

Exam Questions CTFL

Certified Software Tester - Foundation Level (CSTFL)

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

You are about to release a test progress report to a senior manager, who is not a test specialist. Which of the following topics should NOT be included in the test progress report? 1 credit

- A. Product risks which have been mitigated and those which are outstanding.
- B. Recommendations for taking controlling actions
- C. Status compared against the started exit criteria
- D. Detailed overview of the risk-based test approach being used to ensure the exit criteria to be achieved

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

A test log is one of the documents that need to be produced in this domain in order to provide evidence of testing. However, the level of detail of test logs can vary. Which of the following is NOT an influencing factor for the level of detail of the test logs being produced? 1 credit

- A. Level of test execution automation
- B. Test level
- C. Regulatory requirements
- D. Experience level of testers

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

Since the system is in the medical domain and therefore in the safety critical area, testing needs to be rigorous and evidence is required that the system has been adequately tested. Identify THREE measures that would typically be part of the test approach in this domain and which are not always applicable in other domains! 1 credit

- A. High level of documentation
- B. Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) sessions
- C. Traceability to requirements
- D. Non-functional testing
- E. Master test planning
- F. Test design techniques
- G. Reviews

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

Considerable attention will be given in this project to defining exit criteria and on reporting back on their status. Which combination of TWO exit criteria from the list would be best to use? 1 credit

- A. Total number of defects foundI
- B. Percentage of test cases executedII
- C. Total test effort planned versus total actual test effort spentI
- D. Defect trend (number of defects found per test run over time
- E. (i) and (ii)
- F. (i) and (iv)
- G. (ii) and (iii)
- H. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is an example of testing as part of the requirements specification phase? 1 credit

- A. A requirements review meeting
- B. A business analyst eliciting requirements
- C. Performing acceptance tests against requirements
- D. A test report showing requirements coverage

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 2)

Identify the THREE types of formal peer reviews that can be recognized. 1 credit

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

- F. Informal review
- G. Assessment

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 3)

Select THREE issues from the options provided that should at least be raised. 1 credit

- A. Has there been sufficient comparison of tools?
- B. What are the problems we are trying to address?
- C. Do we have a set of tool requirements to validate the tool against?
- D. How will the implementation be organized?
- E. Which project will be selected to perform the tool pilot?
- F. Is customized training available?
- G. How will the change process be managed?

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 4)

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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 5)

Part of the testing strategy indicates that you are going to be using systematic test design techniques. Your manager has asked that you present the main advantages of using these techniques at the next board meeting. Identify THREE main benefits of using systematic test design techniques within this company. 2 credits (for 2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

- A. Easier to quickly adapt testing to changing requirements compared to experienced-based testing
- B. Targets certain types of faults
- C. Will guide experienced testers to find defects
- D. Provides a way to differentiate depth of testing based on product risks by using different techniques
- E. More enhanced documentation and therefore higher repeatability and reproducibility
- F. Will make non-systematic testing redundant
- G. Will reduce the need for early reviews

Answer: BDE

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Exam Topic 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.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 6)

Which of the following is a valid drawback of independent testing? 1 credit

- A. Developer and independent testing will overlap and waste resources.
- B. Developers lose the sense of responsibility and independent testers may become a bottleneck.
- C. Independent testers need extra education and always cost more.
- D. Independent testers will become a bottleneck and introduce problems in incident management.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 6)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Exam Topic 6)

Which of the following team roles would be most appropriate to enhance the team and why? 2 credits

- A. A person with the ability to complete tasks
- B. A quality assurance officer
- C. A person with in-depth technical skills
- D. A person who brings new ideas to the team

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 6)

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 tool
- B. They can then work closely with Vicki.
- C. 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 tool
- D. They also offer training and besides they offer to run and maintain the regression tests in the future.
- E. Internal offer from the development department of XYZ to create the regression package using CppUnit as test automation tool
- F. One of the development groups have very good experiences in automating unit tests, and they are willing to do training as well.
- G. 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 months and based on that build the regression test suit
- H. In addition to Vicki, Steve is the only one that has time available to be educated.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are considering involving users during test execution. In general, what is the main reason for involving users during test execution? 1 credit

- A. They are a cheap resource
- B. They have good testing skills
- C. This can serve as a way to build their confidence in the system
- D. They have the ability to also focus on invalid test cases

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 31

- (Exam Topic 6)

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

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 7)

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 8)

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

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Exam Topic 8)

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 8)

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Exam Topic 8)

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 testin
- D. Software component testing is a national standard used internationall
- E. It covers a number of testing techniques that may be useful both on component testing level and on system testing level.
- F. SY-395-01 'Standard for East Coast Hospital software' is a regional standard adapted from a national on
- G. Besides hospital software, this standard ought to be used also by other types of software system in the region.
- H. IEEE 829 'standard for software test documentation' is an international standard to be following mandatory by all testing origination regardless of lifecycle models.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 8)

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
- C. TMMi addresses management commitment very strongly and is therefore more suitable to support a top-down improvement process.
- D. TPI is much more a bottom-up model that is suitable for addressing test topics for a specific (test) project.
- E. TMMi can only be used with the traditional V model, whereas TPI can be used with all types of software life cycles.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Exam Topic 9)

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

- A. a
- B. b
- C. c
- D. d
- E. e
- F. f

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Exam Topic 9)

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

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 9)

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

- A. a
- B. b
- C. c
- D. d
- E. e
- F. f

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 60

- (Exam Topic 10)

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 10)

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 10)

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Exam Topic 10)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 11)

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

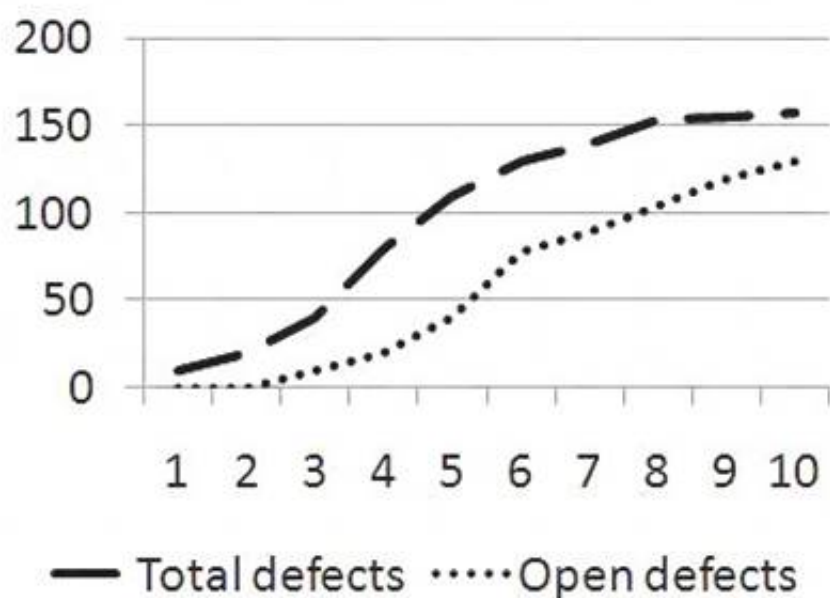
- A. No priority or severity assigned
- B. Incident numbering is manual rather than automated
- C. No mentioning of reproduceability
- D. No classification on type of incident

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Exam Topic 12)

Given is the following defect removal chart reported at the end of system testing - showing total defects detected and closed defects (fixed and successfully retested). A number of open defects are classified as critical. All tests have been executed.



Based on the chart above, what is the most appropriate next test phase? 1 credit

- A. Acceptance testing to verify the business process
- B. Acceptance testing to verify operational requirements
- C. Requirements testing as part of testing regulatory compliance
- D. Another system test cycle to verify defect resolution

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 13)

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).

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which is not the fundamental test process?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 13)

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)

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Exam Topic 13)

Who is responsible for conducting test readiness review..?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 13)

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)

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 13)

Security falls under..?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

- A. Test case
- B. Test procedure

- C. Test execution schedule
- D. Test condition

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 13)

A system is designed to accept values of examination marks as follows: Fail: 0–39 inclusive

Pass: 40–59 inclusive

Merit: 60–79 inclusive

Distinction: 80–100 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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 13) 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

Answer: D

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%).

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Exam Topic 13)

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)

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 212

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Exam Topic 13)

Code Coverage is used as a measure of what?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam Topic 13)

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 defect
- E. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.i
- B. Creating the test suite from the test cases for efficient test execution.ii
- C. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.i
- D. Determining the exit criteria.
- E. i, ii, iii are true and iv is false
- F. i, iv are true and ii is false
- G. i, ii are true and iii, iv are false
- H. ii, iii, iv are true and i is false

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 229

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Exam Topic 13)

What do static analysis tools analyze?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 234

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Exam Topic 13) 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.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- * A. Is a brief definition of testing.
- * B. Is retesting.
- * D. Is regression testing.

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following are static techniques?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 280

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.i
- B. Prepare and acquire Test Dataii
- C. Implement Tests on all test levels, execute and log the tests.i
- D. Create the Test Specifications
- E. i, ii, iii is true and iv is false
- F. ii, iii, iv is true and i is false
- G. i is true and ii, iii, iv are false
- H. iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 284

- (Exam Topic 13)

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 defect
- E. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Exam Topic 13)

Pick the best definition of quality:

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 291

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 296

- (Exam Topic 13)

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)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The other two models are sequential models.

NEW QUESTION 297

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 13)

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)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 306

- (Exam Topic 13)

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

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION 309

- (Exam Topic 13) 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

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION 312

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 317

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