ISTQB

Exam Questions CTFL-Foundation

Certified Tester Foundation Level

NEW QUESTION 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 2
You have been given responsibility for the non-functional testing of a safety-critical monitoring & diagnostics package in the medical area. Which of the following would you least expect to see addressed in the test plan? 1 credit

A. Availability
B. Safety
C. Portability
D. Reliability

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3
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 4
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 5
The introduction of reviews and inspections has often failed as a process improvement action. Identify the THREE most important measures that should be taken to reduce the risk that this test process improvement will fail. 2 Credits (for 2 out correct 1 credit)

A. Process ownership and experienced moderators who drive the inspection process.
B. Management support
C. Training of those involved
D. The availability of stands and processes
E. Usage of a more traditional software development lifecycle
F. Alignment with software process improvement
G. Using a reference model, e.
H. TMMi

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
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 9
Which of the following would be the TWO most appropriate examples of entry criteria documented in the system integration test plan? 2 credits

A. The percentage of decision coverage achieved during unit testing.
B. The availability of the latest version of the capture-replay tool (for testing the interface with the newly developed test management tool).
C. The sign-off of a performance test software release note (test item transmittal report) by both development and testing showing that system performance meets the specified acceptance criteria.
D. The percentage of acceptance test procedures scheduled for execution.
E. The percentage of requirements coverage achieved during system integration tes

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following would you expect to see in the master test plan? 1 credit

A. A description of how the test cases are cross-referenced to requirements in the test management tool.
B. A detailed identification of the resources that will carry out structural testing in the first iteration.
C. The test approach that will be applied at system integration testing.
D. A list of the names of the testers who will carry out the performance testing for the final iteratio

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following are valid reasons for adopting a different life cycle (from the V model), for increments after the first year? 2 credits

A. We do not have a clear understanding of the requirements from a customer perspective.i
B. We see the risk of delivering requested functionality late as being higher than the risk of delivering a lower quality product.ii
C. We do not have a budget for additional regression testing which is needed to ensure that existing functionality is not compromised by future iterations.i
D. The company test strategy does not fit well within the V life cycle model.
E. (i) and (ii)
F. (i) and (iv)
G. (ii) and (iii)
H. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 12
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 16
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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 19
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 23
What is the Risk Priority Number for risk item number 2? 2 credits

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26
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 loose 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 managemen

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 30
Based on the information given in the scenario, identify how the team could be improved most effectively? 2 credits

A. By providing training in the payroll domain
B. By providing a workshop on test design techniques
C. By providing specific training on the systems being tested
D. By providing training on reviewing requirements

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 31
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 34
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 too
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 month 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 36
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.
F. the quality of the test basis, quality of development testing, configuration management, availability of test tools, also influence the effort needed for testing.
G. It builds on large set of historical data
H. The result is almost always a too low estimate for the required test effort

Answer: ADE

NEW QUESTION 40
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 41
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 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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 44
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 terminolog
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 cycle

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48
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 51
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 53
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 achievedWhich 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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 56
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 leve

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 59
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 tim

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 63
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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 67
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 69
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 require

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 70
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 73
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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78
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?

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 82
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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85
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 86
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

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION 89
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 94
Which of the following are aids to good communication, and which hinder it?

A. Try to understand how the other person feels.i

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 104
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 106
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 correctl

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 110
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 112
Which of the following is the odd one out..?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 117
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 118
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 programmer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 122
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)

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION 127
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 131
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 133
What is the concept of introducing a small change to the program and having theeffects 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 134
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 139
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 proces

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 140
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.

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION 143
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)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 144
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 correctl

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 149
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 failure

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 150
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

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 152
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 156
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 160
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 161
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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 164
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 167
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. 10, 0
B. 10, 5, 0
C. 10, 11, 0

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 169
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 executio

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 172
Incorrect form of Logic coverage is:

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 176
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 179
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 184
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 185
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 187
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 188
Acceptance test cases are based on what?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 190
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 qualit

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 194
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 195
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 197
Statement Coverage will not check for the following:

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 200
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 203
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 207
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 212
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 214
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 216
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 point

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 217
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 website

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 220
Given the Following program IF X <>= ZTHEN Statement 2;ENDMcCabe's Cyclomatic Complexity is :

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 223
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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 227
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 231
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 232
Which of the following is not a type of incremental testing approach?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 235
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?

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 240
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 244
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 vers

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 247
"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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 251
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 255
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.

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION 259
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 262
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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 265
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 270
Which of the following statements are TRUE?

A. Regression testing and acceptance testing are the sam
B. Regression tests show if all defects have been resolve
C. Regression tests are typically well-suited for test automatio
D. Regression tests are performed to find out if code changes have introduced or uncovered defect
E. Regression tests should be performed in integration testing.
F. A, C and D and E are true; B is false.
G. A, C and E are true; B and D are false.
H. C and D are true; A, B and E are false.
I. B and E are true; A, C and D are false.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 271
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 276
A top-down development strategy affects which level of testing most?

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

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION 278
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 280
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)

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION 283
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 284
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.

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION 287
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 289
Which of the following statements best characterises maintenance testing? [K2]

A. Maintenance testing is triggered by changes to delivered software and uses impact analysis to minimise the amount of regression testing needed
B. Maintenance testing is triggered by changes to software under development before initial delivery and uses the test plan to determine how much regression testing to do
C. Maintenance testing is triggered by changes to the test environment and uses testing tools to perform regression testing
D. Maintenance testing is triggered by changes to the software environment and uses structural testing to ensure the changes function correctly

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 291
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 inferre

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 296
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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 300
Which statement correctly describes debugging? [K2]

A. Testers identify defects, developers locate and correct defects, testers confirm the correction has cleared the original defect
B. Developers identify defects, testers locate defects, developers correct and confirm the correction has cleared the original defect
C. Testers identify and locate defects, developers correct defects and confirm the correction has cleared the original defect
D. Developers identify, locate and correct defects, testers confirm the correction has cleared the original defect

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 302
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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 305
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 da

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 308
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/bet

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 313
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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 316
Which of the following accurately defines the integration testing test level? [K2]

A. Test basis includes software and system design, test objects include interfaces, and tests concentrate on the interactions between different parts of a system
B. Test basis includes component requirements, test objects include database modules, and tests concentrate on the behaviour of the system as a whole.
C. Test basis includes business processes, test objects include system configuration and configuration data, and tests concentrate on establishing confidence in the system
D. Test basis includes use cases, test objects include user procedures and tests concentrate on a high level model of system behaviour

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 320
Which of the following characteristics is most likely to promote effective software testing? [K1]

A. Independence from the production process
B. A belief that programmers always make mistakes
C. Knowledge of the number of defects typically found in a program
D. Confidence that the next stage will find defects missed at this stage

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 323
A client-server system for a web development must support a minimum 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 Componen

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 325
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 326
A bank is developing a new service that will be delivered via the web. The user interactions are defined as a set of use cases and the service is designed to be available continuously 24/7. In view of the challenging characteristics of the service the test manager has decided that the code should be thoroughly tested at component level.
Which of the following test types will be required during the development? [K2]

A. Functional testing to test security at the system level, load testing at the system level to ensure the system availability is acceptable, regression testing at all levels, structure based testing at the component level only
B. Functional testing to test the use cases at component level, reliability testing to test availability at the integration level,regression testing at the system testing level only, structure based testing at all levels
C. Functional testing of the use cases at system level, load testing at component level to ensure availability is acceptable, regression testing at the system and acceptance levels only, and structure based testing at the integration level only
D. Functional testing to test security at the acceptance level, load testing at the acceptance test level to ensure availability is acceptable, regression testing at the acceptance level only to ensure late changes are made correctly, and structure based testing at the component level

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 330
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 exercise

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 331
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 335
Which of the following is a valid objective of testing? [K1]

A. Correcting defects
B. Locating defects in the code
C. Preventing defects
D. Ensuring no defects are present

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 338
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 341
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. (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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 346
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 onl

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 350
Under which of the following circumstances is maintenance testing required? [K1]

A. Migration of software onto a new platform
B. Testing during initial development of a replacement for an existing system
C. Purchase of a new software tool
D. Updating of a regression suite

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 355
Functional and structural tests are alternative test types that may be used separately or together at which test level? [K1]

A. At the component test level only
B. At all test levels
C. At integration testing and system testing levels only
D. At all levels from integration testing to acceptance testing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 356
What is the main reason for using a pilot project to introduce a testing tool into an organization? [K1]

A. To identify the requirements for using a tool
B. To make a selection between alternative tools
C. To assess whether the tool will be cost- effective
D. To ensure the tools fits existing processes without change

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 358
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.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 362
From the following list, which of the following apply to experience-based techniques? [K2]

A. Test cases are derived from a model of the problem to be solved or the software
B. Test cases are derived from the knowledge of the testers
C. The knowledge of testers, developers and users is used to drive testing
D. The internal structure of the code is used to derive test cases
E. a and b.
F. c and d.
G. a and d.
H. b and

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 363
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 365
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 me

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 367
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 368
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 recover

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 371
Which option BEST describes how the level of risk is determined?

A. The likelihood of an adverse event happening multiplied by the cost of preventing it
B. The consequences of a potential problem multiplied by the cost of possible legal action
C. The impact of an adverse event multiplied by the likelihood of that event occurring
D. The likelihood and the probability of a hazard occurring

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 372
Which of the following type of defect would NOT be typically found by using a static analysis tool?

A. A variable is defined but is then not used
B. A variable is used in a calculation before it is defined
C. A variable has the wrong numeric value passed into it
D. A variable is used but not declared

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 374
Which of the following activities is appropriate to the test planning stage?

A. Analysing the test basis
B. Assigning resources for the planned activities
C. Designing the test environments
D. Writing a test execution schedule

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 379

Which of the following is NOT a valid objective of testing?

A. Preventing defects from being introduced into the code
B. Investigating and fixing defects in the software under test
C. Gaining confidence that the system is fit-for-purpose
D. Providing information for stakeholders' decision making

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 380
During which stage of the fundamental test process is the testability of requirements evaluated?

A. Test Implementation and Execution
B. Test Planning and Control
C. Evaluating Exit Criteria and Reporting
D. Test Analysis and Design

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 381
Your company is developing a system with complex business rules and many branches in the structure of its code components. You need to choose one black box technique and one white box technique for test case design. Which one of the following offers the BEST choice?

A. Statement testing and exploratory testing
B. Decision testing and equivalence partitioning
C. Decision testing and decision table testing
D. Boundary value analysis and decision table testing

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 383
Which of the following is NOT a valid use of decision coverage?

A. Checking that all decisions have been exercised in a single program
B. Checking that all decisions have been exercised in a business process
C. Checking that all calls from one program module to another have been made correctly
D. Checking that at least 50% of decisions have been exercised by a test case suite

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 387
Which of the following represents good testing practice for testers, irrespective of the software lifecycle model used?

A. They should start test analysis when the corresponding development level is complete
B. They should be involved in reviewing requirements or user stories as soon as drafts are available
C. They should ensure that the same test objectives apply to each test level
D. They should minimize the ratio of development levels to test levels to reduce project costs

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 389
The following Test Cases have been created for a simple web-based airline booking system. Test Case 1: Search for an item Available Flights
Test Case 2: View selected item in My Flights Test Case 3: Login to the system: Login is accepted
Test Case 4: Select an available flight: item added to My Flights Test Case 5: Print confirmation receipt, then exit Test Case 6: In My Flights, confirm details and book flight
Which of the following is the correct logical order for the test cases?

A. 6, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5
B. 3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 6
C. 3, 2, 1, 4, 6, 5
D. 3, 1, 4, 2, 6, 5

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 393
Which of the following options describe the causal chain in the correct sequence?

A. Error, fault, failure
B. Fault, bug, mistake
C. Mistake, failure, fault
D. Failure, bug, error

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 397

You are examining a document which gives the precise steps needed in order to execute a test. What is the correct definition of this document?

A. Test design specification
B. Test condition
C. Test procedure specification
D. Test case specification

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 402
A booking system for a city bus service prices its fares according to the time of travel:
• Peak-time tariff starts at 0600 and finishes at 1000 am
• Off-peak tariff applies during all other times of service
• The bus service does not operate between 2300 and the start of the next day's peak service Note that all times mentioned are inclusive.
When applying the equivalence partitioning test design technique, which of the following options, shows test case inputs that each fall into a different equivalence partition?

A. 0600, 1000, 1200
B. 1001, 1300, 2259
C. 0100, 0800, 2200
D. 2400, 1000, 2301

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 406
Debugging and Testing are key activities in the software development lifecycle. Which of the following are 'Debugging' activities?
a) Identifying, a failure
b) Locating the cause of failure
c) Fixing the defect
d) Checking the fix has resolved the failure

A. a & d
B. a & b
C. b & c
D. c & d

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 407
When considering the roles of test leader and tester, which of the following tasks would NOT typically be performed by a tester?

A. Prepare and acquire the test data
B. Set up and check the test environment
C. Write test summary reports
D. Review tests developed by others

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 412
Which of the following would you NOT expect to see on an incident report from test execution?

A. The version(s) of the software under test
B. The test execution schedule
C. Expected results and actual results
D. Precise steps to reproduce the problem

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 415
Which of the following is a defect that is more likely to be found by a static analysis tool than by other testing techniques?

A. Omission of a major requirement
B. Inadequate decision coverage
C. Component memory leakage
D. Variables that are not used improperly declared

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 417
A garden irrigation system allows the user to specify 2 inputs:
1. Frequency - The number of times the system should be automatically switched on per day; minimum once per day, maximum 5 times
2. Duration - The duration of operation, in whole minutes, each time it is switched on; ranging from 1 to 60 Applying 2-value boundary value analysis which of the following options has the correct test set of valid and invalid boundary values?

A. Frequency 1, 5; Duration 1, 60
B. Frequency 0, 1, 5, 6; Duration 59 seconds, 1 minute, 60 minutes, 60 minutes 1 second
C. Frequency 0, 1, 5, 6; Duration 0, 1, 30, 60, 61

D. Frequency 0, 1, 2, 5, 6; Duration 0, 1, 30, 60, 61

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 422
When can functional and structural testing BOTH be applied?

A. System and Component test levels only
B. All 'Developement' test levels, i.
C. those before Acceptance testing
D. Component and Component integration test levels only
E. All test levels

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 424
Which of the following is a white-box test technique?

A. Decision table testing
B. Exploratory testing
C. Statement testing
D. Error guessing

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 427
Which of the following would NOT be a common metric used for monitoring test preparation and execution?

A. Number of Test cases passed and failed
B. Percentage of planned test cases designed
C. Number of test plan review comments
D. Percentage of tasks complete in test environment preparation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 429
You have been asked to improve the way test automation tools are being used in your company. Which one of the following is the BEST approach?

A. Selecting and automating scripts that test new functionality to find the most defects
B. Using a keyword-driven testing approach to separate the actions and data from the tool's script
C. Ensuring that all data, inputs and actions are stored in the tool's script for ease of maintenance
D. Keeping expected results separate from the automation tool to allow the testers to check the results

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 434
During the development of a software change for a system, the developer makes a mistake in his work, which leads to a fault in the code. Unfortunately the fault is not found by software testing and is released into live.
What is the definite consequence of this mistake?

A. The system will fail, causing a defect
B. If the defect is executed, the system may fail
C. Loss of money, time, or business reputation
D. Contractual requirements have not been met by testing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 436
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