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ISTQB Certified Tester Advanced Level Test Analyst (CTAL-TA v4.0)

iSQI CTAL-TA V4.0

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 2

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

The following use case diagram shows the process of raising a Purchase Request (PR) and getting it authorized. Details are entered in batches; any that fail validation will be rejected and must be re-entered. The details will indicate whether the request is a normal one or an emergency one. Normal requests must be authorized by the department manager, who may refuse to do so. Emergency requests will be automatically authorized and reported to the manager.

The test strategy states that:

- all combinations of extensions and exceptions, as well as the main scenario, shall be tested
- loops shall get simple loop coverage where the maximum number of iterations for validation exceptions is 3 and the typical number is 2.

What is the minimum quantity of test cases that will be needed to obtain this coverage?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 4
- D. 7

ANSWER: B

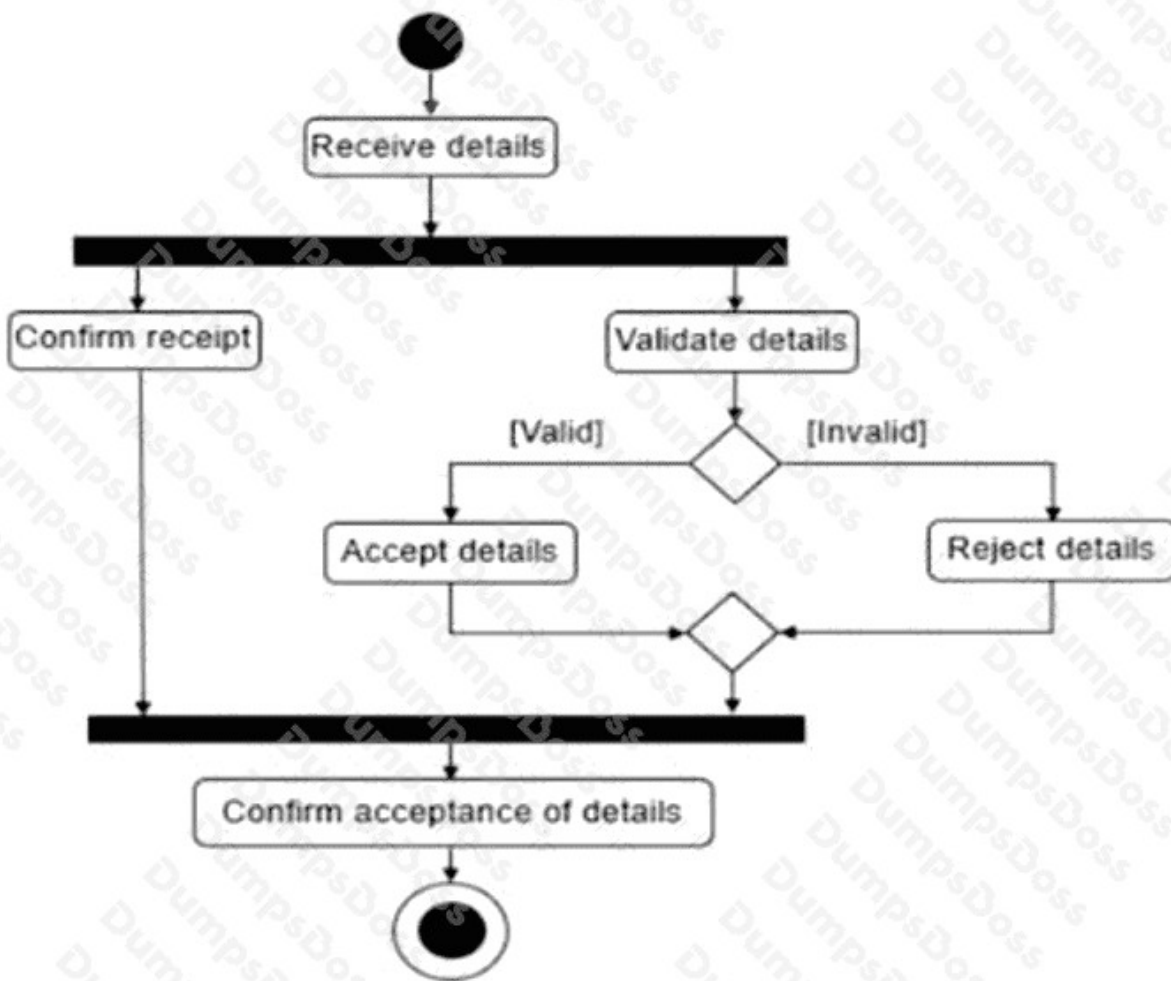
Explanation:

6 is the minimum because the scenario coverage requirement includes the main scenario and every feasible combination of the validation exception, emergency-request extension, and manager-refusal extension. This produces six required scenario combinations: the main normal-request path with manager authorization; validation re-entry with a normal authorized request; an emergency request; a normal request refused by the manager; validation re-entry combined with an emergency request; and validation re-entry combined with manager refusal. The emergency and refusal paths are mutually exclusive because emergency requests are authorized automatically rather than submitted for a manager's authorization decision.

The validation exception is a loop because rejected details are re-entered and validated again. Simple loop coverage requires tests for zero iterations, one iteration, a typical number of iterations, and the maximum permitted number of iterations. With a typical value of two and a maximum of three, the required iteration counts are zero, one, two, and three. These loop counts can be allocated across the six scenario tests: the main scenario supplies zero iterations, while the three scenarios containing validation re-entry can exercise one, two, and three failed-validation iterations. Thus, six tests satisfy both the scenario-combination and loop-coverage objectives. This follows the scenario-based and loop-testing guidance in the [ISTQB Advanced Level Test Analyst certification materials](#) and the [ISTQB Glossary](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

The test basis for your latest project contains the activity diagram that is shown below. The business architect has confirmed that this model has been reviewed and approved by the stakeholders.



Which of the following conclusions is correct?

- A. The diagram may contain a defect but this cannot be confirmed until the results of the tests created from it are known
- B. The diagram may contain a defect but this cannot be confirmed until test cases have been designed from it
- C. The diagram is correct because it has been reviewed and approved by the stakeholders
- D. The diagram contains at least one defect because it contains an internal inconsistency

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The diagram contains at least one defect because it contains an internal inconsistency. Test analysis includes reviewing the test basis to identify defects, ambiguities, omissions, and inconsistencies before tests are designed or executed. In this activity diagram, “Receive details” leads to parallel activities for confirming receipt and validating the details. The validation outcome then leads either to accepting the details when valid or rejecting them when invalid. However, both of these outcomes are subsequently merged into a flow that performs “Confirm acceptance of details.” Consequently, the workflow permits rejected details to reach an activity that confirms their acceptance. This is an inherent contradiction in the specified business behavior and is detectable through static analysis of the activity diagram itself.

Stakeholder review and approval provide useful evidence that the model has been examined, but they do not eliminate the possibility of a defect in the test basis. A Test Analyst should analyze models such as activity diagrams to derive scenarios and, importantly, report anomalies found in those models. Identifying this issue early supports the fundamental testing objective of preventing defects from propagating into test design, implementation, and the delivered system. The ISTQB Advanced Level Test Analyst syllabus describes test analysis of the test basis and scenario-based testing using workflow models; see the [ISTQB Advanced Level Test Analyst certification page](#) and the [ISTQB Advanced Level certification resources](#).