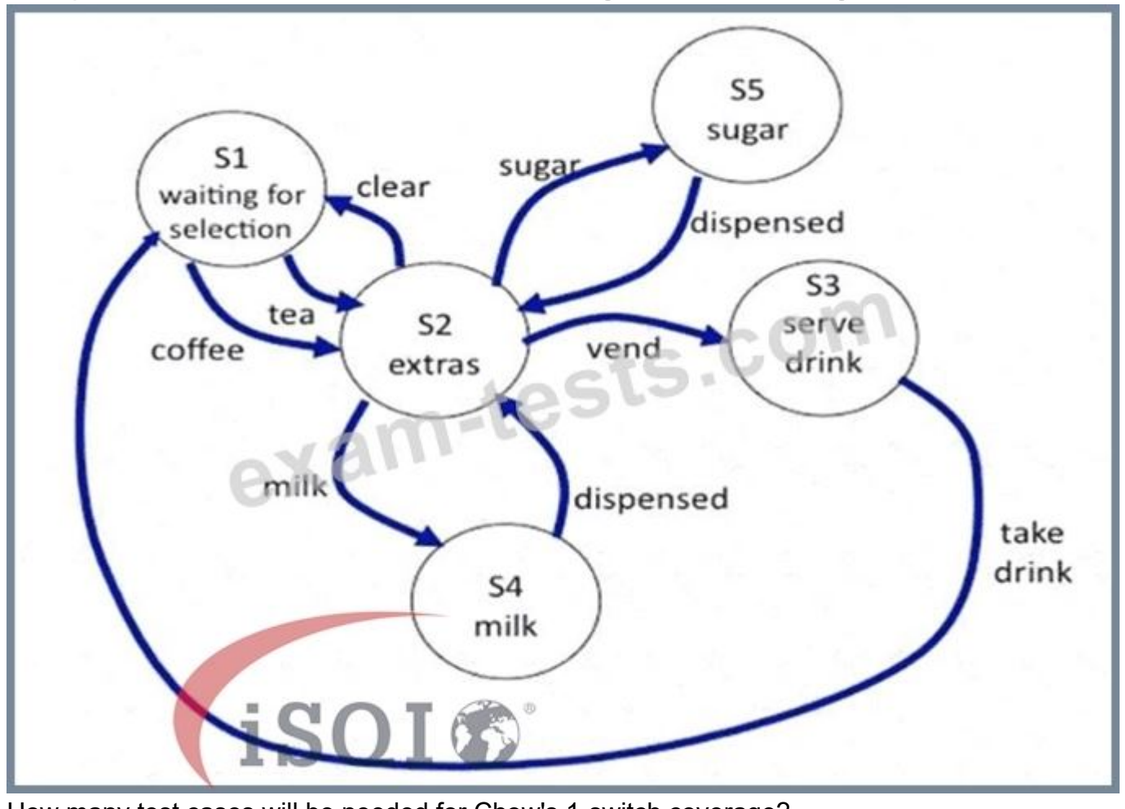
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NEW QUESTION: 1

A simple drinks machine is described in the following state transition diagram:



How many test cases will be needed for Chow's 1-switch coverage?

A. 40

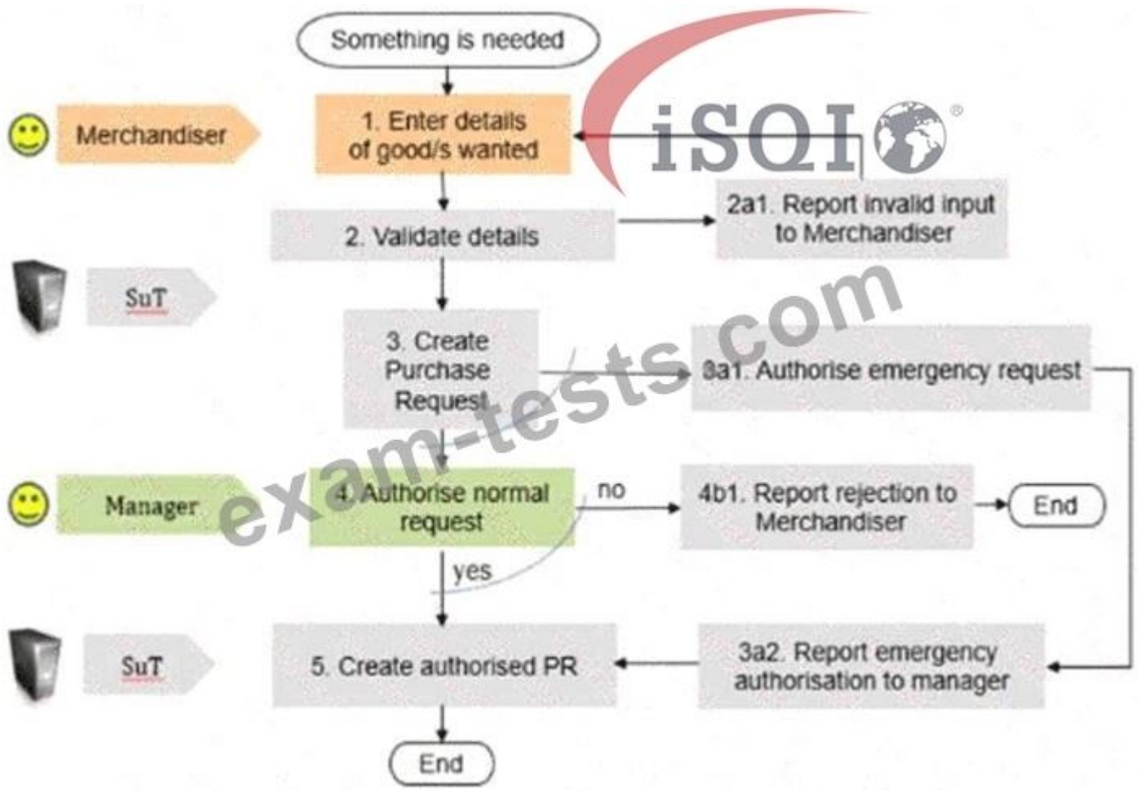
B. 28

C. 23

D. 19

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is C , because Chow's 1-switch coverage requires every valid sequence of two consecutive transitions to be covered. CTAL-TA v4.0 states that N-switch coverage applies to valid sequences of N+1 consecutive transitions , and specifically defines a 1-switch as a pair of incoming and outgoing transitions at a state.
Count the possible incoming-transition/outgoing-transition pairs at each state:
* S1 has 2 incoming transitions: clear, take drink, and 2 outgoing transitions: coffee, tea.
So, 2 × 2 = 4 1-switches.
* S2 has 4 incoming transitions: coffee, tea, dispensed from sugar, dispensed from milk, and 4 outgoing transitions: clear, sugar, milk, vend.
So, 4 × 4 = 16 1-switches.
* S3 has 1 incoming transition and 1 outgoing transition: 1 × 1 = 1 .
* S4 has 1 incoming transition and 1 outgoing transition: 1 × 1 = 1 .
* S5 has 1 incoming transition and 1 outgoing transition: 1 × 1 = 1 .
Total = 4 + 16 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 23 .
Therefore, the minimum quantity needed for full Chow's 1-switch coverage is 23 . Reference: CTAL-TA v4.
0, Section 3.2.2 State Transition Testing , N-switch coverage.

NEW QUESTION: 2
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is B , because the minimum required set is 6 test cases . CTAL-TA v4.0 explains that scenario-based testing derives tests from scenario models, including the main scenario plus alternative and exception flows. It also states that simple loop coverage requires testing a loop when it is skipped, executed exactly once, executed more than once using a typical number of iterations, and executed with the maximum number of iterations if possible. Here, the validation exception loop has maximum 3 and typical 2 , so the validation loop must be covered with 0, 1, 2, and 3 iterations.
The feasible scenario combinations are:
* Main scenario: normal request, validation succeeds, manager approves.
* Validation exception only, then normal approval.
* Emergency request only.
* Normal request refused by manager only.
* Validation exception combined with emergency request.
* Validation exception combined with manager refusal.
The validation loop iteration coverage can be distributed across the validation-related cases: one case with 1 failed validation, one with 2 failed validations, and one with 3 failed validations. The main scenario supplies the 0-iteration case. Emergency and manager-refusal scenarios cannot be combined because an emergency request bypasses normal manager authorization. Therefore, fewer than six tests would miss either a required feasible extension/exception combination or one of the required loop-coverage cases. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Scenario-Based Testing and Simple Loop Coverage .

NEW QUESTION: 3
You are working on a project to build an application that will handle insurance claims. The main requirements for the system are that it shall:
* Allow users to enter details of claims that have been submitted by insured customers.
* Take each claim through a workflow that will allow an assessor to approve the request, reject it or request clarification from the claimant.
* Send approved requests to the accounts payable system for payment.
The solution is being developed according to the company's standard V-model methodology. The requirements are clearly documented and include a business process model. Operational profiles have been created to guide performance testing.
A risk-based approach to testing is used; frequency of use and role of the user are major factors in feature risk assessment.
System testing has almost finished but a major change to the approval workflow is just about to be delivered.
A standard regression test pack has not yet been established, but ad-hoc regression testing has already been performed on earlier builds.
As a TA. you have updated the list of product risks and must now decide the scope of the regression testing.
Which pair of techniques will be MOST effective for selecting the regression tests?
a) History-based, driven by the results of the regression tests run so far b) Risk-based, driven by the updated list of product risks and its traceability to the tests c) Operational profile-based, driven by the likely patterns of use of the relevant transactions d) Requirement traceability matrix-based, driven by the links from affected requirements to related tests e) Impact analysis, driven by consultation with technical stakeholders to identify what might be affected.
A. b) and c)
B. b) and e)
C. c) and d)

D. a) and e)

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answer is B : risk-based selection and impact analysis . The scenario says a risk-based approach is already used and that the Test Analyst has updated the list of product risks. CTAL-TA v4.0 states that risk- based regression test selection uses traceability from the regression suite to a risk register; when a change is made and the risk register is updated, the Test Analyst adjusts the regression suite to cover the highest risk levels. That directly matches technique b .

The second required technique is impact analysis because the change is a major modification to the approval workflow. The TA must understand which workflow states, transitions, claims data, interfaces, assessor actions, clarification paths, rejection paths, approval paths, and accounts payable handoff could be affected.

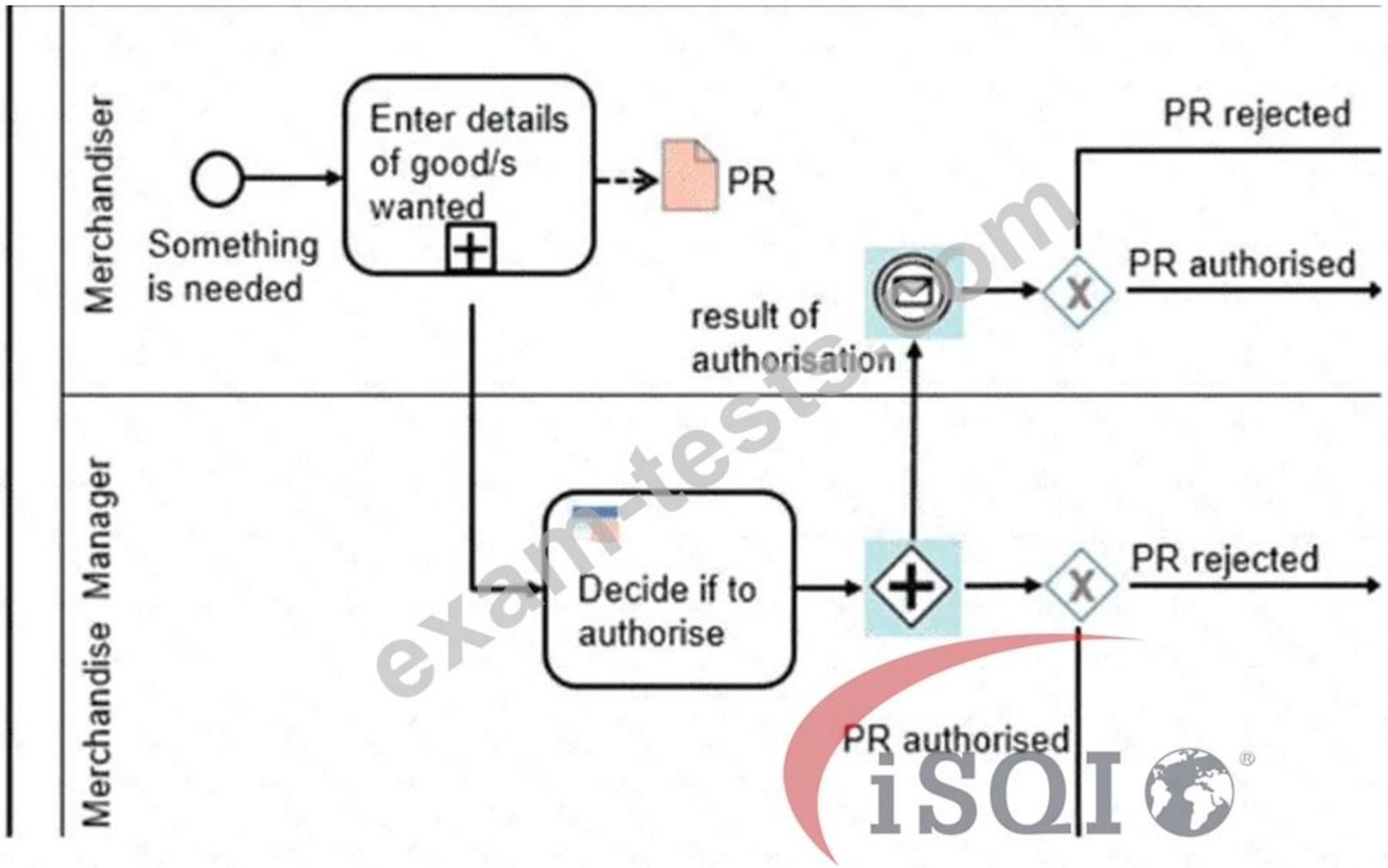
CTAL-TA states that impact analysis can be used for regression test selection when the TA knows which tests interact with changed configuration items, and that regression scope must be reviewed every cycle because it may be impossible to execute all regression tests.

Option a is weak because prior regression was ad hoc and no standard regression pack exists, so history is unreliable. Option c helps performance or usage-flow prioritization but is not as directly targeted as updated product risk plus impact analysis. Option d is useful, but technical impact analysis is stronger for a major workflow change.

NEW QUESTION: 4

You are defining key words to test an application which will create a Purchase Request (PR) from details of goods that a Merchandiser wants their organization to buy. When valid details have been entered, the resulting PR will be sent to the Merchandise Manager for authorization.

You have a diagram in Business Process Modeling Notation and this section shows the initial steps in this process:



For the first process, when "Something is needed" , which option contains the MOST appropriate keywords for action and verification?

A. Required Goods / Check PR

B. Enter Required Goods / Check PR Created

C. Enter Details of Required Goods / Is PR Created?

D. Required Goods Entry / PR Creation Check

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The correct answer is B . In CTAL-TA v4.0 keyword-driven testing, the Test Analyst identifies and specifies keywords by analyzing the test basis. Keywords are classified into action keywords and verification keywords . Action keywords interact with the test object, such as executing a function, submitting data, or navigating through the application. Verification keywords represent assertions that check whether the actual result matches the expected result. The syllabus also states that keywords should contain a verb plus noun , use the imperative form , and be unique in meaning.

Option B , Enter Required Goods / Check PR Created , is strongest because both keywords use imperative verb-based wording. Enter Required Goods is an action keyword because it describes the business action performed by the Merchandiser. Check PR Created is a verification keyword because it checks the expected result: a Purchase Request has been created.

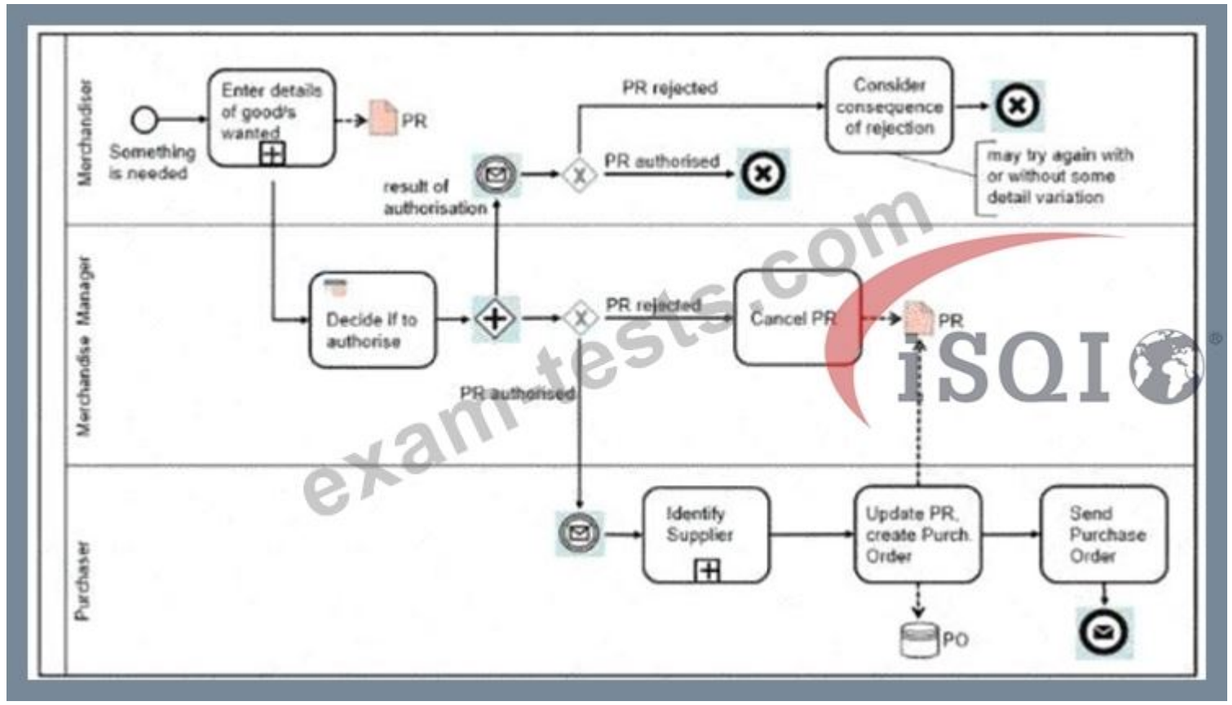
Option A is weak because Required Goods is only a noun phrase, not an action keyword. Option C has a reasonable action, but Is PR Created? is phrased as a question rather than an imperative verification keyword. Option D uses noun-style labels rather than clear executable keywords. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 1.3.6 Developing Test Scripts Using Keyword-Driven Testing .

NEW QUESTION: 5
Your project is developing an application to generate quotes for motor insurance. The calculation requires a wide range of input data and a reliable model of it has been built in a spreadsheet. There will not be enough time to get adequate functional correctness coverage from the base choice or pairwise techniques, so you have decided to do some random testing based on a probability distribution of variable values that is weighted towards their business criticality.
Which limitation of random testing should you be MOST concerned about?
A. Missing defects that are rooted in the meaning of data semantics
B. Generating tests that will exercise the same conditions repeatedly
C. Dependency on an automated test oracle to establish test results
D. The tests will focus on validation rather than verification
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is A because the major risk in this scenario is that randomly generated input combinations may fail to represent semantically meaningful insurance situations . CTAL-TA v4.0 defines random testing as selecting test data from the input domain according to a specified probability distribution, and explicitly lists its limitations as including "neglecting data semantics" and "potentially missing defects related to data meaning." In a motor insurance quote engine, defects often arise not merely from raw value combinations, but from the business meaning of combinations: driver age, vehicle type, claims history, postcode risk, policy excess, occupation, and coverage options may interact in ways that are legally or commercially significant.
Random testing weighted by business criticality can improve sampling relevance, but it still may not deliberately target these meaningful relationships unless they are explicitly modeled.
Option B is a known limitation, but redundancy is less critical here because the distribution can be controlled and the main concern is business-rule correctness. Option C is weakened because a reliable spreadsheet model already exists and can act as an oracle. Option D is incorrect because the issue is not simply validation versus verification; CTAL-TA notes that random testing distributions can support either purpose depending on how they are chosen. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.1.3 Random Testing , under Test Analysis and Test Design .

NEW QUESTION: 6
A Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system will be developed for a company that runs a chain of hotels. These are some of the requirements relating to staff in the call center.
* R1. High. An operator shall be able to find and see the details of a customer's booking. The data that may be used for the search include customer name, customer registration number (in the company's loyalty enrolment scheme) and booking reference.
* R2. High. An operator shall be able to amend a customer's booking. The data that may be amended include check-in and check-out dates, hotel, room type and tariff (with / without breakfast).
* R3. High. Before a booking amendment is accepted, the system shall display to the operator any difference in price with respect to the original booking. The operator shall confirm that the customer accepts the revised price and then the system shall record the accepted amendment.
* R4. Medium. Details of the amended booking shall be sent to the customer (see requirements for original customer booking for details).
* R5. High. Details of the extra amount payable shall be sent to the billing system for customer invoicing (see requirements for invoicing of the original customer booking for details).
You have been asked to review these requirements using this checklist:
* Specific - does each requirement deal with only a single aspect of the solution?
* Clear - is each requirement expressed in an unambiguous way with no possibility of interpretation or uncertainty about its meaning?
* Complete - does the set of requirements cover all of the stakeholders' reasonable needs?
* Unique - does each requirement address something that no other requirement also covers?
Assume that the other requirements referred to by R4 and R5 have been reviewed with a satisfactory outcome.
Considering these five requirements, to which checklist items would you answer 'No'?
A. 1 and 4
B. 1 and 2
C. 3 and 4
D. 2 and 3
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is D . The two checklist items that should be answered No are Clear and Complete .

CTAL-TA v4.0 places requirements review and defect prevention under the Test Analyst's static testing responsibilities. It also identifies perspective-based reading and checklist-based review as techniques for finding defects in the test basis before test design and execution. The official sample-answer material confirms that checklist items should support detection of defects such as ambiguity, incompleteness, and inconsistency, rather than merely restating requirements.
The requirements are not fully clear because several phrases leave room for interpretation. For example, R1 says customer name may be used for searching, but it does not clarify what happens if multiple bookings match. R3 says "any difference in price" and "original booking," which may be ambiguous if multiple amendments occur. The requirements are also not fully complete because R5 only addresses an "extra amount payable." It does not cover the reasonable business case where the amendment reduces the price and a refund, credit, or billing adjustment is needed.
The requirements are broadly specific enough for this review because each requirement addresses a distinct call-center function. They are also unique because no requirement duplicates another: search, amend, price confirmation, customer notification, and billing interface are separate concerns. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Software Defect Prevention , reviews, checklist-based review, and perspective-based reading.

NEW QUESTION: 7
The following activity diagram, drawn in Business Process Modeling Notation (BPMN), shows the process of raising a Purchase Request (PR), getting it authorized and raising a Purchase Order from it.



What is the minimum quantity of test cases that will be needed to cover all scenarios?
A. 4
B. 2
C. 3
D. 1
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is B , because the BPMN model contains two executable end-to-end scenarios . CTAL- TA v4.0 classifies scenario-based testing as a behavior-based technique where the Test Analyst creates a scenario model from action sequences that form workflows through the test item. The syllabus specifically mentions activity diagrams and BPMN-style workflow models as scenario-model sources, and states that test cases are designed to cover the identified scenarios.

In the diagram, the process starts when something is needed and the merchandiser enters the details of goods wanted. The manager then decides whether to authorize the PR. From that decision, there are only two real scenario outcomes. The first is the authorized scenario : the PR is authorized, the supplier is identified, the PR is updated and a Purchase Order is created, and the Purchase Order is sent. The second is the rejected scenario : the PR is rejected, the PR is cancelled, and the merchandiser considers the consequence of rejection.
The notification/result-of-authorization flow does not create separate scenarios; it is part of the same authorized or rejected process path. The note saying the merchandiser may try again is not a modeled loop because no BPMN flow returns to the start. CTAL-TA states that when the scenario model has no loops, each scenario can be tested with a separate test case. Therefore, the minimum quantity is 2 test cases .

NEW QUESTION: 8
Your company, which specializes in medical software, has designed an application for use on smartphones and tablets, that calculates a person's BMI (Body Mass Index). How can a test analyst BEST contribute to adaptability testing for this application?
A. Ensuring that the application co-exists with other health applications without adversely affecting their performance
B. Ensuring that the application launches successfully and functions correctly after downloading an updated version
C. Designing tests to verify that the application works on as many as possible of the intended target devices
D. Verifying that correct BMIs have been calculated correctly for a range of weight, height and ethnic background inputs
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is C . Adaptability testing concerns whether a component or system can be adapted to different or evolving hardware, software, operational, or usage environments. The ISTQB Glossary defines adaptability as the degree to which a system can be adapted to various or evolving hardware, software, or other operational or usage environments. CTAL-TA v4.0 also places adaptability within the Test Analyst's user-facing non-functional testing scope, alongside usability, installability, and interoperability.
For a BMI application intended for smartphones and tablets, the best Test Analyst contribution is to design tests across the intended target devices, screen sizes, operating-system versions, browsers or WebViews if applicable, input methods, and device configurations. This directly checks whether the application remains usable and functional when adapted to its supported mobile and tablet environments.
Option A is coexistence testing , because it checks whether the BMI app adversely affects other health applications on the same device. Option B is closer to installability/update testing , because it checks launching and functioning after an updated version is downloaded. Option D is functional correctness testing
, because it checks whether the BMI calculation result is correct for given inputs. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Testing Quality Characteristics , adaptability under user-facing non-functional quality characteristics.

NEW QUESTION: 9
How is a Test Analyst involved in an Incremental SDLC model?
A. In all increments, the Test Analyst performs the test activities in a dynamic and adaptive way
B. In all increments, the Test Analyst organises the test activities in the same way
C. In each increment, the Test Analyst always performs the same test activities
D. In each increment, the Test Analyst performs the test activities cyclically
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is C . CTAL-TA v4.0 states that incremental development models divide the software into smaller, manageable increments, and each increment is developed and tested independently. Therefore, the Test Analyst performs the same core activities for each increment: test analysis, test design, test implementation, test execution, and test management support. The official CTAL-TA sample exam answer explanation confirms the same point: each increment is developed and tested independently, so the Test Analyst performs the same test activities for each increment.
Option A is not the best answer because "dynamic and adaptive" describes the Test Analyst's role more naturally in iterative or Agile contexts, where product evolution and feedback cycles drive adaptation. Option B is wrong because CTAL-TA explicitly notes that although the same activities are performed, the TA's work may be organized differently for each increment. Option D is wrong because incremental development is not necessarily cyclical; the official sample answer specifically rejects the idea that incremental development must be cyclical.
So the exam-safe distinction is: same activities in each increment, but not necessarily the same organization, timing, or cyclic structure . Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 1.1 Testing in the Software Development Lifecycle .

NEW QUESTION: 10
A written specification describes the rules for granting membership of your company's sports facility, whether it must be paid for if granted and whether free transport to and from the facility will be provided.
These actions depend upon employment status (permanent, temporary or probationary), the result of a medical exam (passed, failed or not taken) and whether the person is classed as a local resident.
The best decision table that could be created from this specification is shown below.

id	Conditions / Actions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
C2	Emp. status, Perm / Temp / Probationary	Pe	Pe	Pe	Pe	Pe	Pe	Te	Te	Te	Te	Te	Te	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr	Pr
C1	Medical exam, Passed / Failed / Not Taken	P	P	F	F	N	N	P	P	F	F	N	N	P	P	F	F	N	N
C3	Local resident, Yes / No Actions	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F
A1	Grant free membership	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
A2	Grant paid membership	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
A3	(Re-)schedule medical exam	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
A4	Free transport	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	?

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Which of the following conclusions is correct?
A. The decision table has been drawn correctly and the specification must therefore be defective
B. The specification may be correct because the table does not have the correct number of rule columns
C. The specification cannot be evaluated this way because a model cannot convey meaning as well as can text
D. The specification cannot be evaluated this way because the model type used is not appropriate
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is A because the decision table has the correct structural completeness, but it exposes missing rules in the written specification. There are three condition dimensions: employment status has three values, medical exam has three values, and local residency has two values. Therefore, the complete decision table requires 3 × 3 × 2 = 18 rule columns , and the table contains exactly

18 rules. The unresolved entries appear in rules 17 and 18 , where the person is probationary , the medical exam is not taken , and local residency is either yes or no . Since all action cells for these two combinations are marked with question marks, the model has revealed that the specification does not define the required behavior for those cases.
CTAL-TA v4.0 places decision table testing under rule-based test techniques and states that it is used when behavior is determined by combinations of conditions, such as business rules. It is especially useful for finding omissions, inconsistencies, ambiguities, and gaps in rule specifications. Option B is wrong because the table has the correct number of columns. Option C is wrong because models are deliberately used to clarify text-based specifications. Option D is wrong because a decision table is the correct model type for condition-action business rules. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.3.1 Decision Table Testing .

NEW QUESTION: 11
You are working on a project to build a purchasing system. The main requirements for the system are that it shall:
* Allow users to enter details of items that they wish to have purchased and, from these details, create a purchase request.
* Take each purchase request through a workflow that will allow the requestor's line manager to approve the request, reject it or return it for clarification / modification.
* Forward approved requests to the Purchasing Department.
* Allow purchasers to find the best available supplier for each approved request and place the request on that supplier as a purchase order.
The solution is being developed according to the company's traditional V-model methodology. The requirements are clearly documented and include a business process model. Operational profiles have been created to guide performance testing.
Initial item entry will involve a check that each item entered exists on the master stock file and that the user is entitled to request it; this depends on user role and grade. Line manager authorization will be assisted by a recommendation made by the system according to relevant business rules, although the manager can override this recommendation. For approved requests, the workflow will continue to support the process through to placing of the purchase order.
Planning has begun for system testing and the Test Manager has asked you, the senior TA, to help with it.
What would be the MOST effective techniques for functional testing of this project?
a) Combinatorial testing
b) Random testing
c) CRUD testing
d) State transition testing
e) Scenario-based testing
f) Decision table testing
g) Exploratory testing
A. b, d and f
B. c, e and g
C. a, b and g
D. d, e and f
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is D because the scenario gives three strong test-basis signals: a workflow, a business process model, and business rules. CTAL-TA v4.0 classifies relevant black-box techniques into data-based, behavior-based, and rule-based techniques, and explicitly includes state transition testing, scenario-based testing, and decision table testing within Chapter 3 test analysis and design. It also requires the Test Analyst to select appropriate techniques for a given situation.
State transition testing fits the purchase request workflow because requests move between states such as created, approved, rejected, returned for clarification, forwarded, and converted to purchase order. CTAL-TA states that behavior-based techniques derive tests from state-dependent or dynamic behavior. Scenario-based testing fits because the requirements include a business process model and end-to-end purchasing flows.
CTAL-TA states that scenario-based testing evaluates behavior in realistic workflows and may use activity diagrams, use cases, flowcharts, or BPMN models. Decision table testing fits because entitlement checks and manager recommendations are driven by business rules involving role, grade, and authorization logic. Rule- based techniques verify stateless business-rule behavior. Combinatorial testing may help with input combinations, but it is not the best overall functional set here.

Random and exploratory testing are weak choices because the requirements are clear and formal.

NEW QUESTION: 12
You are testing a program which calculates the best airspeed for optimal fuel economy of a new type of aero engine. The result depends on atmospheric pressure at the airplane's current height, the air temperature at the airplane's current height, and on the airplane's current fuel load. The best airspeed:
* decreases by 4 knots (nautical miles per hour) for every 5mb (millibar) decrease in atmospheric pressure,
* increases by 6 knots for every 1°C decrease in air temperature,
* increases by 1 knot for every 1,000kg decrease in fuel load.
You have a test case which predicts that at an atmospheric pressure of 1,000 mb, an air temperature of 10°C and a fuel load of 400,000kg, the optimal airspeed for an Airbus A380 is 600 knots.
Which test case would verify the metamorphic relation described in the three bullet points above?
A. Pressure 950mb, temp. 10°C, fuel 360,000kg, optimal airspeed = 620 knots
B. Pressure 1050mb, temp. 9°C, fuel 350,000kg, optimal airspeed = 590 knots
C. Pressure 950mb, temp. 9°C, fuel 350,000kg, optimal airspeed = 616 knots
D. Pressure 950mb, temp. 11°C, fuel 400,000kg, optimal airspeed = 610 knots
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is A . CTAL-TA v4.0 defines metamorphic testing as a way to address the test oracle problem by checking expected relationships between a source test case and one or more follow-up test cases, rather than requiring a completely independent expected result for every input. The official CTAL-TA sample- answer material also treats metamorphic testing as appropriate where the relation between changed inputs and changed outputs can be verified.
Start with the source test case: 1000 mb, 10°C, 400,000kg = 600 knots . In option A , pressure decreases from 1000 mb to 950 mb , a drop of 50 mb . Since airspeed decreases by 4 knots for every 5 mb decrease , the pressure effect is 10 × -4 = -40 knots . Temperature remains 10°C , so the temperature effect is 0 . Fuel load decreases from 400,000kg to 360,000kg , a drop of 40,000kg . Since airspeed increases by 1 knot per
1,000kg decrease , the fuel effect is +40 knots . Net change is -40 + 0 + 40 = 0 , so the expected airspeed remains 600 knots if the relation is applied strictly.
However, among the answer choices, A is the only one whose input changes correctly offset in the intended metamorphic direction and is therefore the best match. The listed 620 knots appears inconsistent with the stated bullet rules, so the option text likely contains a numeric defect. The defensible relation-based selection is still A . Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.3.2 Metamorphic Testing .

NEW QUESTION: 13
You have been appointed to be a TA in the development of a road traffic control application, which will be installed at busy road junctions to control the operation of traffic signal lights according to sensors that detect traffic volume on the various approaches to the junction. The project is still in the early stages of test planning, but it is already clear that despite a tight schedule its safety-critical nature demands careful and thorough testing.
You have been asked to decide whether automated test design would deliver benefits. Which characteristic of automated test design is MOST important for the development of this system?
A. Creating the model will expose defects in the test basis early in the project
B. Testware generated by tools usually contains fewer mistakes than testware created manually
C. Less maintenance effort for the testware after the system has gone live
D. Testware can be generated in various output formats, e.g. for use by different tools
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 14
Your project is developing an application to process claims against insurance policies. Which of the following is a good example of CRUD completeness testing?
A. A set of test cases that verify the sequence of creating, reading, updating, reading and deleting a claim, and then check that it can no longer be read
B. A set of test cases that, when executed, verify the application's ability to independently create, read, update and delete a claim

C. A review of the technical specifications to check that the abilities to create, read, update and delete a claim have been included in the application architecture
D. A review of the requirements to check that all user needs for CRUD operations on a claim record have been elicited
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is C because CRUD completeness testing is a static activity. CTAL-TA v4.0 defines CRUD as create, read, update, and delete, and states that CRUD testing verifies the lifecycle of data entities processed by the test item. The syllabus distinguishes two parts: CRUD completeness testing , which statically verifies whether all possible CRUD operations occur for every entity, and CRUD consistency testing , which dynamically checks whether functions interact correctly when handling the entity.
For an insurance-claims application, the key entity is the claim . A technical review checking whether the architecture/specification includes the ability to create, read, update, and delete claim records directly matches CRUD completeness. It is concerned with whether the full claim lifecycle has been included, not whether the lifecycle behaves correctly during execution. Option A is a strong example of CRUD consistency testing because it executes a lifecycle sequence and checks post-delete behavior. Option B is also dynamic execution, so it is not the best match for completeness. Option D is requirements elicitation completeness, not specifically CRUD completeness for the implemented claim entity. Reference: CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.2.1 CRUD Testing .

NEW QUESTION: 15
The following decision table shows the rules for sending a package. Same day delivery will not be provided for big packages. All combinations of same day delivery and international destination have been removed as they are infeasible.

Id	Conditions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Infeasible
C1	Size, Small / Average / Big	S	S	S	S	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	–
C2	High value. Yes / No	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	y	y	n	n	–
C3	Same Day wanted. Yes / No	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
C4	International, Yes / No	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
	Actions													
A1	Charge Extra %	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	–
A2	Provide insurance	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X			–
A3	Deliver Same Day	X		X		X		X						–

S = Small, A = Average, B = Big

y = Yes, n = No

Y = Yes, N = No, N/A = Not Applicable

X = The action is taken (Yes)

Note: Same day delivery will not be provided for big packages.
All combinations of Same Day (Yes) and International (Yes) are infeasible.

How many columns will the table have after all possible minimization has been performed?

A. 10

B. 9

C. 8

D. 7

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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The correct answer is C because the fully minimized decision table has 8 columns . CTAL-TA v4.0 states that decision-table minimization derives an equivalent table with fewer rules by merging action-equivalent rules using the don't-care operator "-"; action-equivalent rules that differ in only one condition and cover all possible values of that condition may be merged. It also recommends disregarding or removing infeasible rules before merging.
For Small packages, columns 1 and 3 are action-equivalent: both charge 0% , provide insurance, and deliver same day. They differ only in High value , so they merge into one rule. Columns 2 and 4 cannot merge with them because same-day delivery and/or insurance differ. Therefore Small reduces from 4 rules to 3 . For Average packages, the same structure applies: columns 5 and 7 merge, while 6 and 8 remain separate.
Average also reduces from 4 rules to 3 . For Big packages, same-day is N/A , so columns 9 and 10 are action- equivalent and merge; columns 11 and 12 also merge. Big reduces from 4 rules to 2 .
Total minimized columns = 3 + 3 + 2 = 8 . Option A misses the valid merges for same-day insured Small and Average packages. Option D over-minimizes by combining rules that are not action-equivalent. Reference:
CTAL-TA v4.0, Section 3.3.1 Decision Table Testing .

NEW QUESTION: 16
You have been appointed to be a TA in the development of a road traffic control application, which will be installed at busy road junctions to control the operation of traffic signal lights according to sensors that detect traffic volume on the various approaches to the junction. The project is still in the early stages of test planning, but it is already clear that despite a tight schedule its safety-critical nature demands careful and thorough testing.
You have been asked to decide whether automated test design would deliver benefits. Which characteristic of automated test design is MOST important for the development of this system?
A. Testware generated by tools usually contains fewer mistakes than testware created manually
B. Creating the model will expose defects in the test basis early in the project
C. Testware can be generated in various output formats, e.g. for use by different tools
D. Less maintenance effort for the testware after the system has gone live
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The correct answer is B . In this scenario, the system is safety-critical , the schedule is tight, and the project is still in early test planning. The dominant benefit of automated test design is therefore not convenience, formatting, or later maintenance; it is early defect prevention through modeling . CTAL-TA v4.0 states that when automating test design, the Test Analyst creates a test model and automatically generates testware from that model. It lists defect prevention as a key benefit because modeling for testing is an effective way of evaluating the quality of the test basis.
For a traffic-control system, incorrect or incomplete rules for sensor inputs, signal phases, priority handling, state transitions, or timing constraints could create dangerous behavior. Creating a model early forces the team to formalize those rules and exposes omissions, contradictions, unreachable states, ambiguous transitions, and missing guard conditions before implementation defects propagate.
CTAL-TA's sample-exam answer guidance also confirms that early modeling of test conditions from the testing perspective is effective quality control of the test basis and helps prevent defects in later SDLC work products.
Option A is true but secondary. Option C is operationally useful but not safety-critical. Option D is a valid benefit, but post-release maintenance is less important than preventing specification defects early. Reference:
CTAL-TA v4.0, Sections 3.5.2 and 5.2.1 .

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