement email is sent to the attendee after submitting the form iii) Protection against spam is working as expected iv) Information from the form is stored in the registrations database v) All incorrect user inputs are flagged by the system Which of the following correctly shows which acceptance criteria are testable?

A. ii, iv, v are testable

B. i, iii, v are testable

C. i, ii, iv are testable

D. iii, iv, v are testable

Answer: C

Explanation:
The testable acceptance criteria for the user story are those that can be verified through testing to ensure they meet the user's needs and the system's functionality. In this case:
* Criterion (i) is testable because you can verify the payment methods.
* Criterion (ii) is testable as you can check if the acknowledgement email is sent after form submission.
* Criterion (iv) is testable by confirming that the information is stored in the database correctly.
Criteria (iii) and (v), while important, are not explicitly testable from the user story's perspective without further clarification on how spam protection is measured and what constitutes 'incorrect' user inputs.

References = The ISTQB Advanced Level Agile Technical Tester materials emphasize the importance of creating testable acceptance criteria that are clear, measurable, and verifiable within the context of the user story12. This ensures that the developed feature meets the user's requirements and functions as intended2.

NO.10 Which option below describes the BEST approach for testing a Medium risk mission- or safety -critical system?
SELECT ONE OPTION

A. Automated tests recommended. Exploratory tests recommended, manual Black-box tests recommended

B. Automated tests recommended. Exploratory tests highly recommended, manual Black box tests recommended.

C. Automated tests optional (neutral). Exploratory tests highly recommended, manual Black-box tests optional (neutral).

D. Automated tests optional. Exploratory tests highly recommended, manual Black-box tests recommended

Answer: B

Explanation:
For a Medium risk mission- or safety-critical system, a combination of automated, exploratory, and manual black-box tests is recommended. Automated tests ensure consistent and efficient coverage of known scenarios, while exploratory tests allow testers to investigate and discover unknown issues. Manual black-box tests are important for verifying the system from an end-user perspective without knowledge of the internal workings, which is crucial for safety-critical systems. References = The ISTQB Advanced Level Agile Technical Tester syllabus and materials emphasize the importance of a comprehensive testing approach that includes various techniques suitable for the system's risk level and criticality123