iSQI

Exam Questions CTFL-AT

Certified Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester

NEW QUESTION 1
Which of the following statements about a test charter are CORRECT?
1) It is used mainly in exploratory tests.
2) It is used to monitor a test process.
3) It may make reference to user stories.
4) It contains notes taken during a test session.
5) It is used to outline the company test policy.

A. 1, 2, 5
B. 2, 3, 4
C. 2, 4, 5
D. 1, 3, 4

Answer: D

Explanation:
A test charter is a document that describes the scope, objective, and approach of an exploratory testing session. It is used mainly in exploratory tests to guide the tester's actions and record the findings. A test charter may make reference to user stories, requirements, risks, or other sources of information that are relevant to the testing mission. A test charter also contains notes taken during a test session, such as test ideas, test results, bugs, issues, and observations. A test charter is not used to monitor a test process, as it is not a formal metric or report. It is also not used to outline the company test policy, as it is specific to a particular test session and context. References: ISTQB® Foundation Level Agile Tester Syllabus, Section 2.2.3, page 18; ASTQB Agile Tester Certification Resources, Section 2.2.3, page 18; How to Write an Exploratory Test Charter, Creating an Exploratory Testing Charter, What is Exploratory Testing?.

NEW QUESTION 2
In a sprint planning, the product owner presents a user story written on a card. The team starts having a discussion with the product owner to get an understanding on how the software should work.
The user story written on the card is:
"As a customer, I want to subscribe to the mailing list so that I can receive the latest deal in an email."
By applying the 3C concept, which ONE of the following statements is CORRECT?

A. Conversation should include the acceptance criteria discussion.
B. The card should contain requirements not the user story.
C. Product owner has written a user story and confirmation is not needed.
D. The conversation is not required and the team should start developing.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The 3C concept of user stories consists of three elements: card, conversation, and confirmation12. The card is a written description of the user story that captures the essence of the feature or functionality from the user's perspective. The conversation is a dialogue between the product owner and the development team to clarify the details, assumptions, and expectations of the user story. The confirmation is a set of criteria or tests that verify that the user story is implemented correctly and meets the user's needs12. Therefore, by applying the 3C concept, the correct statement is A, as the conversation should include the acceptance criteria discussion. This will help the team to understand the scope, priority, and value of the user story, as well as the conditions of satisfaction that the product owner expects12. The other statements are incorrect, as they violate the 3C concept. Statement B is wrong, as the card should contain the user story, not the requirements. The user story is a brief and informal way of expressing the user's goal and benefit, while the requirements are more detailed and specific descriptions of how
the software should work. The requirements can be added later as part of the conversation or confirmation12. Statement C is wrong, as the product owner has written a user story, but confirmation is still needed. The confirmation is a vital part of the 3C concept, as it ensures that the user story is testable, measurable, and verifiable. The confirmation also helps to avoid ambiguity, misunderstanding, or disagreement between the product owner and the development team12. Statement D is wrong, as the conversation is required and the team should not start developing without it. The conversation is an essential part of the 3C concept, as it allows the team to ask questions, share ideas, and collaborate with the product owner to refine the user story and reach a shared understanding. The conversation also helps to identify the dependencies, risks, and assumptions that may affect the implementation of the user story12. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Syllabus1, Section 2.2.1, page 16-17; Effective User Stories - 3C's and INVEST Guide2, Section The 3 C's (Card, Conversation, Confirmation) of User Stories.

NEW QUESTION 3
Which one of the following is a testable acceptance criterion?

A. The solution shall support business processes.
B. The system shall be easy to use.
C. The response time to confirm a customer submission must not exceed 5 seconds.
D. The tools for testing are tested before use and are meeting the requirements.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A testable acceptance criterion is a condition that can be verified or measured objectively by the tester, customer, or stakeholder. It should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART). A testable acceptance criterion should also be written from the user's perspective, achievable within the sprint, and written before development begins1.
Among the four options, only option C meets these criteria. It is specific (the response time to confirm a customer submission), measurable (must not exceed 5 seconds), achievable (within the technical and business constraints), relevant (to the user's needs and expectations), and time-bound (must be met in every sprint). It is also written from the user's perspective, testable (by measuring the response time), and written before development (as part of the user story definition).
Option A is not testable because it is vague and subjective. What does it mean to support business processes? How can this be verified or measured? Option B is also not testable because it is subjective and ambiguous. What does it mean to be easy to use? How can this be verified or measured? Option D is not testable because it is not written from the user's perspective. It is an internal quality criterion for the testing team, not an acceptance criterion for the product or feature. References: ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Syllabus, Section 2.3.2, page 182; ISTQB Foundation Level Agile Tester Sample Exam Questions, Question 2.3.2-2, page 93

NEW QUESTION 4

A calculator application is being developed. The third sprint has been planned to add functionality to the calculator to allow scientific calculations.
Which TWO examples below represent activities that would likely be managed on an agile task board for the third sprint?
1) A task to design the features planned for the next sprint.
2) A task to run an acceptance test for a user story.
3) A task to automate regression tests.
4) A task to participate in training in preparation for the fourth sprint.
5) A task to produce a daily progress report for the agile team members.

A. 2, 3
B. 1, 4
C. 4, 5
D. 1, 5

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, an agile task board is a visual tool that displays the status of the work items in an agile sprint. The task board typically shows the user stories, tasks, and their progress from "to do" to "done". The task board helps the agile team to monitor and coordinate their work, and to communicate with stakeholders. Therefore, the examples that represent activities that would likely be managed on an agile task board for the third sprint are those that are related to the user stories, tasks, and their progress in the current sprint. Option A is the correct answer, as it contains two examples of such activities: running an acceptance test for a user story, and automating regression tests. These are both tasks that are part of the testing process in the current sprint, and their status can betracked on the task board. Option B is not a correct answer, as it contains two examples of activities that are not related to the current sprint: designing the features planned for the next sprint, and participating in training in preparation for the fourth sprint. These are both activities that are part of the planning or learning process for the future sprints, and they are not managed on the task board. Option C is also not a correct answer, as it contains two examples of activities that are not related to the current sprint: participating in training in preparation for the fourth sprint, and producing a daily progress report for the agile team members. These are both activities that are part of the learning or reporting process, and they are not managed on the task board. Option D is also not a correct answer, as it contains two examples of activities that are not related to the current sprint: designing the features planned for the next sprint, and producing a daily progress report for the agile team members. These are both activities that are part of the planning or reporting process, and they are not managed on the task board. References: ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 2.1.1, page 14; ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 2.1.2, page 15; ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 2.2.1, page 16; ISTQB Tester Foundation Level Agile Tester syllabus, section 2.2.2, page 17.

NEW QUESTION 5

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