iSQI

Exam Questions CTFL-001

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
Explain how the above mentioned report may differ from a report that you produce for the project manager, who is a test specialist Select TWO items from the following options that can be used to report to the project manager and would not be included in a report to senior management. 1 credit

A. Show details on effort spent
B. List of all outstanding defects with their priority and severity
C. Give product risk status
D. Show trend analysis
E. State recommendations for release

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
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
- (Topic 2)
As part of the improvement program, the organization is also looking at tool support. Which type of tool could be used to ensure higher quality of the code to be reviewed? 1 credit

A. Review tool
B. Test execution tool
C. Static analysis tool
D. Test design tool

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 2)
IEEE 1028 also defines "management review" as a type of review. What is the main purpose of a management review? 1 credit

A. Align technical concepts during the design phase
B. Establish a common understanding of requirements
C. Provide independent evaluation of compliance to processes, regulations, standards etc.
D. To monitor progress, assess the status of a project, and make decisions about future actions

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5
- (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
- (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 7
- (Topic 4)
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 test.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 4)

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 iteration.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 5)

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 10

- (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 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 management.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 15

- (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 17

- (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 21
- (Topic 7)
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 26
- (Topic 7)
Identify THREE items that would be part of the work-breakdown structure showing the key testing activities for the acceptance test project. 2 credits (for 2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

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

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 29
- (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 34
- (Topic 9)
As part of the test strategy, entry and exit criteria will be defined for each test level. Which is NOT a valid reason for using entry and exit criteria? 1 credit

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 38
- (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 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 40
- (Topic 10)
Why might a RAD approach be a better option for the test manager rather than a sequential development? 2 credits

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 45
- (Topic 10)
The business has asked for a weekly progress report. Which of the following would be appropriate as a measure of test coverage? 2 credits

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 47
- (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 50
- (Topic 12)
Which of the following statements BEST describes the difference between testing and debugging?

A. Testing pinpoints (identifies the source of) the defect
B. Debugging analyzes the faults and proposes prevention activities.
C. Dynamic testing shows failures caused by defect
D. Debugging finds, analyzes, and removes the causes of failures in the software.
E. Testing removes fault
F. Debugging identifies the causes of failures.
G. Dynamic testing prevents causes of failure
H. Debugging removes the failures.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Topic 12)
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 54
- (Topic 12)
Which of the following are the typical defects found by static analysis tools?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 12)
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.
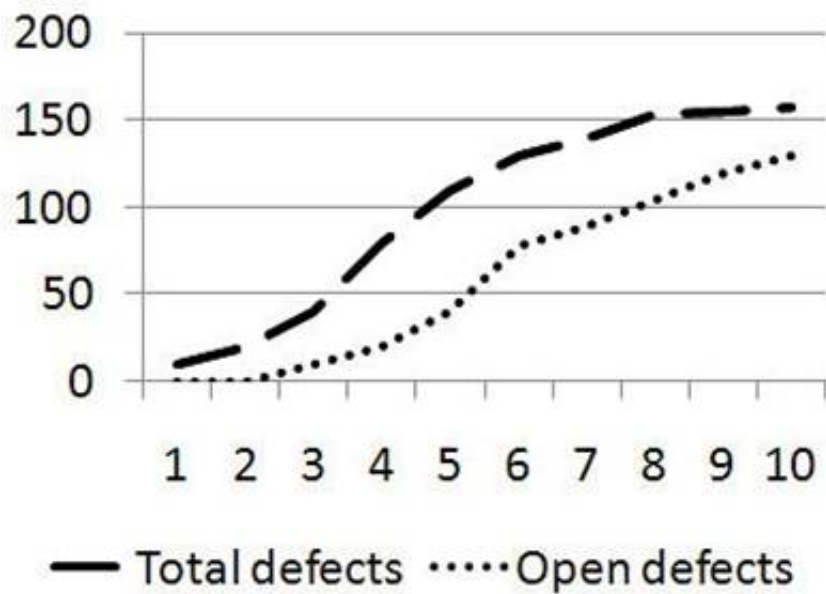
Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 60
- (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 61
- (Topic 12)
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 62
- (Topic 12)
When assembling a test team to work on an enhancement to an existing system, which of the following has the highest level of test independence?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
In this scenario, the contract tester who has never worked for the organization before has the highest level of test independence. The three others are less independent as they are likely to make assumptions based on their previous knowledge of the requirements, code and general functionality of the original system. Note that independence does not necessarily equate to most useful. In practice most test or project managers would recruit a permanent tester who has worked on the original system in preference to a contract tester with no knowledge of the system. However, when assembling a team it would be useful to have staff with varying levels of test independence and system knowledge.

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Topic 12)
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 65
- (Topic 12)
The difference between re-testing and regression testing is:

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 12)
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 67
- (Topic 12)
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 72
- (Topic 12)
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 74
- (Topic 12)
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 79
- (Topic 12)
Which list of levels of tester independence is in the correct order, starting with the most independent first?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 83
- (Topic 12)
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 85
- (Topic 12)
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 89
- (Topic 12)
Which of the following could be a disadvantage of independent testing?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 90
- (Topic 12)
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 93
- (Topic 12)
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 95
- (Topic 12)
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 99
- (Topic 12)
During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 104
- (Topic 12)
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 107
- (Topic 12)
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 109
- (Topic 12)
Which is not a major task of test implementation and execution?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Topic 12)
Incorrect form of Logic coverage is:

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Topic 12)
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'squality. The risk-based approach is an approach to managing product risk through testing, so it impacts most directly on product risk.

NEW QUESTION 119
- (Topic 12)
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 124
- (Topic 12)
Which activities form part of test planning?
i) Developing test cases.
ii) Defining the overall approach to testing.
iii) Assigning resources. iv)Building the test environment.
v) Writing test conditions.

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 126
- (Topic 12)
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 129
- (Topic 12)
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 131
- (Topic 12)
During the software development process, at what point can the test process start?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Topic 12)
Which of the following is most likely to be performed by developers?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 139
- (Topic 12)
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 140
- (Topic 12)
What is the purpose of exit criteria?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 142
- (Topic 12)
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 145
- (Topic 12)
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 149
- (Topic 12)
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 151
- (Topic 12)
Which of the followingcould 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 155

- (Topic 12)
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 160
- (Topic 12)
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 165
- (Topic 12)
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 170
- (Topic 12)
Which of the following are valid justifications for developers testing their own code during unit testing?
(i) Their lack of independence is mitigated by independent testing during system and acceptance testing.
(ii)A person with a good understanding of the code can find more defects more quickly using white-box techniques.
(iii) Developers have a better understanding of the requirements than testers.
(iv) Testers write unnecessary incident reports because they find minor differences between the way in which the system behaves and the way in which it is specified to work.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
It is unlikely that developers will have a better understanding of the requirements than testers, partly because testers work closely with the user community (and may be drawn from it) and partly because developers seldom work with the complete set of requirements in a medium to large development.
Testers may raise incidents related to the difference between user expectations and the specification, but these are not unnecessary. Such issues are more likely to arise at the later stages of testing.
Early testing (unit testing) is usually done most effectively by developers with a good understanding of the code and the development environment; they can be more efficient and more effective at this level. Later independent stages of testing offset any disadvantage from the lack of independence at unit testing level.

NEW QUESTION 172
- (Topic 12)
Testing should be stopped when:

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 173
- (Topic 12)
The purpose of exit criteria is:

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 12)
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 179
- (Topic 12)
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 183
- (Topic 12)
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 188
- (Topic 12)
Statement Coverage will not check for the following:

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 190
- (Topic 12)
What benefits do static analysis tools have over test execution tools?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 192
- (Topic 12)
The following statements relate to activities that are part of the fundamental test process.

A. Evaluating the testability of requirements.i
B. Repeating testing activities after changes.ii
C. Designing the test environment set-up.i
D. Developing and prioritizing test cases.
E. Verifying the environment is set up correctl
F. Which statement below is TRUE?

G. (i) and (ii) are part of analysis and design, (iii), (iv) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.
H. (i) and (iii) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iv) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.
I. (i) and (v) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iii) and (iv) are part of test implementation and execution.
J. (i) and (iv) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iii) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 195
- (Topic 12)
Given the Following programIF X <>= ZTHEN Statement 2;ENDMcCabe's Cyclomatic Complexity is :

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Topic 12)
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 200
- (Topic 12)
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 202
- (Topic 12)
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. Analyzinglessons 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 204
- (Topic 12)
What is the purpose of a test completion criterion?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 207
- (Topic 12)
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 vers
D. iv.Emphasizethe 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) hinder.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 210
- (Topic 12)
Which of the following is not decided in the test-planning phase..?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 212
- (Topic 12)
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 215
- (Topic 12)
Hand over of Testware is a part of which Phase:

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 220
- (Topic 12)
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 225
- (Topic 12)
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 226
- (Topic 12)
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 231
- (Topic 12)
Acceptance test cases are based on what?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 234
- (Topic 12)
Incidents would not be raised against

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 237
- (Topic 12)
Consider the following statements about early test design:

A. Early test design can prevent fault multiplicationi
B. Faults found during early test design are more expensive to fixii
C. Early test design can find faultsi
D. Early test design can cause changes to the requirements
E. Early test design takes more effort
F. i, iii & iv are tru
G. ii & v are false
H. iii is true, i, ii, iv & v are false
I. iii & iv are tru
J. i, ii & v are false
K. i, iii, iv & v are true, ii us false
L. i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 242
- (Topic 12)
Which of the following are the most important factors to be taken into account when selecting test techniques?
(i) Tools available.
(ii) Regulatory standards.
(iii) Experience of the development team.
(iv) Knowledge of the test team.
The need to maintain levels of capability in each technique.

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

Answer: B

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 246
- (Topic 12)
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 249
- (Topic 12)
One of the roles in a review is that of moderator, which of the following best describes this role?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 254
- (Topic 12)
Tests are prioritized so that:

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 258
- (Topic 12)
How many test cases are necessary to cover all the possible sequences of statements (paths) for the following program fragment?
Assume that the two conditions are independent of each other : -if (Condition 1)then statement 1else statement 2if (Condition 2)then statement 3

A. 2 Test Cases
B. 3 Test Cases
C. 4 Test Cases
D. Not achievable

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 261
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