[Q19-Q42 Pass Your CTAL-ATT Exam Easily With 100% Exam Passing Guarantee [2023

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Q19. You are testing a large e-commerce system for household goods that is being implemented using Agile methodologies You are currently working on deriving tests tor stories that are implementing the following epic.

As a customer I want to use the e-commerce system, so that I can have my purchased goods delivered to my house.

The story you are currently working on is

As a customer I want to be told how many items I need to purchase, so I can receive free shipping Which of the following is an appropriate test charter for this story?

* Login as a customer buy various goods request free delivery add more items to your cart checkout, verify that your delivery is free
* Buy 12 of one item and see if you are advised that you get free shipping
* Login as a customer buy an item verify message tells you how many are needed for free delivery add items to your cart until you qualify checkout verify delivery is free
* As a supplier verify that when a customer purchases the correct number of goods the system doesn’t add any delivery fees

at checkout

Q20. Your organization has been making animal food dispensers for free-range chickens and has been using a combination of test automation exploratory testing and some black-box testing on all products. The company has been using the following approach to the testing of the high-risk items:

Exploratory testing = 85%

Black-box testing = 15%

Test automation = coverage goal is 25% but time is only allocated to automation if no other testing is needed, so the coverage is currently about 5% and the automation suite is run only infrequently.

The company has decided to modify their product and use it for pill dispensing for pharmacies Regardless of the mechanical challenges of this modification you now have to determine how testing should be adjusted for this safety critical application Which of the following would follow the guidelines in the syllabus for the testing approach for the high-risk items?
* Exploratory testing = 85%

Black-box testing = 15%

Test automation = 25% coverage executed infrequently
* Exploratory testing = 15%

Black box testing = 85%

Test automation = 25%, executed for every code release
* Exploratory testing = 50% Black box testing = 50%

Test automation = 50% coverage executed before every production release
* Exploratory testing = 25% Black-box testing = 75%

Test automation = 75% coverage executed for every code release

Q21. How does static code analysis help reduce technical debt?
* It can identify inefficiencies, complexities and insecure code which can then be fixed by the developer
* It can improve the efficiency of the developer as they are writing the code
* It can remove the need for code reviews and speed up the development process
* It can remove the need for unit tests and will help improve the efficiency of the build process

Q22. What level of automation testing should be included in the production deployment process when continuous deployment is used?
* Automated unit testing is sufficient
* Integration and system testing
* UAT and other acceptance testing
* Regression testing is sufficient

Q23. Consider the following section of pseudocode

```
function getPassword() {
var x;
var y;
var z;
var passwordGood = false
// Get password from user. User is allowed 3 tries
do until x = 3
call getPassword (password)
  if password is good
    x = 3
    passwordGood = true
  else
    x = x + 1
    display "Password is not valid, try again"
  endif
If passwordGood <> true
```


Display “You exceeded the number of tries to enter a password. Your account is now locked. Call customer.

```
endif
endloop
}
```

For this section of code, which of the following issues should be identified during a code review?

1. Variables have not been properly defined with meaningful names

2. There are unused variables defined

3. Divisors are not tested for zero

4. Loop counters are not properly initialized

5. There are endless loops

6. There are statements within the loop that should be outside the loop

* 1, 3, 4, 5
* 7, 3, 4, 6
* 2, 3, 5, 6
* 1, 2, 4, 6

Q24. Why is it important to refactor test cases to make them easier to understand?
* Because developers need to use them for performance testing
* Because they will be used as the code-under-test changes, so they need to be easy for other testers to understand and modify
* Because users will apply them as use cases for UAT and need to be able to determine the mam path and alternate paths
* Because the observable behavior of the test case will change and the product owner needs to be able to clearly see what the behavior should be

Q25. Refactoring of test cases is needed in agile projects for many reasons.

Which of the following statements about the refactoring of test cases is correct?
* Refactoring of test cases is done to match and evolve the test cases due to changing functionality. The main benefits include improving the regression test cases and the continued alignment of the tests with the code base and product functionality
* Refactoring of test cases is needed because we cannot write and maintain detailed test cases in the short iterations associated with agile. The main benefits include aligning the pace of testing with development and the ability to quickly create new test cases
* In general, in the agile world refactoring is a way to clean up test cases by making them shorter. The main benefits include the ability to write test cases quickly, being able to test faster using short test cases, and being able to automate them quickly
* Refactoring of test cases is done as a process with the following steps: Identification, Refactor, Re-run, and Identify again. The main benefits include improving the regression test cases and maintaining the alignment of tests with the code base and product functionality

Q26. You are working in a project that developed a product that has reached a stable state and is deployed on different HW configurations all over Europe.

You management decided to use your project as Proof of Concept for adopting CI as a new way of working. The POC was implemented on one set of hardware and was successful.

Which of the following actions is a good next step?
* Reduce the number of tests in the CI test suite, to improve the benefit of the CI approach
* Enable different test configurations in the CI process to test different configurations that are deployed in the market
* Implement code to dynamically select CI tests, executing only test cases affected by changes
* Speed up test execution by decreasing the amount of User Interface (UI) testing to get faster feedback from the CI tests

Q27. An increased proportion of automated test coverage often leads to a greater degree of manual testing that follows reactive strategies, because:
* Many of the tests that can be prepared upfront, will be automated which enables the testers to spend more time for execution of manual tests
* An increase of the proportion of automated test increases test coverage, and the uncovered areas are to be tested reactively
* If the proportion of automated tests increases, manual tests focus on the riskiest areas which are identified reactively
* Reactive strategies consider the current context and status of the project and the system under test. To be able to adopt to this status most flexible a greater degree of manual testing is necessary

Q28. Which of the following is an example of how continuous testing facilitates continuous delivery?
* Automated testing conducted in the delivery environment helps validate that the delivery has been successful
* Continuous testing is the process that delivers the code to the test environment
* Automated testing removes the need to report defects so the code can move more quickly toward production

* Continuous testing supports continuous delivery to production by constantly regression testing the software in the production environment so problems are identified quickly

Q29. BDD and ATDD are most commonly used with which test approach?
* Analytical
* Model-based
* Process-compliant
* Reactive

Q30. As a tester on an Agile team you have been given the following user story to analyze As a medical professional I want to see the availability of operating rooms So I can schedule surgeries as needed You have talked with the product owner and she expressed some concern over the term “medical professional” You have looked into this and found that doctors want to schedule their surgeries but the hospital administrator does not want them to have this ability At this point what should you do to try to resolve this issue?
* Wait for the team to sort out the requirements and test something else in the meantime
* Continue with testing from the perspective of a doctor and trust the procedures to be worked out later regarding who can do what
* Work with the BA and the product owner to try to negotiate the differing approaches and come to an agreement
* Expand the testing to cover all personas to ensure that everyone can use the application and let the processsort out later when access is allowed to the application

Q31. Summarize the characteristics of test automation in relation to development projects.
* Test automation can play an important role in test environment configuration and test release acquisition
* In large projects, there is usually one best solution that fits all needs, and so. on dedicated test automation strategies fits best
* Test automation supports the goals of an iteration directly, e.g., by reducing the regression risk associated with stability of the system
* Supportive test automation effort must be done in the teams of the iteration teams themselves

Q32. You are developing a test automation suite for an agile project and want to include as much coverage as possible Unfortunately one of the critical web services (e-commerce checkout) is not scheduled for completion until the later iterations Which of the following would be a good option to allow you to progress with your end-to-end test automation without creating too much extra work?
* Write the missing web service yourself and then hand over that code to the developers for further refinement
* Have the automation create a stub to replace the service for each execution and destroy the stub after execution is complete
* Use a service virtualization tool to create a virtualized service to be used by the test automation
* Use a service from a legacy product and integrate it with the system to allow use by the test automation

Q33. What is the primary purpose of the debriefing meeting when exploratory testing is used in an Agile setting?
* To identify defects
* To define the charier for the test
* To provide a status of the progress and coverage of the session
* To review the actions of the tester and determine if there were any errors made during the testing

Q34. You are working for an organization that has implemented CI and is struggling to get the automated tests to run on each build because of time limitation. On average, there are three ad hoc builds per day one scheduled build overnight one scheduled build on Friday nights and one build that is conducted on the Thursday night before the end of the sprint on the second Friday. There are four sets of tests high priority medium priority low priority, nonfunctional. The non-functional tests must be run in the integrated stage environment whereas the other tests can be run in any of the test environments In addition to just the execution time of the tests it has also been noted that reviewing the results of the tests take about two hours per set of tests Given this information which of the following is the most efficient and effective approach to test automation execution?
* Run all four test sets every night

* Run all the high priority tests for every build low priority tests at night and the medium priority tests at the end of the sprint
* Run all four test sets on every build
* Run the high priority tests on each build the medium priority tests every night the low priority tests every week and the non-functional tests on the Thursday night before sprint end

The ISQI CTAL-ATT exam is a certification exam focused on testing professionals who specialize in agile development methodologies. It is a part of the ISTQB Advanced Level certification program and is designed to test the technical skills and knowledge of testers working in agile environments. The exam covers a wide range of topics including agile testing methods, agile development processes, test automation, and continuous integration and delivery.

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