

ISTQB_CTFL_001

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iSQI CTFL_001 Questions & Answers

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level

Version: 6.0
iSQI CTFL_001 Exam

Topic 1, Scenario 1 "Medical Domain"

You are working as a test manager in the medical domain leading a team of system testers. You are currently working on a major release of the product which gives customers many new features and resolves a number of problem reports from previous releases.

Exam A

QUESTION 1

Which test management control option is most appropriate to adopt under these circumstances? 2 credits

- A. Introduce mandatory evening and weekend working to retrieve the 3 week slippage.
- B. Reconsider the exit criteria and review the test plan in the context of the current situation.
- C. Advise the user community regarding the reduced scope of requirements and the additional incremental delivery.
- D. Arrange a meeting with the user community representatives to discuss the user interface.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 2

Risks should be constantly reviewed. Given the current situation, which one of the following factors is most likely to lead to a revised view of product risk? 3 credits

- A. The concerns over the user interface may lead to changes to the interface which cannot be implemented by development in time for the second test iteration.
- B. The concerns over the user interface raises the likelihood of a risk in that area and increases the amount of test effort needed for the user interface, thereby limiting the test effort available for other parts of the test management tool.
- C. The delivery of the application without the interface changes may upset the user community.
- D. The method used for test estimation is not accurate enough and hence the money spent on testing exceeded its budget.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is least likely to be used as a technique to identify project and product risks? 1 credit

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Inspections

- C. Expert interviews
- D. Independent assessments

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is a project risk mitigation step you might take as test manager? 1 credit

- A. Testing for performance problems
- B. Hiring a contractor after a test analyst leaves the company
- C. Arranging a back-up test environment in case the existing one fails during testing
- D. Performing a project retrospective meeting using the test results after each increment

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 6, Scenario 5, V1"Human Resource System"

You have recently been employed as a test manager for a software house producing Human Resource (HR) systems, namely Payroll, Personnel and Recruitment systems. The company is relatively new and wants to make a major impact in the market by producing a worldwide enterprise HR product.

QUESTION 5

You have been asked to write a testing strategy for the company. Which statement best explains how risk can be addressed within the testing strategy? 1 credit

- A. A test strategy should address identified generic product risks and present a process for mitigating those risks in line with the testing policy.
- B. A test strategy identifies the specific product for a project risk and defines the approach for the test project.
- C. A test strategy is derived from the test policy and describes the way risk assessments are performed in projects.
- D. A test strategy is the result of a project risk analysis and defines the approach and resources for testing.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 6

In addition to risk, identify TWO other components of a testing strategy. 1 credit

- A. The entry and exit criteria for each test phase
- B. Test training needs for the project resources
- C. The test design techniques to be used
- D. Test performance indicators
- E. The test schedule

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 7

What is the Risk Priority Number for risk item number 2? 2 credits

- A. 16
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 63

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 8

What would be a test approach regarding the test design techniques to be applied that would fit an item with the highest risk? 2 credits

- A. Component testing; decision testing; System testing; exploratory testing

- B. Component testing: decision testing; System testing: decision table testing
- C. Component testing: statement testing; System testing: equivalence partitioning
- D. Component testing: statement testing; System testing: decision table partitioning

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 8, Scenario 6, V1 "Independent Test Team"

XYZ is a Swedish company and the company language is local and all system development documentation is done in the local language.

As a test manager you are currently leading an independent test team of 4 people to system test the payroll functionality. The 4 members of staff of described below:

- John is one of the senior testers. He has been working for the company the longest and has a good network of contacts. He is confident and tries to bring other team members together to promote team discussions. He is sometimes considered to be manipulative and is often seen to delegate personal work.
- Sue is a senior tester. She always seems to be busy and often seems to have too much work to do. However, she gets her work done, regardless of what it takes. She is often inclined to worry unduly and sometimes considered to be argumentative and blunt. She is conscientious and searches out errors and omissions. She always delivers on time.
- Steve is a tester. He is serious minded and often looks ahead. When he is given problems to solve he often looks at all options before deciding. He needs to be a little bit more diplomatic though in his approach to other people because his attitude often has a negative affect when trying to inspire others. He is good person discuss ideas with. Steve used to work as a business analyst on the payroll department.
- Vicki is a test analyst. She is the newest member of the team and has been employed for her automation skills. Vicki is shown to be dedicated to automation, having spent the past 5 years developing the necessary skills in automation tools. Her view on testing seems too limited; she

"Leading the way in IT Testing & Certification Tools" - www.testking.com 15 iSQI CTFL_001 Exam believes automation is the only way forward.

Both John and Sue are highly experienced at finding defects based on their experience with the system and domain knowledge.

QUESTION 9

Which of the following is a benefit of independent testing? 1 credit

- A. Code cannot be released into production until independent testing is complete.

- B. Testing is isolated from development.
- C. Independent testers find different defects and are unbiased.
- D. Developers do not have to take as much responsibility for quality.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 10

Evaluate the status of the project against the defined exit criteria. Which of the following options shows the correct status? 2 credits

- A. Criteria A = OK, criteria B = OK, criteria C = OK
- B. Criteria A = NOT OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = OK
- C. Criteria A = OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = NOT OK
- D. Criteria A = NOT OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = NOT OK

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 11, Scenario 6, V4 "Independent Test Team"

You have for a while been trying to hire a second test automation specialist for your test team. However, you did not have any luck in finding a suitable candidate. So now, you have been asked by IT management of XYZ to forward a proposal with alternative solutions for building an automated regression test suite at system test level over a period of 2 years including needed training and eventual handover to the test team.

QUESTION 11

You have investigated different possibilities and selected four of them to present to IT management. Which of the proposals will you most likely give your highest recommendations? 3 credits

- A. Insourcing of test automation based on an offer from a local company ABC that has people who are specialists in system level capture-replay automation tools and they also do regular training courses in test automation methods and tools. They can then work closely with Vicki.
- B. Outsourcing of test automation based on an offer from an Asian company, AsiaAutoTest, which has people who are specialists in system level capture-replay automation tools. They also offer training and besides they offer to run and maintain the regression tests in the future.
- C. Internal offer from the development department of XYZ to create the regression package using CppUnit as test automation tool. One of the

development groups have very good experiences in automating unit tests, and they are willing to do training as well.

- D. Solution from a tool vendor offering to educate two test team members in the use of their easy- to-use test automation capture replay tool over the first 3 month and based on that build the regression test suite. In addition to Vicki, Steve is the only one that has time available to be educated.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 12

Instead of having an independent test team within the company, the company is considering to outsource testing. What are THREE key challenges that are typical for outsourcing? 1 credit

- A. Test environment more complex
- B. Define expectation for tasks and deliverables
- C. Clear channels of communications
- D. Possibly different cultures
- E. Testing of non-functional requirements
- F. Audit trail from requirements to test cases
- G. Applying test automation

Correct Answer: BCD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 12, Scenario 7 "Test Estimation"

You have been contracted to manage the acceptance testing of a new computer-based reservation system for a travel agency. You have provided an approximate budget estimate for the testing project based on previous experience with similar sized projects. However, the management of the parent company of the travel agency will not commit to the budget until detailed cost estimates are provided.

The reservation system is being developed by a third party. However, detailed specifications of the software are available, as well as an estimate of the total effort that will be spent in developing the software. The software is to be delivered in four increments, and the functionality to be delivered in each increment has already been agreed on.

QUESTION 13

Identify THREE items that would be part of the work-breakdown structure showing the key testing activities for the acceptance test project. 2 credits (for 2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

- A. Test planning, test case preparation and test execution for each of the four iterations
- B. Work should be explicitly allocated to test completion, test management, installation and to training on using the system
- C. Activities to deploy the system in the user environment
- D. Regression testing in the second, third and fourth iterations
- E. Development activities for unit and integration testing
- F. Reviews on requirements documentation
- G. Defining test environment requirements for system testing

Correct Answer: ABD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 14

In general which part of the testing activity is most difficult to estimate? 1 credit

- A. Test planning
- B. Test execution
- C. Test management
- D. Test design

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 15

In general, why is it NOT a good idea to estimate the testing effort based only on a percentage of development effort? Identify THREE valid reasons. 1 credit

- A. The quality of the development estimate may be poor.
- B. In general bottom-up estimation is always better than top-down estimation.
- C. The percentage based technique only applies to the V life cycle model.

- D. Using the same percentage every time does not address the level of risk of the application to be tested.
- E. The maturity of the organization, e.g. the quality of the test basis, quality of development testing, configuration management, availability of test tools, also influence the effort needed for testing.
- F. It builds on large set of historical data
- G. The result is almost always a too low estimate for the required test effort

Correct Answer: ADE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 16

Which aspect in the test estimate is the main risk in this project? 1 credit

- A. Quality of the specification
- B. Availability of end-users
- C. The costs of hardware and tools
- D. Unknown input quality due to third party development

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 13, Scenario 8, V1 "Test Process Improvement"

You have been asked to investigate various test process Improvement models to be introduced for the next project. You have been asked to provide a comparison between the TMMi and TPI models and provide a recommendation.

QUESTION 17

Model characteristics:

Which THREE of the below mentioned characteristics relate to TMMi? 1 credit

- A. 5 maturity levels
- B. Focussed on higher level testing
- C. 20 key areas

- D. Highly related to CMMI
- E. Continuous model
- F. Staged model
- G. Focussed on component and integration testing
- H. Is build around 12 critical testing processes

Correct Answer: ADF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 18

The test improvement project will take place in an organization developing a safety-critical avionics application. Which one of the following standards do you believe would be most appropriate to take into account for compliance during your assignment? 1 credit

- A. ISO 9126
- B. IEEE 829
- C. BS 7925/2
- D. DO-178B

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 19

Comparing TMMi and TPI, which is not a valid reason for choosing either TPI or TMMi? 2 credits

- A. If the scope of test performance improvement covers all test levels, TMMi is preferred since TPI focusses mainly on black-box testing.
- B. If the organization is already applying CMMI, TMMi may be preferred since it has the same structure and uses the same terminology. TMMi addresses management commitment very strongly and is therefore more suitable to support a top-down improvement process.
- C. TPI is much more a bottom-up model that is suitable for addressing test topics for a specific (test) project.
- D. TMMi can only be used with the traditional V model, whereas TPI can be used with all types of software life cycles.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 20

A test assessment has been carried out using the selected model as a reference framework. A number of recommendations have been identified and you are asked to prioritize them. Based on your knowledge of the project, you are expecting severe resistance to change. Which of the following would be the most important selection criterion for defining the priority of the recommendations? 2 credits

- A. Synchronized with the overall long-term organizational strategy
- B. Defined according to the maturity model used
- C. Most visible to stakeholders
- D. Low costs actions first

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 14, Scenario 8, V2 "Test Process Improvement"

You have raised the issue that improving the testing process is also dependent on the status of the software development process.

QUESTION 21

During test process improvement it is recommended to use standards where possible. Standards originate from various sources and they cover different subjects in relation to testing. Pick TWO sources of software standards, useful to software testing from the ones mentioned below. 1 credit

- A. ISO 9126-1 'Software engineering- Product quality Part 1: Quality model' is an international standard, that provides a basis on which to define quality assurance solutions.
- B. ISA 4126-1 'Software engineering- Product quality Part 1: Quality model' is an international standard, that provides a basis on which to define quality assurance solutions.
- C. BS-7925-2 'Software testing. Software component testing is a national standard used internationally. It covers a number of testing techniques that may be useful both on component testing level and on system testing level.
- D. SY-395-01 'Standard for East Coast Hospital software' is a regional standard adapted from a national one. Besides hospital software, this standard ought to be used also by other types of software system in the region.
- E. IEEE 829 'standard for software test documentation' is an international standard to be following mandatory by all testing origination regardless of lifecycle models.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 22

Which of the following phases in the fundamental test process is considered to deliver a document which can be used as a major input for test process improvement? 1 credit

- A. Test planning and control
- B. Test implementation & execution
- C. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
- D. Test project closure

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 15, Scenario 9 "Test Management Documentation"

A software house is concerned about the number of defects found in software released to its customers. They are starting to plan a new software product. In the past, releases have often been stopped due to poor planning and too many defects found during high level testing. You have been recruited to the newly created position of test manager and asked to develop a test strategy, manage the testing of the project and organize the resources needed to carry out the testing.

QUESTION 23

Which THREE activities would be valid steps during the development of the test strategy? 2 credits (2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

- A. Identify test staff members that will be involved in the system test
- B. Define test career paths
- C. Understand the software development life cycle used by the software house
- D. Assess the testing that needs to be done to minimize the risks
- E. Issue the test strategy document for review
- F. Define a master test plan template
- G. Perform a project risk analysis

Correct Answer: CDE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 24

As part of the test strategy, entry and exit criteria will be defined for each test level. Which is NOT a valid reason for using entry and exit criteria? 1 credit

- A. The expectation is that development testing is not adequate.
- B. Exit criteria are used to decide on when to stop testing.
- C. Entry and exit criteria are a principal way for getting adequate resources.
- D. Using entry and exit criteria will prevent software that is not or poorly tested from going to the next test level.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 25

Within the projects, a master test plan and phase test plan will be used. Following is a list of characteristics applicable for test plans:

- A. Any deviation from the procedures described in the test strategy document
 - B. The overall estimated costs, timescales and resource requirements
 - C. A detailed schedule of testing activities
 - D. The development deliverables to be tested
 - E. Which test staff members (names) will be involved and when
 - F. Level of requirements coverage achieved
- Which THREE of the above mentioned characteristics relate to the master test plan? 1 credit
- G. a
 - H. b
 - I. c
 - J. d
 - K. e
 - L. f

Correct Answer: ABD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 26

Within the projects, a master test plan and phase test plan will be used. Following is a list of characteristics applicable for test plans:

- A. Any deviation from the procedures described in the test
 - B. strategy document
 - C. The overall estimated costs, timescales and resource
 - D. requirements
 - E. A detailed schedule of testing activities
 - F. The development deliverables to be tested
 - G. Which test staff members (names) will be involved and when
 - H. Level of requirements coverage achieved
- Which TWO of the above mentioned characteristics relate to the phase test plan? 1 credit
- I. a
 - J. b
 - K. c
 - L. d
 - M. e
 - N. f

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 16, Scenario 10, V1 "Online Application"

There is a formal requirement from the business to develop an additional on-line application to the company website which will allow existing policyholders to extend their cover for short-term foreign use of their vehicle overseas. The current manual process will be retained. The application must be implemented in months time in line with the marketing department's green initiative, which is anticipated to generate a significant increase in demand.

The development manager has insufficient resources to meet this request and has issued an invitation to potential bidders so that the development work can be outsourced.

The application must initially cover Western Europe, and later Eastern Europe, Russia, the Middle East, the Far East and Africa. A decision has yet to be made with respect to Australia, New Zealand, North and South America.

You have been asked to ensure the quality and suitability of the document sent to potential bidders and also that the application delivered by the successful bidder is 'Fit for purpose'.

QUESTION 27

Which of the following product risks would be most effectively addressed just by static testing? 3 credits

- A. In the delivered application, one of the countries, as specified in the requirements, has not been correctly implemented.
- B. The application takes too long to process a request for additional cover.
- C. The test cases do not cover the key requirements.
- D. The successful bidder may not deliver all the required functionality on time.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 28

The development manager is managing the review of the responses received from bidders, and has asked the in-house test manager to provide a review checklist for the test management aspects of the responses. Which of the following checkpoints would be appropriate? 2 credits

- A. The bidder's test policy should enforce that incident management fully conforms to IEEE 1044.
- B. The bidder's project strategy shows that the data content of all the test environments conforms to EU standards.
- C. The bidder's test plan shows that the application will be delivered for acceptance in six months time.
- D. The bidder's project test plan depicts a phased implementation with later delivery dates to be confirmed and states that test deliverables will be developed using IEEE 829 as a guide.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 17, Scenario 10, V2 "Online Application"

While waiting for the responses, the test manager has been asked to prepare test plans to validate the software application delivered by the successful bidder.

QUESTION 29

Which one of the following estimation approaches is appropriate at this stage of the project? 2 credits

- A. Create an estimate based on the function point analysis technique and test point analysis
- B. Create an estimate based on the complexity of the code
- C. Create an estimate based on the credentials of the successful bidder
- D. Create an estimate based on a percentage of the development effort

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 18, Scenario 10, V3 "Online Application"

The cancellation of a current major development project has released resources. The development manager has decided to respond to his own request to tender and has proposed an in-house development with the use of a Rapid Application Development (RAO) approach.

QUESTION 30

Why might a RAD approach be a better option for the test manager rather than a sequential development? 2 credits

- A. It will extend the development team's abilities and enhance future delivery capabilities.
- B. It will allow the marketing, clerical and testing staff to validate and verify the early screen prototypes.
- C. Time-box constraints will guarantee code releases are delivered on schedule.
- D. More time can be spent on test execution as less formal documentation is required.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 31

Which of the following is NOT a typical key challenge for testing in a RAD based development approach? 1 credit

- A. Re-usable test scripts for (automated) regression testing
- B. Project management and control
- C. No complete requirements specification
- D. Time-boxing

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 32

As a result of the RAD based development approach, the test manager has decided to change the risk mitigation approach. Which test technique might be most appropriate to use? 2 credits

- A. Decision Table Testing
- B. Boundary Value Analysis
- C. Error Guessing
- D. Exploratory Testing

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 33

The business has asked for a weekly progress report. Which of the following would be appropriate as a measure of test coverage? 2 credits

- A. Percentage of business requirements exercised
- B. Percentage of planned hours worked this week
- C. Percentage of countries that have test scenarios
- D. Percentage of test iterations completed

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 19, Scenario 11 "Incident Management"

The following is the current incident handling process in used at the company.

Step 1: Incident is documented in the incident Tile with the following information:

- Software module or area where the fault occurred
- Who has reported the fault
- Hardware configuration used for the test that found the fault
- The sequential incident number (1 greater than the last one recorded)

Step 2: Developer assigned to fix the fault

Step 3: Developer fixes the fault

Step 4: Developer signs off the incident as closed, and it is then removed from the incident file

QUESTION 34

Regarding the process described above, what is the most important recommendation you would make using IEEE 1044 as a guide? 2 credits

- A. No priority or severity assigned
- B. Incident numbering is manual rather than automated
- C. No mentioning of reproduce ability
- D. No classification on type of incident

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 20, Scenario 12 "Automatic Teller Machine (ATM)"

You are a test manager in charge of integration, system and acceptance testing for a bank. You are working on a project to upgrade an existing ATM to allow customers to obtain cash advances from supported credit cards. The system should allow cash advances from 20 to 500, inclusively, for all supported credit cards. The supported credit cards are American Express, VISA, Eurocard and Mastercard.

In the master test plan the following items are listed in the section named "items and/or features to be tested":

I All supported credit cards

II Language localization

II Valid and invalid advances

IV Usability

V Response time

QUESTION 35

Relying only on the information provided in the scenario, select the TWO items and/or features for which sufficient information is available to proceed with test design. 2 credits

- A. All supported credit cards
- B. Language localization
- C. Valid and invalid advances
- D. Usability
- E. Response time

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 36

Continuing with the Scenario described in the previous question, which of the following topics would you need to address in detail in the master test plan? 3 credits

- A. An approach to regression testing
- B. A list of boundary values for "advance amount"
- C. A description of dependencies between test cases

D. A logical collection of test cases

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 37

Which option is part of the 'implementation and execution' area of the fundamental test process?

- A. Developing the tests.
- B. Comparing actual and expected results.
- C. Writing a test summary.
- D. Analyzing lessons learnt for future releases.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

- A. is part of 'Analysis and design'.
- C. is part of 'Evaluating exit criteria and reporting'.
- D. is part of 'Test closure activities'.

QUESTION 38

The five parts of the fundamental test process have a broad chronological order. Which of the options gives three different parts in the correct order?

- A. Implementation and execution, planning and control, analysis and design.
- B. Analysis and design, evaluating exit criteria and reporting, test closure activities.
- C. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting, implementation and execution, analysis and design.
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting, test closure activities, analysis and design.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

All other answers have at least one stage of the fundamental test process in the wrong sequence.

QUESTION 39

Which statement is most true?

- A. Different testing is needed depending upon the application.
- B. All software is tested in the same way.
- C. A technique that finds defects will always find defects.
- D. A technique that has found no defects is not useful.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

This is a restatement of the testing principle 'Testing is context dependent'

QUESTION 40

A bug or defect is:

- A. A mistake made by a person;
- B. A run-time problem experienced by a user;
- C. The result of an error or mistake;
- D. The result of a failure, which may lead to an error?

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 41

The effect of testing is to:

- A. Increase software quality;
- B. Give an indication of the software quality;
- C. Enable those responsible for software failures to be identified;
- D. Show there are no problems remaining?

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 42

What is retesting?

- A. Running the same test again in the same circumstances to reproduce the problem.
- B. A cursory run through a test pack to see if any new errors have been introduced.
- C. Checking that the predetermined exit criteria for the test phase have been met.
- D. Running a previously failed test against new software/data/documents to see if the problem is solved.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 43

Which of the following is correct?

Debugging is:

- A. Testing/checking whether the software performs correctly.
- B. Checking that a previously reported defect has been corrected.
- C. Identifying the cause of a defect, repairing the code and checking the fix is correct.
- D. Checking that no unintended consequences have occurred as a result of a fix.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

- A. Is a brief definition of testing.
- B. Is retesting.

D. Is regression testing.

QUESTION 44

When is testing complete?

- A. When time and budget are exhausted.
- B. When there is enough information for sponsors to make an informed decision about release.
- C. When there are no remaining high priority defects outstanding.
- D. When every data combination has been exercised successfully.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Sometimes time/money does signify the end of testing, but it is really complete when everything that was set out in advance has been achieved.

QUESTION 45

Which list of levels of tester independence is in the correct order, starting with the most independent first?

- A. Tests designed by the author; tests designed by another member of the development team; tests designed by someone from a different company.
- B. Tests designed by someone from a different department within the company; tests designed by the author; tests designed by someone from a different company.
- C. Tests designed by someone from a different company; tests designed by someone from a different department within the company; tests designed by another member of the development team.
- D. Tests designed by someone from a different department within the company; tests designed by someone from a different company; tests designed by the author.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

This option has someone nearer to the written code in each statement. All other options are not in this order.

QUESTION 46

Which of the following is in the correct order (typically)?

- A. Unit testing, system testing, acceptance testing, maintenance testing.

- B. System testing, unit testing, acceptance testing, maintenance testing.
- C. Acceptance testing, system testing, maintenance testing, unit testing.
- D. Unit testing, maintenance testing, system testing, acceptance testing.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 47

Which TWO of the review types below are the BEST fitted (most adequate) options to choose for reviewing safety critical components in a software project? Select 2 options.

- A. Informal review.
- B. Management review.
- C. Inspection.
- D. Walkthrough
- E. Technical Review

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 48

Incidents would not be raised against

- A. Requirements
- B. Documentation
- C. Test cases
- D. Improvements suggested by users

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 49

The cost of fixing a fault:

- A. Is not important
- B. Increases as we move the product towards live use
- C. Decreases as we move the product towards live use
- D. Is more expensive if found in requirements than functional design
- E. Can never be determined

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 50

Which of the following statements are TRUE? A. Regression testing and acceptance testing are the same. B. Regression tests show if all defects have been resolved. C. Regression tests are typically well-suited for test automation. D. Regression tests are performed to find out if code changes have introduced or uncovered defects. E. Regression tests should be performed in integration testing.

- A. A, C and D and E are true; B is false.
- B. A, C and E are true; B and D are false.
- C. C and D are true; A, B and E are false.
- D. B and E are true; A, C and D are false.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 51

Which is not the fundamental test process?

- A. Planning and control

- B. Test closure activities
- C. Analysis and design
- D. None

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 52

What is the purpose of test completion criteria in a test plan:

- A. To know when a specific test has finished its execution
- B. To ensure that the test case specification is complete
- C. To set the criteria used in generating test inputs
- D. To know when test planning is complete
- E. To plan when to stop testing

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 53

Which of the following statements describes a key principle of software testing?

- A. Automated tests allow better statements of confidence about the quality of software products.
- B. For a software system, it is normally impossible to test all the input and output combinations.
- C. Exhaustive software testing is, with enough effort and tool support, feasible for all software.
- D. The purpose of software testing is demonstrating the absence of defects in software products.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 54

Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase

- A. Test Analysis and Design
- B. Test Implementation and execution
- C. Test Closure Activities
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 55

Which of the following is a benefit of test independence?

- A. It does not require familiarity with the code.
- B. It is cheaper than using developers to test their own code.
- C. It avoids author bias in defining effective tests.
- D. Testers are better at finding defects than developers.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 56

Failure is _____

- A. Incorrect program behavior due to a fault in the program
- B. Bug found before product Release
- C. Bug found after product Release
- D. Bug found during Design phase

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 57

During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?

- A. Execution
- B. Design
- C. Planning
- D. Check Exit criteria completion

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 58

Tests are prioritized so that:

- A. You shorten the time required for testing
- B. You do the best testing in the time available
- C. You do more effective testing
- D. You find more faults

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 59

Which of the following comparisons of component testing and system testing are TRUE?

- A. Component testing verifies the functioning of software modules, program objects, and classes that are separately testable, whereas system testing

verifies interfaces between components and interactions with different parts of the system.

- B. Test cases for component testing are usually derived from component specifications, design specifications, or data models, whereas test cases for system testing are usually derived from requirement specifications, functional specifications or use cases.
- C. Component testing focuses on functional characteristics, whereas system testing focuses on functional and non-functional characteristics.
- D. Component testing is the responsibility of the technical testers, whereas system testing typically is the responsibility of the users of the system.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 60

Which of the following statements BEST describes the difference between testing and debugging?

- A. Testing pinpoints (identifies the source of) the defects. Debugging analyzes the faults and proposes prevention activities.
- B. Dynamic testing shows failures caused by defects. Debugging finds, analyzes, and removes the causes of failures in the software.
- C. Testing removes faults. Debugging identifies the causes of failures.
- D. Dynamic testing prevents causes of failures. Debugging removes the failures.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 61

Which of the following statements BEST describes one of the seven key principles of software testing?

- A. Automated tests are better than manual tests for avoiding the Exhaustive Testing.
- B. Exhaustive testing is, with sufficient effort and tool support, feasible for all software.
- C. It is normally impossible to test all input / output combinations for a software system.
- D. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 62

Which of the following, if observed in reviews and tests, would lead to problems (or conflict) within teams?

- A. Testers and reviewers are not curious enough to find defects.
- B. Testers and reviewers are not qualified enough to find failures and faults.
- C. Testers and reviewers communicate defects as criticism against persons and not against the software product.
- D. Testers and reviewers expect that defects in the software product have already been found and fixed by the developers.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 63

The purpose of requirement phase is:

- A. To freeze requirements
- B. To understand user needs
- C. To define the scope of testing
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 64

Which of the following could be a disadvantage of independent testing?

- A. Developer and independent testing will overlap and waste resources.
- B. Communication is limited between independent testers and developers.
- C. Independent testers are too slow and delay the project schedule.
- D. Developers can lose a sense of responsibility for quality.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 65

Which of the following best describes the purpose of non-functional testing?

- A. To measure characteristics of a system which give an indication of how the system performs its functions
- B. To ensure that a system complies with the quality standards set by ISO 9126
- C. To ensure that the system deals appropriately with software malfunctions
- D. To measure the extent to which a system has been tested by functional testing

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 66

Which of the following is the task of a Tester?

- A. Interaction with the Test Tool Vendor to identify best ways to leverage test tool on the project.
 - ii. Prepare and acquire Test Data
 - iii. Implement Tests on all test levels, execute and log the tests.
 - iv. Create the Test Specifications
- B. i, ii, iii is true and iv is false
- C. ii, iii, iv is true and i is false
- D. i is true and ii, iii, iv are false
- E. iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 67

Which of the following is not a major task of Exit criteria?

- A. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
- B. Logging the outcome of test execution.
- C. Assessing if more tests are needed.
- D. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 68

Which is not a major task of test implementation and execution?

- A. Develop and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally, preparing test harness and writing automated test scripts.
- B. Logging the outcome of test execution and recording the identities and versions of the software under test, test tools and test ware.
- C. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
- D. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 69

The difference between re-testing and regression testing is:

- A. Re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects
- B. Re-testing looks for unexpected side effects; regression testing is repeating those tests
- C. Re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier
- D. Re-testing uses different environments, regression testing uses the same environment
- E. Re-testing is done by developers, regression testing is done by independent testers

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 70

Non-functional system testing includes:

- A. Testing to see where the system does not function properly
- B. Testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability
- C. Testing a system feature using only the software required for that action
- D. Testing a system feature using only the software required for that function
- E. Testing for functions that should not exist

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 71

A deviation from the specified or expected behavior that is visible to end-users is called:

- A. an error
- B. a fault
- C. a failure
- D. a defect

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 72

Which of the following characteristics of good testing apply to any software development life cycle model?

- A. Acceptance testing is always the final test level to be applied.
- B. All test levels are planned and completed for each developed feature.
- C. Testers are involved as soon as the first piece of code can be executed.
- D. For every development activity there is a corresponding testing activity.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 73

When a defect is detected and fixed then the software should be retested to confirm that the original defect has been successfully removed. This is called:

- A. Regression testing
- B. Maintenance testing
- C. Confirmation testing
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 74

Test Implementation and execution has which of the following major tasks?

- A. Developing and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally preparing the test harnesses and writing automated test scripts.
 - ii. Creating the test suite from the test cases for efficient test execution.
 - iii. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.
 - iv. Determining the exit criteria.
- B. i, ii, iii are true and iv is false
- C. i, iv are true and ii is false
- D. i, ii are true and iii, iv are false

E. ii, iii, iv are true and i is false

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 75

Which of the following statements contains a valuable objective for a test team?

- A. Prove that the remaining defects will not cause any additional failures.
- B. Run all of the tests that are defined for the test object as quickly as possible.
- C. Prove that all faults have been identified through thorough testing.
- D. Cause as many failures as possible so that faults can be identified and corrected

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 76

Which of the following statements is the MOST valid goal for a test team?

- A. Determine whether enough component testing was executed.
- B. Cause as many failures as possible so that faults can be identified and corrected.
- C. Prove that all faults are identified.
- D. Prove that any remaining faults will not cause any failures.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 77

Which of the following is not a type of incremental testing approach?

- A. Top down
- B. Big-bang
- C. Bottom up
- D. Functional incrementation.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 78

Which of the following is MOST important in the selection of a test approach?

- A. Availability of tools to support the proposed techniques.
- B. The budget allowed for training in proposed techniques.
- C. Available skills and experience in the proposed techniques.
- D. The willingness of the test team to learn new techniques.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 79

A deviation from the specified or expected behavior that is visible to end-users is called:

- A. an error
- B. a fault
- C. a failure
- D. a defect

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 80

According to the ISTQB Glossary, regression testing is required for what purpose?

- A. To verify the success of corrective actions.
- B. To prevent a task from being incorrectly considered completed.
- C. To ensure that defects have not been introduced by a modification.
- D. To motivate better unit testing by the programmers.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 81

Maintenance testing is:

- A. updating tests when the software has changed
- B. testing a released system that has been changed
- C. testing by users to ensure that the system meets a business need
- D. testing to maintain business advantage

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 82

Hand over of Testware is a part of which Phase:

- A. Test Analysis and Design
- B. Test Planning and control
- C. Test Closure Activities
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 83

One Key reason why developers have difficulty testing their own work is:

- A. Lack of technical documentation
- B. Lack of test tools on the market for developers
- C. Lack of training
- D. Lack of Objectivity

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 84

The purpose of exit criteria is:

- A. Define when to stop testing
- B. End of test level
- C. When a set of tests has achieved a specific pre condition
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 85

What is important to do when working with software development models?

- A. To adapt the models to the context of project and product characteristics.
- B. To choose the waterfall model because it is the first and best proven model.
- C. To start with the V-model and then move to either iterative or incremental models.
- D. To only change the organization to fit the model and not vice versa.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 86

Which statement below BEST describes non-functional testing?

- A. The process of testing an integrated system to verify that it meets specified requirements.
- B. The process of testing to determine the compliance of a system to coding standards.
- C. Testing without reference to the internal structure of a system.
- D. Testing system attributes, such as usability, reliability or maintainability.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 87

For which of the following would maintenance testing be used?

- A. Correction of defects during the development phase.
- B. Planned enhancements to an existing operational system.
- C. Complaints about system quality during user acceptance testing.
- D. Integrating functions during the development of a new system.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 88

Reporting Discrepancies as incidents is a part of which phase:

- A. Test Analysis and Design
- B. Test Implementation and execution
- C. Test Closure Activities
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 89

Important consequences of the impossibility of complete testing are:

- A. We can never be certain that the program is bug free.
- B. We have no definite stopping point for testing, which makes it easier for some managers to argue for very little testing.
- C. We have no easy answer for what testing tasks should always be required, because every task takes time that could be spent on other high importance tasks.
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 90

Which of the following is the main purpose of the component build and integration strategy?

- A. to ensure that all of the small components are tested
- B. to ensure that the system interfaces to other systems and networks
- C. to ensure that the integration testing can be performed by a small team
- D. to specify how the software should be divided into components

E. to specify which components to combine when, and how many at once

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 91

What should be the MAIN objective during development testing?

- A. To cause as many failures as possible so that defects in the software are identified and can be fixed
- B. To confirm that the system works as expected and that requirements have been met
- C. To assess the quality of the software with no intention of fixing defects
- D. To give information to stakeholders of the risk of releasing the system at a given time

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 92

Which of the following is not a part of the Test Implementation and Execution Phase?

- A. Creating test suites from the test cases
- B. Executing test cases either manually or by using test execution tools
- C. Comparing actual results
- D. Designing the Tests

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 93

Designing the test environment set-up and identifying any required infrastructure and tools are a part of which phase:

- A. Test Implementation and execution
- B. Test Analysis and Design
- C. Evaluating the Exit Criteria and reporting
- D. Test Closure Activities

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 94

Which of the following statements BEST describes one of the seven key principles of software testing?

- A. Automated tests are better than manual tests for avoiding the Exhaustive Testing.
- B. Exhaustive testing is, with sufficient effort and tool support, feasible for all software.
- C. It is normally impossible to test all input / output combinations for a software system.
- D. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 95

What is the benefit of independent testing?

- A. More work gets done because testers do not disturb the developers all the time.
- B. Independent testers tend to be unbiased and find different defects than the developers
- C. Independent testers do not need extra education and training.
- D. Independent testers reduce the bottleneck in the incident management process.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 96

What is the purpose of a test completion criterion?

- A. to know when a specific test has finished its execution
- B. to ensure that the test case specification is complete
- C. to set the criteria used in generating test inputs
- D. to determine when to stop testing

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 97

Which activities form part of test planning?

- i) Developing test cases.
- ii) Defining the overall approach to testing.
- iii) Assigning resources.
- iv) Building the test environment.
- v) Writing test conditions.

- A. i, ii & iv are true, iii & v are false.
- B. ii & iii are true, i, iv & v are false.
- C. iv & v are true, i, ii & iii are false.
- D. i, ii & iii are true iv & v are false.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 98

Testing should be stopped when:

- A. All the planned tests have been run
- B. Time has run out
- C. All faults have been fixed correctly
- D. Both A and C
- E. It depends on the risks for the system being tested

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 99

Pick the best definition of quality:

- A. Quality is job one
- B. Zero defects
- C. Conformance to requirements
- D. Work as designed

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 100

Which of these are objectives for software testing?

- A. Determine the productivity of programmers
- B. Eliminate the need for future program maintenance
- C. Eliminate every error prior to release
- D. Uncover software errors

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 101

Consider the following statements about early test design:

- A. Early test design can prevent fault multiplication
 - ii. Faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix
 - iii. Early test design can find faults
 - iv. Early test design can cause changes to the requirements
- B. Early test design takes more effort
- C. i, iii & iv are true. ii & v are false
- D. iii is true, i, ii, iv & v are false
- E. iii & iv are true. i, ii & v are false
- F. i, iii, iv & v are true, ii is false
- G. i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 102

Which of the following are the typical defects found by static analysis tools?

- A. Variables that are never used.
- B. Security vulnerabilities.
- C. Poor performance.
- D. Unreachable code.
- E. Business processes not followed.
- F. b, c and d are true; a and e are false
- G. a is true; b, c, d and e are false
- H. c, d and e are true; a and b are false

I. a, b and d are true; c and e are false

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 103

During the software development process, at what point can the test process start?

- A. When the code is complete.
- B. When the design is complete.
- C. When the software requirements have been approved.
- D. When the first code module is ready for unit testing

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 104

Which is not a major task of test implementation and execution?

- A. Develop and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally, preparing test harness and writing automated test scripts.
- B. Logging the outcome of test execution and recording the identities and versions of the software under test, test tools and testware.
- C. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
- D. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 105

Which of the following could be a reason for a failure?

- 1) Testing fault
- 2) Software fault
- 3) Design fault
- 4) Environment Fault
- 5) Documentation Fault

- A. 2 is a valid reason; 1, 3, 4 & 5 are not
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4 are valid reasons; 5 is not
- C. 1, 2, 3 are valid reasons; 4 & 5 are not
- D. All of them are valid reasons for failure

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 106

Which is not the testing objective?

- A. Finding defects
- B. Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information
- C. Preventing defects.
- D. Debugging defects

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 107

Which of the following is usually the test basis for integration testing?

- A. Program specification
- B. Functional specification
- C. Technical specification
- D. Requirement specification

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Option (A) is used for unit testing.

Option (B) is used for system testing and

Option (D) is used for acceptance testing.

QUESTION 108

Which of the following are examples of iterative development models?

- (i) V-model
- (ii) Rapid Application Development model
- (iii) Waterfall model
- (iv) Agile development model

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (ii) and (iv)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The other two models are sequential models.

QUESTION 109

Which of the following is not true of regression testing?

- A. It can be carried out at each stage of the life cycle.
- B. It serves to demonstrate that the changed software works as intended.
- C. It serves to demonstrate that software has not been unintentionally changed.
- D. It is often automated.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

This is a definition of confirmation testing. The other three options are true of regression testing.

QUESTION 110

One of the roles in a review is that of moderator, which of the following best describes this role?

- A. Plans the review, runs the review meeting and ensures that follow-up activities are completed.
- B. Allocates time in the plan, decides which reviews will take place and that the benefits are delivered.
- C. Writes the document to be reviewed, agrees that the document can be reviewed, and updates the document with any changes.
- D. Documents all issues raised in the review meeting, records problems and open points.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 111

What do static analysis tools analyze?

- A. Design
- B. Test cases
- C. Requirements
- D. Program code

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 112

Which of the following is most likely to be a benefit of using static techniques?

- A. Fewer performance defects.
- B. Productivity improvements in the development process.
- C. More efficient regression testing.
- D. Quick return on investment in static analysis tools.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Although the other options might be seen as benefits they are not amongst the most likely benefits. Option (B) is the benefit that is most likely to be realized.

QUESTION 113

Which of the following are static techniques?

- A. Walkthrough.
- B. State transition testing.
- C. Decision table testing.
- D. Statement testing.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Options (B), (C) and (D) are all dynamic test techniques.

QUESTION 114

Which one of the following roles is typically used in a review?

- A. Champion.
- B. Author.
- C. Project sponsor.
- D. Custodian.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The Author is the only role that is typically used in a review. A Champion might sponsor the review process but is not a defined role within an actual review; a Project Sponsor, if technically competent, might be asked to play a defined role within the review process, but whilst using that role they will not be a Project Sponsor; finally, a Custodian might ensure the results are stored safely but would not be involved in the actual review itself.

QUESTION 115

Which of the following defines the expected result of a test?

- A. Test case
- B. Test procedure
- C. Test execution schedule
- D. Test condition

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 116

Which of the following describes structure-based (white-box) test case design techniques?

- A. Test cases are derived systematically from models of the system.
- B. Test cases are derived systematically from the tester's experience.
- C. Test cases are derived systematically from the delivered code.
- D. Test cases are derived from the developers' experience.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Answer (A) relates to specification-based testing, answer (B) relates to experience-based testing and answer (D) could relate either to debugging or to experience-based techniques.

QUESTION 117

Which of the following is a structure-based (white-box) technique?

- A. Decision table testing
- B. State transition testing
- C. Statement testing
- D. Boundary value analysis

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

All other options are specification-based (black-box) techniques, and the main distracter is answer (A) because decision table testing could be confused with decision testing.

QUESTION 118

What is the main purpose of use case testing?

- A. To identify defects in process flows related to typical use of the system.
- B. To identify defects in the connections between components.
- C. To identify defects in the system related to extreme scenarios.
- D. To identify defects in the system related to the use of unapproved programming practices.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Answer (B) relates to integration testing; answer (C) could relate to boundary value analysis or performance testing, but use cases exercise typical process flows rather than extreme examples; answer (D) relates to static analysis.

QUESTION 119

What is the purpose of exit criteria?

- A. To identify how many tests to design.
- B. To identify when to start testing.
- C. To identify when to stop testing.
- D. To identify who will carry out the test execution.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 120

What can a risk-based approach to testing provide?

- A. The types of test techniques to be employed.
- B. The total tests needed to provide 100 per cent coverage.
- C. An estimation of the total cost of testing.
- D. Only that test execution is effective at reducing risk.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 121

When assembling a test team to work on an enhancement to an existing system, which of the following has the highest level of test independence?

- A. A business analyst who wrote the original requirements for the system.
- B. A permanent programmer who reviewed some of the new code, but has not written any of it.
- C. A permanent tester who found most defects in the original system.
- D. A contract tester who has never worked for the organization before.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

In this scenario, the contract tester who has never worked for the organization before has the highest level of test independence. The three others are less independent as they are likely to make assumptions based on their previous knowledge of the requirements, code and general functionality of the original system.

Note that independence does not necessarily equate to most useful. In practice most test or project managers would recruit a permanent tester who has worked on the original system in preference to a contract tester with no knowledge of the system. However, when assembling a team it would be useful to have staff with varying levels of test independence and system knowledge.

QUESTION 122

Which of the following terms is used to describe the management of software components comprising an integrated system?

- A. Configuration management
- B. Incident management
- C. Test monitoring
- D. Risk management

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Incident management is the collection and processing of incidents raised when errors and defects are discovered. Test monitoring identifies the status of the testing activity on a continuous basis. Risk management identifies, analyses and mitigates risks to the project and the product. Configuration management is concerned with the management of changes to software components and their associated documentation and testware.

QUESTION 123

A new system is about to be developed. Which of the following functions has the highest level of risk?

- A. Likelihood of failure = 20%; impact value = 100,000
- B. Likelihood of failure = 10%; impact value = 150,000
- C. Likelihood of failure = 1%; impact value = 500,000
- D. Likelihood of failure = 2%; impact value = 200,000

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

In (B) the product of probability impact has the value 15,000; in (C) the value is 5,000 and in (D) it is 4,000. The value of 20,000 in (A) is therefore the highest.

QUESTION 124

Which of the following statements about risks is most accurate?

- A. Project risks rarely affect product risk.
- B. Product risks rarely affect project risk.
- C. A risk-based approach is more likely to be used to mitigate product rather than project risks.
- D. A risk-based approach is more likely to be used to mitigate project rather than product risks.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

In general, project risk and product risk can be hard to differentiate. Anything that impacts on the quality of the delivered system is likely to lead to delays or increased costs as the problem is tackled. Anything causing delays to the project is likely to threaten the delivered system's quality. The risk-based approach is an approach to managing product risk through testing, so it impacts most directly on product risk.

QUESTION 125

For which of the following activities in the fundamental test process would an incident management tool be most useful?

- A. Test planning and control
- B. Test analysis and design
- C. Test implementation and execution
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Incident management tools are most useful during test implementation and execution as this is the stage at which the tool is used to raise, manage, retest and close incidents.

The data collected during the defect life cycle can then be manipulated into information that is useful for other activities within the fundamental test process.

Information on numbers of defects outstanding may be useful for evaluating exit criteria (option (D)). This information could also be used for planning future testing and for taking control (option (A)).

Incident management tools can also assist in test analysis and design (option (B)) as information about defects found when testing the previous release of the system could be used when analyzing the type of testing required for the next enhancement.

QUESTION 126

Which of the following defects is most likely to be found by a test harness?

- A. Variance from programming standards.
- B. A defect in middleware.
- C. Memory leaks.
- D. Regression defects.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Variance from programming standards defects (option (A)) are found during the review or static testing process. Therefore a test harness is unlikely to find a defect in programming standards.

Memory leak defects (option (C)) could potentially be found by a test harness designed to run many test cases.

Regression defects (option (D)) could be found using many types of test tool.

Defects in middleware (option (B)) are generally more likely to be found by a test harness or a dynamic analysis tool than by any other type of tool.

QUESTION 127

A test management tool is most likely to integrate with which of the following tools?

- A. Performance testing tool
- B. Test data preparation tool
- C. Static analysis tool
- D. Requirements management tool

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Requirements management tools (option (D)) often have interfaces with test management tools. In some cases they will be sold as a package or in other cases a test management tool may have its own requirements module. The use of such interfaces or integrated packages aids traceability from requirements through to test scripts and defects.

Performance management tools (option (A)), test data preparation tools (option (B)) and static analysis tools (option (C)) are unlikely to have an interface or be integrated with a test management tool. They serve different purposes and therefore there is little need for such interfaces.

QUESTION 128

Which of the following are aids to good communication, and which hinder it?

- A. Try to understand how the other person feels.
 - ii. Communicate personal feelings, concentrating upon individuals.
 - iii. Confirm the other person has understood what you have said and vice versa.
 - iv. Emphasize the common goal of better quality.
- B. Each discussion is a battle to be won.
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii) aid, (iv) and (v) hinder.
- D. (iii), (iv) and (v) aid, (i) and (ii) hinder.
- E. (i), (iii) and (iv) aid, (ii) and (v) hinder.
- F. (ii), (iii) and (iv) aid, (i) and (v) hinder.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 129

Which pair of definitions is correct?

- A. Regression testing is checking that the reported defect has been fixed; retesting is testing that there are no additional problems in previously tested software.
- B. Regression testing is checking there are no additional problems in previously tested software; retesting enables developers to isolate the problem.
- C. Regression testing involves running all tests that have been run before; retesting runs new tests.
- D. Regression testing is checking that there are no additional problems in previously tested software, retesting is demonstrating that the reported defect has been fixed.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Regression testing is testing that nothing has regressed. Retesting (or confirmation testing) confirms the fix is correct by running the same test after the fix has been made. No other option has both of these as true.

QUESTION 130

The following statements relate to activities that are part of the fundamental test process.

- A. Evaluating the testability of requirements.
 - ii. Repeating testing activities after changes.
 - iii. Designing the test environment set-up.
 - iv. Developing and prioritizing test cases.
- B. Verifying the environment is set up correctly.
Which statement below is TRUE?
- C. (i) and (ii) are part of analysis and design, (iii), (iv) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.
- D. (i) and (iii) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iv) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.
- E. (i) and (v) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iii) and (iv) are part of test implementation and execution.
- F. (i) and (iv) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iii) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

All other answers contain an activity identified as analysis and design that is part of implementation and test execution.

QUESTION 131

Which statement correctly describes the public and profession aspects of the code of ethics?

- A. Public: Certified software testers shall act in the best interests of their client and employer (being consistent with the wider public interest).
Profession: Certified software testers shall advance the integrity and reputation of their industry consistent with the public interest.
- B. Public: Certified software testers shall advance the integrity and reputation of the profession consistent with the public interest. Profession: Certified software testers shall consider the wider public interest in their actions.
- C. Public: Certified software testers shall consider the wider public interest in their actions.
Profession: Certified software testers shall participate in lifelong learning regarding the practice of their profession and shall promote an ethical

approach to the practice of their profession.

D. Public: Certified software testers shall consider the wider public interest in their actions.

Profession: Certified software testers shall advance the integrity and reputation of their industry consistent with the public interest.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

All other answers contain an activity identified as analysis and design that is part of implementation and test execution.

QUESTION 132

Which of the following is true about the V-model?

- A. It has the same steps as the waterfall model for software development.
- B. It is referred to as a cyclical model for software development.
- C. It enables the production of a working version of the system as early as possible.
- D. It enables test planning to start as early as possible.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 133

Which of the following is true of iterative development?

- A. It uses fully defined specifications from the start.
- B. It involves the users in the testing throughout.
- C. Changes to the system do not need to be formally recorded.
- D. It is not suitable for developing websites.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 134

A top-down development strategy affects which level of testing most?

- A. Component testing
- B. Integration testing
- C. System testing
- D. User acceptance testing

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The development strategy will affect the component testing (option (A)), in so far as it cannot be tested unless it has been built. Options (C) and (D) require the system to have been delivered; at these points the development strategy followed is not important to the tester. Option (B) needs knowledge of the development strategy in order to determine the order in which components will be integrated and tested.

QUESTION 135

Which of the following is a non-functional requirement?

- A. The system will enable users to buy books.
- B. The system will allow users to return books.
- C. The system will ensure security of the customer details.
- D. The system will allow up to 100 users to log in at the same time.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The other options are functional requirements. Note that security is regarded as a functional requirement in this syllabus.

QUESTION 136

Which of the following statements are true?

- (i) For every development activity there is a corresponding testing activity.

- (ii) Each test level has the same test objectives.
- (iii) The analysis and design of tests for a given test level should begin after the corresponding development activity.
- (iv) Testers should be involved in reviewing documents as soon as drafts are available in the development life cycle.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (iii) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i) and (iv)

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Option (ii) is incorrect: each test level has a different objective. Option (iii) is also incorrect: test analysis and design should start once the documentation has been completed.

QUESTION 137

Which of the following statements are correct for walkthroughs?

- (i) Often led by the author.
- (ii) Documented and defined results.
- (iii) All participants have defined roles.
- (iv) Used to aid learning.
- (v) Main purpose is to find defects.

- A. (i) and (v) are correct.
- B. (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- C. (i) and (iv) are correct.
- D. (iii) and (iv) are correct.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 138

Which of the following has the typical formal review activities in the correct sequence?

- A. Kick-off, review meeting, planning, follow-up.
- B. Kick-off, planning, review meeting, re-work.
- C. Planning, kick-off, individual preparation, review meeting.
- D. Planning, individual preparation, follow-up, re-work.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The correct sequence is: planning, kick-off, individual preparation, review meeting, re-work, follow-up. All of the other options have either the activities in the wrong order or activities missing from the strict flow.

QUESTION 139

Which of the following statements are true?

- (i) Defects are likely to be found earlier in the development process by using reviews rather than static analysis.
 - (ii) Walkthroughs require code but static analysis does not require code.
 - (iii) Informal reviews can be performed on code and specifications.
 - (iv) Dynamic techniques are generally used before static techniques.
 - (v) Dynamic techniques can only be used after code is ready to be executed.
-
- A. (i), (ii), (vi).
 - B. (ii), (iii), (v).
 - C. (i), (iv), (v).
 - D. (i), (iii), (v).

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The other answers are incorrect because:

(ii) Walkthroughs do not require code and static analysis does require code. (iv) Static techniques do not execute the code and therefore can be run before and after the code is ready for execution.

QUESTION 140

Which of the following is most likely to be performed by developers?

- A. Technical review of a functional specification.
- B. Walkthrough of a requirements document.
- C. Informal review of a program specification.
- D. Static analysis of a software model.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Static analysis is done almost exclusively by developers. The other review types would be performed using a combination of developers, testers and other interested stakeholders.

QUESTION 141

Which of the following are most characteristic of structure-based testing?

- (i) Information about how the software is constructed is used to derive test cases.
 - (ii) Statement coverage and/or decision coverage can be measured for existing test cases.
 - (iii) The knowledge and experience of people are used to derive test cases.
 - (iv) Test cases are derived from a model or specification of the system.
- A. (i) and (ii)
 - B. (ii) and (iii)
 - C. (ii) and (iv)
 - D. (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 142

Which of the following are the most important factors to be taken into account when selecting test techniques?

- (i) Tools available.
- (ii) Regulatory standards.
- (iii) Experience of the development team.
- (iv) Knowledge of the test team.

The need to maintain levels of capability in each technique.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iv)
- C. (iii) and (iv)
- D. (i) and (v)

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Answer (i) looks temptingly right, and the availability of tools might make the use of a technique more or less attractive, but it would not be decisive in the way that regulatory standards and tester knowledge are.

Answer (iii) is irrelevant because testing should be independent of development anyway, but it could tempt someone who is unsure about the relationship between development and testing.

Answer (v) is a factor in managing the test team, and experience would need to be maintained, but this should not influence the selection of techniques for a live project.

QUESTION 143

Which of the following are most likely to be used when developing a test strategy or test approach?

- (i) Failure-based approach
- (ii) Test specification approach
- (iii) Model-based approach
- (iv) Finance-based approach

- A. (iii) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (i)
- D. (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 144

What test roles (or parts in the testing process) is a developer most likely to perform?

- (i) Executing component integration tests.
- (ii) Static analysis.
- (iii) Setting up the test environment.
- (iv) Deciding how much testing should be automated.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

(i) Executing component integration tests is usually done by developers. Developers are usually responsible for unit and component integration testing. Independent testing usually follows at system and acceptance test levels.

(ii) Static analysis is usually done by developers because: it requires an understanding of the code and therefore the person doing this needs skills in the programming language; and it can be done as soon as the code is written. Therefore it is quick and effective for the developer to do it. The risk of a lack of test independence can be mitigated by performing independent system and acceptance testing.

(iii) Setting up the test environment is an activity typically performed by a tester. It may require support from developers and staff from other departments and on some occasions environments could be set up by developers. However, it is a task that could be done by a tester rather than a developer.

(iv) Deciding how much testing should be automated is typically a decision made by the test leader, who will consult other staff in the decision-making process. Developers may be involved and their skills may be required to automate some tests. However, the decision on how much to automate should not be made by developers.

QUESTION 145

Which of the following are valid justifications for developers testing their own code during unit testing?

- (i) Their lack of independence is mitigated by independent testing during system and acceptance testing.
- (ii) A person with a good understanding of the code can find more defects more quickly using white-box techniques.
- (iii) Developers have a better understanding of the requirements than testers.
- (iv) Testers write unnecessary incident reports because they find minor differences between the way in which the system behaves and the way in which it is specified to work.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

It is unlikely that developers will have a better understanding of the requirements than testers, partly because testers work closely with the user community (and may be drawn from it) and partly because developers seldom work with the complete set of requirements in a medium to large development.

Testers may raise incidents related to the difference between user expectations and the specification, but these are not unnecessary. Such issues are more likely to arise at the later stages of testing.

Early testing (unit testing) is usually done most effectively by developers with a good understanding of the code and the development environment; they can be more efficient and more effective at this level. Later independent stages of testing offset any disadvantage from the lack of independence at unit testing level.

QUESTION 146

Which of the following pairs of test tools are likely to be most useful during the test analysis and design stage of the fundamental test process?

- (i) Test execution tool
- (ii) Test data preparation tool
- (iii) Test management tool
- (iv) Requirements management tool

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 147

Which of the following is most likely to cause failure in the implementation of a test tool?

- A. Underestimating the demand for a tool.
- B. The purchase price of the tool.
- C. No agreed requirements for the tool.
- D. The cost of resources to implement and maintain the tool.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 148

What benefits do static analysis tools have over test execution tools?

- A. Static analysis tools find defects earlier in the life cycle.
- B. Static analysis tools can be used before code is written.
- C. Static analysis tools test that the delivered code meets business requirements.
- D. Static analysis tools are particularly effective for regression testing.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 149

Which of the following principles should be followed when introducing a test tool into an organization?

- (i) Assessing organizational maturity to establish whether a tool will provide expected benefits.
- (ii) Requiring a quick payback on the initial investment.
- (iii) Including a requirement for the tool to be easy to use without having to train unskilled testers.
- (iv) Identifying and agreeing requirements before evaluating test tools.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Assessing organizational maturity (i) is very important when deciding whether to introduce a test tool, as implementing a tool in an immature test organization with poor processes is unlikely to produce any benefits.

A quick return on the initial investment (ii) in a test tool is rare.

Having a requirement that a tool should be easy to use for untrained and unskilled testers (iii) is generally a false hope. This is comparable with expecting someone who has never driven a car to be able to drive safely and effectively.

Agreeing requirements before evaluating tools (iv) is essential. Not to do so would be comparable with building and testing a system without requirements.

In conclusion, (i) and (iv) are good principles to follow when introducing a tool and (ii) and (iii) are not.

QUESTION 150

How can test execution tools be of most benefit during exploratory testing?

- A. They can record user actions so that defects are easier to recreate.
- B. They can be used to perform the regression aspects of exploratory testing.
- C. They can help to mitigate the risk of low test coverage.
- D. They can use data-driven tests to increase the amount of exploratory testing performed.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Exploratory testing is used when it is unclear what the system is supposed to do. Therefore test execution tools are of little use because expected results cannot be predicted.

However, the record feature of a test execution tool can be used to log the actions performed so that defects can be recreated (option (A)) and rectified more easily.

QUESTION 151

Which of the following types of test tool are most likely to include traceability functions?

- (i) Performance testing tool
- (ii) Requirements management tool
- (iii) Configuration management tool

(iv) Static analysis tool

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Requirements management tools (ii) have traceability because they enable test conditions and subsequently test scripts and defects to be traced back to requirements. Configuration management tools (iii) also need to trace the appropriate version of a test script to the release or version of a system or module.

Performance monitoring tools (i) and static analysis tools (iv) are designed for specific objectives. Neither of these tools particularly need traceability functions.

QUESTION 152

A system is designed to accept values of examination marks as follows:

Fail: 039 inclusive

Pass: 4059 inclusive

Merit: 6079 inclusive

Distinction: 80100 inclusive

In which of the following sets of values are all values in different equivalence partitions?

- A. 25, 40, 60, 75
- B. 0, 45, 79, 87
- C. 35, 40, 59, 69
- D. 25, 39, 60, 81

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 153

A washing machine has three temperature bands for different kinds of fabrics: fragile fabrics are washed at temperatures between 15 and 30 degrees Celsius; normal fabrics are washed at temperatures between 31 and 60 degrees Celsius; heavily soiled and tough fabrics are washed at temperatures between 61 and 100 degrees Celsius.

Which of the following contains only values that are in different equivalence partitions?

- A. 15, 30, 60
- B. 20, 35, 60
- C. 25, 45, 75
- D. 12, 35, 55

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Answer (A) includes two values from the lower partition, answer (B) contains two values from the second partition, answer (D) contains one value that is invalid (out of range).

QUESTION 154

Consider the following pseudo code:

```
1 Begin
2 Read Time
3 If Time < 12 Then
4   Print(Time, "am")
5 Endif
6 If Time > 12 Then
7   Print(Time 12, "pm")
```

8 Endif

9 If Time = 12 Then

10 Print (Time, "noon")

11 Endif

12 End

How many test cases are needed to achieve 100 per cent decision coverage?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The three decisions are in sequence and the conditions are all mutually exclusive (if any one is true the others must be false). Hence a test case that makes the first decision true will make the second and third decisions false and so on.

So test case 1 (say Time = 6) would exercise the path True, False, False, test case 2 (say Time = 15) would exercise the path False, True, False. Test case 3 would have to be Time = 12. This combination achieves 100 per cent decision coverage because each decision has been exercised through its true and its false outcomes.

QUESTION 155

Consider the following pseudo code:

1 Begin

2 Read Time

3 If Time < 12 Then

4 Print(Time, "am")

5 Endif

6 If Time > 12 Then

7 Print(Time 12, "pm")

8 Endif

9 If Time = 12 Then

10 Print (Time, "noon")

11 Endif

12 End

If the test cases Time = 11 and Time = 15 were input, what level of decision coverage would be achieved?

- A. 100% or 6/6
- B. 50% or 3/6
- C. 67% or 4/6
- D. 83% or 5/6

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Test case 1 exercises the decision outcomes True, False, False Test case 2 exercises the decision outcomes False, True, False This leaves the True outcome of decision 3 not exercised. Of the 6 possible decision outcomes, 5 have been exercised, so the decision coverage is 5/6 (about 83%).

QUESTION 156

A software component has the code shown below:

Program BiggestA,

Biggest: Integer

Begin

Read A

Biggest = 10

While A > 0

Do

If A > Biggest

Then Biggest = A

Endif

Read A

Enddo

End

The component has exit criteria for component testing that include 100% statement coverage. Which of the following test cases will satisfy this criterion?

- A. 0
- B. 10, 0
- C. 10, 5, 0
- D. 10, 11, 0

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 157

Given the Following program IF X <= Z THEN Statement 2; END McCabe's Cyclomatic Complexity is :

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 158

An input field takes the year of birth between 1900 and 2004. The boundary values for testing this field are:

- A. 0,1900,2004,2005
- B. 1900, 2004
- C. 1899,1900,2004,2005
- D. 1899, 1900, 1901,2003,2004,2005

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 159

Code Coverage is used as a measure of what?

- A. Defects
- B. Trends analysis
- C. Test Effectiveness
- D. Time Spent Testing

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 160

How many test cases are necessary to cover all the possible sequences of statements (paths) for the following program fragment?

Assume that the two conditions are independent of each other : -if (Condition 1)then statement 1else statement 2if (Condition 2)then statement 3

- A. 2 Test Cases
- B. 3 Test Cases

- C. 4 Test Cases
- D. Not achievable

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 161

To test a function, the programmer has to write a _____, which calls the function to be tested and passes it test data:

- A. Stub
- B. Driver
- C. Proxy
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 162

In a review meeting a moderator is a person who:

- A. Takes minutes of the meeting
- B. Mediates between people
- C. Takes telephone calls
- D. Writes the documents to be reviewed

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

QUESTION 163

Incorrect form of Logic coverage is:

- A. Statement Coverage
- B. Pole Coverage
- C. Condition Coverage
- D. Path Coverage

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 164

Independent Verification & Validation is:

- A. Done by the Developer
- B. Done by the Test Engineers
- C. Done By Management
- D. Done by an Entity Outside the Project's sphere of influence

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 165

Boundary value testing:

- A. Is the same as equivalence partitioning tests
- B. Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes
- C. Tests combinations of input circumstances
- D. Is used in white box testing strategy

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 166

Acceptance test cases are based on what?

- A. Requirements
- B. Design
- C. Code
- D. Decision table

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 167

Which of the following is not a quality characteristic listed in ISO 9126 Standard?

- A. Functionality
- B. Usability
- C. Supportability
- D. Maintainability

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 168

Fault Masking is:

- A. Error condition hiding another error condition
- B. Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault

- C. Masking a fault by developer
- D. Masking a fault by a tester

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 169

Statement Coverage will not check for the following:

- A. Missing Statements
- B. Unused Branches
- C. Dead Code
- D. Unused Statement

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 170

"How much testing is enough?"

- A. This question is impossible to answer
- B. This question is easy to answer
- C. The answer depends on the risk for your industry, contract and special requirements
- D. This answer depends on the maturity of your developers

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 171

Which of the following is not decided in the test-planning phase..?

- A. Schedules and deliverables
- B. Hardware and software
- C. Entry and exit criteria
- D. Types of test cases

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 172

What is the concept of introducing a small change to the program and having the effects of that change show up in some test..?

- A. Introducing mutations
- B. Performance testing
- C. A mutation error
- D. Debugging a program

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 173

Which is the best definition of complete testing..?

- A. You have discovered every bug in the program
- B. You have tested every statement, branch, and combination of branches in the program
- C. You have reached the scheduled ship date
- D. You have completed every test in the test plan

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

QUESTION 174

Security falls under..?

- A. compliance testing
- B. disaster testing
- C. verifying compliance to rules
- D. functional testing
- E. ease of operations

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

QUESTION 175

What if the project isn't big enough to justify extensive testing..?

- A. Use automation tool for testing
- B. Use risk based analysis to find out which areas need to be tested
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

QUESTION 176

Complete statement and branch coverage means..?

- A. That you have tested every statement in the program

- B. That you have tested every statement and every branch in the program
- C. That you have tested every IF statement in the program
- D. That you have tested every combination of values of IF statements in the program

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 177

In the MASPAR case study..?

- A. Security failures were the result of untested parts of code
- B. The development team achieved complete statement and branch coverage but missed a serious bug in the MASPAR operating system
- C. An error in the code was so obscure that you had to test the function with almost every input value to find its two special-case failures
- D. All the above

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 178

Which is not in sequence in 11 Step Software Testing process..?

- A. Assess development plan and status
- B. Develop the test plan
- C. Test software design
- D. Test software requirement

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 179

Important consequences of the impossibility of complete testing are ..?

- A. We can never be certain that the program is bug free
- B. We have no definite stopping point for testing, which makes it easier for some managers to argue for very little testing
- C. We have no easy answer for what testing tasks should always be required, because every task takes time that could be spent on other high importance tasks
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 180

Tools like change Man, Clear case are used as..?

- A. functional automation tools
- B. performance testing tools
- C. configuration management tools
- D. none of the above

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 181

What do you mean by "Having to say NO"..?

- A. No, the problem is not with testers
- B. No, the software is not ready for production
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 182

The selection of test cases for regression testing..?

- A. Requires knowledge on the bug fixes and how it affect the system
- B. Includes the area of frequent defects
- C. Includes the area which has undergone many/recent code changes
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 183

What are the key features to be concentrated upon when doing a testing forworld wide web sites ..?

- A. Interaction between html pages
- B. Performance on the client side
- C. Security aspects
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 184

What if the project isn't big enough to justify extensive testing..?

- A. Use risk based analysis to find out which areas need to be tested

- B. Use automation tool for testing
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 185

Who is responsible for conducting test readiness review..?

- A. Project Manager
- B. Test Engineer
- C. Test Manager
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 186

Faults found by users are due to..?

- A. Poor quality software
- B. Poor software and poor testing
- C. Bad luck
- D. Insufficient time for testing

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 187

Which of the following is the odd one out..?

- A. White box
- B. Glass box
- C. Structural
- D. Functional

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 188

When what is visible to end-users is a deviation from the specific or expected behavior, this is called..?

- A. An error
- B. A fault
- C. A failure
- D. A defect
- E. A mistake

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 189

Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management..?

- A. Status accounting of configuration items
- B. Auditing conformance to ISO9001
- C. Identification of test versions
- D. Record of changes to documentation over time
- E. Controlled library access

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 190

A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called..?

- A. A dynamic analysis tool
- B. A test execution tool
- C. A debugging tool
- D. A test management tool
- E. A configuration management tool

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Topic 22, Mix Questions Set B

QUESTION 191

The four test levels defined for a common V-model testing approach are:

- A. Unit, integration, system and maintenance.
- B. Functional, glass box, incremental and maintenance.
- C. Component, integration, system and acceptance.
- D. Unit, component, functional and alpha/beta.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 192

Typically, exit criteria may consist of:

- A. Defining the amount, level of detail structure, and templates for the test documentation.
- B. Estimates of defect density or reliability measures.
- C. Adequacy of the test approaches taken.
- D. Discussions on disaster recovery.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 193

A data driven approach to test automation design is best described as:

- A. Using action words to describe the actions to be taken, the test data.
- B. Scaling to support large numbers of users.
- C. Being based on Equivalence Partitioning testing techniques.
- D. Separating out the test data inputs and using a generic script that can read the test data and perform the same test steps with different data.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 194

Which of the following risks represents the highest level of risk to the project?

- A. Likelihood of failure = 1%, potential cost of impact = \$1m.
- B. Likelihood of failure = 10%, potential cost of impact = \$500,000.
- C. Likelihood of failure = 20%, potential cost of impact = \$150,000.
- D. Likelihood of failure = 5%, potential cost of impact = \$500,000.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 195

What factors should be considered to determine whether enough testing has been performed?

- (i) The exit criteria.
- (ii) The budget.
- (iii) How big the test team is.
- (iv) The product's risk profile.

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(v) How good the testing tools are.

(vi) Sufficient details of the system status to allow decisions

- A. i and ii and iv and vi
- B. i and ii and iii and vi
- C. ii and iii and iv and v
- D. i and ii and v and vi

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 196

Which of the following statements is most true about test conditions?

- A. An item or event of a component or system that can be verified by one or more test cases.
- B. The grouping of a composite set of test cases which, when tested as a whole, reveal a positive or negative result.
- C. A testable component derived from business requirements.
- D. Applies to software testing only.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 197

Consider the following pseudo code

1. Begin
2. Read Gender
3. __Print "Dear"
4. If Gender = 'female'
5. Print ("Ms")
6. Else
7. __Print ("Mr")
8. Endif
9. End

How many test cases are needed to achieve 100 per cent decision coverage?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 198

What is static analysis?

- A. The decision between using white or black box test techniques.
- B. Executing software to validate the most common path through the code.
- C. A technique to find defects in software source code and software models, performed without executing code.
- D. It is a testing technique used during system testing.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 199

Component testing may include:

- A. Sociability testing.
- B. User acceptance testing.
- C. Beta testing.
- D. The use of stubs and drivers.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 200

Which type of review has the following main purposes:

discussing, making decisions, evaluating alternatives, finding defects, solving technical problems and checking conformance to specifications, plans, regulations, and standards?

- A. Technical Review
- B. Inspection
- C. Walkthrough
- D. Informal review

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 201

Consider the following pseudo code:

1. Begin
2. Input X, Y
3. If $X > Y$
4. __Print (X, 'is greater than', Y)
5. Else
6. __Print (Y, 'is greater than or equal to', X)
7. EndIf
8. End

What is the minimum number of test cases required to guarantee both 100% statement coverage and 100% decision coverage?

- A. Statement coverage = 3, Decision coverage = 3
- B. Statement coverage = 2, Decision coverage = 2
- C. Statement coverage = 1, Decision coverage = 2
- D. Statement coverage = 2, Decision coverage = 1

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 202

Which of the following best describes the Black-box technique?

- A. It uses decision coverage for completeness.
- B. It ensures all possible branches in the code are tested.
- C. It is based on the internal structure of the system.
- D. It can be done without reference to the internal structure of the component or system.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 203

System testing is:

- A. Used to search for defects in software modules that are separately testable.
- B. The responsibility of the users of a system.
- C. Concerned with the behavior of a whole system/product as defined by the scope of a development project.
- D. Triggered by modifications, migration or retirement of the software system.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 204

A client-server system for a web development must support a minimum of 200 enquiries per hour. In peak times, it must be available 24 hours x 7 days due to the critical nature of the application, and must have a response time lower than 20 seconds during peak loads.

Which of the following set of test types would be most appropriate to verify the non-functional requirements expressed in this statement?

- A. Performance, Usability, Regression.
- B. System, Load, Fail-over.
- C. Performance, Load, Stress.
- D. Load, Volume and Component.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 205

When an organization considers the use of testing tools, they should:

- A. Use a tool in order to help define a good test process because the tool will force process repeatability and therefore enforce good test process.
- B. Always start by bringing in automated test execution tools as these tools have the greatest return on investment and therefore should be introduced first.
- C. Perform analysis of the test process and then assess whether it can be supported through the introduction of tool support.
- D. Allow the developers to select the testing tools because tools are technical and developers have the appropriate skills to advise on test tool selection and configuration.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 206

Which of the following test design techniques is not a black box technique?

- A. Equivalence partitioning
- B. State transition testing
- C. Boundary value analysis
- D. Statement coverage

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 207

Which of the following are valid test objectives?

- (i) Finding defects.
- (ii) Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information.
- (iii) Preventing defects.
- (iv) Debugging the code.

- A. i, ii and iii
- B. i, ii and iv
- C. ii and iii
- D. i and iv

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 208

What can testing demonstrate?

- A. Testing can demonstrate that there are no defects
- B. Testing can demonstrate that there are defects
- C. Testing can demonstrate that the software is correct
- D. Testing can demonstrate that there are no hidden defects in the software

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 209

Equivalence Partitioning is best defined as:

- A. An analysis technique that divides inputs into groups that are expected to exhibit similar behaviors.
- B. Applying to time-related data classes only.

- C. A form of white-box testing.
- D. A method to reduce test coverage.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 210

Dynamic Analysis Tools are used to:

- A. Determine differences between files or databases.
- B. Monitor and report on how a system behaves under a variety of conditions.
- C. Find defects, such as memory leaks, while software is executing.
- D. Measure the percentage of specific types of code structure that have been exercised.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 211

What other details should be included in the following incident report when it is first submitted?

Date of Issue: 23/11/05

Severity: P1

Build: Version15.6

Details: Expected field to be limited to 15 chars, able to enter 27

- A. Suggested solution, priority and number of defects assigned to this developer.
- B. Status of the incident, degree of impact, Test Case Number.
- C. History, related defects and expected fix time.
- D. Line of code, number of defects found, time of day.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 212

Which of the following are 'Exit Criteria?'

- A. Acceptance criteria, completion criteria, pass/fail criteria.
- B. Coverage of code, schedule, estimates of defect density.
- C. The last executable statement within a component.
- D. Cost overruns.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 213

What is decision table testing?

- A. It's a testing design technique based in the internal software structure.
- B. It's a static test design technique.
- C. It's a testing design technique to verify decisions.
- D. It's a testing design technique based in the system requirements.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 214

Of the following, select the best description of the fundamental test process:

- A. Planning and control, analysis, design, implementation, execution, evaluation of exit criteria and reporting, test closure.

- B. Executing tests, identifying and recording defects and preparing recommendation and closure reports.
- C. Controls, preparation of test cases, execution of test cases, execution of regression packs, communicating with developers, writing recommendations for release.
- D. Static testing, dynamic testing, defect reporting, reporting and closure.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 215

Which of the following processes ensures that all items of testware are identified, version controlled, tracked for changes, so that traceability can be maintained throughout the test process?

- A. Software traceability process
- B. Incidence management process
- C. Testing design process
- D. Configuration management process

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 216

What is the value of static code analysis?

- A. Detection of failures not easily found by other types of testing
- B. Early defect detection
- C. Detection of suspicious operations caused by deviations from regulations
- D. Detect deviations in standards by executing the source code

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 217

Which of the following statements about use-case testing are most accurate?

- (i) In a use-case diagram an actor represents a type of user.
- (ii) Use-cases are the most common test basis for unit testing.
- (iii) A use-case describes interactions between actors.
- (iv) An actor is always a human user that interacts with the system.
- (v) Test cases can be based on use-case scenarios.
- (vi) Use-case testing will often identify gaps not found by testing individual components.

- A. ii, iii, iv, v
- B. i, iii, v, vi
- C. i, ii, iv, v
- D. iii, iv, v, vi

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 218**

It is recommended to perform exhaustive tests for covering all combinations of inputs and preconditions.

- A. Yes, it's strongly recommended.
- B. No, risk analysis and priorities should be used to focus testing efforts
- C. Yes, and it's also necessary to include all the exit combinations
- D. Only the expert testers can make exhaustive tests.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 219

A system calculates the amount of customs duty to be paid:

- _ No duty is paid on goods value up to, and including, \$2,000.
- _ The next \$8,000 is taxed at 10%.
- _ The next \$20,000 after that is taxed at 12%.
- _ Any further amount after that is taxed at 17%.

To the nearest \$, which of these groups of numbers fall into three DIFFERENT equivalence classes?

- A. \$20,000 \$20,001 \$30,001
- B. \$2,000 \$2,001 \$10,000
- C. \$2,000 \$8,000 \$20,000
- D. \$1,500 \$2,000 \$10,000

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 220

What are metrics NOT used for?

- A. To identify the percentage of work done in test environment preparation.
- B. To identify the percentage of work done in test case preparation.
- C. To apply to the RAD development model.
- D. To measure whether dates of test milestones were met.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 221

Which of the following is a white box testing design characteristic?

- A. To be based on specifications
- B. To be based on an analysis of the test basis documentation
- C. To be based on an analysis of the structure of the component or system
- D. To include both functional and non-functional testing

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 222

In a system designed to work out the employee tax to be paid:

- _ An employee has \$4,000 of salary tax free.
- _ The next \$1,500 is taxed at 10%.
- _ The next \$28,000 after that is taxed at 22%.
- _ Any further amount is taxed at 40%.

Which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?

- A. \$28,000
- B. \$1,500
- C. \$33,501
- D. \$5,000

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 223

What is a test condition?

- A. A statement of test objectives and test ideas on how to test.
- B. An item or event that could be verified by one or more test cases.
- C. The process of identifying differences between the actual results and the expected results for a test.
- D. All documents from which the requirements of a component or system can be inferred.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 224

Which of the following test organizations has the highest level of independence?

- A. Independent testers within the development teams
- B. Independent testers from the user community
- C. Independent test specialists for specific test types, such as usability, performance or certification test specialists
- D. Code tested by another developer from the development team

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 225

Which of the following would NOT be a typical target of testing support tools?

- A. Automate activities that require significant resources when done manually
- B. Automate activities that cannot be executed manually
- C. Automate repetitive tasks
- D. Automating repetitive inspections

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 226

What type of test design technique is the most effective in testing screen-dialog flows?

- A. Use case testing
- B. Boundary value testing
- C. Statement testing and coverage
- D. State transition testing

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 227

What content would be in an incident report if that incident report was based on the IEEE 829 Standard for SoftwareTest Documentation?

- (i)Identification of configuration items of the software or system.
- (ii)Software or system lifecycle process in which the incident was observed.
- (iii)Description of the anomaly to enable reproduction of the incident.
- (iv)Number of occurrences of the incident.
- (v)Classification of the cause of the incident for metrics and for reporting purposes.

Number of correct answers: 1

- A. i, ii, iii
- B. ii, iii
- C. i, iii, iv
- D. i, ii, iii, v

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 228

"Experience based" test design techniques, typically...

- A. Use decision tables to generate the Boolean test conditions to be executed.
- B. Identify the structure of the system or software at the component, integration or system level.
- C. Use the skill, intuition and experience of the tester to derive the test cases, using error guessing and exploratory testing.
- D. Establish traceability from test conditions back to the specifications and requirements.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 229

Testers are often seen as the bearer of unwanted news regarding defects. What are effective ways to improve the communication and relationship between testers and others?

- A. Communicate factual information in a constructive way.
 - B. Try to understand how the other person feels and why they react the way they do.
 - C. Always outsource testing activities.
 - D. Never record information that could be used to apportion blame to an individual or team.
-
- A. a and b
 - B. a, b and c
 - C. a, b and d
 - D. a and c

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 230

Which of the following is a valid reason for writing test cases based on experience and intuition? [K1]

- A. Use of formal techniques requires expensive training
- B. Only experience can ensure all functionality is covered
- C. Tests based on experience and intuition can supplement formal techniques
- D. Formal techniques require the use of expensive tools

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 231**

Which of the following test design techniques is classified as a structure-based (white box) technique? [K1]

- A. Exploratory testing
- B. Decision table testing
- C. State transition testing
- D. Statement testing

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 232

Why is independent testing important? [K1]

- A. Because independent testers make fewer assumptions than developers
- B. Because independent testers are isolated from the development team
- C. Because independent testers can verify assumptions made during specification and implementation of the system
- D. Because independent testers have a greater sense of responsibility for quality than developers

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 233

Which statement BEST describes when test planning should be performed? [K1]

- A. Test planning is performed only once, at the beginning of the life cycle, and generates a Master Test Plan
- B. Test planning is performed at the beginning of the life cycle and again at the beginning of test execution
- C. Test planning is performed at the beginning of the life cycle and again at every test level
- D. Test planning is performed continuously in all life cycle processes and activities

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 234

Which of the following factors will MOST affect the testing effort required to test a software product? [K1]

- A. The number of staff available to execute tests
- B. The level of detail in the test plan
- C. The requirements for reliability and security in the product
- D. The test estimation method used

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 235

Which of the following metrics could be used to monitor progress along with test preparation and execution? [K1]

- A. The total number of tests planned
- B. The total number of requirements to be tested
- C. The failure rate in testing already completed
- D. The number of testers used for test execution so far

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 236

Test objectives for systems testing of a safety critical system include completion of all outstanding defect correction. Regression testing is required following defect correction at all test levels. Which TWO of the following metrics would be MOST suitable for determining whether the test objective has been met? [K2]

- A. Regression tests run and passed in systems testing
- B. Incidents closed in systems testing
- C. Planned tests run and passed in system testing
- D. Planned tests run and passed at all levels of testing
- E. Incidents raised and closed at all levels of testing
- F. a and e
- G. b and c
- H. d and e
- I. a and b

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 237

Test script TransVal 3.1 tests transaction validation via screen TRN 003B. According to the specification (PID ver 1.3 10b iv) the validation screen should not accept future dated transactions. Test script TransVal 3.1 passes. Test script eod 1.4 tests end of day processing and is run after the execution of TransVal 3.1 using data entered during that test

Which of the following is the BEST detail on an incident report? [K3]

- A. Title. End of Day failure.. Reproducible. Yes. Description. Script eod 1.4 fails when the first transaction of the day is a future dated transaction. Screen shot of the failure attached.
- B. Title. Transaction input screen validation..Reproducible. Yes. Description. Script eod 1..4 fails . Screen shot of the failure attached. Validation of transaction entry on screen TRN-003B should not allow future dated transactions see PID ver 1.3 para 10b iv.
- C. Title. Screen TRN-003B validation of transaction date.. Reproducible. No. Description. When a future dated transaction is processed by the end of day process, a failure can occur. This does not always happen. Screen shot of the failure attached.
- D. Title. Screen TRN-003B validation of transaction date. Reproducible. Yes. Description. Script eod 1.4 fails when the first transaction of the day is a future dated transaction. Screen shot of the failure attached. Validation of transaction entry on screen TRN-003B should not allow future dated transactions see PID ver 1.3 para 10b iv.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 238

Which TWO of the following test tools would be classified as test execution tools? [K2]

- A. Test data preparation tools
- B. Test harness
- C. Review tools
- D. Test comparators
- E. Configuration management tools
- F. a and b
- G. c and d
- H. c and e
- I. b and d

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

QUESTION 239

Which of the following is a consideration when deploying test execution tools? [K1]

- A. Data-driven testing cannot be used with test execution tools
- B. Recorded manual tests may become unstable in use
- C. Keyword-driven testing cannot be used with test execution tools
- D. Expected results for tests are not required because the tool generates expected results

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation: