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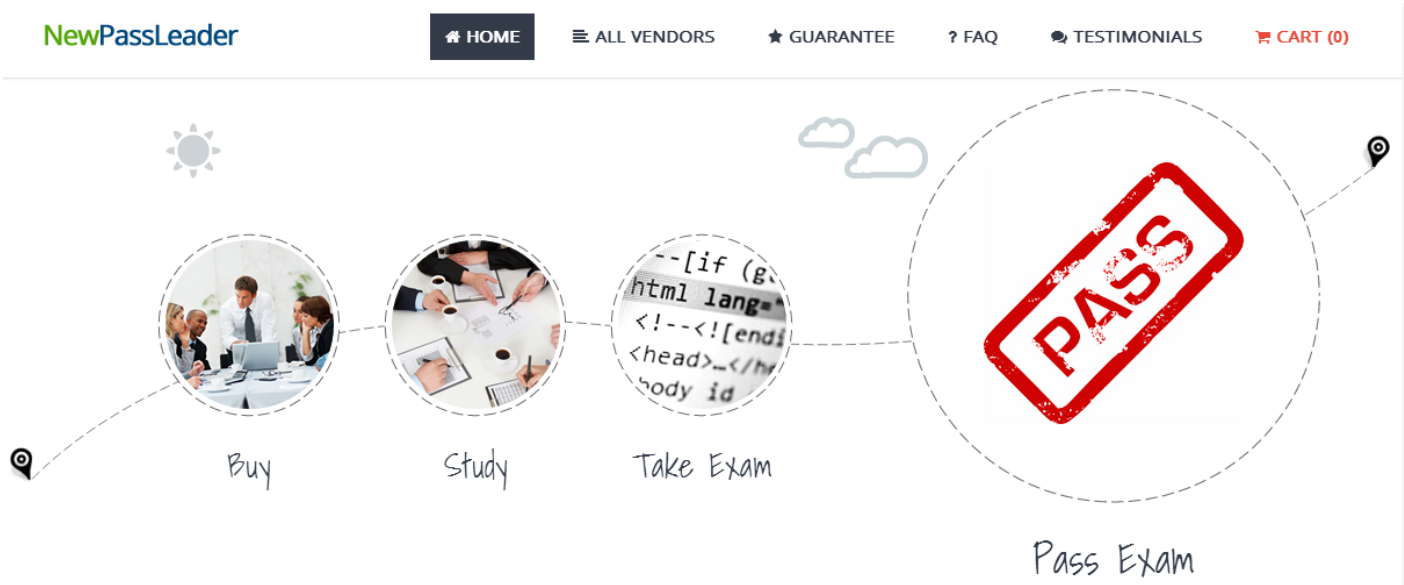

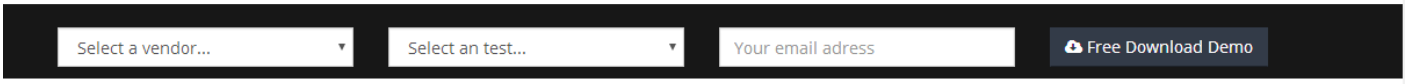

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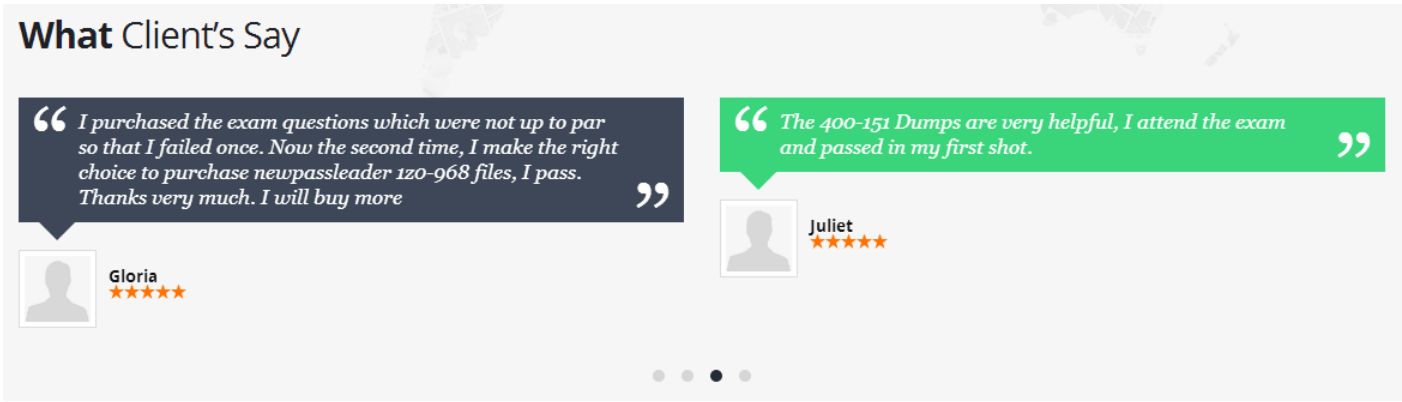

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Exam : **CTFL-AcT**

Title : ISTQB Foundation Level - Acceptance Testing

Vendor : ISQI

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which of the following sentences explains BEST how business process and business rule modeling can be used for ATDD?

A. In an ATDD approach, business process/rule models must be created before the project starts.

B. In an ATDD approach, business process models replace acceptance criteria.

C. In an ATDD approach, testers use business process and business rule models to generate acceptance tests.

D. In an ATDD approach, process models are created for initial test design but are not maintained afterwards.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Acceptance Test-Driven Development (ATDD) is a collaborative approach in which acceptance criteria are defined early, often before implementation starts. Business process models (e.g., BPMN) and business rule models (e.g., DMN) are essential tools to formalize how the system should behave under various conditions.

In ATDD, these models provide a structured representation of system workflows and decision logic, which can then be used by testers and stakeholders to derive or generate acceptance tests. This ensures that testing is aligned with actual business processes and requirements.

Option C is correct because it aligns with the purpose of ATDD: to use business models as a foundation for deriving acceptance tests in collaboration with business analysts, testers, and developers.

Other options:

A is incorrect - models are created as part of the project, not necessarily before it starts.

B is incorrect - models support and clarify acceptance criteria; they do not replace them.

D is incorrect - models are maintained as living documentation, especially in agile and iterative approaches.

C). In an ATDD approach, testers use business process and business rule models to generate acceptance tests.

NO.2 Which tool is BEST for describing business processes and rules?

A. Project management tool

B. Test management tool

C. Defect tracking tool

D. Process modelling tool

Answer: D

Explanation:

To describe business processes and business rules in a structured, visual, and analyzable way, a process modeling tool is the most appropriate. These tools often support standards like BPMN (Business Process Model and Notation) for process workflows and DMN (Decision Model and Notation) for business rules.

Option D is correct because process modeling tools enable business analysts and stakeholders to capture, analyze, and communicate business operations and decision logic, which are foundational for acceptance test case generation in ATDD.

Other options:

A (Project management tools) manage schedules, resources, and scope, not business rules.

B (Test management tools) handle test cases and execution, not business modeling.

C (Defect tracking tools) track bugs but are not used for describing processes or rules.
D). Process modelling tool

NO.3 Which one of the following statements describes the collaboration between business analysts and testers BEST?

A. Business analysts collaborate on test planning and risk analysis to ensure that further on, appropriate test cases are developed and prioritized.

B. Business analysts usually cannot review acceptance tests, because they do not understand the technical details.

C. Testers participate in identifying business needs of stakeholders to better understand the business needs and related requirements.

D. Once the requirements and acceptance criteria have been defined, business analysts are no longer involved in testing activities.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus emphasizes the importance of collaboration between business analysts and testers throughout the testing lifecycle, especially during test planning and risk identification.

Business analysts contribute domain knowledge and business context, which is crucial in identifying business- critical areas, defining priorities, and ensuring that acceptance tests align with business goals.

Option A correctly identifies this collaboration. During test planning, business analysts help define acceptance criteria, identify risks from a business perspective, and support test prioritization to focus on high-value features. Their early involvement ensures that acceptance tests are meaningful and support stakeholder expectations.

Option B is incorrect as business analysts actively review acceptance tests to confirm alignment with business rules, regardless of technical complexity.

Option C is inaccurate because although testers seek to understand business needs, the responsibility for identifying those needs lies with business analysts.

Option D is incorrect; business analysts remain engaged throughout the project lifecycle, including test support and defect triage.

Exact Reference - ISTQB CTFL Acceptance Testing Syllabus (Section 1.4):

"Testers and business analysts collaborate during test planning and analysis activities to ensure the tests meet business needs and risk areas are adequately covered." Therefore, A provides the most accurate and comprehensive description.

NO.4 During acceptance test execution, testers and business analysts closely work together during test execution. Of the following statements, which two statements are MOST likely?

A. Testers verify the effectiveness of corrective actions and document their verdict in the defect report

B. Testers systematically record the actual outcome they observe during test execution in a defect

C. Testers decide on the defect's priority depending on its impact on system usage

D. Business analysts gather information from development to evaluate the risk of further actions on other workflows

E. Business analysts compare the test execution result to the acceptance criteria of the requirement /

user story

Answer: A E

Explanation:

In acceptance testing, close collaboration between testers and business analysts ensures that test results are properly interpreted and aligned with business expectations.

A). Testers verify the effectiveness of corrective actions and document their verdict in the defect report - Correct. When a defect is resolved, testers retest the system and record whether the issue is fixed. This is a common testing activity during acceptance test execution.

E). Business analysts compare the test execution result to the acceptance criteria of the requirement / user story

- Correct. This ensures the functionality fulfills business needs and determines whether the criteria have been met for acceptance.

Incorrect options:

B: Testers do record actual results, but not necessarily "in a defect" unless a defect is found.

C: Priority is usually assigned by business analysts or stakeholders, not testers alone.

D: Business analysts do consider the impact of changes, but evaluating development risks is more a joint task with architects or developers.

NO.5 You recently became an acceptance tester in a cross-discipline project, because your predecesor left the company over nogth. The 15 project team members are located in different time zones. Everybody seems to work hard on their tasks, but nobody can give you with an overview on the project.

What one of the following actions is BEST to encourage the team members to work closer together?

A. You organize a workshop with all team members to establish common understanding and to lay the foundation for fruitful trusting collaboration

B. You write a long e-mail summarizing your understanding of the project goals, its current difficulties and indicate the steps required to solve the problem.

C. You establish a test management tool to make sure everybody has Access to the requirements and their related test cases.

D. Knowing about the importance of the personal interactions, you travel from site to site to meet with every project team member and collect their vision

Answer: A

Explanation:

In cross-functional, globally distributed teams, establishing collaboration, communication, and trust is key. A workshop (even virtual) is a proven method for initiating alignment, especially when a new team member joins, and project coordination is weak.

Option A promotes transparency and collective understanding, crucial for building team cohesion.

Option B is too passive and one-directional. Long emails rarely solve coordination problems in Agile or collaborative contexts.

Option C is about tool setup, not team integration or communication - tools are supportive but not substitutes for human connection.

Option D is not efficient; traveling to meet each team member is impractical and doesn't guarantee a shared team vision.

A). You organize a workshop with all team members to establish common understanding and to lay the foundation for fruitful trusting collaboration.

NO.6 Which one of the following combinations of given perspective and statement matches BEST?

A. From a business perspective, computing power and architecture are major parameters for fine-tuning the system.

B. From a user perspective, missing feedback from the system when processing a request it is a problem.

C. From a technical perspective, the number of concurrent user and the types of transactions performed are major elements.

D. From a business perspective, the choice of performance test tools strongly depends on the applied test techniques.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In usability and user experience, system feedback is critical. Users expect clear, timely responses from the system to confirm their actions are received and processed. Lack of feedback (e.g., when clicking a button yields no visual response) leads to confusion, frustration, or repeated actions.

Option B is correct because it highlights a genuine issue from a user's perspective - inadequate feedback, which affects usability and satisfaction.

Other options:

A focuses on technical infrastructure (architecture, computing power) - a technical or business concern, but less so from a user's lens.

C is mostly correct but fits the technical or test engineer's perspective rather than the user's.

D is inaccurate - selection of performance tools is primarily a technical/test management decision, not business-driven.

B). From a user perspective, missing feedback from the system when processing a request is a problem.

NO.7 Which one of the following statements regarding acceptance criteria is true?

A. Acceptance criteria relate generally to some business goals and sometimes to some business needs

B. For each requirement of user story, the acceptance criteria refine and specify how to test it

C. For each requirement or user story, the acceptance criteria refine and specify what is expected

D. Acceptance criteria are used to measure code coverage of the test object

Answer: C

Explanation:

Acceptance criteria define the conditions under which a user story or requirement is considered complete and acceptable to stakeholders. They clarify the expected behavior, outcomes, or attributes of the system.

Option C is correct because it accurately reflects that acceptance criteria are used to specify what is expected from the system in relation to a given requirement or user story. This ensures a shared understanding among developers, testers, and business stakeholders.

Other options:

A is vague and misleading - acceptance criteria relate directly to specific stories or features, not generally to high-level goals.

B is partially correct but limited - while acceptance criteria help define test conditions, their purpose is broader than just test specification.

D is incorrect - acceptance criteria are not related to code coverage, which is a technical test metric.

C). For each requirement or user story, the acceptance criteria refine and specify what is expected

NO.8 What is a common way to use business process modeling for ATDD?

A. Tester use business process models to write test cases that cover the different paths

B. Business analysts use workflow descriptions to derive testing rules from the business process model

C. Testers define acceptance criteria for requirements / user stories to provide input for BPMN mode l

D. Business analysts automatically generate requirements / user stories from the graphical workflow

Answer: A

Explanation:

In ATDD (Acceptance Test-Driven Development), business process modeling (e.g., using BPMN) is a powerful way to visualize workflows and system behavior from the user's perspective. Testers can use these models to derive acceptance test cases by covering different business paths, including normal flows, alternate flows, and exception conditions.

Option A is correct because it reflects this practical usage: testers analyze the business process model and create test cases to ensure coverage of the different paths the system might take. This aligns acceptance testing directly with business logic and enhances traceability.

Other options:

B is partially valid but less direct; business analysts help define rules, but test case creation is a tester's role.

C reverses the correct flow; BPMN models are often created first and used to define or validate acceptance criteria, not the other way around.

D is incorrect - requirements/user stories are usually defined through stakeholder collaboration, not auto- generated from BPMN diagrams.

A). Testers use business process models to write test cases that cover the different paths.