**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #11**

1. Which of the following is true
2. Testing is the same as quality assurance
3. Testing is a part of quality assurance
4. Testing is not a part of quality assurance
5. Testing is same as debugging
6. Why is testing necessary?
7. Because testing is good method to make there are not defects in the software
8. Because verification and validation are not enough to get to know the quality of the software
9. Because testing measures the quality of the software system and helps to increase the quality
10. Because testing finds more defects than reviews and inspections.
11. Integration testing has following characteristics
12. It can be done in incremental manner
13. It is always done after system testing
14. It includes functional tests
15. It includes non-functional tests
16. I, II and III are correct
17. I is correct
18. I, III and IV are correct
19. I, II and IV are correct
20. A number of critical bugs are fixed in software. All the bugs are in one module, related to reports. The test manager decides to do regression testing only on the reports module.
21. The test manager should do only automated regression testing.
22. The test manager is justified in her decision because no bug has been fixed in other modules
23. The test manager should only do confirmation testing. There is no need to do regression testing
24. Regression testing should be done on other modules as well because fixing one module may affect other modules
25. Which of the following is correct about static analysis tools?
26. Static analysis tools are used only by developers
27. Compilers may offer some support for static analysis
28. Static analysis tools help find failures rather than defects
29. Static analysis tools require execution of the code to analyze the coverage
30. In a flight reservation system, the number of available seats in each plane model is an input. A plane may have any positive number of available seats, up to the given capacity of the plane. Using Boundary Value analysis, a list of available – seat values were generated. Which of the following lists is correct?
31. 1, 2, capacity -1, capacity, capacity plus 1
32. 0, 1, capacity, capacity plus 1
33. 0, 1, 2, capacity plus 1, a very large number
34. 0, 1, 10, 100, capacity, capacity plus one
35. For the code fragment given below, which answer correctly represents minimum tests required for statement and branch coverage respectively?

Discount rate=1;

Fare = 1000;

If ((person == “senior citizen”) and (“travel month = January”))

Bonuspoints = 100+Bonuspoints

If (class==”first”)

discountRate = .5;

Fare = fare \* discountRate;

1. Statement Coverage = 1, Branch Coverage = 2
2. Statement Coverage = 2, Branch Coverage = 2
3. Statement Coverage = 1, Branch Coverage = 3
4. Statement Coverage = 2, Branch Coverage = 4
5. Which of the following is correct about static analysis tools
6. They help you find defects rather than failures
7. They are used by developers only
8. They require compilation of code
9. They are useful only for regulated industries
10. Acme Inc. decides to use functional test execution automation tool for testing GUI of their product. The GUI is expected to change frequently. Acme Inc. has put some of the manual testers through a 3 day training program on how to use the tool. Which of the following is likely to be true?
11. Automation is likely to fail because of frequent changes and lack of experience
12. Automation is likely to fail because of GUI automation is not the right way to automate
13. Automation is likely to succeed because automation is very useful for frequent changes
14. Automation is likely to succeed because the team has been trained on tool.
15. In foundation level syllabus you will find the main basic principles of testing. Which of the following sentences describes one of these basic principles?
16. Complete testing of software is attainable if you have enough resources and test tools
17. With automated testing you can make statements with more confidence about the

quality of a product than with manual testing

1. For a software system, it is not possible, under normal conditions, to test all input and output combinations.
2. A goal of testing is to show that the software is defect free.
3. Which of the following statements contains a valid goal for a functional test set?
4. A goal is that no more failures will result from the remaining defects
5. A goal is to find as many failures as possible so that the cause of the failures can be identified and fixed
6. A goal is to eliminate as much as possible the causes of defects
7. A goal is to fulfil all requirements for testing that are defined in the project plan.
8. In system testing...
9. .. Both functional and non-functional requirements are to be tested
10. ... Only functional requirements are tested; non-functional requirements are validated in a review
11. ... Only non-functional requirements are tested; functional requirements are validated in a review
12. ... Only requirements which are listed in the specification document are to be tested
13. Which of the following activities differentiate a walkthrough from a formal review?
14. A walkthrough does not follow a defined process
15. For a walkthrough individual preparation by the reviewers is optional
16. A walkthrough requires meeting
17. A walkthrough finds the causes of failures, while formal review finds the failures
18. Why does the boundary value analysis provide good test cases?
19. Because it is an industry standard
20. Because errors are frequently made during programming of the different cases near the ‘edges’ of the range of values
21. Because only equivalence classes that are equal from a functional point of view are considered in the test cases
22. Because the test object is tested under maximal load up to its performance limits
23. Which of the following list contains only non-functional tests?
24. Interoperability (compatibility) testing, reliability testing, performance testing
25. System testing, performance testing
26. Load testing, stress testing, component testing, portability testing
27. Testing various configurations, beta testing, load testing
28. The following list contains risks that have been identified for a software product to be developed. Which of these risks is an example of a product risk?
29. Not enough qualified testers to complete the planned tests
30. Software delivery is behind schedule
31. Threat to a patient’s life
32. 3rd party supplier does not supply as stipulated
33. Which set of metrics can be used for monitoring of the test execution?
34. Number of detected defects, testing cost;
35. Number of residual defects in the test object.
36. Percentage of completed tasks in the preparation of test environment; test cases prepared
37. Number of test cases run / not run; test cases passed / failed
38. Which of the following statements is correct?
39. Static analysis tools produce statistics during program execution
40. Configuration management systems allow us to provide accurate defect statistics of different configurations
41. Stress testing tools examine the behaviour of the test object at or beyond full load
42. Performance measurement tools can be used in all phases of software life-cycle
43. What makes an inspection different from other review types?
44. It is led by a trained leader, uses formal entry and exit criteria and checklists
45. It is led by the author of the document to be inspected
46. It can only be used for reviewing design and code
47. It is led by the author, uses checklists, and collects data for improvement
48. Which of the following is a valid collection of equivalence classes for the following problem: An integer field shall contain values from and including 1 to and including 15
49. Less than 1, 1 through 15, more than 15
50. Negative numbers, 1 through 15, above 15
51. Less than 1, 1 through 14, more than 15
52. Less than 0, 1 through 14, 15 and more
53. Which of the following is a valid collection of equivalence classes for the following problem: Paying with credit cards shall be possible with Visa, Master and Amex cards only.
54. Visa, Master, Amex;
55. Visa, Master, Amex, Diners, Keycards, and other option
56. Visa, Master, Amex, any other card, no card
57. No card, other cards, any of Visa – Master – Amex
58. Which of the following techniques are black box techniques?
59. State transition testing, code testing, agile testing
60. Equivalence partitioning, state transition testing, decision table testing
61. System testing, acceptance testing, equivalence partitioning
62. System integration testing, system testing, decision table testing
63. A defect management system shall keep track of the status of every defect registered and enforce the rules about changing these states. If your task is to test the status tracking, which method would be best?
64. Logic-based testing
65. Use-case-based testing
66. State transition testing
67. Systematic testing according to the V-model
68. If a program is tested and 100% condition coverage is achieved, which of the following coverage criteria is then guaranteed to be achieved?
69. 100% branch coverage
70. 100% condition coverage and 100% statement coverage
71. Equivalence class and boundary value coverage
72. No other white box coverage criterion is guaranteed to be fulfilled 100%
73. This part of a program is given:-

WHILE (condition A) Do B

END WHILE

How many decisions should be tested in this code in order to achieve 100% decision coverage?

1. 2
2. Indefinite
3. 1
4. 4
5. Why can be tester dependent on configuration management?
6. Because configuration management assures that we know the exact version of the testware and the test object
7. Because test execution is not allowed to proceed without the consent of the change control board
8. Because changes in the test object are always subject to configuration management
9. Because configuration management assures the right configuration of the test tools
10. What test items should be put under configuration management?
11. The test object, the test material and the test environment
12. The problem reports and the test material
13. Only the test object. The test cases need to be adapted during agile testing
14. The test object and the test material
15. Why is successful test execution automation difficult?
16. Because the tools for automated testing require too much effort for learning
17. Because the maintenance of the test system is difficult
18. Because the test robot tools are restricted in their ability to recognize outputs
19. Because the test robot needs to be supported by a test management.
20. Which of the following can be root cause of a bug in a software product?

(I) The project had incomplete procedures for configuration management. (II) The time schedule to develop a certain component was cut. (III) the specification was unclear

(IV) Use of the code standard was not followed up (V) The testers were not certified

1. (I) and (II) are correct
2. (I) through (IV) are correct
3. (III) through (V) are correct
4. (I), (II) and (IV) are correct
5. Which of the following is most often considered as components interface bug?
6. For two components exchanging data, one component used metric units, the other one used British units
7. The system is difficult to use due to a too complicated terminal input structure
8. The messages for user input errors are misleading and not helpful for understanding the input error

cause

1. Under high load, the system does not provide enough open ports to connect to
2. Which of the following project inputs influence testing?

(I) contractual requirements (II) legal requirements

(III) Industry standards

(IV) application risk (V) project size

1. (I) through (III) are correct
2. All alternatives are correct
3. (II) and (V) are correct
4. (I), (III) and (V) are correct
5. If a program is tested and 100% branch coverage is achieved, which of the following coverage criteria is then guaranteed to be achieved?
6. 100% Equivalence class coverage
7. 100% Condition coverage and 100% Statement coverage
8. 100% Statement coverage
9. 100% Multiple condition coverage
10. This part of a program is given:-

WHILE (condition A) Do B

END WHILE

How many paths should be tested in this code in order to achieve 100% path coverage?

1. One
2. Indefinite
3. Two
4. Four
5. What is the purpose of test exit criteria in the test plan?
6. To specify when to stop the testing activity
7. To set the criteria used in generating test inputs
8. To ensure that the test case specification is complete
9. To know when a specific test has finished its execution
10. Which of the following items need not to be given in an incident report?
11. The version number of the test object
12. Test data and used environment
13. Identification of the test case that failed
14. The location and instructions on how to correct the fault
15. V-Model is:
16. A software development model that illustrates how testing activities integrate with software development phases
17. A software life-cycle model that is not relevant for testing
18. The official software development and testing life-cycle model of ISTQB
19. A testing life cycle model including unit, integration, system and acceptance phases
20. Why is incremental integration preferred over “big bang” integration?
21. Because incremental integration has better early defects screening and isolation ability
22. Because “big bang” integration is suitable only for real time applications
23. Incremental integration is preferred over “Big Bang Integration” only for “bottom up” development model
24. Because incremental integration can compensate for weak and inadequate component testing
25. Maintenance testing is:
26. Testing management
27. Synonym of testing the quality of service
28. Triggered by modifications, migration or retirement of existing software
29. Testing the level of maintenance by the vendor
30. A test engineer is testing a Video Player (VCR), and logs the following report: Title: Fast Forward stops after 2 minutes. It happens every time

Expected result: Fast forward continues till the end of the tape

Severity: High

Priority: Urgent

What important information did the engineer leave out?

1. Identification (Software and hardware) of the VCR
2. Actual result
3. History of the report
4. Ideas for the test case improvement
5. Why is it necessary to define a Test Strategy?
6. As there are many different ways to test software, thought must be given to decide what will be the most effective way to test the project on hand.
7. Starting testing without prior planning leads to chaotic and inefficient test project
8. A strategy is needed to inform the project management how the test team will schedule the test-cycles
9. Software failure may cause loss of money, time, business reputation, and in extreme cases injury and death. It is therefore critical to have a proper test strategy in place.

Answers

1 » B 2 » C 3 » C 4 » D 5 » B 6 » B 7 » A 8 » A 9 » A 10 » C 11 » B 12 » A 13 » B 14 » B 15 » C 16 » C 17 » D 18 » C 19 » A 20 » A 21 » D 22 » B 23 » C 24 » B 25 » A 26 » A 27 » A 28 » B 29 » B 30 » A 31 » B 32 » B 33 » C 34 » A 35 » D 36 » A 37 » A 38 » C 39 » B 40 » D

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #12**

1. Designing the test environment set-up and identifying any required infrastructure and tools are a part of which phase
2. Test Implementation and execution
3. Test Analysis and Design
4. Evaluating the Exit Criteria and reporting
5. Test Closure Activities
6. Test Implementation and execution has which of the following major tasks?
7. Developing and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally preparing the test harnesses and writing automated test scripts.
   1. Creating the test suite from the test cases for efficient test execution.
   2. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.
   3. Determining the exit criteria.
8. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
9. i,,iv are true and ii is false
10. i,ii are true and iii,iv are false
11. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false
12. A Test Plan Outline contains which of the following :-
13. Test Items
    1. Test Scripts
    2. Test Deliverables
    3. Responsibilities
14. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
15. i,iii,iv are true and ii is false
16. ii,iii are true and i and iv are false
17. i,ii are false and iii , iv are true
18. One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts numeric values in the range of 18 to 25. Indentify the invalid Equivalance class
19. 17
20. 19
21. 24
22. 21
23. In a Examination a candidate has to score minimum of 24 marks inorder to clear the exam. The maximum that he can score is 40 marks. Identify the Valid Equivalance values if the student clears the exam.
24. 22,23,26
25. 21,39,40
26. 29,30,31
27. 0,15,22
28. Which of the following statements regarding static testing is false:
29. static testing requires the running of tests through the code
30. static testing includes desk checking
31. static testing includes techniques such as reviews and inspections
32. static testing can give measurements such as cyclomatic complexity
33. Verification involves which of the following :-
34. Helps to check the Quality of the built product
    1. Helps to check that we have built the right product.
35. Helps in developing the product
36. Monitoring tool wastage and obsoleteness.
37. Options i,ii,iii,iv are true.
38. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false
39. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
40. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false.
41. Component Testing is also called as :-
42. Unit Testing
    1. Program Testing
    2. Module Testing
    3. System Component Testing
43. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
44. i,ii,iii,iv are false
45. i,ii,iv are true and iii is false
46. all of above is true
47. Link Testing is also called as :
48. Component Integration testing
49. Component System Testing
50. Component Sub System Testing d)Maintenance testing

10.

**Rule 1 Rule 2**  **Rule 3**  **Rule 4**

**Conditions**

Indian resident? False True True True Age between 18 – 55? Don't care False True True Married? Don't Care Don't Care False True **Actions**

Issue Memebership? False False True True Offer 10% discount? False False True False

A.TC1: Anand is a 32 year old married, residing in Kolkatta.

B.TC3: Attapattu is a 65 year old married person, residing in Colombo.

1. A – Issue membership, 10% discount, B – Issue membership, offer no discount. B
2. A – Don’t Issue membership, B – Don’t offer discount. C
3. A – Issue membership, no discount, B – Don’t Issue membership.
4. Issue membership, no discount, B- Issue membership with 10% discount.
5. Methodologies adopted while performing Maintenance Testing:-
6. Breadth Test and Depth Test
7. Retesting
8. Confirmation Testing
9. Sanity Testing
10. Which of the following is true about Formal Review or Inspection:-
11. Led by Trained Moderator (not the author).
    1. No Pre Meeting Preparations
    2. Formal Follow up process.
12. Main Objective is to find defects
13. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false
14. i,iii,iv are true and ii is false
15. i,iii,iv are false and ii is true
16. iii is true and I,ii,iv are false
17. The Phases of formal review process is mentioned below arrange them in the correct order.
18. Planning
    1. Review Meeting
    2. Rework
    3. Individual Preparations
    4. Kick Off
    5. Follow Up
19. i,ii,iii,iv,v,vi
20. vi,i,ii,iii,iv,v
21. i,v,iv,ii,iii,vi
22. i,ii,iii,v,iv,vi
23. Consider the following state transition diagram of a two-speed hair dryer, which is operated by pressing its one button. The first press of the button turns it on to Speed 1, second press to Speed 2 and the third press turns it off.

Which of the following series of state transitions below will provide 0-switch coverage?

1. A,C,B
2. B,C,A
3. A,B,C
4. C,B,A
5. White Box Techniques are also called as :-
6. Structural Testing
7. Design Based Testing
8. Error Guessing Technique
9. Experience Based Technique
10. What is an equivalence partition (also known as an equivalence class)?
11. A set of test cases for testing classes of objects
12. An input or output range of values such that only one value in the range becomes a test case
13. An input or output range of values such that each value in the range becomes a test case
14. An input or output range of values such that every tenth value in the range becomes a test case.
15. The Test Cases Derived from use cases
16. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during real world use of the system
17. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during the testing use of the system
18. Are most useful in covering the defects in the process flows during real world use of the system
19. Are most useful in covering the defects at the Integration Level
20. Exhaustive Testing is
21. Is impractical but possible
22. Is practically possible
23. Is impractical and impossible
24. Is always possible
25. Which of the following is not a part of the Test Implementation and Execution Phase
26. Creating test suites from the test cases
27. Executing test cases either manually or by using test execution tools
28. Comparing actual results
29. Designing the Tests
30. Which of the following techniques is NOT a White box technique?
31. Statement Testing and coverage
32. Decision Testing and coverage
33. Condition Coverage
34. Boundary value analysis
35. A Project risk includes which of the following :
36. Organizational Factors
37. Poor Software characteristics
38. Error Prone software delivered.
39. Software that does not perform its intended functions
40. In a risk-based approach the risks identified may be used to :
41. Determine the test technique to be employed
    1. Determine the extent of testing to be carried out
    2. Prioritize testing in an attempt to find critical defects as early as possible.
    3. Determine the cost of the project
42. ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False
43. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
44. ii & iii are True; i, iv are False
45. ii, iii & iv are True; i is false
46. Which of the following is the task of a Tester?
47. Interaction with the Test Tool Vendor to identify best ways to leverage test tool on the project.
    1. Prepare and acquire Test Data
    2. Implement Tests on all test levels, execute and log the tests.
    3. Create the Test Specifications
48. i, ii, iii is true and iv is false
49. ii,iii,iv is true and i is false
50. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false
51. iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect
52. The Planning phase of a formal review includes the following :-
53. Explaining the objectives
54. Selecting the personnel, allocating roles.
55. Follow up
56. Individual Meeting preparations
57. A Person who documents all the issues, problems and open points that were identified during a formal review.
58. Moderator.
59. Scribe
60. Author
61. Manager
62. Who are the persons involved in a Formal Review :-
63. Manager
    1. Moderator
    2. Scribe / Recorder
    3. Assistant Manager
64. i,ii,iii,iv are true
65. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false.
66. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false.
67. i,iv are true and ii, iii are false.
68. Which of the following is a Key Characteristics of Walk Through
69. Scenario , Dry Run , Peer Group
70. Pre Meeting Preparations
71. Formal Follow Up Process
72. Includes Metrics
73. What can static analysis NOT find?
74. the use of a variable before it has been defined
75. unreachable (“dead”) code
76. memory leaks
77. array bound violations
78. Incidents would not be raised against:
79. requirements
80. documentation
81. test cases
82. improvements suggested by users
83. A Type of functional Testing, which investigates the functions relating to detection of threats, such as virus from malicious outsiders.
84. Security Testing
85. Recovery Testing
86. Performance Testing
87. Functionality Testing
88. Which of the following is not a major task of Exit criteria?
89. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
90. Logging the outcome of test execution.
91. Assessing if more tests are needed.
92. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders.
93. Testing where in we subject the target of the test , to varying workloads to measure and evaluate the performance behaviors and ability of the target and of the test to continue to function properly under these different workloads.
94. Load Testing
95. Integration Testing
96. System Testing
97. Usability Testing
98. Testing activity which is performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interaction between integrated components is :-
99. System Level Testing
100. Integration Level Testing
101. Unit Level Testing
102. Component Testing
103. Static analysis is best described as:
104. The analysis of batch programs.
105. The reviewing of test plans.
106. The analysis of program code.
107. The use of black box testing.
108. One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts alpha numeric values. Identify the Valid

Equivalence class

1. BOOK
2. Book
3. Boo01k
4. book
5. Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase
6. Test Analysis and Design
7. Test Implementation and execution
8. Test Closure Activities
9. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
10. Reporting Discrepancies as incidents is a part of which phase :-
11. Test Analysis and Design
12. Test Implementation and execution
13. Test Closure Activities
14. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
15. Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management?
16. operating systems
17. test documentation
18. live data
19. user requirement document
20. Handover of Testware is a part of which Phase
21. Test Analysis and Design
22. Test Planning and control
23. Test Closure Activities
24. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
25. The Switch is switched off once the temperature falls below 18 and then it is turned on when the temperature is more than 21. When the temperature is more than 21. Identify the Equivalance values which belong to the same class.
26. 12,16,22
27. 24,27,17
28. 22,23,24
29. 14,15,19

Answers

1 » b 2 » a 3 » b 4 » a 5 » c 6 » a 7 » b 8 » a 9 » a 10 » c 11 » a 12 » b 13 » c 14 » c 15 » a 16 » b 17 » a 18 » a 19 » d 20 » d 21 » a 22 » b 23 » b 24 » b 25 » b 26 » b 27 » a 28 » c 29 » d 30 » a 31 » b 32 » a 33 » b 34 » c 35 » c 36 » a 37 » b 38 » c 39 » c 40 » c

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #13**

1)Which of the following is a major task of test planning? A Determining the test approach.

B Preparing test specifications.

C Evaluating exit criteria and reporting.

D Measuring and analyzing results.

2)Which of the following statements is MOST OFTEN true?

A Source-code inspections are often used in component testing.

B Component testing searches for defects in programs that are separately testable.

C Component testing is an important part of user acceptance testing.

D Component testing aims to expose problems in the interactions between software and hardware components.

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

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free.

The next £1500 is taxed at 10%.

The next £28000 after that is taxed at 22%.

Any further amount is taxed at 40%.

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

A £4000; £5000; £5500.

B £32001; £34000; £36500.

C £28000; £28001; £32001.

D £4000; £4200; £5600.

4)Which of the following will NOT be detected by static analysis? A Parameter type mismatches.

B Errors in requirements.

C Undeclared variables.

D Uncalled functions.

5)Which of the following test activities can be automated? i Reviews and inspections.

ii Metrics gathering.

iii Test planning.

iv Test execution.

v Data generation.

A i, iii, iv.

B i, ii, iii.

C ii, iv, v.

D ii, iii, v.

6)Which of the following is an objective of a pilot project for the introduction of a testing tool? A Evaluate testers’ competence to use the tool.

B Complete the testing of a key project.

C Assess whether the benefits will be achieved at reasonable cost.

D Discover what the requirements for the tool are.

7)What is the MAIN purpose of a Master Test Plan? A To communicate how incidents will be managed. B To communicate how testing will be performed. C To produce a test schedule.

D To produce a work breakdown structure.

8)In a REACTIVE approach to testing when would you expect the bulk of the test design work to be begun?

A After the software or system has been produced.

B During development.

C As early as possible.

D During requirements analysis.

9)What is the objective of debugging? i To localise a defect.

ii To fix a defect.

iii To show value.

iv To increase the range of testing.

A i, iii.

B ii, iii, iv.

C ii, iv.

D i, ii. 10) Given the following decision table:

Rule 1 Rule 2 Rule 3 Rule 4 Conditions

UK resident? False True True True Age between 18 - 55? Don’t care False True True Smoker? Don’t care Don’t care False True Actions

Insure client? False False True True Offer 10% discount? False False True False

What is the expected result for each of the following test cases? A.TC1: Fred is a 32 year old smoker resident in London

B.TC3: Jean-Michel is a 65 year non-smoker resident in Paris

A A – Insure, 10% discount, B – Insure, no discount.

B A – Don’t insure, B – Don’t insure.

C A – Insure, no discount, B – Don’t insure.

D A – Insure, no discount, B – Insure with 10% discount.

11)Which of the following are valid objectives for testing? i.To find defects.

ii.To gain confidence in the level of quality.

iii.To identify the cause of defects.

iv.To prevent defects.

A i,ii, and iii.

B ii, iii and iv.

C i, ii and iv.

D i,iii and iv.

12)The process of designing test cases consists of the following activities:

1. Elaborate and describe test cases in detail by using test design techniques.
2. Specify the order of test case execution.
3. Analyse requirements and specifications to determine test conditions.
4. Specify expected results.

According to the process of identifying and designing tests, what is the correct order of these activities? A iii, i, iv, ii.

B iii, iv, i, ii.

C iii, ii, i, iv.

D ii, iii, i, iv.

13)What is the main purpose of impact analysis for testers?

A To determine the programming effort needed to make the changes. B To determine what proportion of the changes need to be tested.

C To determine how much the planned changes will affect users.

D To determine how the existing system may be affected by changes.

14)Which of the following requirements would be tested by a functional system test?

A The system must be able to perform its functions for an average of 23 hours 50 mins per day. B The system must perform adequately for up to 30 users.

C The system must allow a user to amend the address of a customer.

D The system must allow 12,000 new customers per year.

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

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free.

The next £1500 is taxed at 10%.

The next £28000 after that is taxed at 22%.

Any further amount is taxed at 40%.

To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case? A £28000.

B £33501.

C £32001.

D £1500.

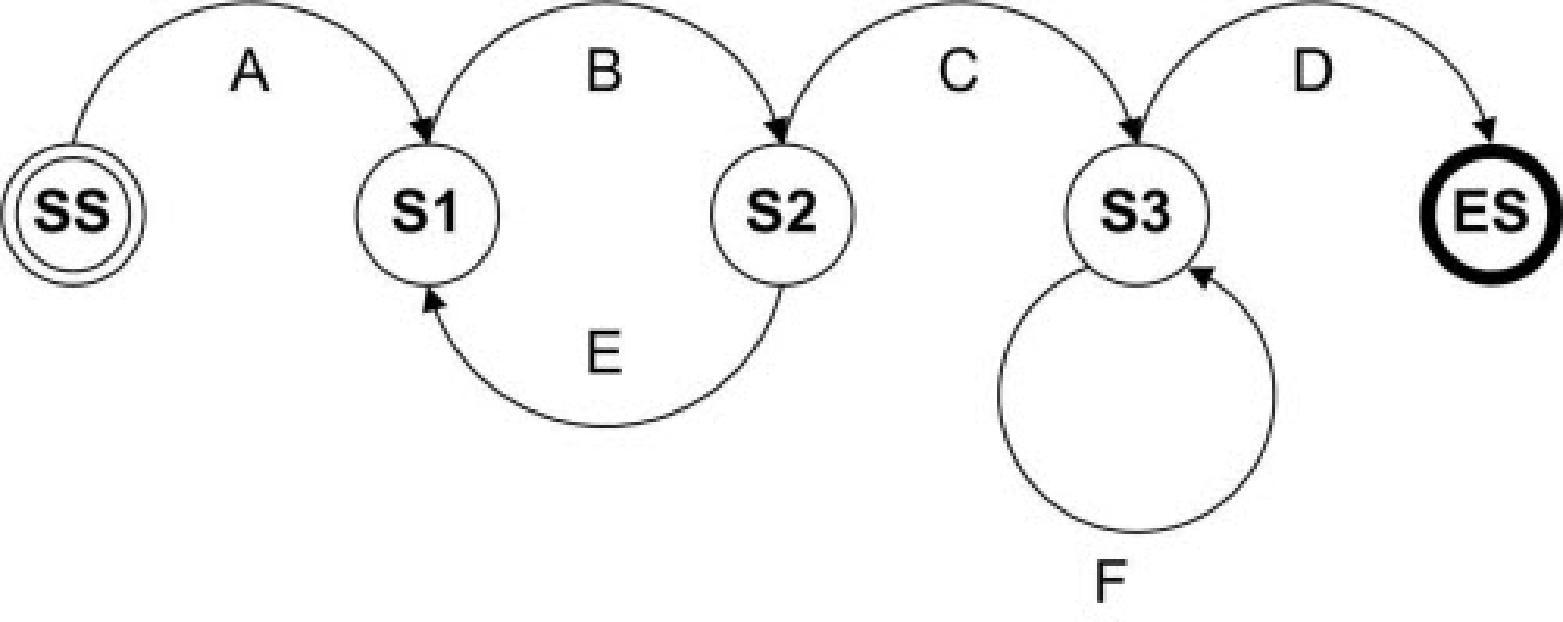
16)Which of the following defines the sequence in which tests should be executed? A Test plan.

B Test procedure specification.

C Test case specification.

D Test design specification.

17)



Given the following state transition

Which of the following series of state transitions below will provide 0-switch coverage? A A, B, E, B, C, F, D.

B A, B, E, B, C, F, F.

C A, B, E, B, C, D.

D A, B, C, F, F, D.

18)Given the following decision table

Rule 1 Rule 2 Rule 3 Rule 4 Conditions False True True True Frequent Flyer Member Yes Yes No No

Class Business Economy Business Economy Actions

Offer upgrade to First Yes No No No

Offer upgrade to Business NA Yes NA No

What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?

1. Frequent flyer member, travelling in Business class
2. Non-member, travelling in Economy class

A A – Don’t offer any upgrade, B – Don’t offer any upgrade.

B A – Don’t offer any upgrade, B – Offer upgrade to Business class. C A – Offer upgrade to First, B – Don’t offer any upgrade.

D A – Offer upgrade to First, B – Offer upgrade to Business class.

19)During which fundamental test process activity do we determine if MORE tests are needed? A Test implementation and execution.

B Evaluating test exit criteria.

C Test analysis and design.

D Test planning and control.

20)What is the difference between a project risk and a product risk?

A Project risks are potential failure areas in the software or system; product risks are risks that surround the Project’s capability to deliver its objectives.

B Project risks are the risks that surround the project’s capability to deliver its objectives; product risks are potential failure areas in the software or system.

C Project risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues; product risks are typically related to skill and staff shortages.

D Project risks are risks that delivered software will not work; product risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues.

21)Given the following specification, which of the following values for age are in the SAME equivalence partition?

If you are less than 18, you are too young to be insured.

Between 18 and 30 inclusive, you will receive a 20% discount.

Anyone over 30 is not eligible for a discount.

A 17, 18, 19.

B 29, 30, 31.

C 18, 29, 30.

D 17, 29, 31.

22)Considering the following pseudo-code, calculate the MINIMUM number of test cases for statement coverage, and the MINIMUM number of test cases for decision coverage respectively.

READ A

READ B

READ C

IF C>A THEN

IF C>B THEN

PRINT "C must be smaller than at least one number"

ELSE

PRINT "Proceed to next stage" ENDIF

ELSE

PRINT "B can be smaller than C" ENDIF

A 3, 3.

B 2, 3.

C 2, 4.

D 3, 2.

23)Which of the following is a benefit of independent testing?

A Code cannot be released into production until independent testing is complete. B Testing is isolated from development.

C Developers do not have to take as much responsibility for quality.

D Independent testers see other and different defects, and are unbiased.

24)Which of the following tools is most likely to contain a comparator? A Dynamic Analysis tool.

B Test Execution tool.

C Static Analysis tool.

D Security tool.

25)Given the following State Table:

A B2 B D E F

SS S1

S1 S2

S2 S3 S1

S3 ES S3

ES

Which of the following represents an INVALID state transition? A E from State S2.

B E from State S3.

C B from State S1.

D F from State S3.

26)Which of the following is a characteristic of good testing in any life cycle model? A All document reviews involve the development team.

B Some, but not all, development activities have corresponding test activities.

C Each test level has test objectives specific to that level.

D Analysis and design of tests begins as soon as development is complete.

27)Which activity in the fundamental test process includes evaluation of the testability of the requirements and system?

A Test analysis and design.

B Test planning and control.

C Test closure.

D Test implementation and execution.

28)The following statements are used to describe the basis for creating test cases using either black or white box techniques:

i information about how the software is constructed.

ii models of the system, software or components.

iii analysis of the test basis documentation.

iv analysis of the internal structure of the components.

Which combination of the statements describes the basis for black box techniques? A ii and iii.

B ii and iv.

C i and iv.

D i and iii.

29)What is typically the MOST important reason to use risk to drive testing efforts? A Because testing everything is not feasible.

B Because risk-based testing is the most efficient approach to finding bugs.

C Because risk-based testing is the most effective way to show value.

D Because software is inherently risky.

30)Which of the following defines the scope of maintenance testing? A The coverage of the current regression pack.

B The size and risk of any change(s) to the system.

C The time since the last change was made to the system.

D Defects found at the last regression test run.

31)Which is the MOST important advantage of independence in testing?

A An independent tester may find defects more quickly than the person who wrote the software. B An independent tester may be more focused on showing how the software works than the person who wrote the software.

C An independent tester may be more effective and efficient because they are less familiar with the software than the person who wrote it.

D An independent tester may be more effective at finding defects missed by the person who wrote the software.

32)For testing, which of the options below best represents the main concerns of Configuration Management?

1. All items of testware are identified and version controlled;
2. All items of testware are used in the final acceptance test;
3. All items of testware are stored in a common repository;
4. All items of testware are tracked for change;
5. All items of testware are assigned to a responsible owner;
6. All items of testware are related to each other and to development items.

A i, iv, vi.

B ii, iii, v.

C i, iii, iv.

D iv, v, vi.

33)Which of the following would be a valid measure of test progress? A Number of undetected defects.

B Total number of defects in the product.

C Number of test cases not yet executed.

D Effort required to fix all defects.

34)Which of following statements is true? Select ALL correct options Regression testing should be performed:

i once a month

ii when a defect has been fixed

iii when the test environment has changed

iv when the software has changed

A ii and iv.

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

35)In which of the following orders would the phases of a formal review usually occur? A Planning, preparation, kick off, meeting, rework, follow up.

B Kick off, planning, preparation, meeting, rework, follow up.

C Preparation, planning, kick off, meeting, rework, follow up.

D Planning, kick off, preparation, meeting, rework, follow up.

36)Which of the following are valid objectives for incident reports?

1. Provide developers and other parties with feedback about the problem to enable identification, isolation and correction as necessary.
2. Provide ideas for test process improvement.
3. Provide a vehicle for assessing tester competence.
4. Provide testers with a means of tracking the quality of the system under test.

A i, ii, iii.

B i, ii, iv.

C i, iii, iv.

D ii, iii, iv.

37)Consider the following techniques. Which are static and which are dynamic techniques?

1. Equivalence Partitioning.
2. Use Case Testing.

iii.Data Flow Analysis.

iv.Exploratory Testing. v. Decision Testing. vi Inspections.

A i-iv are static, v-vi are dynamic.

B iii and vi are static, i, ii, iv and v are dynamic.

C ii, iii and vi are static, i, iv and v are dynamic.

D vi is static, i-v are dynamic.

38)Why are static testing and dynamic testing described as complementary?

A Because they share the aim of identifying defects and find the same types of defect.

B Because they have different aims and differ in the types of defect they find.

C Because they have different aims but find the same types of defect.

D Because they share the aim of identifying defects but differ in the types of defect they find.

39)Which of the following are disadvantages of capturing tests by recording the actions of a manual tester?

i The script may be unstable when unexpected events occur.

ii Data for a number of similar tests is automatically stored separately from the script.

iii Expected results must be added to the captured script.

iv The captured script documents the exact inputs entered by the tester.

v When replaying a captured test, the tester may need to debug the script if it doesn’t play correctly. A i, iii, iv, v.

B ii, iv and v.

C i, ii and iv.

D i and v.

40)Which of the following is determined by the level of product risk identified? A Extent of testing.

B Scope for the use of test automation.

C Size of the test team.

D Requirement for regression testing.

Answers

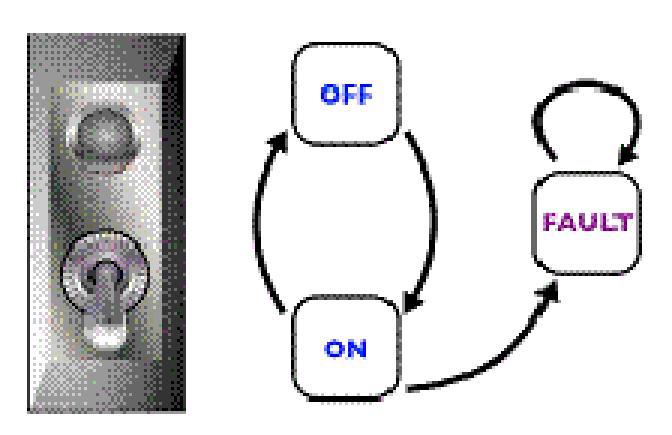
1 » A 2 » B 3 » D 4 » B 5 » C 6 » C 7 » B 8 » A 9 » D 10 » C 21 » C 22 » A 23 » D 24 » B 25 » B 26 » C 27 » A 28 » A 29 » A 30 » B 31 » D 32 » A 33 » C 34 » B 35 » D 36 » B 37 » B 38 » D 39 » A 40 » A

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #14**

1. Deciding How much testing is enough should take into account :-
2. Level of Risk including Technical and Business product and project risk
3. Project constraints such as time and budget
4. Size of Testing Team
5. Size of the Development Team
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7. i,,iv are true and ii is false
8. i,ii are true and iii,iv are false
9. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false
10. Test planning has which of the following major tasks?
11. Determining the scope and risks, and identifying the objectives of testing.
    1. Determining the test approach (techniques,test items, coverage, identifying and interfacing the teams involved in testing , testware)
    2. Reviewing the Test Basis (such as requirements,architecture,design,interface)
    3. Determining the exit criteria.
12. i,ii,iv are true and iii is false
13. i,,iv are true and ii is false
14. i,ii are true and iii,iv are false
15. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false
16. Evaluating testability of the requirements and system are a part of which phase:-
17. Test Analysis and Design
18. Test Planning and control
19. Test Implementation and execution
20. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
21. One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts alphabets in lower or upper case. Indentify the invalid Equivalance class value.
22. CLASS
23. cLASS
24. CLass
25. CLa01ss
26. In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10% The next £28000 is taxed at 22% Any further amount is taxed at 40% Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?

1. £4800; £14000; £28000
2. £5200; £5500; £28000
3. £28001; £32000; £35000
4. £5800; £28000; £32000
5. Which of the following has highest level of independence in which test cases are :
6. Designed by persons who write the software under test
7. Designed by a person from a different section
8. Designed by a person from a different organization
9. Designed by another person
10. We use the output of the requirement analysis, the requirement specification as the input for writing :-
11. User Acceptance Test Cases
12. Integration Level Test Cases
13. Unit Level Test Cases
14. Program specifications
15. Validation involves which of the following
16. Helps to check the Quality of the Built Product
17. Helps to check that we have built the right product.
18. Helps in developing the product
19. Monitoring tool wastage and obsoleteness.
20. Options i,ii,iii,iv are true.
21. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false
22. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
23. iii is true and i,ii,iv are false.
24. Which of the following uses Impact Analysis most?
25. Component testing
26. Non-functional system testing
27. User acceptance testing
28. Maintenance testing
29. What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?
30. Repeated Testing of an already tested program, after modification, to discover any defects introduced or uncovered as a result of the changes in the software being tested or in another related or unrelated software component:
31. Re Testing .
32. Confirmation Testing
33. Regression Testing
34. Negative Testing
35. Impact Analysis helps to decide :-
36. How much regression testing should be done.
37. Exit Criteria
38. How many more test cases need to written.
39. Different Tools to perform Regression Testing
40. Functional system testing is:
41. testing that the system functions with other systems
42. testing that the components that comprise the system function together
43. testing the end to end functionality of the system as a whole
44. testing the system performs functions within specified response times
45. Consider the below state transition diagram of a switch. Which of the following represents an invalid state transition?



1. OFF to ON
2. ON to OFF
3. FAULT to ON
4. Peer Reviews are also called as :-
5. Inspection
6. Walkthrough
7. Technical Review
8. Formal Review
9. Consider the following statements:
10. 100% statement coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.
    1. 100% branch coverage guarantees 100% statement coverage.
    2. 100% branch coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.
    3. 100% decision coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.
    4. 100% statement coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.
11. ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False
12. i & v are True; ii, iii & iv are False
13. ii & iii are True; i, iv & v are False
14. ii, iii & iv are True; i & v are False
15. The Kick Off phase of a formal review includes the following :-
16. Explaining the objective
17. Fixing defects found typically done by author
18. Follow up
19. Individual Meeting preparations
20. Match every stage of the software Development Life cycle with the Testing Life cycle:
21. Hi-level design a Unit tests
    1. Code b Acceptance tests
    2. Low-level design c System tests
    3. Business requirements d Integration tests
22. i-d , ii-a , iii-c , iv-b
23. i-c , ii-d , iii-a , iv-b
24. i-b , ii-a , iii-d , iv-c
25. i-c , ii-a , iii-d , iv-b
26. Which of the following is not phase of the Fundamental Test Process?
27. Test Planning and Control
28. Test implementation and Execution
29. Requirement Analysis
30. Evaluating Exit criteria and reporting
31. Which of the following techniques is NOT a black box technique?
32. State transition testing
33. LCSAJ (Linear Code Sequence and Jump)
34. syntax testing
35. boundary value analysis
36. Success Factors for a review include :
37. Each Review does not have a predefined objective
    1. Defects found are welcomed and expressed objectively
    2. Management supports a good review process.
    3. There is an emphasis on learning and process improvement.
38. ii,iii,iv are correct and i is incorrect
39. iii , i , iv is correct and ii is incorrect
40. i , iii , iv , ii is in correct
41. ii is correct
42. Defects discovered by static analysis tools include :

i. Variables that are never used.

1. Security vulnerabilities.
2. Programming Standard Violations
3. Uncalled functions and procedures
4. i , ii,iii,iv is correct
5. iii ,is correct I,ii,iv are incorrect.
6. i ,ii, iii and iv are incorrect
7. iv, ii is correct
8. Test Conditions are derived from :-
9. Specifications
10. Test Cases
11. Test Data
12. Test Design
13. Which of the following is true about White and Black Box Testing Technique:-
14. Equivalance partitioning, Decision Table and Control flow are White box Testing Techniques.
15. Equivalence partitioning , Boundary Value Analysis , Data Flow are Black Box Testing Techniques.
16. Equivalence partitioning , State Transition , Use Case Testing are black box Testing Techniques.
17. Equivalence Partioning , State Transition , Use Case Testing and Decision Table are White Box Testing Techniques.
18. Regression testing should be performed:
19. every week
    1. after the software has changed
    2. as often as possible
    3. when the environment has changed
    4. when the project manager says
20. i & ii are true, iii, iv & v are false
21. ii, iii & iv are true, i & v are false
22. ii & iv are true, i, iii & v are false
23. ii is true, i, iii, iv & v are false
24. Benefits of Independent Testing
25. Independent testers are much more qualified than Developers
26. Independent testers see other and different defects and are unbiased.
27. Independent Testers cannot identify defects.
28. Independent Testers can test better than developers
29. Minimum Tests Required for Statement Coverage and Branch Coverage :- Read P

Read Q

If p+q > 100 then

Print “Large”

End if

If p > 50 then

Print “pLarge”

End if

1. Statement coverage is 2, Branch Coverage is 2
2. Statement coverage is 3 and branch coverage is 2
3. Statement coverage is 1 and branch coverage is 2
4. Statement Coverage is 4 and Branch coverage is 2
5. Minimum Test Required for Statement Coverage :- Disc = 0

Order-qty = 0

Read Order-qty

If Order-qty >=20 then Disc = 0.05

If Order-qty >=100 then Disc =0.1

End if

End if

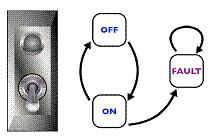
1. Statement coverage is 4
2. Statement coverage is 1
3. Statement coverage is 3
4. Statement Coverage is 2
5. The structure of an incident report is covered in the Standard for Software Test Documentation IEEE 829 and is called as : -
6. Anomaly Report
7. Defect Report
8. Test Defect Report
9. Test Incident Report
10. Which of the following is the task of a Test Lead / Leader.

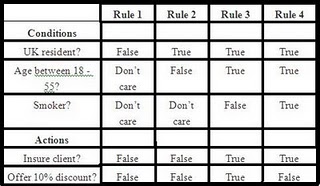
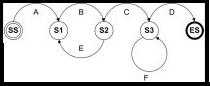
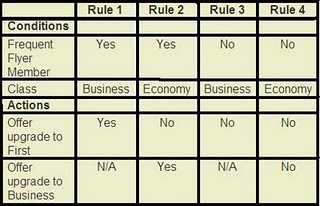
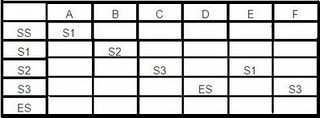
i. Interaction with the Test Tool Vendor to identify best ways to leverage test tool on the project. ii. Write Test Summary Reports based on the information gathered during testing

1. Decide what should be automated , to what degree and how.
2. Create the Test Specifications
3. i, ii, iii is true and iv is false
4. ii,iii,iv is true and i is false
5. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false
6. iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect
7. Features of White Box Testing Technique :-
8. We use explicit knowledge of the internal workings of the item being tested to select the test data.
   1. Uses specific knowledge of programming code to examine outputs and assumes that the tester knows the path of logic in a unit or a program.
   2. Checking for the performance of the application
   3. Also checks for functionality.
9. i, ii are true and iii and iv are false
10. iii is true and i,ii, iv are false
11. ii ,iii is true and i,iv is false
12. iii and iv are true and i,ii are false
13. Which of the following is a part of Test Closure Activities?
14. Checking which planned deliverables have been delivered
    1. Defect report analysis.
    2. Finalizing and archiving testware.
    3. Analyzing lessons.
15. i , ii , iv are true and iii is false
16. i , ii , iii are true and iv is false
17. i , iii , iv are true and ii is false
18. All of above are true
19. Which of the following will be the best definition for Testing :-
20. The goal / purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program works.
21. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program is defect free.
22. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program does what it is supposed to do.
23. Testing is executing Software for the purpose of finding defects.
24. Which of the following is not a type of incremental testing approach?
25. Top down
26. Big-bang
27. Bottom up
28. Functional incrementation.
29. Drivers are also known as:
30. Spade
    1. Test harness
    2. Scaffolding
31. i , ii are true and iii is false
32. i , iii are true and ii is false
33. ii , iii are true and i is false
34. All of the above are true
35. Exit Criteria may consist of :-
36. Thoroughness measures , such as coverage of code, functionality or risk
    1. Estimates of Defect density or reliability measures.
    2. Residual risk such as defects not fixed or lack of test coverage in certain areas
    3. Verifying the Test Environment.
37. iv is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect.
38. i,ii,iii is correct and iv is incorrect
39. ii is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect
40. iii and iv are correct and i,ii are incorrect
41. Which of the following helps in monitoring the Test Progress:-
42. Percentage of Test Case Execution
    1. Percentage of work done in test environment preparation.
    2. Defect Information e.g. defect density, defects found and fixed
    3. The size of the testing Team and skills of the engineers
43. iv is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect
44. i,ii,iii are correct and iv is incorrect
45. i,ii are correct and iii,iv are incorrect
46. i,iv are correct and ii , iii are incorrect
47. The selection of a test approach should consider the context :-
48. Risk of Failure of the Project, hazards to the product and risks of product failure to humans
    1. Skills and experience of the people in the proposed technique, tools and methods
    2. The objective of the testing endeavor and the mission of the testing team.
    3. The size of the testing Team
49. i,ii,iii,iv are true
50. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false.
51. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false.
52. i,iv are true and ii, iii are false.
53. In case of Large Systems :-
54. Only few tests should be run
55. Testing should be on the basis of Risk
56. Only Good Test Cases should be executed.
57. Test Cases written by good test engineers should be executed.
58. The Provision and Management of a controlled library containing all the configurations items is called as
59. Configuration Control
60. Status Accounting
61. Configuration Identification
62. Configuration Identification

Answers

1 » c 2 » a 3 » a 4 » d 5 » d 6 » c 7 » a 8 » b 9 » d 10 » d 11 » c 12 » a 13 » c 14 » c 15 » c 16 » d 17 » a 18 » d 19 » c 20 » b 21 » a 22 » a 23 » a 24 » c 25 » c 26 » b 27 » c 28 » b 29 » a 30 » a 31 » a 32 » c 33 » d 34 » b 35 » c 36 » b 37 » b 38 » b 39 » b 40 » a

**1. Deciding How much testing is enough should take into account :-**  
i. Level of Risk including Technical and Business product and project riskii. Project constraints such as time and budgetiii. Size of Testing Teamiv. Size of the Development Team  
  
a) i,ii,iii are true and iv is false  
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**2. Test planning has which of the following major tasks?**  
i. Determining the scope and risks, and identifying the objectives of testing.ii. Determining the test approach (techniques,test items, coverage, identifying and interfacing the teams involved in testing , testware)iii. Reviewing the Test Basis (such as requirements,architecture,design,interface)iv. Determining the exit criteria.  
  
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**3. Evaluating testability of the requirements and system are a part of which phase:-**  
a) Test Analysis and Design  
b) Test Planning and control  
c) Test Implementation and execution  
d) Evaluating exit criteria and reporting  
  
  
**4. One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts alphabets in lower or upper case. Indentify the invalid Equivalance class value.**  
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d. CLa01ss  
  
  
**5. In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:  
An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10% The next £28000 is taxed at 22% Any further amount is taxed at 40% Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?**  
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a) Component testing  
b) Non-functional system testing  
c) User acceptance testing  
d) Maintenance testing  
  
  
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[](http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_RqaYDMMCxaM/SImYiK3SmZI/AAAAAAAADJA/k1KlxVXzV0g/s1600-h/10.JPG)  
  
A. Citibank card member, holding a Silver room  
B. Non Citibank-member, holding a Platinum room  
  
a) A – Don’t offer any upgrade, B – Don’t offer any upgrade.  
b) A – Don’t offer any upgrade, B – Offer upgrade to Gold.  
c) A – Offer upgrade to Silver, B – Offer upgrade to Silver.  
d) A – Offer upgrade to Gold, B – Don’t offer any upgrade.  
  
  
**11. Repeated Testing of an already tested program, after modification, to discover any defects introduced or uncovered as a result of the changes in the software being tested or in another related or unrelated software component:**  
a) Re Testing .  
b) Confirmation Testing  
c) Regression Testing  
d) Negative Testing  
  
  
**12. Impact Analysis helps to decide :-**a) How much regression testing should be done.  
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c) testing the end to end functionality of the system as a whole  
d) testing the system performs functions within specified response times  
  
  
[](http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_RqaYDMMCxaM/SImY7m0-VcI/AAAAAAAADJI/NdFNQhehk40/s1600-h/13.JPG)  
**14. Consider the above state transition diagram of a switch.  
Which of the following represents an invalid state transition?**  
a) OFF to ON  
b) ON to OFF  
c) FAULT to ON  
  
  
**15. Peer Reviews are also called as :-**a) Inspection  
b) Walkthrough  
c) Technical Review  
d) Formal Review  
  
  
**16. Consider the following statements**:  
i. 100% statement coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.ii. 100% branch coverage guarantees 100% statement coverage.iii. 100% branch coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.iv. 100% decision coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.v. 100% statement coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.  
  
a) ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False  
b) i & v are True; ii, iii & iv are False  
c) ii & iii are True; i, iv & v are False  
d) ii, iii & iv are True; i & v are False  
  
**17. The Kick Off phase of a formal review includes the following :-**  
a) Explaining the objective  
b) Fixing defects found typically done by author  
c) Follow up  
d) Individual Meeting preparations  
  
  
**18. Match every stage of the software Development Life cycle with the Testing Life cycle:**i. Hi-level design a Unit testsii. Code b Acceptance testsiii. Low-level design c System testsiv. Business requirements d Integration tests  
  
a) i-d , ii-a , iii-c , iv-b  
b) i-c , ii-d , iii-a , iv-b  
c) i-b , ii-a , iii-d , iv-c  
d) i-c , ii-a , iii-d , iv-b  
  
  
**19. Which of the following is not phase of the Fundamental Test Process?**a) Test Planning and Control  
b) Test implementation and Execution  
c) Requirement Analysis  
d) Evaluating Exit criteria and reporting  
  
  
**20. Which of the following techniques is NOT a black box technique?**  
a) State transition testing  
b) LCSAJ (Linear Code Sequence and Jump)  
c) syntax testing  
d) boundary value analysis  
  
  
**21. Success Factors for a review include :**  
i. Each Review does not have a predefined objectiveii. Defects found are welcomed and expressed objectivelyiii. Management supports a good review process.iv. There is an emphasis on learning and process improvement.  
  
a) ii,iii,iv are correct and i is incorrect  
b) iii , i , iv is correct and ii is incorrect  
c) i , iii , iv , ii is in correct  
d) ii is correct  
  
  
**22. Defects discovered by static analysis tools include :**  
i. Variables that are never used.ii. Security vulnerabilities.iii. Programming Standard Violationsiv. Uncalled functions and procedures  
  
a) i , ii,iii,iv is correct  
b) iii ,is correct I,ii,iv are incorrect.  
c) i ,ii, iii and iv are incorrect  
d) iv, ii is correct  
  
  
**23. Test Conditions are derived from :-**  
a) Specifications  
b) Test Cases  
c) Test Data  
d) Test Design  
  
  
**24. Which of the following is true about White and Black Box Testing Technique:-**  
a) Equivalance partitioning, Decision Table and Control flow are White box Testing Techniques.  
b) Equivalence partitioning , Boundary Value Analysis , Data Flow are Black Box Testing Techniques.  
c) Equivalence partitioning , State Transition , Use Case Testing are black box Testing Techniques.  
d) Equivalence Partioning , State Transition , Use Case Testing and Decision Table are White Box Testing Techniques.  
  
  
**25. Regression testing should be performed:**  
i. every weekii. after the software has changediii. as often as possibleiv. when the environment has changedv. when the project manager says  
  
a) i & ii are true, iii, iv & v are false  
b) ii, iii & iv are true, i & v are false  
c) ii & iv are true, i, iii & v are false  
d) ii is true, i, iii, iv & v are false  
  
  
**26. Benefits of Independent Testing**  
a) Independent testers are much more qualified than Developers  
b) Independent testers see other and different defects and are unbiased.  
c) Independent Testers cannot identify defects.  
d) Independent Testers can test better than developers  
  
  
**27. Minimum Tests Required for Statement Coverage and Branch Coverage :-**Read PRead QIf p+q > 100 thenPrint “Large”End ifIf p > 50 thenPrint “pLarge”End if  
a) Statement coverage is 2, Branch Coverage is 2  
b) Statement coverage is 3 and branch coverage is 2  
c) Statement coverage is 1 and branch coverage is 2  
d) Statement Coverage is 4 and Branch coverage is 2  
  
  
**28. Minimum Test Required for Statement Coverage :-**Disc = 0Order-qty = 0Read Order-qtyIf Order-qty >=20 thenDisc = 0.05If Order-qty >=100 thenDisc =0.1End ifEnd if  
  
a) Statement coverage is 4  
b) Statement coverage is 1  
c) Statement coverage is 3  
d) Statement Coverage is 2  
  
  
**29. The structure of an incident report is covered in the Standard for Software Test Documentation IEEE 829 and is called as : -**  
a) Anomaly Report  
b) Defect Report  
c) Test Defect Report  
d) Test Incident Report  
  
  
**30. Which of the following is the task of a Test Lead / Leader.**  
i. Interaction with the Test Tool Vendor to identify best ways to leverage test tool on the project.ii. Write Test Summary Reports based on the information gathered during testingiii. Decide what should be automated , to what degree and how.iv. Create the Test Specifications  
  
a) i, ii, iii is true and iv is false  
b) ii,iii,iv is true and i is false  
c) i is true and ii,iii,iv are false  
d) iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect  
  
  
**31. Features of White Box Testing Technique :-**i. We use explicit knowledge of the internal workings of the item being tested to select the test data.ii. Uses specific knowledge of programming code to examine outputs and assumes that the tester knows the path of logic in a unit or a program.iii. Checking for the performance of the applicationiv. Also checks for functionality.  
a) i, ii are true and iii and iv are false  
b) iii is true and i,ii, iv are false  
c) ii ,iii is true and i,iv is false  
d) iii and iv are true and i,ii are false  
  
  
**32. Which of the following is a part of Test Closure Activities?**i. Checking which planned deliverables have been deliveredii. Defect report analysis.iii. Finalizing and archiving testware.iv. Analyzing lessons.  
a) i , ii , iv are true and iii is false  
b) i , ii , iii are true and iv is false  
c) i , iii , iv are true and ii is false  
d) All of above are true  
  
  
**33. Which of the following will be the best definition for Testing :-**a) The goal / purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program works.  
b) The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program is defect free.  
c) The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program does what it is supposed to do.  
d) Testing is executing Software for the purpose of finding defects.  
  
  
**34. Which of the following is not a type of incremental testing approach?**a) Top down  
b) Big-bang  
c) Bottom up  
d) Functional incrementation.  
  
  
**35. Drivers are also known as:**  
i. Spadeii. Test harnessiii. Scaffoldinga) i , ii are true and iii is false  
b) i , iii are true and ii is false  
c) ii , iii are true and i is false  
d) All of the above are true  
  
  
**36. Exit Criteria may consist of :-**i. Thoroughness measures , such as coverage of code, functionality or riskii. Estimates of Defect density or reliability measures.iii. Residual risk such as defects not fixed or lack of test coverage in certain areasiv. Verifying the Test Environment.  
a) iv is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect.  
b) i,ii,iii is correct and iv is incorrect  
c) ii is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect  
d) iii and iv are correct and i,ii are incorrect  
  
  
**37. Which of the following helps in monitoring the Test Progress:-**i. Percentage of Test Case Executionii. Percentage of work done in test environment preparation.iii. Defect Information e.g. defect density, defects found and fixediv. The size of the testing Team and skills of the engineers  
  
a) iv is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect  
b) i,ii,iii are correct and iv is incorrect  
c) i,ii are correct and iii,iv are incorrect  
d) i,iv are correct and ii , iii are incorrect  
  
  
**38. The selection of a test approach should consider the context :-**i. Risk of Failure of the Project, hazards to the product and risks of product failure to humansii. Skills and experience of the people in the proposed technique, tools and methodsiii. The objective of the testing endeavor and the mission of the testing team.iv. The size of the testing Team  
  
a) i,ii,iii,iv are true  
b) i,ii,iii are true and iv is false.  
c) ii,iii,iv are true and i is false.  
d) i,iv are true and ii, iii are false.  
  
  
**39. In case of Large Systems :-**a) Only few tests should be run  
b) Testing should be on the basis of Risk  
c) Only Good Test Cases should be executed.  
d) Test Cases written by good test engineers should be executed.  
  
  
**40. The Provision and Management of a controlled library containing all the configurations items is called as**a) Configuration Control  
b) Status Accounting  
c) Configuration Identification  
d) Configuration Identification  
  
Answers :  
  
1 c   
2 a   
3 a   
4 d   
5 d   
6 c   
7 a   
8 b   
9 d   
10 d  
11 c  
12 a   
13 c  
14 c  
15 c  
16 d  
17 a  
18 d  
19 c  
20 b  
21 a  
22 a  
23 a  
24 c  
25 c  
26 b  
27 c  
28 b  
29 a  
30 a  
31 a  
32 c  
33 d  
34 b  
35 c  
36 b  
37 b  
38 b  
39 b  
40 a

**1 Which of the following is a major task of test planning?**   
A Determining the test approach.   
B Preparing test specifications.   
C Evaluating exit criteria and reporting.   
D Measuring and analyzing results.   
  
  
**2 Which of the following statements is MOST OFTEN true?**   
A Source-code inspections are often used in component testing.   
B Component testing searches for defects in programs that are separately testable.   
C Component testing is an important part of user acceptance testing.   
D Component testing aims to expose problems in the interactions between software and hardware components.   
  
  
**3 In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:** An employee has £4000 of salary tax free.The next £1500 is taxed at 10%.The next £28000 after that is taxed at 22%.Any further amount is taxed at 40%.To the nearest whole pound, which of these groups of numbers fall into three DIFFERENT equivalence classes?  
  
A £4000; £5000; £5500.   
B £32001; £34000; £36500.   
C £28000; £28001; £32001.   
D £4000; £4200; £5600.   
  
  
**4 Which of the following will NOT be detected by static analysis?**   
A Parameter type mismatches.   
B Errors in requirements.   
C Undeclared variables.   
D Uncalled functions.   
  
  
**5 Which of the following test activities can be automated?** i Reviews and inspections.ii Metrics gathering.iii Test planning.iv Test execution.v Data generation.  
  
A i, iii, iv.   
B i, ii, iii.   
C ii, iv, v.   
D ii, iii, v.   
  
  
**6 Which of the following is an objective of a pilot project for the introduction of a testing tool?**   
A Evaluate testers’ competence to use the tool.   
B Complete the testing of a key project.   
C Assess whether the benefits will be achieved at reasonable cost.   
D Discover what the requirements for the tool are.   
  
  
**7 What is the MAIN purpose of a Master Test Plan?**   
A To communicate how incidents will be managed.   
B To communicate how testing will be performed.   
C To produce a test schedule.   
D To produce a work breakdown structure.   
  
  
**8In a REACTIVE approach to testing when would you expect the bulk of the test design work to be begun?**  
A After the software or system has been produced.   
B During development.   
C As early as possible.   
D During requirements analysis.   
  
  
**9 What is the objective of debugging?** i To localise a defect.ii To fix a defect.iii To show value.iv To increase the range of testing.  
  
A i, iii.   
B ii, iii, iv.   
C ii, iv.   
D i, ii.   
  
  
**10 Given the following decision table**   
[](http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_RqaYDMMCxaM/SImk0zAcxKI/AAAAAAAADJQ/zfzgJ76jHc0/s1600-h/12.JPG)  
**What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?**A.TC1: Fred is a 32 year old smoker resident in LondonB.TC3: Jean-Michel is a 65 year non-smoker resident in Paris  
  
A A – Insure, 10% discount, B – Insure, no discount.   
B A – Don’t insure, B – Don’t insure.   
C A – Insure, no discount, B – Don’t insure.   
D A – Insure, no discount, B – Insure with 10% discount.   
  
  
**11 Which of the following are valid objectives for testing?** i.To find defects.ii.To gain confidence in the level of quality.iii.To identify the cause of defects.iv.To prevent defects.  
  
A i,ii, and iii.   
B ii, iii and iv.   
C i, ii and iv.   
D i,iii and iv.   
  
  
**12 The process of designing test cases consists of the following activities:** i. Elaborate and describe test cases in detail by using test design techniques.ii. Specify the order of test case execution.iii. Analyse requirements and specifications to determine test conditions.iv. Specify expected results.  
**According to the process of identifying and designing tests, what is the correct order of these activities?**  
  
A iii, i, iv, ii.   
B iii, iv, i, ii.   
C iii, ii, i, iv.   
D ii, iii, i, iv.   
  
  
**13 What is the main purpose of impact analysis for testers?**   
A To determine the programming effort needed to make the changes.   
B To determine what proportion of the changes need to be tested.   
C To determine how much the planned changes will affect users.   
D To determine how the existing system may be affected by changes.  
  
  
**14Which of the following requirements would be tested by a functional system test?**   
A The system must be able to perform its functions for an average of 23 hours 50 mins per day.   
B The system must perform adequately for up to 30 users.   
C The system must allow a user to amend the address of a customer.   
D The system must allow 12,000 new customers per year.   
  
  
**15 In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:**   
An employee has £4000 of salary tax free.The next £1500 is taxed at 10%.The next £28000 after that is taxed at 22%.Any further amount is taxed at 40%.**To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?**  
  
A £28000.   
B £33501.   
C £32001.   
D £1500.  
  
**16 Which of the following defines the sequence in which tests should be executed?**   
A Test plan.   
B Test procedure specification.   
C Test case specification.   
D Test design specification.   
  
**17 Given the following state transition**  
[](http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_RqaYDMMCxaM/SIml29dd1gI/AAAAAAAADJY/EKJso_izCug/s1600-h/17.JPG)  
**Which of the following series of state transitions below will provide 0-switch coverage?**  
  
A A, B, E, B, C, F, D.   
B A, B, E, B, C, F, F.   
C A, B, E, B, C, D.   
D A, B, C, F, F, D.  
  
**18 Given the following decision table**   
  
[](http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_RqaYDMMCxaM/SImmyj6UYrI/AAAAAAAADJg/q9JbiH1FQ4U/s1600-h/19.JPG)  
  
What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?  
A. Frequent flyer member, travelling in Business class  
B. Non-member, travelling in Economy class  
  
A A – Don’t offer any upgrade, B – Don’t offer any upgrade.   
B A – Don’t offer any upgrade, B – Offer upgrade to Business class.   
C A – Offer upgrade to First, B – Don’t offer any upgrade.   
D A – Offer upgrade to First, B – Offer upgrade to Business class.   
  
  
**19 During which fundamental test process activity do we determine if MORE tests are needed?**   
A Test implementation and execution.   
B Evaluating test exit criteria.   
C Test analysis and design.   
D Test planning and control.   
  
**20 What is the difference between a project risk and a product risk?**   
A Project risks are potential failure areas in the software or system; product risks are risks that surround the   
project’s capability to deliver its objectives.  
B Project risks are the risks that surround the project’s capability to deliver its objectives; product risks are   
potential failure areas in the software or system.  
C Project risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues; product risks   
are typically related to skill and staff shortages.  
D Project risks are risks that delivered software will not work; product risks are typically related to supplier issues,   
organizational factors and technical issues.  
  
  
**21 Given the following specification, which of the following values for age are in the SAME equivalence partition?**  
If you are less than 18, you are too young to be insured. Between 18 and 30 inclusive, you will receive a 20% discount. Anyone over 30 is not eligible for a discount.  
  
A 17, 18, 19.   
B 29, 30, 31.   
C 18, 29, 30.   
D 17, 29, 31.  
  
  
**21 Considering the following pseudo-code, calculate the MINIMUM number of test cases for statement coverage, and the MINIMUM number of test cases for decision coverage respectively.**READ AREAD BREAD CIF C>A THENIF C>B THENPRINT "C must be smaller than at least one number"ELSEPRINT "Proceed to next stage"ENDIFELSEPRINT "B can be smaller than C"ENDIF  
  
A 3, 3.   
B 2, 3.   
C 2, 4.   
D 3, 2.   
  
  
**23 Which of the following is a benefit of independent testing?**   
A Code cannot be released into production until independent testing is complete.   
B Testing is isolated from development.   
C Developers do not have to take as much responsibility for quality.   
D Independent testers see other and different defects, and are unbiased.   
  
  
**24 Which of the following tools is most likely to contain a comparator?** A Dynamic Analysis tool.   
B Test Execution tool.   
C Static Analysis tool.   
D Security tool.  
  
  
**25 Given the following State Table:**   
[](http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_RqaYDMMCxaM/SImpInzSeuI/AAAAAAAADJo/quY6ooP8OVs/s1600-h/21.JPG)  
  
Which of the following represents an INVALID state transition?  
  
A E from State S2.   
B E from State S3.   
C B from State S1.   
D F from State S3.   
  
  
**26 Which of the following is a characteristic of good testing in any life cycle model?**   
A All document reviews involve the development team.   
B Some, but not all, development activities have corresponding test activities.   
C Each test level has test objectives specific to that level.   
D Analysis and design of tests begins as soon as development is complete.   
  
  
**27 Which activity in the fundamental test process includes evaluation of the testability of the requirements and system?**  
A Test analysis and design.   
B Test planning and control.   
C Test closure.   
D Test implementation and execution.   
  
  
**28 The following statements are used to describe the basis for creating test cases using either black or white box techniques:**  
i information about how the software is constructed.ii models of the system, software or components.iii analysis of the test basis documentation.iv analysis of the internal structure of the components.**Which combination of the statements describes the basis for black box techniques?**  
  
A ii and iii.   
B ii and iv.   
C i and iv.   
D i and iii.   
  
  
**29 What is typically the MOST important reason to use risk to drive testing efforts?**   
A Because testing everything is not feasible.   
B Because risk-based testing is the most efficient approach to finding bugs.   
C Because risk-based testing is the most effective way to show value.   
D Because software is inherently risky.   
  
**30 Which of the following defines the scope of maintenance testing?**   
A The coverage of the current regression pack.   
B The size and risk of any change(s) to the system.   
C The time since the last change was made to the system.   
D Defects found at the last regression test run.  
  
  
**31 Which is the MOST important advantage of independence in testing?**   
A An independent tester may find defects more quickly than the person who wrote the software.   
B An independent tester may be more focused on showing how the software works than the person who wrote   
the software.  
C An independent tester may be more effective and efficient because they are less familiar with the software   
than the person who wrote it.  
D An independent tester may be more effective at finding defects missed by the person who wrote the software.   
  
  
**32 For testing, which of the options below best represents the main concerns of Configuration Management?**  
i. All items of testware are identified and version controlled;ii. All items of testware are used in the final acceptance test;iii. All items of testware are stored in a common repository;iv. All items of testware are tracked for change;v. All items of testware are assigned to a responsible owner;vi. All items of testware are related to each other and to development items.  
  
A i, iv, vi.   
B ii, iii, v.   
C i, iii, iv.   
D iv, v, vi.   
  
  
**33 Which of the following would be a valid measure of test progress?**   
A Number of undetected defects.   
B Total number of defects in the product.   
C Number of test cases not yet executed.   
D Effort required to fix all defects.   
  
  
**34 Which of following statements is true? Select ALL correct options   
Regression testing should be performed:**  
i once a monthii when a defect has been fixediii when the test environment has changediv when the software has changed  
  
A ii and iv.   
B ii, iii and iv.   
C i, ii and iii.   
D i and iii.   
  
  
**35 In which of the following orders would the phases of a formal review usually occur?**   
A Planning, preparation, kick off, meeting, rework, follow up.   
B Kick off, planning, preparation, meeting, rework, follow up.   
C Preparation, planning, kick off, meeting, rework, follow up.   
D Planning, kick off, preparation, meeting, rework, follow up.  
  
  
**36 Which of the following are valid objectives for incident reports?**   
i. Provide developers and other parties with feedback about the problem to enable identification, isolation and correction as necessary.ii. Provide ideas for test process improvement.iii. Provide a vehicle for assessing tester competence.iv. Provide testers with a means of tracking the quality of the system under test.  
  
A i, ii, iii.   
B i, ii, iv.   
C i, iii, iv.   
D ii, iii, iv.   
  
  
**37 Consider the following techniques. Which are static and which are dynamic techniques?**   
i. Equivalence Partitioning.ii. Use Case Testing.iii.Data Flow Analysis.iv.Exploratory Testing.v. Decision Testing.vi Inspections.  
  
A i-iv are static, v-vi are dynamic.   
B iii and vi are static, i, ii, iv and v are dynamic.   
C ii, iii and vi are static, i, iv and v are dynamic.   
D vi is static, i-v are dynamic.   
  
  
**38 Why are static testing and dynamic testing described as complementary?**   
A Because they share the aim of identifying defects and find the same types of defect.   
B Because they have different aims and differ in the types of defect they find.   
C Because they have different aims but find the same types of defect.   
D Because they share the aim of identifying defects but differ in the types of defect they find.   
  
  
**39 Which of the following are disadvantages of capturing tests by recording the actions of a manual tester?**  
i The script may be unstable when unexpected events occur.ii Data for a number of similar tests is automatically stored separately from the script.iii Expected results must be added to the captured script.iv The captured script documents the exact inputs entered by the tester.v When replaying a captured test, the tester may need to debug the script if it doesn’t play correctly.  
A i, iii, iv, v.   
B ii, iv and v.   
C i, ii and iv.   
D i and v.   
  
  
**40 Which of the following is determined by the level of product risk identified?**   
A Extent of testing.   
B Scope for the use of test automation.   
C Size of the test team.   
D Requirement for regression testing.

1. A  
2. B  
3. D  
4. B  
5. C  
6. C  
7. B  
8. A  
9. D  
10. C  
11. C  
12. A  
13. D  
14. C  
15. B  
16. B  
17. A  
18. C  
19. B  
20. B  
21. C  
22. A  
23. D  
24. B  
25. B  
26. C  
27. A  
28. A  
29. A  
30. B  
31. D  
32. A  
33. C  
34. B  
35. D  
36. B  
37. B  
38. D  
39. A  
40. A

1. Deliverables of test design phase include all the following except (Testing  
artifacts)  
a) Test data  
b) Test data plan  
c) **Test summary report**  
d) Test procedure plan  
  
2. Which of the following is not decided in the test-planning phase? (Testing  
artifacts)  
a) Schedules and deliverables  
b) Hardware and software  
c) Entry and exit criteria  
d) **Types of test cases**  
  
3. Typical defects that are easier to find in reviews than in dynamic testing are:  
A. deviations from standards,   
B.requirement defects,   
C.design defects,   
D.insufficient maintainability and incorrect interface specifications.  
E.All of the above.  
  
4. Load Testing Tools (Per. Testing)  
a) reduces the time spent by the testers  
b) reduces the resources spent (hardware)  
c) mostly used in web testing  
d) **all of the above**  
  
5. Reviews, static analysis and dynamic testing have the same objective –   
A.**identifying defects.**  
B. fixing defects.  
C. 1 and 2  
D. None  
  
6. Defect arrival rate curve:  
A. **Shows the number of newly discovered defects per unit time**  
B. Shows the number of open defects per unit time.  
C. Shows the cumulative total number of defects found up to this time.  
D. Any of these, depending on the company.  
  
7. What are the 2 major components taken into consideration with risk analysis?  
(Test Mgmt)  
a) The probability the negative event will occur  
b) The potential loss or impact associated with the event  
c) **Both a and b**  
d) Neither a nor b  
  
8. We can achieve complete statement coverage but still miss bugs because:  
A. The failure occurs only if you reach a statement taking the TRUE branch of an IF  
statement, and you got to the statement with a test that passed through the FALSE  
branch.  
B. The failure depends on the program's inability to handle specific data values,  
rather than on the program's flow of control.  
C. **Both A and B**  
D. We are not required to test code that customers are unlikely to execute.  
  
  
9. Who is responsible for conducting test readiness review? (Performing  
Test)  
a. **Test manager**  
b. Test engineer  
c. both A & B  
d. Project Manager  
  
  
10. What if the project isn't big enough to justify extensive testing? (Test Mgmt)  
a) **Use risk based analysis to find out which areas need to be tested**  
b) Use automation tool for testing  
c) a and b  
d) None of the above  
  
11. What are the key features to be concentrated upon when doing a testing for  
world wide web sites (Test Execution)  
a) Interaction between html pages  
b) Performance on the client side  
c) Security aspects  
d) **All of the above**  
  
12. What can be done if requirements are changing continuously? (Test Mgmt)  
a) Work with the project's stakeholders early on to understand how  
requirements might change so that alternate test plans and strategies  
can be worked out in advance, if possible.  
b) Negotiate to allow only easily-implemented new requirements into the  
project, while moving more difficult new requirements into future  
versions of the application  
c) **Both a and b**  
d) None of the above  
  
13. The selection of test cases for regression testing (Testing artifacts)  
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**  
  
14. Measurement dysfunction is a problem because:  
A. **Even though the numbers you look at appear better, to achieve these numbers, people are doing other aspects of their work much less well.**B. We don't know how to measure a variable (our measurement is dysfunctional) and  
so we don't know how to interpret the result.  
C. You are measuring the wrong thing and thus reaching the wrong conclusions.  
D. All of the above.  
  
15. What do you mean by “Having to say NO” (test planning process)  
a. No, the problem is not with testers  
b. **No, the software is not ready for production**  
c. Both a & b  
d. none of the above  
  
16. According to the lecture, there are several risks of managing your project's schedule  
with a statistical reliability model. These include (choose one or more of the following):  
A. Testers spend more energy early in the product trying to find bugs than preparing  
to do the rest of the project's work more efficiently  
B. Managers might not realize that the testing effort is ineffective, late in the project,  
because they expect a low rate of bug finding, so the low rate achieved doesn't  
alarm them.  
C. It can increase the end-of-project pressure on testers to not find bugs, or to not  
report bugs.  
D. **All of the above**  
  
17. Operations testing is (Performing Test)  
a. compliance testing  
b. disaster testing  
c. verifying compliance to rules  
d. functional testing  
e. **ease of operations**  
  
18. Tools like change Man, Clear case are used as (test planning process)  
a. functional automation tools  
b. performance testing tools  
c. **configuration management tools**  
d. none of the above.  
  
  
19. Important consequences of the impossibility of complete testing are (Choose one or more answers):  
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.**  
  
20. Which is not in sequence in 11 Step Software Testing process (Tester’s  
Role SDLC)  
a Assess development plan and status  
b Develop the test plan  
c **Test software design**  
d Test software requirement  
  
21. 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 of the above.  
  
  
22. Complete statement and branch coverage means:  
A. That you have tested every statement in the program.  
B. **That you have tested every statement and every branch in the program.**  
C. That you have tested every IF statement in the program.  
D. That you have tested every combination of values of IF statements in the program  
  
23. What if the project isn't big enough to justify extensive testing? (Test Mgmt)  
a) **Use risk based analysis to find out which areas need to be tested**  
b) Use automation tool for testing  
c) a and b  
d) None of the above  
  
24. Security falls under (Performing Test)  
a. **compliance testing**  
b. disaster testing  
c. verifying compliance to rules  
d. functional testing  
e. ease of operations  
  
25. 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 completed every test in the test plan.  
D. **You have reached the scheduled ship date.**  
  
26. What is the concept of introducing a small change to the program and having the  
effects of that change show up in some test? (Testing concepts)  
a) Desk checking  
b) Debugging a program  
c) A mutation error  
d) Performance testing  
e) **Introducing mutations**

**Q1    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

**Q2  Regression testing should be performed:**

v)    every week  
w)    after the software has changed  
x)    as often as possible  
y)    when the environment has changed  
z)    when the project manager says

a)    v & w are true, x, y & z are false  
b)    w, x & y are true, v & z are false  
c)    w & y are true, v, x & z are false  
d)    w is true, v, x, y & z are false

**Q3    IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except**

a)    test items  
b)    test deliverables  
c)    test tasks  
d)    test specifications

**Q4    When should testing be stopped?**

a)    when all the planned tests have been run  
b)    when time has run out  
c)    when all faults have been fixed correctly  
d)    it depends on the risks for the system being tested

**Q5    Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999 inclusive. Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries?**

a)    1000, 50000, 99999  
b)    9999, 50000, 100000  
c)    10000, 50000, 99999  
d)    10000, 99999, 100000

**Q6    Consider the following statements about early test design:**

i.    early test design can prevent fault multiplication  
ii.    faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix  
iii.    early test design can find faults  
iv.    early test design can cause changes to the requirements  
v.    early test design normally takes more effort

a)    i, iii & iv are true;  ii & v are false  
b)    iii & iv are true;  i, ii & v are false  
c)    i, iii, iv & v are true;  ii is false  
d)    i & ii are true;  iii, iv & v are false

**Q7    Non-functional system testing includes:**

a)    testing to see where the system does not function correctly  
b)    testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability  
c)    testing a system function using only the software required for that function  
d)    testing for functions that should not exist

**Q8    Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management?**

a)    auditing conformance to ISO 9000  
b)    status accounting of configuration items  
c)    identification of test versions  
d)    controlled library access

**Q9    Which of the following is the main purpose of the integration strategy for integration testing in the small?**

a)    to ensure that all of the small modules are tested adequately  
b)    to ensure that the system interfaces to other systems and networks  
c)    to specify which modules to combine when, and how many at once  
d)    to specify how the software should be divided into modules

**Q10    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

**Q11    Consider the following statements:**

i.    an incident may be closed without being fixed.  
ii.    incidents may not be raised against documentation.  
iii.    the final stage of incident tracking is fixing.  
iv.    the incident record does not include information on test environments.

a)    ii is true, i, iii and iv are false  
b)    i is true, ii, iii and iv are false  
c)    i and iv are true, ii and iii are false  
d)    i and ii are true, iii and iv are false

**Q12    Given the following code, which statement is true about the minimum number of test cases required for full statement and branch coverage?**

Read p  
Read q  
IF p+q > 100 THEN  
Print “Large”  
ENDIF  
IF p > 50 THEN  
Print “p Large”  
ENDIF

a)    1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
b)    1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
c)    1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage  
d)    2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage

**Q13    Consider the following statements:**

i.    100% statement coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.  
ii.    100% branch coverage guarantees 100% statement coverage.  
iii.    100% branch coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.  
iv.    100% decision coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.  
v.    100% statement coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.

a)    ii is True;  i, iii, iv & v are False  
b)    i & v are True;  ii, iii & iv are False  
c)    ii & iii are True;  i, iv & v are False  
d)    ii, iii & iv are True;  i & v are False

**Q14    Functional system testing is:**

a)    testing that the system functions with other systems  
b)    testing that the components that comprise the system function together  
c)    testing the end to end functionality of the system as a whole  
d)    testing the system performs functions within specified response times

**Q15    Incidents would not be raised against:**

a)    requirements  
b)    documentation  
c)    test cases  
d)    improvements suggested by users

**Q16    Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management?**

a)    operating systems  
b)    test documentation  
c)    live data  
d)    user requirement documents

**Q17    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

**Q18    What can static analysis NOT find?**

a)    the use of a variable before it has been defined  
b)    unreachable (“dead”) code  
c)    memory leaks  
d)    array bound violations

**Q19    Which of the following techniques is NOT a black box technique?**

a)    state transition testing  
b)    LCSAJ  
c)    syntax testing  
d)    boundary value analysis

**Q20    Beta testing is:**

a)    performed by customers at their own site  
b)    performed by customers at the software developer’s site  
c)    performed by an Independent Test Team  
d)    performed as early as possible in the lifecycle

**Q21    Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers, and which by an independent system test team?**

i.    static analysis  
ii.    performance testing  
iii.    test management  
iv.    dynamic analysis

a)    developers would typically use i and iv;  test team ii and iii  
b)    developers would typically use i and iii;  test team ii and iv  
c)    developers would typically use ii and iv;  test team i and iii  
d)    developers would typically use i, iii and iv;  test team ii

**Q22    The main focus of acceptance testing is:**

a)    finding faults in the system  
b)    ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users  
c)    testing the system with other systems  
d)    testing from a business perspective

**Q23    Which of the following statements about component testing is FALSE?**

a)    black box test design techniques all have an associated test measurement technique  
b)    white box test design techniques all have an associated test measurement technique  
c)    cyclomatic complexity is not a test measurement technique  
d)    black box test measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique

**Q24    Which of the following statements is NOT true?**

a)    inspection is the most formal review process  
b)    inspections should be led by a trained leader  
c)    managers can perform inspections on management documents  
d)    inspection is appropriate even when there are no written documents

**Q25    A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following, EXCEPT:**

a)    calculating expected outputs  
b)    comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes  
c)    recording test inputs  
d)    reading test values from a data file

**Q26    The difference between re-testing and regression testing is:**

a)    re-testing ensures the original fault has been removed;  regression testing looks for unexpected side-effects  
b)    re-testing looks for unexpected side-effects;  regression testing ensures the original fault has been removed  
c)    re-testing is done after faults are fixed;  regression testing is done earlier  
d)    re-testing is done by developers;  regression testing is done by independent testers

**Q27    Expected results are:**

a)    only important in system testing  
b)    only used in component testing  
c)    most useful when specified in advance  
d)    derived from the code

**Q28    What type of review requires formal entry and exit criteria, including metrics:**

a)    walkthrough  
b)    inspection  
c)    management review  
d)    post project review

**Q29    Which of the following uses Impact Analysis most?**

a)    component testing  
b)    non-functional system testing  
c)    user acceptance testing  
d)    maintenance testing

**Q30    What is NOT included in typical costs for an inspection process?**

a)    setting up forms and databases  
b)    analyzing metrics and improving processes  
c)    writing the documents to be inspected  
d)    time spent on the document outside the meeting

**Q31    Which of the following is NOT a reasonable test objective:**

a)    to find faults in the software  
b)    to prove that the software has no faults  
c)    to give confidence in the software  
d)    to find performance problems

**Q32    Which expression best matches the following characteristics of the review processes:**

1.    led by the author  
2.    undocumented  
3.    no management participation  
4.    led by a moderator or leader  
5.    uses entry and exit criteria

s)    inspection  
t)    peer review  
u)    informal review  
v)    walkthrough

a)    s = 4 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1  
b)    s = 4, t = 3, u = 2 and 5, v = 1  
c)    s = 1 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4  
d)    s = 4 and 5, t = 1, u= 2, v = 3

**Q33    Which of the following is NOT part of system testing?**

a)    business process-based testing  
b)    performance, load and stress testing  
c)    usability testing  
d)    top-down integration testing

**Q34    Which statement about expected outcomes is FALSE?**

a)    expected outcomes are defined by the software’s behaviour  
b)    expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code  
c)    expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run  
d)    expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times

**Q35    The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is:**

a)    ISO/IEC 12207  
b)    BS 7925-1  
c)    ANSI/IEEE 829  
d)    ANSI/IEEE 729

**Q36    The cost of fixing a fault:**

a)    is not important  
b)    increases the later a fault is found  
c)    decreases the later a fault is found  
d)    can never be determined

**Q37    Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard?**

a)    what is not to be tested  
b)    test environment properties  
c)    quality plans  
d)    schedules and deadlines

**Q38    Could reviews or inspections be considered part of testing?**

a)    no, because they apply to development documentation  
b)    no, because they are normally applied before testing  
c)    yes, because both help detect faults and improve quality  
d)    yes, because testing includes all non-constructive activities

**Q39    Which of the following is not part of performance testing?**

a)    measuring response times  
b)    recovery testing  
c)    simulating many users  
d)    generating many transactions

**Q40     Error guessing is best used:**

a)    after more formal techniques have been applied  
b)    as the first approach to deriving test cases  
c)    by inexperienced testers  
d)    after the system has gone live

**Answers to all above questions:**

**Question Answer**  
1    C  
2    C  
3    D  
4    D  
5    C  
6    A  
7    B  
8    A  
9    C  
10    D  
11    B  
12    B  
13    D  
14    C  
15    D  
16    C  
17    B  
18    C  
19    B  
20    A  
21    A  
22    D  
23    A  
24    D  
25    A  
26    A  
27    C  
28    B  
29    D  
30    C  
31    B  
32    A  
33    D  
34    A  
35    B  
36    B  
37    C  
38    C  
39    B  
40    A

**1.Software testing activities should start**

a. as soon as the code is written  
b. during the design  stage  
c. when the requirements have been formally documented  
d. as soon as possible in the development life cycle

**2.Faults found by users are due to:**

a. Poor quality software  
b. Poor software and poor testing  
c. bad luck  
d. insufficient time for testing

**3.What is the main reason for testing software before releasing it?**

a. to show that system will work after release  
b. to decide when the software is of sufficient quality to release  
c. to find as many bugs as possible before release  
d. to give information for a risk based decision about release

**4. which of the following statements is not true**

a. performance testing can be done during unit testing as well as during the testing of whole system  
b. The acceptance test does not necessarily include a regression test  
c. Verification  activities should not involve testers (reviews, inspections etc)  
d. Test environments should be as similar to production environments as possible

**5. When reporting faults found to developers, testers should be:**

a. as polite, constructive and helpful as possible  
b. firm about insisting that a bug is not a “feature” if it should be fixed  
c. diplomatic, sensitive to the way they may react to criticism  
d. All of the above

**6.In which order should tests be run?**

a. the most important tests first  
b. the most difficult tests first(to allow maximum time for fixing)  
c. the easiest tests first(to give initial confidence)  
d. the order they are thought of

**7. The later in the development life cycle a fault is discovered, the more expensive it is to fix. why?**

a. the documentation is poor, so it takes longer to find out what the software is doing.  
b. wages are rising  
c. the  fault has been built into more documentation,code,tests, etc  
d. none of the above

**8. Which is not true-The black box tester**

a. should be able to understand a functional specification or requirements document  
b. should be able to understand the source code.  
c. is highly motivated to find faults  
d. is creative to find the system’s weaknesses

**9. A test design technique is**

a. a process for selecting test cases  
b. a process for determining expected outputs  
c. a way to measure the quality of software  
d. a way to measure in a test plan what has to be done

**10. Testware(test cases, test dataset)**

a. needs configuration management just like requirements, design and code  
b. should be newly constructed for each new version of the software  
c. is needed only until the software is released into production or use  
d. does not need to be documented and commented, as it does not form part of the released  
software system

**11. An incident logging system**

a only records defects  
b is of limited value  
c is a valuable source of project information during testing if it contains all incidents  
d. should be used only by the test team.

**12. Increasing the quality of the software, by better development methods, will affect the time needed for testing (the test phases) by:**

a. reducing test time  
b. no change  
c. increasing test time  
d. can’t say

**13. Coverage measurement**

a. is nothing to do with testing  
b. is a partial measure of test thoroughness  
c. branch coverage should be mandatory for all software  
d. can only be applied at unit or module testing, not at system testing

**14. When should you stop testing?**

a. when time for testing has run out.  
b. when all planned tests have been run  
c. when the test completion criteria have been met  
d. when no faults have been found by the tests run

**15. Which of the following is true?**

a. Component testing should be black box, system testing should be white box.  
b. if u find a lot of bugs in testing, you should not be very confident about the quality of software  
c. the fewer bugs you find,the better your testing was  
d. the more tests you run, the more bugs you will find.

**16. What is the important criterion in deciding what testing technique to use?**

a.  how well you know a particular technique  
b. the objective of the test  
c. how appropriate the technique is for testing the application  
d. whether there is a tool to support the technique

**17. If the pseudo code below were a programming language ,how many tests are required to achieve 100% statement coverage?**

1.If x=3 then  
2.     Display\_messageX;  
3.       If y=2 then  
4.          Display\_messageY;  
5.       Else  
6.          Display\_messageZ;  
7.Else  
8.     Display\_messageZ;

a. 1  
b. 2  
c. 3  
d. 4

**18. Using the same code example as question 17,how many  tests are required to achieve 100% branch/decision coverage?**

a. 1  
b. 2  
c. 3  
d. 4

**19 Which of the following is NOT a type of non-functional test?**

a. State-Transition  
b. Usability  
c. Performance  
d. Security

**20. Which of the following  tools would you use to detect a memory leak?**

a. State analysis  
b. Coverage analysis  
c. Dynamic analysis  
d. Memory analysis

**21. Which  of the following is NOT a standard related to testing?**

a.  IEEE829  
b.  IEEE610  
c.  BS7925-1  
d.  BS7925-2

**22.which of the following is the component test standard?**

a. IEEE 829  
b. IEEE 610  
c. BS7925-1  
d. BS7925-2

**23 which of the following statements are true?**

a. Faults in program specifications are the most expensive to fix.  
b. Faults in code are the most expensive to fix.  
c. Faults in requirements are the most expensive to fix  
d. Faults in designs are the most expensive to fix.

**24. Which of the following is not the integration strategy?**

a. Design based  
b. Big-bang  
c. Bottom-up  
d. Top-down

**25. Which of the following is a black box design technique?**

a. statement testing  
b. equivalence partitioning  
c. error- guessing  
d. usability testing

**26. A program with high cyclometic complexity  is almost likely to be:**

a. Large  
b. Small  
c. Difficult to write  
d. Difficult to test

**27. Which of the following is a static test?**

a. code inspection  
b. coverage analysis  
c. usability assessment  
d. installation test

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

a. white box  
b. glass box  
c. structural  
d. functional

**29. A program validates a numeric field as follows:**

values less than 10 are rejected, values between 10 and 21 are accepted, values greater than or equal to 22 are rejected

which of the following input values cover all of the equivalence partitions?

a. 10,11,21  
b.   3,20,21  
c.   3,10,22  
d. 10,21,22

**30. Using  the same specifications as question 29, which of the following covers the MOST boundary values?**

a. 9,10,11,22  
b. 9,10,21,22  
c. 10,11,21,22  
d. 10,11,20,21

**Answers of all above Questions:**

**Question Answer**  
1.   d  
2.   b  
3.   d  
4.   c  
5.   d  
6.   a  
7.   c  
8.   b  
9.   a  
10.  a  
11.  c  
12.  a  
13.  b  
14.  c  
15.  b  
16.  b  
17.  c  
18.  c  
19.  a  
20.  c  
21.  b  
22.  d  
23.  c  
24.  a  
25.  b  
26.  d  
27.  a  
28.  d  
29.  c  
30.  b

**ISTQB Question Paper Dump #1**

1. When what is visible to end-users is a deviation from the specific or expected behavior, this is called:
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3. a fault
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60. to specify how the software should be divided into modules
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74. Given the following code, which is true about the minimum number of test cases required for full statement and branch coverage:

Read P

Read Q

IF P+Q > 100 THEN Print “Large”

ENDIF

If P > 50 THEN Print “P Large” ENDIF

1. 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage 
2. 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
3. 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage
4. 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
5. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
6. Given the following: Switch PC on

Start “outlook”

IF outlook appears THEN Send an email

Close outlook

1. 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage
2. 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
3. 1 test for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage
4. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
5. 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
6. Given the following code, which is true: IF A > B THEN

C = A – B

ELSE

C = A + B

ENDIF

Read D

IF C = D Then

Print “Error”

ENDIF

1. 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
2. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
3. 2 tests for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage
4. 3 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
5. 3 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
6. Consider the following:

Pick up and read the newspaper

Look at what is on television

If there is a program that you are interested in watching then switch the the television on and watch the program

Otherwise

Continue reading the newspaper

If there is a crossword in the newspaper then try and complete the crossword

1. SC = 1 and DC = 1
2. SC = 1 and DC = 2
3. SC = 1 and DC = 3
4. SC = 2 and DC = 2
5. SC = 2 and DC = 3
6. The place to start if you want a (new) test tool is:
7. Attend a tool exhibition 
8. Invite a vendor to give a demo
9. Analyse your needs and requirements
10. Find out what your budget would be for the tool
11. Search the internet
12. When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:
13. A small team to establish the best way to use the tool
14. Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool
15. The independent testing team
16. The managers to see what projects it should be used in
17. The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts
18. What can static analysis NOT find?
19. The use of a variable before it has been defined
20. Unreachable (“dead”) code
21. Whether the value stored in a variable is correct
22. The re-definition of a variable before it has been used
23. Array bound violations
24. Which of the following is NOT a black box technique:
25. Equivalence partitioning
26. State transition testing
27. LCSAJ
28. Syntax testing
29. Boundary value analysis
30. Beta testing is:
31. Performed by customers at their own site
32. Performed by customers at their software developer’s site
33. Performed by an independent test team
34. Useful to test bespoke software
35. Performed as early as possible in the lifecycle
36. Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers and which by an independent test team:
37. static analysis
    1. performance testing
    2. test management
    3. dynamic analysis
    4. test running
    5. test data preparation
38. developers would typically use i, iv and vi; test team ii, iii and v
39. developers would typically use i and iv; test team ii, iii, v and vi
40. developers would typically use i, ii, iii and iv; test team v and vi
41. developers would typically use ii, iv and vi; test team I, ii and v
42. developers would typically use i, iii, iv and v; test team ii and vi
43. The main focus of acceptance testing is:
44. finding faults in the system
45. ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users
46. testing the system with other systems
47. testing for a business perspective 
48. testing by an independent test team
49. Which of the following statements about the component testing standard is false:
50. black box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique
51. white box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique
52. cyclomatic complexity is not a test measurement technique
53. black box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique
54. white box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique
55. Which of the following statements is NOT true:
56. inspection is the most formal review process
57. inspections should be led by a trained leader
58. managers can perform inspections on management documents
59. inspection is appropriate even when there are no written documents
60. inspection compares documents with predecessor (source) documents
61. A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following EXCEPT:
62. generating expected outputs
63. replaying inputs according to a programmed script
64. comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes
65. recording test inputs
66. reading test values from a data file
67. The difference between re-testing and regression testing is
68. re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects
69. re-testing looks for unexpected side effects; regression testing is repeating those tests
70. re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier
71. re-testing uses different environments, regression testing uses the same environment
72. re-testing is done by developers, regression testing is done by independent testers
73. Expected results are:
74. only important in system testing
75. only used in component testing
76. never specified in advance
77. most useful when specified in advance
78. derived from the code
79. Test managers should not:
80. report on deviations from the project plan
81. sign the system off for release
82. re-allocate resource to meet original plans
83. raise incidents on faults that they have found
84. provide information for risk analysis and quality improvement
85. Unreachable code would best be found using:
86. code reviews
87. code inspections
88. a coverage tool
89. a test management tool
90. a static analysis tool
91. A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called: 
92. a dynamic analysis tool
93. a test execution tool
94. a debugging tool
95. a test management tool
96. a configuration management tool
97. What information need not be included in a test incident report:
98. how to fix the fault
99. how to reproduce the fault
100. test environment details
101. severity, priority
102. the actual and expected outcomes
103. Which expression best matches the following characteristics or review processes:
104. led by author
105. undocumented
106. no management participation
107. led by a trained moderator or leader
108. uses entry exit criteria
109. inspection
110. peer review
111. informal review
112. walkthrough
113. s = 4, t = 3, u = 2 and 5, v = 1
114. s = 4 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1
115. s = 1 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4
116. s = 5, t = 4, u = 3, v = 1 and 2
117. s = 4 and 5, t = 1, u = 2, v = 3
118. Which of the following is NOT part of system testing:
119. business process-based testing
120. performance, load and stress testing
121. requirements-based testing
122. usability testing
123. top-down integration testing
124. What statement about expected outcomes is FALSE:
125. expected outcomes are defined by the software’s behaviour
126. expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code
127. expected outcomes include outputs to a screen and changes to files and databases
128. expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run
129. expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times
130. The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is:
131. ISO/IEC 12207
132. BS7925-1
133. BS7925-2
134. ANSI/IEEE 829
135. ANSI/IEEE 729
136. The cost of fixing a fault: 
137. Is not important
138. Increases as we move the product towards live use
139. Decreases as we move the product towards live use
140. Is more expensive if found in requirements than functional design
141. Can never be determined
142. Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard:
143. Test items (i.e. software versions)
144. What is not to be tested
145. Test environments
146. Quality plans
147. Schedules and deadlines
148. Could reviews or inspections be considered part of testing:
149. No, because they apply to development documentation
150. No, because they are normally applied before testing
151. No, because they do not apply to the test documentation
152. Yes, because both help detect faults and improve quality
153. Yes, because testing includes all non-constructive activities
154. Which of the following is not part of performance testing:
155. Measuring response time
156. Measuring transaction rates
157. Recovery testing
158. Simulating many users
159. Generating many transactions
160. Error guessing is best used
161. As the first approach to deriving test cases
162. After more formal techniques have been applied
163. By inexperienced testers
164. After the system has gone live
165. Only by end users

Answer

1 » C 2 » C 3 » E 4 » E 5 » C 6 » A 7 » B 8 » B 9 » C 10 » E 11 » B 12 » B 13 » B 14 » B 15 » E 16 » C 17 » B 18 » C 19 » C 20 » A 21 » B 22 » D 23 » A 24 » D 25 » A 26 » A 27 » D 28 » C 29 » A 30 » E 31 » E 32 » B 33 » E 34 » A 35 » B 36 » B 37 » D 38 » D 39 » C 40 » B 

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #2**

1. An input field takes the year of birth between 1900 and 2004. The boundary values for testing this field are:
2. 0,1900,2004,2005
3. 1900, 2004
4. 1899,1900,2004,2005
5. 1899, 1900, 1901,2003,2004,2005
6. Which one of the following are non-functional testing methods?
7. System testing
8. Usability testing
9. Performance testing
10. Both b & c
11. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?
12. Data tester
13. Boundary tester
14. Capture/Playback
15. Output comparator.
16. Incorrect form of Logic coverage is:
17. Statement Coverage
18. Pole Coverage
19. Condition Coverage
20. Path Coverage
21. Which of the following is not a quality characteristic listed in ISO 9126 Standard?
22. Functionality
23. Usability
24. Supportability
25. Maintainability
26. To test a function, the programmer has to write a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which calls the function to be tested and passes it test data.
27. Stub
28. Driver
29. Proxy
30. None of the above
31. Boundary value testing
32. Is the same as equivalence partitioning tests
33. Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes
34. Tests combinations of input circumstances
35. Is used in white box testing strategy
36. Pick the best definition of quality
37. Quality is job one
38. Zero defects
39. Conformance to requirements
40. Work as designed
41. Fault Masking is
42. Error condition hiding another error condition
43. Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault
44. Masking a fault by developer
45. Masking a fault by a tester
46. One Key reason why developers have difficulty testing their own work is :
47. Lack of technical documentation
48. Lack of test tools on the market for developers
49. Lack of training
50. Lack of Objectivity
51. During the software development process, at what point can the test process start?
52. When the code is complete.
53. When the design is complete.
54. When the software requirements have been approved.
55. When the first code module is ready for unit testing
56. In a review meeting a moderator is a person who
57. Takes minutes of the meeting
58. Mediates between people
59. Takes telephone calls
60. Writes the documents to be reviewed
61. Given the Following program

IF X <>= Z

THEN Statement 2; END

McCabe’s Cyclomatic Complexity is :

1. 2
2. 3
3. 4
4. 5
5. 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 1 else statement 2 fi

if (Condition 2) then statement 3

fi

1. 2 Test Cases
2. 3 Test Cases
3. 4 Test Cases
4. Not achievable
5. Acceptance test cases are based on what?
6. Requirements
7. Design
8. Code
9. Decision table
10. “How much testing is enough?”
11. This question is impossible to answer
12. This question is easy to answer
13. The answer depends on the risk for your industry, contract and special requirements
14. This answer depends on the maturity of your developers
15. A common test technique during component test is
16. Statement and branch testing
17. Usability testing
18. Security testing
19. Performance testing
20. Statement Coverage will not check for the following.
21. Missing Statements
22. Unused Branches
23. Dead Code
24. Unused Statement
25. Independent Verification & Validation is
26. Done by the Developer
27. Done by the Test Engineers
28. Done By Management
29. Done by an Entity Outside the Project’s sphere of influence
30. Code Coverage is used as a measure of what ?
31. Defects
32. Trends analysis
33. Test Effectiveness
34. Time Spent Testing

Answers

1 » c 2 » d 3 » c

4 » b 5 » c 6 » b 7 » b 8 » c 9 » a 10 » d 11 » c 12 » b 13 » b 14 » a 15 » a 16 » c 17 » a 18 » a 19 » d 20 » c

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #3**

1. We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:
2. Each test stage has a different purpose.
3. It is easier to manage testing in stages.
4. We can run different tests in different environments.
5. The more stages we have, the better the testing.
6. Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?
7. Regression testing
8. Integration testing
9. System testing
10. User acceptance testing
11. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
12. A minimal test set that achieves 100% LCSAJ coverage will also achieve 100% branch coverage.
13. A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will also achieve 100% statement coverage.
14. A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% statement coverage.
15. A minimal test set that achieves 100% statement coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% branch coverage.
16. Which of the following requirements is testable?
17. The system shall be user friendly.
18. The safety-critical parts of the system shall contain 0 faults.
19. The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load.
20. The system shall be built to be portable.
21. Analyse the following highly simplified procedure:

Ask: “What type of ticket do you require, single or return?”

IF the customer wants ‘return’

Ask: “What rate, Standard or Cheap-day?”

IF the customer replies ‘Cheap-day’

Say: “That will be £11:20”

ELSE

Say: “That will be £19:50”

ENDIF

ELSE

Say: “That will be £9:75”

ENDIF

Now decide the minimum number of tests that are needed to ensure that all the questions have been asked, all combinations have occurred and all replies given.

1. 3
2. 4
3. 5
4. 6
5. Error guessing:
6. supplements formal test design techniques.
7. can only be used in component, integration and system testing.
8. is only performed in user acceptance testing.
9. is not repeatable and should not be used.
10. Which of the following is NOT true of test coverage criteria?
11. Test coverage criteria can be measured in terms of items exercised by a test suite.
12. A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of user requirements covered.
13. A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of faults found.
14. Test coverage criteria are often used when specifying test completion criteria.
15. In prioritising what to test, the most important objective is to:
16. find as many faults as possible.
17. test high risk areas.
18. obtain good test coverage.
19. test whatever is easiest to test.
20. Given the following sets of test management terms (v-z), and activity descriptions (1-5), which one of the following best pairs the two sets?

v – test control

w – test monitoring

x - test estimation

y - incident management z - configuration control

1 - calculation of required test resources

2 - maintenance of record of test results

3 - re-allocation of resources when tests overrun 4 - report on deviation from test plan

5 - tracking of anomalous test results

1. v-3,w-2,x-1,y-5,z-4
2. v-2,w-5,x-1,y-4,z-3
3. v-3,w-4,x-1,y-5,z-2
4. v-2,w-1,x-4,y-3,z-5
5. Which one of the following statements about system testing is NOT true?
6. System tests are often performed by independent teams.
7. Functional testing is used more than structural testing.
8. Faults found during system tests can be very expensive to fix.
9. End-users should be involved in system tests.
10. Which of the following is false?
11. Incidents should always be fixed.
12. An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.
13. Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.
14. An incident can be raised against documentation.
15. Enough testing has been performed when:
16. time runs out.
17. the required level of confidence has been achieved.
18. no more faults are found.
19. the users won’t find any serious faults.
20. Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?
21. Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.
22. Incidents may be raised against user requirements.
23. Incidents require investigation and/or correction.
24. Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.
25. Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?
26. syntax testing
27. equivalence partitioning
28. stress testing
29. modified condition/decision coverage
30. Which of the following is false?
31. In a system two different failures may have different severities.
32. A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.
33. A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.
34. Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behaviour.
35. Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct?
36. They are used to support multi-user testing.
37. They are used to capture and animate user requirements.
38. They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool.
39. They capture aspects of user behaviour.
40. How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required?
41. Metrics from previous similar projects
42. Discussions with the development team
43. Time allocated for regression testing
44. a & b
45. Which of the following is true of the V-model?
46. It states that modules are tested against user requirements.
47. It only models the testing phase.
48. It specifies the test techniques to be used.
49. It includes the verification of designs.
50. The oracle assumption:
51. is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked.
52. is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test.
53. is that the tester knows everything about the software under test.
54. is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers.
55. Which of the following characterises the cost of faults?
56. They are cheapest to find in the early development phases and the most expensive to fix in the latest test phases.
57. They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then.
58. Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then.
59. Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then.
60. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test?
61. To find faults in the software.
62. To assess whether the software is ready for release.
63. To demonstrate that the software doesn’t work.
64. To prove that the software is correct.
65. Which of the following is a form of functional testing?
66. Boundary value analysis
67. Usability testing
68. Performance testing
69. Security testing
70. Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?
71. Features to be tested
72. Incident reports
73. Risks
74. Schedule
75. Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST?
76. Test management
77. Test design
78. Test execution
79. Test planning
80. Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?
81. Statement testing
82. Path testing
83. Data flow testing
84. State transition testing
85. Data flow analysis studies:
86. possible communications bottlenecks in a program.
87. the rate of change of data values as a program executes.
88. the use of data on paths through the code.
89. the intrinsic complexity of the code.
90. In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%

The next £28000 is taxed at 22%

Any further amount is taxed at 40%

To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?

1. £1500
2. £32001
3. £33501
4. £28000
5. An important benefit of code inspections is that they:
6. enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.
7. can be performed by the person who wrote the code.
8. can be performed by inexperienced staff.
9. are cheap to perform.
10. Which of the following is the best source of Expected Outcomes for User Acceptance Test scripts?
11. Actual results
12. Program specification
13. User requirements
14. System specification
15. What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?
16. An inspection is lead by the author, whilst a walkthrough is lead by a trained moderator.
17. An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.
18. Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.
19. A walkthrough is lead by the author, whilst an inspection is lead by a trained moderator.
20. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle?
21. It allows the identification of changes in user requirements.
22. It facilitates timely set up of the test environment.
23. It reduces defect multiplication.
24. It allows testers to become involved early in the project.
25. Integration testing in the small:
26. tests the individual components that have been developed.
27. tests interactions between modules or subsystems.
28. only uses components that form part of the live system.
29. tests interfaces to other systems.
30. Static analysis is best described as:
31. the analysis of batch programs.
32. the reviewing of test plans.
33. the analysis of program code.
34. the use of black box testing.
35. Alpha testing is:
36. post-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.
37. the first testing that is performed.
38. pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.
39. pre-release testing by end user representatives at their sites.
40. A failure is:
41. found in the software; the result of an error.
42. departure from specified behaviour.
43. an incorrect step, process or data definition in a computer program.
44. a human action that produces an incorrect result.
45. In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10% The next £28000 is taxed at 22%

Any further amount is taxed at 40%

Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?

1. £4800; £14000; £28000
2. £5200; £5500; £28000
3. £28001; £32000; £35000
4. £5800; £28000; £32000
5. The most important thing about early test design is that it:
6. makes test preparation easier.
7. means inspections are not required.
8. can prevent fault multiplication.
9. will find all faults.
10. Which of the following statements about reviews is true?
11. Reviews cannot be performed on user requirements specifications.
12. Reviews are the least effective way of testing code.
13. Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.
14. Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans.
15. Test cases are designed during:
16. test recording.
17. test planning.
18. test configuration.
19. test specification.
20. A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:
21. linkage of customer requirements to version numbers.
22. facilities to compare test results with expected results.
23. the precise differences in versions of software component source code.
24. restricted access to the source code library.

Answers

1 » A 2 » A 3 » D 4 » C 5 » A 6 » A 7 » C 8 » B 9 » C 10» D 11 » A 12 » B 13 » A 14 » C 15 » B 16 » B 17 » D 18 » D 19 » B 20 » A 31 » C 32 » B 33 » C 34 » C 35 » B 36 » D 37 » C 38 » D 39 » D 40 » B

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #4**

1.Software testing activities should start

1. as soon as the code is written
2. during the design stage
3. when the requirements have been formally documented
4. as soon as possible in the development life cycle

2.Faults found by users are due to:

1. Poor quality software
2. Poor software and poor testing
3. bad luck
4. insufficient time for testing

3.What is the main reason for testing software before releasing it?

1. to show that system will work after release
2. to decide when the software is of sufficient quality to release
3. to find as many bugs as possible before release
4. to give information for a risk based decision about release
5. which of the following statements is not true
6. performance testing can be done during unit testing as well as during the testing of whole system
7. The acceptance test does not necessarily include a regression test
8. Verification activities should not involve testers (reviews, inspections etc)
9. Test environments should be as similar to production environments as possible
10. When reporting faults found to developers, testers should be:
11. as polite, constructive and helpful as possible
12. firm about insisting that a bug is not a “feature” if it should be fixed
13. diplomatic, sensitive to the way they may react to criticism
14. All of the above

6.In which order should tests be run?

1. the most important tests first
2. the most difficult tests first(to allow maximum time for fixing)
3. the easiest tests first(to give initial confidence)
4. the order they are thought of
5. The later in the development life cycle a fault is discovered, the more expensive it is to fix. why?
6. the documentation is poor, so it takes longer to find out what the software is doing.
7. wages are rising
8. the fault has been built into more documentation,code,tests, etc
9. none of the above
10. Which is not true-The black box tester
11. should be able to understand a functional specification or requirements document
12. should be able to understand the source code.
13. is highly motivated to find faults
14. is creative to find the system’s weaknesses
15. A test design technique is
16. a process for selecting test cases
17. a process for determining expected outputs
18. a way to measure the quality of software
19. a way to measure in a test plan what has to be done
20. Testware(test cases, test dataset)
21. needs configuration management just like requirements, design and code
22. should be newly constructed for each new version of the software
23. is needed only until the software is released into production or use
24. does not need to be documented and commented, as it does not form part of the released software system
25. An incident logging system

a only records defects

b is of limited value

c is a valuable source of project information during testing if it contains all incidents d. should be used only by the test team.

1. Increasing the quality of the software, by better development methods, will affect the time needed for testing (the test phases) by:
2. reducing test time
3. no change
4. increasing test time
5. can’t say
6. Coverage measurement
7. is nothing to do with testing
8. is a partial measure of test thoroughness
9. branch coverage should be mandatory for all software
10. can only be applied at unit or module testing, not at system testing
11. When should you stop testing?
12. when time for testing has run out.
13. when all planned tests have been run
14. when the test completion criteria have been met
15. when no faults have been found by the tests run
16. Which of the following is true?
17. Component testing should be black box, system testing should be white box.
18. if u find a lot of bugs in testing, you should not be very confident about the quality of software
19. the fewer bugs you find,the better your testing was
20. the more tests you run, the more bugs you will find.
21. What is the important criterion in deciding what testing technique to use?
22. how well you know a particular technique
23. the objective of the test
24. how appropriate the technique is for testing the application
25. whether there is a tool to support the technique
26. If the pseudocode below were a programming language ,how many tests are required to achieve 100% statement coverage?
27. If x=3 then
28. Display\_messageX;
29. If y=2 then
30. Display\_messageY;
31. Else
32. Display\_messageZ;
33. Else
34. Display\_messageZ;
35. 1
36. 2
37. 3
38. 4

18. Using the same code example as question 17,how many tests are required to achieve 100% branch/decision coverage?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

19 Which of the following is NOT a type of non-functional test?

1. State-Transition
2. Usability
3. Performance
4. Security
5. Which of the following tools would you use to detect a memory leak?
6. State analysis
7. Coverage analysis
8. Dynamic analysis
9. Memory analysis
10. Which of the following is NOT a standard related to testing?
11. IEEE829
12. IEEE610
13. BS7925-1
14. BS7925-2

22.which of the following is the component test standard?

1. IEEE 829
2. IEEE 610
3. BS7925-1
4. BS7925-2

23 which of the following statements are true?

1. Faults in program specifications are the most expensive to fix.
2. Faults in code are the most expensive to fix.
3. Faults in requirements are the most expensive to fix
4. Faults in designs are the most expensive to fix.
5. Which of the following is not the integration strategy?
6. Design based
7. Big-bang
8. Bottom-up
9. Top-down
10. Which of the following is a black box design technique?
11. statement testing
12. equivalence partitioning
13. error- guessing
14. usability testing
15. A program with high cyclometic complexity is almost likely to be:
16. Large
17. Small
18. Difficult to write
19. Difficult to test
20. Which of the following is a static test?
21. code inspection
22. coverage analysis
23. usability assessment
24. installation test
25. Which of the following is the odd one out?
26. white box
27. glass box
28. structural
29. functional
30. A program validates a numeric field as follows:

values less than 10 are rejected, values between 10 and 21 are accepted, values greater than or equal to 22 are rejected

which of the following input values cover all of the equivalence partitions?

1. 10,11,21
2. 3,20,21
3. 3,10,22
4. 10,21,22
5. Using the same specifications as question 29, which of the following covers the MOST boundary values?
6. 9,10,11,22
7. 9,10,21,22
8. 10,11,21,22
9. 10,11,20,21

Answers

1 » d 2 » b 3 » d 4 » c 5 » d 6 » a 7 » c 8 » b 9 » a 10 » a 11 » c 12 » a 13 » b 14 » c 15 » b 16 » b 17 » c 18 » c

19 » a 20 » c 21 » b 22 » d 23 » c 24 » a 25 » b 26 » d 27 » a 28 » d 29 » c 30 » b

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #5**

1. When what is visible to end-users is a deviation from the specific or expected behavior, this is called:
2. an error
3. a fault
4. a failure
5. a defect
6. a mistake
7. Regression testing should be performed:
8. every week
9. after the software has changed
10. as often as possible
11. when the environment has changed
12. when the project manager says
13. v & w are true, x – z are false
14. w, x & y are true, v & z are false
15. w & y are true, v, x & z are false
16. w is true, v, x y and z are false
17. all of the above are true
18. IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except:
19. test items
20. test deliverables
21. test tasks
22. test environment
23. test specification
24. Testing should be stopped when:
25. all the planned tests have been run
26. time has run out
27. all faults have been fixed correctly
28. both a) and c)
29. it depends on the risks for the system being tested
30. Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999 inclusive. Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries:
31. 1000, 5000, 99999
32. 9999, 50000, 100000
33. 10000, 50000, 99999
34. 10000, 99999
35. 9999, 10000, 50000, 99999, 10000
36. Consider the following statements about early test design:
37. early test design can prevent fault multiplication
    1. faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix
    2. early test design can find faults
    3. early test design can cause changes to the requirements
    4. early test design takes more effort
38. i, iii & iv are true. Ii & v are false
39. iii is true, I, ii, iv & v are false
40. iii & iv are true. i, ii & v are false
41. i, iii, iv & v are true, ii us false
42. i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false

7 Non-functional system testing includes:

1. testing to see where the system does not function properly
2. testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability
3. testing a system feature using only the software required for that action
4. testing a system feature using only the software required for that function
5. testing for functions that should not exist
6. Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management:
7. status accounting of configuration items
8. auditing conformance to ISO9001
9. identification of test versions
10. record of changes to documentation over time
11. controlled library access
12. Which of the following is the main purpose of the integration strategy for integration testing in the small?
13. to ensure that all of the small modules are tested adequately
14. to ensure that the system interfaces to other systems and networks
15. to specify which modules to combine when and how many at once
16. to ensure that the integration testing can be performed by a small team
17. to specify how the software should be divided into modules
18. What is the purpose of test completion criteria in a test plan:
19. to know when a specific test has finished its execution
20. to ensure that the test case specification is complete
21. to set the criteria used in generating test inputs
22. to know when test planning is complete
23. to plan when to stop testing
24. Consider the following statements
25. an incident may be closed without being fixed
    1. incidents may not be raised against documentation
    2. the final stage of incident tracking is fixing
    3. the incident record does not include information on test environments
    4. incidents should be raised when someone other than the author of the software performs the test
26. ii and v are true, I, iii and iv are false
27. i and v are true, ii, iii and iv are false
28. i, iv and v are true, ii and iii are false
29. i and ii are true, iii, iv and v are false
30. i is true, ii, iii, iv and v are false
31. Given the following code, which is true about the minimum number of test cases required for full statement and branch coverage:

Read P

Read Q

IF P+Q > 100 THEN

Print “Large”

ENDIF

If P > 50 THEN

Print “P Large”

ENDIF

1. 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
2. 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
3. 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage
4. 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
5. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
6. Given the following: Switch PC on

Start “outlook”

IF outlook appears THEN Send an email

Close outlook

1. 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage
2. 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
3. 1 test for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage
4. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
5. 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
6. Given the following code, which is true: IF A > B THEN

C = A – B

ELSE

C = A + B

ENDIF

Read D

IF C = D Then

Print “Error”

ENDIF

1. 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
2. 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
3. 2 tests for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage
4. 3 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage
5. 3 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage
6. Consider the following:

Pick up and read the newspaper

Look at what is on television

If there is a program that you are interested in watching then switch the the television on and watch the program

Otherwise

Continue reading the newspaper

If there is a crossword in the newspaper then try and complete the crossword

1. SC = 1 and DC = 1
2. SC = 1 and DC = 2
3. SC = 1 and DC = 3
4. SC = 2 and DC = 2
5. SC = 2 and DC = 3
6. The place to start if you want a (new) test tool is:
7. Attend a tool exhibition
8. Invite a vendor to give a demo
9. Analyse your needs and requirements
10. Find out what your budget would be for the tool
11. Search the internet
12. When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:
13. A small team to establish the best way to use the tool
14. Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool
15. The independent testing team
16. The managers to see what projects it should be used in
17. The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts
18. What can static analysis NOT find?
19. The use of a variable before it has been defined
20. Unreachable (“dead”) code
21. Whether the value stored in a variable is correct
22. The re-definition of a variable before it has been used
23. Array bound violations
24. Which of the following is NOT a black box technique:
25. Equivalence partitioning
26. State transition testing
27. LCSAJ
28. Syntax testing
29. Boundary value analysis
30. Beta testing is:
31. Performed by customers at their own site
32. Performed by customers at their software developer’s site
33. Performed by an independent test team
34. Useful to test bespoke software
35. Performed as early as possible in the lifecycle
36. Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers and which by an independent test team:
37. static analysis
    1. performance testing
    2. test management
    3. dynamic analysis
    4. test running
    5. test data preparation
38. developers would typically use i, iv and vi; test team ii, iii and v
39. developers would typically use i and iv; test team ii, iii, v and vi
40. developers would typically use i, ii, iii and iv; test team v and vi
41. developers would typically use ii, iv and vi; test team I, ii and v
42. developers would typically use i, iii, iv and v; test team ii and vi
43. The main focus of acceptance testing is:
44. finding faults in the system
45. ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users
46. testing the system with other systems
47. testing for a business perspective
48. testing by an independent test team
49. Which of the following statements about the component testing standard is false:
50. black box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique
51. white box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique
52. cyclomatic complexity is not a test measurement technique
53. black box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique
54. white box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique
55. Which of the following statements is NOT true:
56. inspection is the most formal review process
57. inspections should be led by a trained leader
58. managers can perform inspections on management documents
59. inspection is appropriate even when there are no written documents
60. inspection compares documents with predecessor (source) documents
61. A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following EXCEPT:
62. generating expected outputs
63. replaying inputs according to a programmed script
64. comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes
65. recording test inputs
66. reading test values from a data file
67. The difference between re-testing and regression testing is
68. re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects
69. re-testing looks for unexpected side effects; regression testing is repeating those tests
70. re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier
71. re-testing uses different environments, regression testing uses the same environment
72. re-testing is done by developers, regression testing is done by independent testers
73. Expected results are:
74. only important in system testing
75. only used in component testing
76. never specified in advance
77. most useful when specified in advance
78. derived from the code
79. Test managers should not:
80. report on deviations from the project plan
81. sign the system off for release
82. re-allocate resource to meet original plans
83. raise incidents on faults that they have found
84. provide information for risk analysis and quality improvement
85. Unreachable code would best be found using:
86. code reviews
87. code inspections
88. a coverage tool
89. a test management tool
90. a static analysis tool
91. A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called:
92. a dynamic analysis tool
93. a test execution tool
94. a debugging tool
95. a test management tool
96. a configuration management tool
97. What information need not be included in a test incident report:
98. how to fix the fault
99. how to reproduce the fault
100. test environment details
101. severity, priority
102. the actual and expected outcomes
103. Which expression best matches the following characteristics or review processes:
104. led by author
105. undocumented
106. no management participation
107. led by a trained moderator or leader
108. uses entry exit criteria
109. inspection
110. peer review
111. informal review
112. walkthrough
113. s = 4, t = 3, u = 2 and 5, v = 1
114. s = 4 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1
115. s = 1 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4
116. s = 5, t = 4, u = 3, v = 1 and 2
117. s = 4 and 5, t = 1, u = 2, v = 3
118. Which of the following is NOT part of system testing:
119. business process-based testing
120. performance, load and stress testing
121. requirements-based testing
122. usability testing
123. top-down integration testing
124. What statement about expected outcomes is FALSE:
125. expected outcomes are defined by the software’s behaviour
126. expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code
127. expected outcomes include outputs to a screen and changes to files and databases
128. expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run
129. expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times
130. The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is:
131. ISO/IEC 12207
132. BS7925-1
133. BS7925-2
134. ANSI/IEEE 829
135. ANSI/IEEE 729
136. The cost of fixing a fault:
137. Is not important
138. Increases as we move the product towards live use
139. Decreases as we move the product towards live use
140. Is more expensive if found in requirements than functional design
141. Can never be determined
142. Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard:
143. Test items (i.e. software versions)
144. What is not to be tested
145. Test environments
146. Quality plans
147. Schedules and deadlines
148. Could reviews or inspections be considered part of testing:
149. No, because they apply to development documentation
150. No, because they are normally applied before testing
151. No, because they do not apply to the test documentation
152. Yes, because both help detect faults and improve quality
153. Yes, because testing includes all non-constructive activities
154. Which of the following is not part of performance testing:
155. Measuring response time
156. Measuring transaction rates
157. Recovery testing
158. Simulating many users
159. Generating many transactions
160. Error guessing is best used
161. As the first approach to deriving test cases
162. After more formal techniques have been applied
163. By inexperienced testers
164. After the system has gone live
165. Only by end users

Answers

1 » C 2 » C 3 » E 4 » E 5 » C 6 » A 7 » B 8 » B 9 » C 10 » E 11 » B 12 » B 13 » B 14 » B 15 » E 16 » C 17 » B 18 » C 19 » C 20 » A 21 » B 22 » D 23 » A 24 » D 25 » A 26 » A 27 » D 28 » C 29 » A 30 » E 31 » E 32 » B 33 » E

34 » A 35 » B 36 » B 37 » D 38 » D 39 » C 40 » B

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #6**

1. COTS is known as
2. Commercial off the shelf software
3. Compliance of the software
4. Change control of the software
5. Capable off the shelf software
6. From the below given choices, which one is the ‘Confidence testing’
7. Sanity testing
8. System testing
9. Smoke testing
10. Regression testing
11. ‘Defect Density’ calculated in terms of
12. The number of defects identified in a component or system divided by the size of the component or the system
13. The number of defects found by a test phase divided by the number found by that test phase and any other means after wards
14. The number of defects identified in the component or system divided by the number of defects found by a test phase
15. The number of defects found by a test phase divided by the number found by the size of the system
16. ‘Be bugging’ is known as
17. Preventing the defects by inspection
18. Fixing the defects by debugging
19. Adding known defects by seeding
20. A process of fixing the defects by tester
21. An expert based test estimation is also known as
22. Narrow band Delphi
23. Wide band Delphi
24. Bespoke Delphi
25. Robust Delphi
26. When testing a grade calculation system, a tester determines that all scores from 90 to 100 will yield a grade of A, but scores below 90 will not. This analysis is known as:
27. Equivalence partitioning
28. Boundary value analysis
29. Decision table
30. Hybrid analysis
31. All of the following might be done during unit testing except
32. Desk check
33. Manual support testing
34. Walkthrough
35. Compiler based testing
36. Find the Min number of tests to ensure that each statement is executed at least once
    1. 5 B. 6 C. 4 D. 8
37. Which of the following characteristics is primarily associated with software reusability?
38. The extent to which the software can be used in other applications
39. The extent to which the software can be used by many different users
40. The capability of the software to be moved to a different platform
41. The capability of one system to be coupled with another system
42. Which of the following software change management activities is most vital to assessing the impact of proposed software modifications?
43. Baseline identification
44. Configuration auditing
45. Change control
46. Version control
47. Which of the following statements is true about a software verification and validation program?
48. It strives to ensure that quality is built into software.
    1. It provides management with insights into the state of a software project.
    2. It ensures that alpha, beta, and system tests are performed.
    3. It is executed in parallel with software development activities.

A. I, II&III B.II, III&IV C.I, II&IV D.I, III&IV

1. Which of the following is a requirement of an effective software environment?
2. Ease of use
   1. Capacity for incremental implementation
   2. Capability of evolving with the needs of a project
   3. Inclusion of advanced tools

A.I, II &III B.I, II &IV C.II, III&IV D.I, III&IV

1. A test manager wants to use the resources available for the automated testing of a web application. The best choice is
2. Test automater, web specialist, DBA, test lead
3. Tester, test automater, web specialist, DBA
4. Tester, test lead, test automater, DBA
5. Tester, web specialist, test lead, test automater
6. A project manager has been transferred to a major software development project that is in the implementation phase. The highest priority for this project manager should be to
7. Establish a relationship with the customer
8. Learn the project objectives and the existing project plan
9. Modify the project’ s organizational structure to meet the manager’ s management style
10. Ensure that the project proceeds at its current pace
11. Change X requires a higher level of authority than Change Y in which of the following pairs? Change X Change Y
12. Code in development Code in production
13. Specifications during requirements analysis Specifications during systems test
14. Documents requested by the technical development group Documents requested by customers
15. A product distributed to several sites A product with a single user
16. Which of the following functions is typically supported by a software quality information system?
17. Record keeping
    1. System design
    2. Evaluation scheduling
    3. Error reporting

A.I, II&III B.II, III &IV C.I, III &IV D.I, II & IV

1. During the testing of a module tester ‘X’ finds a bug and assigned it to developer. But developer rejects the same, saying that it’s not a bug. What ‘X’ should do?
2. Report the issue to the test manager and try to settle with the developer.
3. Retest the module and confirm the bug
4. Assign the same bug to another developer
5. Send to the detailed information of the bug encountered and check the reproducibility
6. The primary goal of comparing a user manual with the actual behavior of the running program during system testing is to
7. Find bugs in the program
8. Check the technical accuracy of the document
9. Ensure the ease of use of the document
10. Ensure that the program is the latest version
11. A type of integration testing in which software elements, hardware elements, or both are combined all at once into a component or an overall system, rather than in stages.
12. System Testing
13. Big-Bang Testing
14. Integration Testing
15. Unit Testing
16. In practice, which Life Cycle model may have more, fewer or different levels of development and testing, depending on the project and the software product. For example, there may be component integration testing after component testing, and system integration testing after system testing.

A. Water Fall Model B.V-Model

1. Spiral Model
2. RAD Model
3. Which technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage? It can be applied to human input, input via interfaces to a system, or interface parameters in integration testing.

A. Error Guessing B. Boundary Value Analysis

C. Decision Table testing D. Equivalence partitioning

1. There is one application, which runs on a single terminal. There is another application that works on multiple terminals. What are the test techniques you will use on the second application that you would not do on the first application?

A. Integrity, Response time B. Concurrency test, Scalability

C. Update & Rollback, Response time D. Concurrency test, Integrity

1. You are the test manager and you are about the start the system testing. The developer team says that due to change in requirements they will be able to deliver the system to you for testing 5 working days after the due date. You can not change the resources(work hours, test tools, etc.) What steps you will take to be able to finish the testing in time.
2. Tell to the development team to deliver the system in time so that testing activity will be finish in time.
3. Extend the testing plan, so that you can accommodate the slip going to occur
4. Rank the functionality as per risk and concentrate more on critical functionality testing
5. Add more resources so that the slippage should be avoided
6. Item transmittal report is also known as

A. Incident report B. Release note

C. Review report D. Audit report

1. Testing of software used to convert data from existing systems for use in replacement systems

A. Data driven testing B. Migration testing

C. Configuration testing D. Back to back testing

1. Big bang approach is related to

A. Regression testing B. Inter system testing

C. Re-testing D. Integration testing

1. Cause effect graphing is related to the standard

A. BS7799 B. BS 7925/2 C. ISO/IEC 926/1 D. ISO/IEC 2382/1

1. “The tracing of requirements for a test level through the layers of a test documentation” done by

A. Horizontal tracebility B. Depth tracebility

C. Vertical tracebility D. Horizontal & Vertical tracebilities

1. A test harness is a
2. A high level document describing the principles, approach and major objectives of the organization regarding testing
3. A distance set of test activities collected into a manageable phase of a project
4. A test environment comprised of stubs and drives needed to conduct a test
5. A set of several test cases for a component or system under test
6. You are a tester for testing a large system. The system data model is very large with many attributes and there are a lot of inter dependencies with in the fields. What steps would you use to test the system and also what are the efforts of the test you have taken on the test plan
7. Improve super vision, More reviews of artifacts or program means stage containment of the defects.
8. Extend the test plan so that you can test all the inter dependencies
9. Divide the large system in to small modules and test the functionality
10. Test the interdependencies first, after that check the system as a whole
11. Change request should be submitted through development or program management. A change request must be written and should include the following criteria.
12. Definition of the change
    1. Documentation to be updated
    2. Name of the tester or developer
    3. Dependencies of the change request.

A. I, III and IV B. I, II and III C. II, III and IV D. I, II and IV

1. ‘Entry criteria’ should address questions such as
2. Are the necessary documentation, design and requirements information available that will allow testers to operate the system and judge correct behavior.
   1. Is the test environment-lab, hardware, software and system administration support ready?
   2. Those conditions and situations that must prevail in the testing process to allow testing to continue effectively and efficiently.
   3. Are the supporting utilities, accessories and prerequisites available in forms that testers can use

A. I, II and IV B. I, II and III C. I, II, III and IV D. II, III and IV.

1. “This life cycle model is basically driven by schedule and budget risks” This statement is best suited for

A. Water fall model B. Spiral model

C. Incremental model D. V-Model

1. The bug tracking system will need to capture these phases for each bug.
2. Phase injected
   1. Phase detected
   2. Phase fixed
   3. Phase removed

A. I, II and III B. I, II and IV C. II, III and IV D. I, III and IV

1. One of the more daunting challenges of managing a test project is that so many dependencies converge at test execution. One missing configuration file or hard ware device can render all your test results meaning less. You can end up with an entire platoon of testers sitting around for days.

Who is responsible for this incident?

1. Test managers faults only
2. Test lead faults only
3. Test manager and project manager faults
4. Testers faults only
5. System test can begin when?
6. The test team competes a three day smoke test and reports on the results to the system test phase entry meeting
7. The development team provides software to the test team 3 business days prior to starting of the system testing
8. All components are under formal, automated configuration and release management control

A. I and II only B. II and III only C. I and III only D. I, II and III

1. Test charters are used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing

A. Exploratory testing B. Usability testing

C. Component testing D. Maintainability testing Answers

1 » A 2 » C 3 » A 4 » C 5 » B 6 » A 7 » B 8 » B 9 » A 10» C 11 » C 12 » A 13 » B 14 » B 15 » D 16 » C 17 » D 18 » B 19 » B 20 » B 21 » D 22 » C 23 » C 24 » B 25 » B 26 » D 27 » B 28 » A 29 » C 30 » A 31 » D 32 » A 33 » D 34 » B 35 » A 36 » D 37 » A

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #7**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Testing will be performed by the people at client own locations
   1. Alpha testing B. Field testing C. Performance testing D. System testing
2. System testing should investigate
3. Non-functional requirements only not Functional requirements
4. Functional requirements only not non-functional requirements
5. Non-functional requirements and Functional requirements
6. Non-functional requirements or Functional requirements
7. Which is the non-functional testing

A. Performance testing B. Unit testing

C. Regression testing D. Sanity testing

1. Who is responsible for document all the issues, problems and open point that were identified during the review meeting
   1. Moderator B. Scribe C. Reviewers D. Author
2. What is the main purpose of Informal review
3. Inexpensive way to get some benefit
4. Find defects
5. Learning, gaining understanding, effect finding
6. Discuss, make decisions, solve technical problems
7. Purpose of test design technique is
8. Identifying test conditions only, not Identifying test cases
9. Not Identifying test conditions, Identifying test cases only
10. Identifying test conditions and Identifying test cases
11. Identifying test conditions or Identifying test cases
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage

A. Boundary value analysis B. Equivalence partitioning

C. Decision table testing D. State transition testing

1. Use cases can be performed to test

A. Performance testing B. Unit testing

C. Business scenarios D. Static testing

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing is performed at the developing organization’s site

A. Unit testing B. Regression testing

C. Alpha testing D. Integration testing

1. The purpose of exit criteria is
2. Define when to stop testing
3. End of test level
4. When a set of tests has achieved a specific pre condition
5. All of the above

Answers

1 » B 8 » C 2 » C 9 » C 3 » A 10 » D 4 » B

5 » A

6 » C

7 » B

http://www.9th-direction.com Ohmkumar

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #8**

1. We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:
2. Each test stage has a different purpose.
3. It is easier to manage testing in stages.
4. We can run different tests in different environments.
5. The more stages we have, the better the testing.
6. Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?
7. Regression testing
8. Integration testing
9. System testing
10. User acceptance testing
11. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
12. A minimal test set that achieves 100% LCSAJ coverage will also achieve 100% branch coverage.
13. A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will also achieve 100% statement coverage.
14. A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% statement coverage.
15. A minimal test set that achieves 100% statement coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% branch coverage.
16. Which of the following requirements is testable?
17. The system shall be user friendly.
18. The safety-critical parts of the system shall contain 0 faults.
19. The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load.
20. The system shall be built to be portable.
21. Analyse the following highly simplified procedure:

Ask: “What type of ticket do you require, single or return?”

IF the customer wants ‘return’

Ask: “What rate, Standard or Cheap-day?”

IF the customer replies ‘Cheap-day’

Say: “That will be £11:20”

ELSE

Say: “That will be £19:50”

ENDIF

ELSE

Say: “That will be £9:75”

ENDIF

Now decide the minimum number of tests that are needed to ensure that all the questions have been asked, all combinations have occurred and all replies given.

a)3 b)4 &nbspc)5 &nbspd)6

1. Error guessing:
2. supplements formal test design techniques.
3. can only be used in component, integration and system testing.
4. is only performed in user acceptance testing.
5. is not repeatable and should not be used.
6. Which of the following is NOT true of test coverage criteria?
7. Test coverage criteria can be measured in terms of items exercised by a test suite.
8. A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of user requirements covered.
9. A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of faults found.
10. Test coverage criteria are often used when specifying test completion criteria.
11. In prioritising what to test, the most important objective is to:
12. find as many faults as possible.
13. test high risk areas.
14. obtain good test coverage.
15. test whatever is easiest to test.
16. Given the following sets of test management terms (v-z), and activity descriptions (1-5), which one of the following best pairs the two sets?

v – test control

w – test monitoring

x - test estimation

y - incident management

z - configuration control

1 - calculation of required test resources

2 - maintenance of record of test results

3 - re-allocation of resources when tests overrun 4 - report on deviation from test plan

5 - tracking of anomalous test results

1. v-3,w-2,x-1,y-5,z-4
2. v-2,w-5,x-1,y-4,z-3
3. v-3,w-4,x-1,y-5,z-2
4. v-2,w-1,x-4,y-3,z-5
5. Which one of the following statements about system testing is NOT true?
6. System tests are often performed by independent teams.
7. Functional testing is used more than structural testing.
8. Faults found during system tests can be very expensive to fix.
9. End-users should be involved in system tests.
10. Which of the following is false?
11. Incidents should always be fixed.
12. An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.
13. Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.
14. An incident can be raised against documentation.
15. Enough testing has been performed when:
16. time runs out.
17. the required level of confidence has been achieved.
18. no more faults are found.
19. the users won’t find any serious faults.
20. Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?
21. Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.
22. Incidents may be raised against user requirements.
23. Incidents require investigation and/or correction.
24. Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.
25. Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?
26. syntax testing
27. equivalence partitioning
28. stress testing
29. modified condition/decision coverage
30. Which of the following is false?
31. In a system two different failures may have different severities.
32. A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.
33. A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.
34. Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behaviour.
35. Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct?
36. They are used to support multi-user testing.
37. They are used to capture and animate user requirements.
38. They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool.
39. They capture aspects of user behaviour.
40. How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required?
41. Metrics from previous similar projects
42. Discussions with the development team
43. Time allocated for regression testing
44. a & b
45. Which of the following is true of the V-model?
46. It states that modules are tested against user requirements.
47. It only models the testing phase.
48. It specifies the test techniques to be used.
49. It includes the verification of designs.
50. The oracle assumption:
51. is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked.
52. is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test.
53. is that the tester knows everything about the software under test.
54. is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers.
55. Which of the following characterises the cost of faults?
56. They are cheapest to find in the early development phases and the most expensive to fix in the latest test phases.
57. They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then.
58. Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then.
59. Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then.
60. Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test?
61. To find faults in the software.
62. To assess whether the software is ready for release.
63. To demonstrate that the software doesn’t work.
64. To prove that the software is correct.
65. Which of the following is a form of functional testing?
66. Boundary value analysis
67. Usability testing
68. Performance testing
69. Security testing
70. Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?
71. Features to be tested
72. Incident reports
73. Risks
74. Schedule
75. Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST?
76. Test management
77. Test design
78. Test execution
79. Test planning
80. Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?
81. Statement testing
82. Path testing
83. Data flow testing
84. State transition testing
85. Data flow analysis studies:
86. possible communications bottlenecks in a program.
87. the rate of change of data values as a program executes.
88. the use of data on paths through the code.
89. the intrinsic complexity of the code.
90. In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%

The next £28000 is taxed at 22%

Any further amount is taxed at 40%

To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?

1. £1500
2. £32001
3. £33501
4. £28000
5. An important benefit of code inspections is that they:
6. enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.
7. can be performed by the person who wrote the code.
8. can be performed by inexperienced staff.
9. are cheap to perform.
10. Which of the following is the best source of Expected Outcomes for User Acceptance Test scripts?
11. Actual results
12. Program specification
13. User requirements
14. System specification
15. What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?
16. An inspection is lead by the author, whilst a walkthrough is lead by a trained moderator.
17. An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.
18. Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.
19. A walkthrough is lead by the author, whilst an inspection is lead by a trained moderator.
20. Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle?
21. It allows the identification of changes in user requirements.
22. It facilitates timely set up of the test environment.
23. It reduces defect multiplication.
24. It allows testers to become involved early in the project.
25. Integration testing in the small:
26. tests the individual components that have been developed.
27. tests interactions between modules or subsystems.
28. only uses components that form part of the live system.
29. tests interfaces to other systems.
30. Static analysis is best described as:
31. the analysis of batch programs.
32. the reviewing of test plans.
33. the analysis of program code.
34. the use of black box testing.
35. Alpha testing is:
36. post-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.
37. the first testing that is performed.
38. pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.
39. pre-release testing by end user representatives at their sites.
40. A failure is:
41. found in the software; the result of an error.
42. departure from specified behaviour.
43. an incorrect step, process or data definition in a computer program.
44. a human action that produces an incorrect result.
45. In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10% The next £28000 is taxed at 22%

Any further amount is taxed at 40%

Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?

1. £4800; £14000; £28000
2. £5200; £5500; £28000
3. £28001; £32000; £35000
4. £5800; £28000; £32000
5. The most important thing about early test design is that it:
6. makes test preparation easier.
7. means inspections are not required.
8. can prevent fault multiplication.
9. will find all faults.
10. Which of the following statements about reviews is true?
11. Reviews cannot be performed on user requirements specifications.
12. Reviews are the least effective way of testing code.
13. Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.
14. Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans.
15. Test cases are designed during:
16. test recording.
17. test planning.
18. test configuration.
19. test specification.
20. A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:
21. linkage of customer requirements to version numbers.
22. facilities to compare test results with expected results.
23. the precise differences in versions of software component source code.
24. restricted access to the source code library.

Answers

1 » A 2 » A 3 » D 4 » C 5 » A 6 » A 7 » C 8 » B 9 » C 10 » D 11 » A 12 » B 13 » A 14 » C 15 » B 16 » B 17 » D 18 » D 19 » B 20 » A 21 » D 22 » A 23 » B 24 » C 25 » D 26 » C 27 » C 28 » A 29 » C 30 » D 31 » C 32 » B 33 » C 34 » C 35 » B 36 » D 37 » C 38 » D 39 » D 40 » B

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #9**

1. The process starting with the terminal modules is called -
2. Top-down integration
3. Bottom-up integration
4. None of the above
5. Module integration
6. The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from
7. Project plan
8. Business plan
9. Support plan
10. None of the above
11. If an expected result is not specified then:
12. We cannot run the test
13. It may be difficult to repeat the test
14. It may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed
15. We cannot automate the user inputs
16. Which of the following could be a reason for a failure
17. Testing fault
18. Software fault
19. Design fault
20. Environment Fault
21. Documentation Fault
22. 2 is a valid reason; 1,3,4 & 5 are not
23. 1,2,3,4 are valid reasons; 5 is not
24. 1,2,3 are valid reasons; 4 & 5 are not
25. All of them are valid reasons for failure
26. Test are prioritized so that:
27. You shorten the time required for testing
28. You do the best testing in the time available
29. You do more effective testing
30. You find more faults
31. Which of the following is not a static testing technique
32. Error guessing
33. Walkthrough
34. Data flow analysis
35. Inspections
36. Which of the following statements about component testing is not true?
37. Component testing should be performed by development
38. Component testing is also know as isolation or module testing
39. Component testing should have completion criteria planned
40. Component testing does not involve regression testing
41. During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?
42. Execution
43. Design
44. Planning
45. Check Exit criteria completion
46. Which, in general, is the least required skill of a good tester?
47. Being diplomatic
48. Able to write software
49. Having good attention to detail
50. Able to be relied on
51. The purpose of requirement phase is
52. To freeze requirements
53. To understand user needs
54. To define the scope of testing
55. All of the above
56. Verification is:
57. Checking that we are building the right system
58. Checking that we are building the system right
59. Performed by an independent test team
60. Making sure that it is what the user really wants
61. A regression test:
62. Will always be automated
63. Will help ensure unchanged areas of the software have not been affected
64. Will help ensure changed areas of the software have not been affected
65. Can only be run during user acceptance testing
66. Function/Test matrix is a type of
67. Interim Test report
68. Final test report
69. Project status report
70. Management report
71. Defect Management process does not include
72. Defect prevention
73. Deliverable base-lining
74. Management reporting
75. None of the above
76. What is the difference between testing software developed by contractor outside your country, versus testing software developed by a contractor within your country?
77. Does not meet people needs
78. Cultural difference
79. Loss of control over reallocation of resources
80. Relinquishments of control
81. Software testing accounts to what percent of software development costs?
82. 10-20
83. 40-50
84. 70-80
85. 5-10
86. A reliable system will be one that:
87. Is unlikely to be completed on schedule
88. Is unlikely to cause a failure
89. Is likely to be fault-free
90. Is likely to be liked by the users
91. How much testing is enough
92. This question is impossible to answer
93. The answer depends on the risks for your industry, contract and special requirements
94. The answer depends on the maturity of your developers
95. The answer should be standardized for the software development industry
96. Which of the following is not a characteristic for Testability?
97. Operability
98. Observability
99. Simplicity
100. Robustness
101. Cyclomatic Complexity method comes under which testing method.
102. White box
103. Black box
104. Green box
105. Yellow box
106. Which of these can be successfully tested using Loop Testing methodology?
107. Simple Loops
108. Nested Loops
109. Concatenated Loops
110. All of the above
111. To test a function, the programmer has to write a \_\_\_\_\_\_, which calls the function and passes it test data.
112. Stub
113. Driver
114. Proxy
115. None of the above
116. Equivalence partitioning is:
117. A black box testing technique used only by developers
118. A black box testing technique than can only be used during system testing
119. A black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing
120. A white box testing technique appropriate for component testing
121. When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:
122. A small team to establish the best way to use the tool
123. Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool
124. The independent testing team
125. The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts
126. Inspections can find all the following except
127. Variables not defined in the code
128. Spelling and grammar faults in the documents
129. Requirements that have been omitted from the design documents
130. How much of the code has been covered

Answers

1 » B 2 » A 3 » C 4 » D 5 » B 6 » A 7 » D 8 » C 9 » B 10 » D 11 » B 12 » B 13 » C 14 » B 15 » B 16 » B 17 » B 18 » B 19 » D 20 » A 21 » D 22 » B 23 » C 24 » A 25 » D

**ISTQB Sample Question Paper Dump #10**

Q1 A deviation from the specified or expected behaviour that is visible to end-users is called: a)an error

b)a fault

c)a failure

d)a defect

Q2 Regression testing should be performed: v)every week

w)after the software has changed

x)as often as possible

y)when the environment has changed z)when the project manager says

a)v & w are true, x, y & z are false b)w, x & y are true, v & z are false c)w & y are true, v, x & z are false d)w is true, v, x, y & z are false

Q3 IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except a)test items

b)test deliverables

c)test tasks

d)test specifications

Q4 When should testing be stopped?

a)when all the planned tests have been run

b)when time has run out

c)when all faults have been fixed correctly

d)it depends on the risks for the system being tested

Q5 Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999 inclusive. Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries?

a)1000, 50000, 99999

b)9999, 50000, 100000

c)10000, 50000, 99999

d)10000, 99999, 100000

Q6 Consider the following statements about early test design: i.early test design can prevent fault multiplication

ii.faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix iii.early test design can find faults

iv.early test design can cause changes to the requirements v.early test design normally takes more effort

a)i, iii & iv are true; ii & v are false b)iii & iv are true; i, ii & v are false c)i, iii, iv & v are true; ii is false d)i & ii are true; iii, iv & v are false Q7 Non-functional system testing includes:

a)testing to see where the system does not function correctly

b)testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability c)testing a system function using only the software required for that function d)testing for functions that should not exist

Q8 Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management? a)auditing conformance to ISO 9000

b)status accounting of configuration items

c)identification of test versions

d)controlled library access

Q9 Which of the following is the main purpose of the integration strategy for integration testing in the small?

a)to ensure that all of the small modules are tested adequately

b)to ensure that the system interfaces to other systems and networks

c)to specify which modules to combine when, and how many at once

d)to specify how the software should be divided into modules

Q10 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

Q11 Consider the following statements:

i.an incident may be closed without being fixed.

ii.incidents may not be raised against documentation.

iii.the final stage of incident tracking is fixing.

iv.the incident record does not include information on test environments.

a)ii is true, i, iii and iv are false

b)i is true, ii, iii and iv are false

c)i and iv are true, ii and iii are false d)i and ii are true, iii and iv are false

Q12 Given the following code, which statement is true about the minimum number of test cases required for full statement and branch coverage?

Read p

Read q

IF p+q > 100 THEN Print "Large" ENDIF

IF p > 50 THEN Print "p Large" ENDIF

a)1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage b)1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage c)1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage d)2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage

Q13 Consider the following statements:

i.100% statement coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage. ii.100% branch coverage guarantees 100% statement coverage. iii.100% branch coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage. iv.100% decision coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage. v.100% statement coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.

a)ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False b)i & v are True; ii, iii & iv are False c)ii & iii are True; i, iv & v are False d)ii, iii & iv are True; i & v are False

Q14 Functional system testing is:

a)testing that the system functions with other systems

b)testing that the components that comprise the system function together c)testing the end to end functionality of the system as a whole

d)testing the system performs functions within specified response times

Q15 Incidents would not be raised against: a)requirements

b)documentation

c)test cases

d)improvements suggested by users

Q16 Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management? a)operating systems

b)test documentation

c)live data

d)user requirement documents

Q17 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

Q18 What can static analysis NOT find?

a)the use of a variable before it has been defined b)unreachable (“dead”) code

c)memory leaks

d)array bound violations

Q19 Which of the following techniques is NOT a black box technique? a)state transition testing

b)LCSAJ

c)syntax testing

d)boundary value analysis

Q20 Beta testing is:

a)performed by customers at their own site

b)performed by customers at the software developer's site c)performed by an Independent Test Team

d)performed as early as possible in the lifecycle

Q21 Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers, and which by an independent system test team?

i.static analysis

ii.performance testing

iii.test management

iv.dynamic analysis

a)developers would typically use i and iv; test team ii and iii b)developers would typically use i and iii; test team ii and iv c)developers would typically use ii and iv; test team i and iii d)developers would typically use i, iii and iv; test team ii

Q22 The main focus of acceptance testing is: a)finding faults in the system

b)ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users c)testing the system with other systems

d)testing from a business perspective

Q23 Which of the following statements about component testing is FALSE?

a)black box test design techniques all have an associated test measurement technique b)white box test design techniques all have an associated test measurement technique c)cyclomatic complexity is not a test measurement technique

d)black box test measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique

Q24 Which of the following statements is NOT true?

a)inspection is the most formal review process

b)inspections should be led by a trained leader

c)managers can perform inspections on management documents d)inspection is appropriate even when there are no written documents

Q25 A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following, EXCEPT: a)calculating expected outputs

b)comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes

c)recording test inputs

d)reading test values from a data file

Q26 The difference between re-testing and regression testing is:

a)re-testing ensures the original fault has been removed; regression testing looks for unexpected side- effects

b)re-testing looks for unexpected side-effects; regression testing ensures the original fault has been removed

c)re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier

d)re-testing is done by developers; regression testing is done by independent testers

Q27 Expected results are:

a)only important in system testing b)only used in component testing c)most useful when specified in advance d)derived from the code

Q28 What type of review requires formal entry and exit criteria, including metrics: a)walkthrough

b)inspection c)management review d)post project review

Q29 Which of the following uses Impact Analysis most? a)component testing

b)non-functional system testing

c)user acceptance testing

d)maintenance testing

Q30 What is NOT included in typical costs for an inspection process? a)setting up forms and databases

b)analysing metrics and improving processes

c)writing the documents to be inspected

d)time spent on the document outside the meeting

Q31Which of the following is NOT a reasonable test objective: a)to find faults in the software

b)to prove that the software has no faults

c)to give confidence in the software

d)to find performance problems

Q32 Which expression best matches the following characteristics of the review processes: 1.led by the author

2.undocumented

3.no management participation

4.led by a moderator or leader

5.uses entry and exit criteria

s)inspection t)peer review u)informal review v)walkthrough

a)s = 4 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1 b)s = 4, t = 3, u = 2 and 5, v = 1 c)s = 1 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4 d)s = 4 and 5, t = 1, u= 2, v = 3

Q33 Which of the following is NOT part of system testing? a)business process-based testing

b)performance, load and stress testing

c)usability testing

d)top-down integration testing

Q34 Which statement about expected outcomes is FALSE?

a)expected outcomes are defined by the software's behaviour

b)expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code c)expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run

d)expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times

Q35 The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is: a)ISO/IEC 12207

b)BS 7925-1 c)ANSI/IEEE 829 d)ANSI/IEEE 729

Q36 The cost of fixing a fault:

a)is not important

b)increases the later a fault is found c)decreases the later a fault is found d)can never be determined

Q37 Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard?

a)what is not to be tested

b)test environment properties

c)quality plans

d)schedules and deadlines

Q38 Could reviews or inspections be considered part of testing? a)no, because they apply to development documentation

b)no, because they are normally applied before testing

c)yes, because both help detect faults and improve quality d)yes, because testing includes all non-constructive activities

Q39 Which of the following is not part of performance testing? a)measuring response times

b)recovery testing

c)simulating many users

d)generating many transactions

Q40 Error guessing is best used:

a)after more formal techniques have been applied b)as the first approach to deriving test cases

c)by inexperienced testers

d)after the system has gone live

Answers

1 » C 2 » C 3 » D 4 » D 5 » C 6 » A 7 » B 8 » A 9 » C 10 » D 11 » B 12 » B 13 » D 14 » C 15 » D 16 » C 17 » B 18 » C 19 » B 20 » A 21 » A

22 » D 23 » A 24 » D 25 » A 26 » A 27 » C 28 » B 29 » D 30 » C 31 » B 32 » A 33 » D 34 » A 35 » B 36 » B 37 » C 38 » C 39 » B 40 » A

When what is visible to end-users is a deviation from the specific or expected behavior, this is called:  
a) an error  
b) a fault  
c) a failure  
d) a defect  
e) a mistake  
  
2) Regression testing should be performed:  
v) every week  
w) after the software has changed  
x) as often as possible  
y) when the environment has changed  
z) when the project manager says  
  
a) v & w are true, x – z are false  
b) w, x & y are true, v & z are false  
c) w & y are true, v, x & z are false  
d) w is true, v, x y and z are false  
e) all of the above are true  
  
3) IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except:  
a) test items  
b) test deliverables  
c) test tasks  
d) test environment  
e) test specification  
  
4) Testing should be stopped when:  
a) all the planned tests have been run  
b) time has run out  
c) all faults have been fixed correctly  
d) both a) and c)  
e) it depends on the risks for the system being tested  
  
5) Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999 inclusive. Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries:  
a) 1000, 5000, 99999  
b) 9999, 50000, 100000  
c) 10000, 50000, 99999  
d) 10000, 99999  
e) 9999, 10000, 50000, 99999, 10000  
  
6) Consider the following statements about early test design:  
i. early test design can prevent fault multiplication  
ii. faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix  
iii. early test design can find faults  
iv. early test design can cause changes to the requirements  
v. early test design takes more effort  
  
a) i, iii & iv are true. Ii & v are false  
b) iii is true, I, ii, iv & v are false  
c) iii & iv are true. i, ii & v are false  
d) i, iii, iv & v are true, ii us false  
e) i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false  
  
7) Non-functional system testing includes:  
a) testing to see where the system does not function properly  
b) testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability  
c) testing a system feature using only the software required for that action  
d) testing a system feature using only the software required for that function  
e) testing for functions that should not exist  
  
8) 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  
  
9) Which of the following is the main purpose of the integration strategy for integration testing in the small?  
a) to ensure that all of the small modules are tested adequately  
b) to ensure that the system interfaces to other systems and networks  
c) to specify which modules to combine when and how many at once  
d) to ensure that the integration testing can be performed by a small team  
e) to specify how the software should be divided into modules  
  
10) 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  
  
11) Consider the following statements  
i. an incident may be closed without being fixed  
ii. incidents may not be raised against documentation  
iii. the final stage of incident tracking is fixing  
iv. the incident record does not include information on test environments  
v. incidents should be raised when someone other than the author of the software performs the test  
  
a) ii and v are true, I, iii and iv are false  
b) i and v are true, ii, iii and iv are false  
c) i, iv and v are true, ii and iii are false  
d) i and ii are true, iii, iv and v are false  
e) i is true, ii, iii, iv and v are false  
  
12) Given the following code, which is true about the minimum number of test cases required for full statement and branch coverage:  
Read P  
Read Q  
IF P+Q > 100 THEN  
Print “Large”  
ENDIF  
If P > 50 THEN  
Print “P Large”  
ENDIF  
  
a) 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
b) 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
c) 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage  
d) 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
e) 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
  
13) Given the following:  
Switch PC on  
Start “outlook”  
IF outlook appears THEN  
Send an email  
Close outlook  
  
a) 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage  
b) 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
c) 1 test for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage  
d) 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
e) 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
  
14) Given the following code, which is true:   
IF A > B THEN  
C = A – B  
ELSE  
C = A + B  
ENDIF  
Read D  
IF C = D Then  
Print “Error”  
ENDIF  
  
a) 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
b) 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
c) 2 tests for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage  
d) 3 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
e) 3 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
  
15) Consider the following:  
Pick up and read the newspaper  
Look at what is on television  
If there is a program that you are interested in watching then switch the the television on and watch the program  
Otherwise  
Continue reading the newspaper  
If there is a crossword in the newspaper then try and complete the crossword  
  
a) SC = 1 and DC = 1  
b) SC = 1 and DC = 2  
c) SC = 1 and DC = 3  
d) SC = 2 and DC = 2  
e) SC = 2 and DC = 3  
  
16) The place to start if you want a (new) test tool is:  
a) Attend a tool exhibition  
b) Invite a vendor to give a demo  
c) Analyse your needs and requirements  
d) Find out what your budget would be for the tool  
e) Search the internet  
  
17) When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:  
a) A small team to establish the best way to use the tool  
b) Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool  
c) The independent testing team  
d) The managers to see what projects it should be used in  
e) The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts  
  
18) What can static analysis NOT find?  
a) The use of a variable before it has been defined  
b) Unreachable (“dead”) code  
c) Whether the value stored in a variable is correct  
d) The re-definition of a variable before it has been used  
e) Array bound violations  
  
19) Which of the following is NOT a black box technique:  
a) Equivalence partitioning  
b) State transition testing  
c) LCSAJ  
d) Syntax testing  
e) Boundary value analysis  
  
20) Beta testing is:  
a) Performed by customers at their own site  
b) Performed by customers at their software developer’s site  
c) Performed by an independent test team  
d) Useful to test bespoke software  
e) Performed as early as possible in the lifecycle  
21) Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers and which by an independent test team:  
i. static analysis  
ii. performance testing  
iii. test management  
iv. dynamic analysis  
v. test running  
vi. test data preparation  
  
a) developers would typically use i, iv and vi; test team ii, iii and v  
b) developers would typically use i and iv; test team ii, iii, v and vi  
c) developers would typically use i, ii, iii and iv; test team v and vi  
d) developers would typically use ii, iv and vi; test team I, ii and v  
e) developers would typically use i, iii, iv and v; test team ii and vi  
  
22) The main focus of acceptance testing is:  
a) finding faults in the system  
b) ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users  
c) testing the system with other systems  
d) testing for a business perspective  
e) testing by an independent test team  
  
23) Which of the following statements about the component testing standard is false:  
a) black box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique  
b) white box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique  
c) cyclomatic complexity is not a test measurement technique  
d) black box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique  
e) white box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique  
  
24) Which of the following statements is NOT true:  
a) inspection is the most formal review process  
b) inspections should be led by a trained leader  
c) managers can perform inspections on management documents  
d) inspection is appropriate even when there are no written documents  
e) inspection compares documents with predecessor (source) documents  
  
25) A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following EXCEPT:   
a) generating expected outputs  
b) replaying inputs according to a programmed script  
c) comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes  
d) recording test inputs  
e) reading test values from a data file  
  
26) 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  
  
27) Expected results are:  
a) only important in system testing  
b) only used in component testing  
c) never specified in advance  
d) most useful when specified in advance  
e) derived from the code  
  
28) Test managers should not:  
a) report on deviations from the project plan  
b) sign the system off for release  
c) re-allocate resource to meet original plans  
d) raise incidents on faults that they have found  
e) provide information for risk analysis and quality improvement  
  
29) Unreachable code would best be found using:  
a) code reviews  
b) code inspections  
c) a coverage tool  
d) a test management tool  
e) a static analysis tool  
  
30) A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called:  
a) a dynamic analysis tool  
b) a test execution tool  
c) a debugging tool  
d) a test management tool  
e) a configuration management tool  
  
31) What information need not be included in a test incident report:  
a) how to fix the fault  
b) how to reproduce the fault  
c) test environment details  
d) severity, priority  
e) the actual and expected outcomes  
  
32) Which expression best matches the following characteristics or review processes:  
1. led by author  
2. undocumented  
3. no management participation  
4. led by a trained moderator or leader  
5. uses entry exit criteria  
  
s) inspection  
t) peer review  
u) informal review  
v) walkthrough  
  
a) s = 4, t = 3, u = 2 and 5, v = 1  
b) s = 4 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1  
c) s = 1 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4  
d) s = 5, t = 4, u = 3, v = 1 and 2  
e) s = 4 and 5, t = 1, u = 2, v = 3  
  
33) Which of the following is NOT part of system testing:  
a) business process-based testing  
b) performance, load and stress testing  
c) requirements-based testing  
d) usability testing  
e) top-down integration testing  
  
34) What statement about expected outcomes is FALSE:  
a) expected outcomes are defined by the software’s behaviour  
b) expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code  
c) expected outcomes include outputs to a screen and changes to files and databases  
d) expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run  
e) expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times  
  
35) The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is:  
a) ISO/IEC 12207  
b) BS7925-1  
c) BS7925-2  
d) ANSI/IEEE 829  
e) ANSI/IEEE 729  
  
36) 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  
  
37) Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard:  
a) Test items (i.e. software versions)  
b) What is not to be tested  
c) Test environments  
d) Quality plans  
e) Schedules and deadlines  
  
38) Could reviews or inspections be considered part of testing:  
a) No, because they apply to development documentation  
b) No, because they are normally applied before testing  
c) No, because they do not apply to the test documentation  
d) Yes, because both help detect faults and improve quality  
e) Yes, because testing includes all non-constructive activities  
  
39) Which of the following is not part of performance testing:   
a) Measuring response time  
b) Measuring transaction rates  
c) Recovery testing  
d) Simulating many users  
e) Generating many transactions  
  
40) Error guessing is best used  
a) As the first approach to deriving test cases  
b) After more formal techniques have been applied  
c) By inexperienced testers  
d) After the system has gone live  
e) Only by end users  
  
  
  
Read more: <http://books24x7.blogspot.com/2008/08/istqb-question-paper-dump-4of1.html#ixzz171szpX1w>

1  » C  
2  » C  
3  » E  
4  » E  
5  » C  
6  » A  
7  » B  
8  » B  
9  » C  
10 » E

11 » B  
12 » B  
13 » B  
14 » B  
15 » E  
16 » C  
17 » B  
18 » C  
19 » C  
20 » A  
21 » B  
22 » D  
23 » A  
24 » D  
25 » A  
26 » A  
27 » D  
28 » C  
29 » A  
30 » E

31 » E  
32 » B  
33 » E  
34 » A  
35 » B  
36 » B  
37 » D  
38 » D  
39 » C  
40 » B

1) We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:  
a) Each test stage has a different purpose.  
b) It is easier to manage testing in stages.  
c) We can run different tests in different environments.  
d) The more stages we have, the better the testing.  
  
2) Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?  
a) Regression testing  
b) Integration testing  
c) System testing  
d) User acceptance testing  
  
3) Which of the following statements is NOT correct?  
a) A minimal test set that achieves 100% LCSAJ coverage will also achieve 100% branch coverage.  
b) A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will also achieve 100% statement coverage.  
c) A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% statement coverage.  
d) A minimal test set that achieves 100% statement coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% branch coverage.  
  
4) Which of the following requirements is testable?  
a) The system shall be user friendly.  
b) The safety-critical parts of the system shall contain 0 faults.  
c) The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load.  
d) The system shall be built to be portable.  
  
5) Analyse the following highly simplified procedure:  
Ask: “What type of ticket do you require, single or return?”  
IF the customer wants ‘return’  
Ask: “What rate, Standard or Cheap-day?”  
IF the customer replies ‘Cheap-day’  
Say: “That will be £11:20”  
ELSE  
Say: “That will be £19:50”  
ENDIF  
ELSE  
Say: “That will be £9:75”  
ENDIF  
Now decide the minimum number of tests that are needed to ensure that all  
the questions have been asked, all combinations have occurred and all  
replies given.  
a) 3  
b) 4  
c) 5  
d) 6  
  
6) Error guessing:  
a) supplements formal test design techniques.  
b) can only be used in component, integration and system testing.  
c) is only performed in user acceptance testing.  
d) is not repeatable and should not be used.  
  
7) Which of the following is NOT true of test coverage criteria?  
a) Test coverage criteria can be measured in terms of items exercised by a test suite.  
b) A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of user requirements covered.  
c) A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of faults found.  
d) Test coverage criteria are often used when specifying test completion criteria.  
  
8) In prioritising what to test, the most important objective is to:  
a) find as many faults as possible.  
b) test high risk areas.  
c) obtain good test coverage.  
d) test whatever is easiest to test.  
  
9) Given the following sets of test management terms (v-z), and activity descriptions (1-5), which one of the following best pairs the two sets?  
  
v – test control  
w – test monitoring  
x - test estimation  
y - incident management  
z - configuration control  
  
1 - calculation of required test resources  
2 - maintenance of record of test results  
3 - re-allocation of resources when tests overrun  
4 - report on deviation from test plan  
5 - tracking of anomalous test results  
  
a) v-3,w-2,x-1,y-5,z-4  
b) v-2,w-5,x-1,y-4,z-3  
c) v-3,w-4,x-1,y-5,z-2  
d) v-2,w-1,x-4,y-3,z-5  
  
10) Which one of the following statements about system testing is NOT true?  
a) System tests are often performed by independent teams.  
b) Functional testing is used more than structural testing.  
c) Faults found during system tests can be very expensive to fix.  
d) End-users should be involved in system tests.  
  
11) Which of the following is false?  
a) Incidents should always be fixed.  
b) An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.  
c) Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.  
d) An incident can be raised against documentation.  
  
12) Enough testing has been performed when:  
a) time runs out.  
b) the required level of confidence has been achieved.  
c) no more faults are found.  
d) the users won’t find any serious faults.  
  
13) Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?  
a) Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.  
b) Incidents may be raised against user requirements.  
c) Incidents require investigation and/or correction.  
d) Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.  
  
14) Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?  
a) syntax testing  
b) equivalence partitioning  
c) stress testing  
d) modified condition/decision coverage  
  
15) Which of the following is false?  
a) In a system two different failures may have different severities.  
b) A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.  
c) A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.  
d) Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behaviour.  
  
16) Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct?  
a) They are used to support multi-user testing.  
b) They are used to capture and animate user requirements.  
c) They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool.  
d) They capture aspects of user behaviour.  
  
17) How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required?  
a) Metrics from previous similar projects  
b) Discussions with the development team  
c) Time allocated for regression testing  
d) a & b  
  
18) Which of the following is true of the V-model?  
a) It states that modules are tested against user requirements.  
b) It only models the testing phase.  
c) It specifies the test techniques to be used.  
d) It includes the verification of designs.  
  
19) The oracle assumption:  
a) is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked.  
b) is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test.  
c) is that the tester knows everything about the software under test.  
d) is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers.  
  
20) Which of the following characterises the cost of faults?  
a) They are cheapest to find in the early development phases and the most expensive to fix in the latest test phases.  
b) They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then.  
c) Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then.  
d) Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then.  
21) Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test?  
a) To find faults in the software.  
b) To assess whether the software is ready for release.  
c) To demonstrate that the software doesn’t work.  
d) To prove that the software is correct.  
  
22) Which of the following is a form of functional testing?  
a) Boundary value analysis  
b) Usability testing  
c) Performance testing  
d) Security testing  
  
23) Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?  
a) Features to be tested  
b) Incident reports  
c) Risks  
d) Schedule  
  
24) Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST?  
a) Test management  
b) Test design  
c) Test execution  
d) Test planning  
  
25) Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?  
a) Statement testing  
b) Path testing  
c) Data flow testing  
d) State transition testing  
  
26) Data flow analysis studies:  
a) possible communications bottlenecks in a program.  
b) the rate of change of data values as a program executes.  
c) the use of data on paths through the code.  
d) the intrinsic complexity of the code.  
  
27) In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:  
An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%  
The next £28000 is taxed at 22%  
Any further amount is taxed at 40%  
To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?  
a) £1500  
b) £32001  
c) £33501  
d) £28000  
  
28) An important benefit of code inspections is that they:  
a) enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.  
b) can be performed by the person who wrote the code.  
c) can be performed by inexperienced staff.  
d) are cheap to perform.  
  
29) Which of the following is the best source of Expected Outcomes for User Acceptance Test scripts?  
a) Actual results  
b) Program specification  
c) User requirements  
d) System specification  
  
30) What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?  
a) An inspection is lead by the author, whilst a walkthrough is lead by a trained moderator.  
b) An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.  
c) Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.  
d) A walkthrough is lead by the author, whilst an inspection is lead by a trained moderator.  
31) Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle?  
a) It allows the identification of changes in user requirements.  
b) It facilitates timely set up of the test environment.  
c) It reduces defect multiplication.  
d) It allows testers to become involved early in the project.  
  
32) Integration testing in the small:  
a) tests the individual components that have been developed.  
b) tests interactions between modules or subsystems.  
c) only uses components that form part of the live system.  
d) tests interfaces to other systems.  
  
33) Static analysis is best described as:  
a) the analysis of batch programs.  
b) the reviewing of test plans.  
c) the analysis of program code.  
d) the use of black box testing.  
  
34) Alpha testing is:  
a) post-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.  
b) the first testing that is performed.  
c) pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.  
d) pre-release testing by end user representatives at their sites.  
  
35) A failure is:  
a) found in the software; the result of an error.  
b) departure from specified behaviour.  
c) an incorrect step, process or data definition in a computer program.  
d) a human action that produces an incorrect result.  
  
36) In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:  
An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%  
The next £28000 is taxed at 22%  
Any further amount is taxed at 40%  
Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?  
a) £4800; £14000; £28000  
b) £5200; £5500; £28000  
c) £28001; £32000; £35000  
d) £5800; £28000; £32000  
  
37) The most important thing about early test design is that it:  
a) makes test preparation easier.  
b) means inspections are not required.  
c) can prevent fault multiplication.  
d) will find all faults.  
  
38) Which of the following statements about reviews is true?  
a) Reviews cannot be performed on user requirements specifications.  
b) Reviews are the least effective way of testing code.  
c) Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.  
d) Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans.  
  
39) Test cases are designed during:  
a) test recording.  
b) test planning.  
c) test configuration.  
d) test specification.  
  
40) A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:  
a) linkage of customer requirements to version numbers.  
b) facilities to compare test results with expected results.  
c) the precise differences in versions of software component source code.  
d) restricted access to the source code library.

1 » A  
2 » A  
3 » D  
4 » C  
5 » A  
6 » A  
7 » C  
8 » B  
9 » C  
10» D  
11 » A  
12 » B  
13 » A  
14 » C  
15 » B  
16 » B  
17 » D  
18 » D  
19 » B  
20 » A

31 » C  
32 » B  
33 » C  
34 » C  
35 » B  
36 » D  
37 » C  
38 » D  
39 » D  
40 » B

1. COTS is known as   
A. Commercial off the shelf software  
B. Compliance of the software  
C. Change control of the software  
D. Capable off the shelf software  
  
2. From the below given choices, which one is the ‘Confidence testing’   
A. Sanity testing   
B. System testing  
C. Smoke testing   
D. Regression testing  
  
3. ‘Defect Density’ calculated in terms of   
A. The number of defects identified in a component or system divided by the size of the component or the system  
B. The number of defects found by a test phase divided by the number found by that test phase and any other means after wards  
C. The number of defects identified in the component or system divided by the number of defects found by a test phase  
D. The number of defects found by a test phase divided by the number found by the size of the system  
  
4. ‘Be bugging’ is known as   
A. Preventing the defects by inspection  
B. Fixing the defects by debugging  
C. Adding known defects by seeding   
D. A process of fixing the defects by tester  
  
5. An expert based test estimation is also known as   
A. Narrow band Delphi  
B. Wide band Delphi  
C. Bespoke Delphi  
D. Robust Delphi  
  
6. When testing a grade calculation system, a tester determines that all scores from 90 to 100 will yield a grade of A, but scores below 90 will not. This analysis is known as:   
  
A. Equivalence partitioning   
B. Boundary value analysis  
C. Decision table  
D. Hybrid analysis  
  
7. All of the following might be done during unit testing except   
  
A. Desk check  
B. Manual support testing  
C. Walkthrough  
D. Compiler based testing  
  
9. Which of the following characteristics is primarily associated with software reusability?   
  
A. The extent to which the software can be used in other applications  
B. The extent to which the software can be used by many different users  
C. The capability of the software to be moved to a different platform  
D. The capability of one system to be coupled with another system  
  
10. Which of the following software change management activities is most vital to assessing the impact of proposed software modifications?   
A. Baseline identification B. Configuration auditing  
C. Change control D. Version control  
  
11. Which of the following statements is true about a software verification and validation program?   
  
I. It strives to ensure that quality is built into software.  
II. It provides management with insights into the state of a software project.  
III. It ensures that alpha, beta, and system tests are performed.  
IV. It is executed in parallel with software development activities.  
  
A. I, II&III B.II, III&IV C.I, II&IV D.I, III&IV  
  
12. Which of the following is a requirement of an effective software environment?   
  
I. Ease of use  
II. Capacity for incremental implementation  
III. Capability of evolving with the needs of a project  
IV. Inclusion of advanced tools  
  
A.I, II &III B.I, II &IV C.II, III&IV D.I, III&IV  
  
13. A test manager wants to use the resources available for the automated testing of a web application. The best choice is   
  
A. Test automater, web specialist, DBA, test lead  
B. Tester, test automater, web specialist, DBA  
C. Tester, test lead, test automater, DBA  
D. Tester, web specialist, test lead, test automater  
  
14. A project manager has been transferred to a major software development project that is in the implementation phase. The highest priority for this project manager should be to   
B. Establish a relationship with the customer  
C. Learn the project objectives and the existing project plan  
D. Modify the project’ s organizational structure to meet the manager’ s management style  
E. Ensure that the project proceeds at its current pace  
  
  
  
15. Change X requires a higher level of authority than Change Y in which of the following pairs?   
  
Change X Change Y  
A. Code in development Code in production  
B. Specifications during requirements analysis Specifications during systems test  
C. Documents requested by the technical development group Documents requested by customers  
D. A product distributed to several sites A product with a single user  
  
  
16. Which of the following functions is typically supported by a software quality information system?   
I. Record keeping  
II. System design  
III. Evaluation scheduling  
IV. Error reporting  
  
A.I, II&III B.II, III &IV C.I, III &IV D.I, II & IV  
  
17. During the testing of a module tester ‘X’ finds a bug and assigned it to developer. But developer rejects the same, saying that it’s not a bug. What ‘X’ should do?   
  
A. Report the issue to the test manager and try to settle with the developer.  
B. Retest the module and confirm the bug  
C. Assign the same bug to another developer  
D. Send to the detailed information of the bug encountered and check the reproducibility  
  
18. The primary goal of comparing a user manual with the actual behavior of the running program during system testing is to   
  
A. Find bugs in the program  
B. Check the technical accuracy of the document  
C. Ensure the ease of use of the document  
D. Ensure that the program is the latest version  
  
19. A type of integration testing in which software elements, hardware elements, or both are combined all at once into a component or an overall system, rather than in stages.   
A. System Testing B. Big-Bang Testing   
C. Integration Testing D. Unit Testing  
  
20. In practice, which Life Cycle model may have more, fewer or different levels of development and testing, depending on the project and the software product. For example, there may be component integration testing after component testing, and system integration testing after system testing.   
  
A. Water Fall Model B.V-Model   
C. Spiral Model D. RAD Model  
  
21. Which technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage? It can be applied to human input, input via interfaces to a system, or interface parameters in integration testing.   
A. Error Guessing B. Boundary Value Analysis   
C. Decision Table testing D. Equivalence partitioning  
  
22. There is one application, which runs on a single terminal. There is another application that works on multiple terminals. What are the test techniques you will use on the second application that you would not do on the first application?   
  
A. Integrity, Response time B. Concurrency test, Scalability  
C. Update & Rollback, Response time D. Concurrency test, Integrity  
  
23. You are the test manager and you are about the start the system testing. The developer team says that due to change in requirements they will be able to deliver the system to you for testing 5 working days after the due date. You can not change the resources(work hours, test tools, etc.) What steps you will take to be able to finish the testing in time. (   
  
A. Tell to the development team to deliver the system in time so that testing activity will be finish in time.  
B. Extend the testing plan, so that you can accommodate the slip going to occur  
C. Rank the functionality as per risk and concentrate more on critical functionality testing  
D. Add more resources so that the slippage should be avoided  
  
24. Item transmittal report is also known as   
  
A. Incident report B. Release note   
C. Review report D. Audit report  
  
25. Testing of software used to convert data from existing systems for use in replacement systems   
A. Data driven testing B. Migration testing   
C. Configuration testing D. Back to back testing  
  
26. Big bang approach is related to   
  
A. Regression testing B. Inter system testing  
C. Re-testing D. Integration testing  
  
27. Cause effect graphing is related to the standard   
  
A. BS7799 B. BS 7925/2 C. ISO/IEC 926/1 D. ISO/IEC 2382/1  
  
28. “The tracing of requirements for a test level through the layers of a test documentation” done by   
  
A. Horizontal tracebility B. Depth tracebility  
C. Vertical tracebility D. Horizontal & Vertical tracebilities  
  
29. A test harness is a   
A. A high level document describing the principles, approach and major objectives of the organization regarding testing  
B. A distance set of test activities collected into a manageable phase of a project  
C. A test environment comprised of stubs and drives needed to conduct a test  
D. A set of several test cases for a component or system under test  
  
  
30. You are a tester for testing a large system. The system data model is very large with many attributes and there are a lot of inter dependencies with in the fields. What steps would you use to test the system and also what are the efforts of the test you have taken on the test plan   
  
A. Improve super vision, More reviews of artifacts or program means stage containment of the defects.  
B. Extend the test plan so that you can test all the inter dependencies  
C. Divide the large system in to small modules and test the functionality  
D. Test the interdependencies first, after that check the system as a whole  
  
31. Change request should be submitted through development or program management. A change request must be written and should include the following criteria.   
I. Definition of the change  
II. Documentation to be updated  
III. Name of the tester or developer  
IV. Dependencies of the change request.  
  
A. I, III and IV B. I, II and III C. II, III and IV D. I, II and IV  
  
  
32. ‘Entry criteria’ should address questions such as   
  
I. Are the necessary documentation, design and requirements information available that will allow testers to operate the system and judge correct behavior.  
II. Is the test environment-lab, hardware, software and system administration support ready?  
III. Those conditions and situations that must prevail in the testing process to allow testing to continue effectively and efficiently.  
IV. Are the supporting utilities, accessories and prerequisites available in forms that testers can use  
  
A. I, II and IV B. I, II and III C. I, II, III and IV D. II, III and IV.  
  
33. “This life cycle model is basically driven by schedule and budget risks” This statement is best suited for   
A. Water fall model B. Spiral model   
C. Incremental model D. V-Model  
  
34. The bug tracking system will need to capture these phases for each bug.   
  
I. Phase injected  
II. Phase detected  
III. Phase fixed  
IV. Phase removed  
  
A. I, II and III B. I, II and IV C. II, III and IV D. I, III and IV  
  
35. One of the more daunting challenges of managing a test project is that so many dependencies converge at test execution. One missing configuration file or hard ware device can render all your test results meaning less. You can end up with an entire platoon of testers sitting around for days.   
Who is responsible for this incident?  
  
A. Test managers faults only  
B. Test lead faults only  
C. Test manager and project manager faults  
D. Testers faults only  
  
  
  
  
  
  
36. System test can begin when?   
  
I. The test team competes a three day smoke test and reports on the results to the system test phase entry meeting  
II. The development team provides software to the test team 3 business days prior to starting of the system testing  
III. All components are under formal, automated configuration and release management control  
  
A. I and II only B. II and III only C. I and III only D. I, II and III  
  
37. Test charters are used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing   
  
A. Exploratory testing B. Usability testing  
C. Component testing D. Maintainability testing  
  
  
  
All The Best  
  
ISTQB Foundation Level Mock Test 2 Key  
  
Q.No Answer Q.No Answer  
1 (A) 20 (B)  
2 (C) 21 (D)  
3 (A) 22 (C)  
4 (C) 23 (C)  
5 (B) 24 (B)  
6 (A) 25 (B)  
7 (B) 26 (D)  
8 (B) 27 (B)  
9 (A) 28 (A)  
10 (C) 29 (C)  
11 (C) 30 (A)  
12 (A) 31 (D)  
13 (B) 32 (A)  
14 (B) 33 (D)  
15 (D) 34 (B)  
16 (C) 35 (A)  
17 (D) 36 (D)  
18 (B) 37 (A)  
19 (B)

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Testing will be performed by the people at client own locations (1M)  
  
A. Alpha testing B. Field testing C. Performance testing D. System testing  
  
2. System testing should investigate (2M)  
A. Non-functional requirements only not Functional requirements  
B. Functional requirements only not non-functional requirements  
C. Non-functional requirements and Functional requirements  
D. Non-functional requirements or Functional requirements  
  
3. Which is the non-functional testing (1M)  
  
A. Performance testing B. Unit testing   
C. Regression testing D. Sanity testing  
  
4. Who is responsible for document all the issues, problems and open point that were identified during the review meeting (2M)   
  
A. Moderator B. Scribe C. Reviewers D. Author  
  
5. What is the main purpose of Informal review (2M)   
  
A. Inexpensive way to get some benefit   
B. Find defects   
C. Learning, gaining understanding, effect finding  
D. Discuss, make decisions, solve technical problems  
  
6. Purpose of test design technique is (1M)   
  
A. Identifying test conditions only, not Identifying test cases  
B. Not Identifying test conditions, Identifying test cases only  
C. Identifying test conditions and Identifying test cases  
D. Identifying test conditions or Identifying test cases  
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technique can be used to achieve input and output coverage (1M)   
  
A. Boundary value analysis B. Equivalence partitioning   
C. Decision table testing D. State transition testing   
  
8. Use cases can be performed to test (2M)   
  
A. Performance testing B. Unit testing   
C. Business scenarios D. Static testing  
  
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ testing is performed at the developing organization’s site (1M)   
  
A. Unit testing B. Regression testing   
C. Alpha testing D. Integration testing  
  
10. The purpose of exit criteria is (2M)  
  
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  
  
11. Which is not the project risks (2M)   
  
A. Supplier issues B. Organization factors   
C. Technical issues D. Error-prone software delivered  
  
12. Poor software characteristics are (3M)   
  
A. Only Project risks  
B. Only Product risks  
C. Project risks and Product risks  
D. Project risks or Product risks  
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used within individual workbenches to produce the right output products. (2M)   
  
A. Tools and techniques B. Procedures and standards   
C. Processes and walkthroughs D. Reviews and update  
  
14. The software engineer's role in tool selection is (3M)   
  
A. To identify, evaluate, and rank tools, and recommend tools to management  
B. To determine what kind of tool is needed, then find it and buy it  
C. To initiate the tool search and present a case to management  
D. To identify, evaluate and select the tools  
  
15. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the step-by-step method followed to ensure that standards are met (2M)   
  
A. SDLC B. Project Plan C. Policy D. Procedure  
  
16. Which of the following is the standard for the Software product quality (1M)   
  
A. ISO 1926 B. ISO 829 C. ISO 1012 D. ISO 1028  
  
17. Which is not the testing objectives (1M)   
  
A. Finding defects  
B. Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information  
C. Preventing defects.  
D. Debugging defects  
  
18. Bug life cycle (1M)   
  
A. Open, Assigned, Fixed, Closed  
B. Open, Fixed, Assigned, Closed  
C. Assigned, Open, Closed, Fixed  
D. Assigned, Open, Fixed, Closed  
  
19. Which is not the software characteristics (1M)   
  
A. Reliability B. Usability C. Scalability D. Maintainability  
  
20. Which is not a testing principle (2M)   
  
A. Early testing B. Defect clustering   
C. Pesticide paradox D. Exhaustive testing  
  
21. ‘X’ has given a data on a person age, which should be between 1 to 99. Using BVA which is the appropriate one (3M)   
  
A. 0,1,2,99 B. 1, 99, 100, 98 C. 0, 1, 99, 100 D. –1, 0, 1, 99   
  
22. Which is not the fundamental test process (1M)   
  
A. Planning and control B. Test closure activities  
C. Analysis and design D. None   
  
  
  
  
23. Which is not a Component testing (2M)   
  
A. Check the memory leaks B. Check the robustness   
C. Check the branch coverage D. Check the decision tables  
  
24. PDCA is known as (1M)   
  
A. Plan, Do, Check, Act B. Plan, Do, Correct, Act  
C. Plan, Debug, Check, Act D. Plan, Do, Check, Accept   
  
25. Contract and regulation testing is a part of (2M)   
  
A. System testing B. Acceptance testing   
C. Integration testing D. Smoke testing  
  
26. Which is not a black box testing technique (1M)   
  
A. Equivalence partition B. Decision tables  
C. Transaction diagrams D. Decision testing   
  
27. Arc testing is known as (2M)   
  
A. Branch testing B. Agile testing  
C. Beta testing D. Ad-hoc testing  
  
28. A software model that can’t be used in functional testing (2M)  
  
A. Process flow model B. State transaction model  
C. Menu structure model D. Plain language specification model  
  
29. Find the mismatch (2M)   
  
A. Test data preparation tools – Manipulate Data bases  
B. Test design tools – Generate test inputs  
C. Requirement management tools – Enables individual tests to be traceable   
D. Configuration management tools – Check for consistence  
  
  
30. The principle of Cyclomatic complexity, considering L as edges or links, N as nodes, P as independent paths (2M)   
  
A. L-N +2P  
B. N-L +2P  
C. N-L +P  
D. N-L +P  
  
31. FPA is used to (2M)   
  
A. To measure the functional requirements of the project  
B. To measure the size of the functionality of an Information system  
C. To measure the functional testing effort  
D. To measure the functional flow  
  
32. Which is not a test Oracle (2M)   
  
A. The existing system (For a bench mark)  
B. The code   
C. Individual’s knowledge  
D. User manual  
  
33. Find the correct flow of the phases of a formal review (3M)   
  
A. Planning, Review meeting, Rework, Kick off  
B. Planning, Individual preparation, Kick off, Rework  
C. Planning, Review meeting, Rework, Follow up  
D. Planning, Individual preparation, Follow up, Kick off  
  
34. Stochastic testing using statistical information or operational profiles uses the following method (3M)   
  
A. Heuristic testing approach   
B. Methodical testing approach  
C. Model based testing approach  
D. Process or standard compliant testing approach  
  
35. A project that is in the implementation phase is six weeks behind schedule. The delivery date for the product is four months away. The project is not allowed to slip the delivery date or compromise on the quality standards established for this product. Which of the following actions would bring this project back on schedule? (3M)   
  
A. Eliminate some of the requirements that have not yet been implemented.  
B. Add more engineers to the project to make up for lost work.  
C. Ask the current developers to work overtime until the lost work is recovered.  
D. Hire more software quality assurance personnel.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
36. One person has been dominating the current software process improvement meeting. Which of the following techniques should the facilitator use to bring other team members into the discussion? (3M)   
  
A. Confront the person and ask that other team members be allowed to express their opinions.  
B. Wait for the person to pause, acknowledge the person’ s opinion, and ask for someone else’ s opinion.  
C. Switch the topic to an issue about which the person does not have a strong opinion.  
D. Express an opinion that differs from the person’ s opinion in order to encourage others to express their ideas.  
  
37. Maintenance releases and technical assistance centers are examples of which of the following costs of quality? (3M)   
  
A. External failure  
B. Internal failure  
C. Appraisal  
D. Prevention  
  
  
All the best  
  
  
ISTQB Foundation Level Mock Test 1 Key  
  
Q.No Answer Q.No Answer  
1 B 20 D  
2 C 21 C  
3 A 22 D  
4 B 23 D  
5 A 24 A  
6 C 25 B  
7 B 26 D  
8 C 27 A  
9 C 28 C  
10 D 29 D  
11 D 30 A  
12 B 31 B  
13 B 32 B  
14 A 33 C  
15 D 34 C  
16 A 35 A  
17 D 36 B  
18 A 37 A  
19 C

1 We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:  
a) Each test stage has a different purpose.  
b) It is easier to manage testing in stages.  
c) We can run different tests in different environments.  
d) The more stages we have, the better the testing.  
  
2 Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?  
a) Regression testing  
b) Integration testing  
c) System testing  
d) User acceptance testing  
  
3 Which of the following statements is NOT correct?  
a) A minimal test set that achieves 100% LCSAJ coverage will also achieve 100% branch coverage.  
b) A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will also achieve 100% statement coverage.  
c) A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% statement coverage.  
d) A minimal test set that achieves 100% statement coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% branch coverage.   
  
4 Which of the following requirements is testable?  
a) The system shall be user friendly.  
b) The safety-critical parts of the system shall contain 0 faults.  
c) The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load.   
d) The system shall be built to be portable.  
  
5 Analyse the following highly simplified procedure:  
Ask: “What type of ticket do you require, single or return?”  
IF the customer wants ‘return’  
Ask: “What rate, Standard or Cheap-day?”  
IF the customer replies ‘Cheap-day’  
Say: “That will be £11:20”  
ELSE  
Say: “That will be £19:50”  
ENDIF  
ELSE  
Say: “That will be £9:75”  
ENDIF  
Now decide the minimum number of tests that are needed to ensure that all  
the questions have been asked, all combinations have occurred and all  
replies given.  
a) 3   
b) 4  
c) 5d) 6   
  
6 Error guessing:  
a) supplements formal test design techniques.  
b) can only be used in component, integration and system testing.  
c) is only performed in user acceptance testing.  
d) is not repeatable and should not be used.  
  
7 Which of the following is NOT true of test coverage criteria?  
a) Test coverage criteria can be measured in terms of items exercised by a test suite.  
b) A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of user requirements covered.  
c) A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of faults found.  
d) Test coverage criteria are often used when specifying test completion criteria.  
  
8 In prioritising what to test, the most important objective is to:  
a) find as many faults as possible.  
b) test high risk areas.  
c) obtain good test coverage.  
d) test whatever is easiest to test.  
  
9 Given the following sets of test management terms (v-z), and activity descriptions (1-5), which one of the following best pairs the two sets?  
v – test control  
w – test monitoring  
x - test estimation  
y - incident management  
z - configuration control  
  
1 - calculation of required test resources  
2 - maintenance of record of test results  
3 - re-allocation of resources when tests overrun  
4 - report on deviation from test plan  
5 - tracking of anomalous test results  
  
a) v-3,w-2,x-1,y-5,z-4  
b) v-2,w-5,x-1,y-4,z-3  
c) v-3,w-4,x-1,y-5,z-2   
d) v-2,w-1,x-4,y-3,z-5  
  
10 Which one of the following statements about system testing is NOT true?  
a) System tests are often performed by independent teams.  
b) Functional testing is used more than structural testing.  
c) Faults found during system tests can be very expensive to fix.  
d) End-users should be involved in system tests.  
  
11 Which of the following is false?  
a) Incidents should always be fixed.  
b) An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.  
c) Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.  
d) An incident can be raised against documentation.  
  
12 Enough testing has been performed when:  
a) time runs out.  
b) the required level of confidence has been achieved.  
c) no more faults are found.  
d) the users won’t find any serious faults.  
  
13 Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?  
a) Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.  
b) Incidents may be raised against user requirements.  
c) Incidents require investigation and/or correction.  
d) Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.  
  
14 Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?  
a) syntax testing  
b) equivalence partitioning  
c) stress testing   
d) modified condition/decision coverage  
  
15 Which of the following is false?  
a) In a system two different failures may have different severities.  
b) A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.  
c) A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.  
d) Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behaviour.  
  
16 Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct?  
a) They are used to support multi-user testing.  
b) They are used to capture and animate user requirements.  
c) They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool.  
d) They capture aspects of user behaviour.  
  
17 How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required?  
a) Metrics from previous similar projects  
b) Discussions with the development team  
c) Time allocated for regression testing  
d) a & b   
  
18 Which of the following is true of the V-model?  
a) It states that modules are tested against user requirements.  
b) It only models the testing phase.  
c) It specifies the test techniques to be used.  
d) It includes the verification of designs.   
  
19 The oracle assumption:  
a) is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked.  
b) is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test.  
c) is that the tester knows everything about the software under test.  
d) is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers.  
  
20 Which of the following characterises the cost of faults?  
a) They are cheapest to find in the early development phases and the most expensive to fix in the latest test phases.  
b) They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then.  
c) Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then.  
d) Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then.  
  
21 Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test?  
a) To find faults in the software.  
b) To assess whether the software is ready for release.  
c) To demonstrate that the software doesn’t work.  
d) To prove that the software is correct.  
  
22 Which of the following is a form of functional testing?  
a) Boundary value analysis  
b) Usability testing  
c) Performance testing  
d) Security testing  
  
23 Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?  
a) Features to be tested  
b) Incident reports  
c) Risks  
d) Schedule  
  
24 Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST?  
a) Test management  
b) Test design  
c) Test execution  
d) Test planning  
  
25 Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?  
a) Statement testing  
b) Path testing  
c) Data flow testing  
d) State transition testing  
  
26 Data flow analysis studies:  
a) possible communications bottlenecks in a program.  
b) the rate of change of data values as a program executes.  
c) the use of data on paths through the code.  
d) the intrinsic complexity of the code.  
  
27 In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:  
An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%  
The next £28000 is taxed at 22%  
Any further amount is taxed at 40%  
To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?  
a) £1500  
b) £32001  
c) £33501   
d) £28000  
  
28 An important benefit of code inspections is that they:  
a) enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.  
b) can be performed by the person who wrote the code.  
c) can be performed by inexperienced staff.  
d) are cheap to perform.  
  
29 Which of the following is the best source of Expected Outcomes for User Acceptance Test scripts?  
a) Actual results  
b) Program specification  
c) User requirements  
d) System specification  
  
30 What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?  
a) An inspection is lead by the author, whilst a walkthrough is lead by a trained moderator.  
b) An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.  
c) Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.  
d) A walkthrough is lead by the author, whilst an inspection is lead by a trained moderator.  
  
31 Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle?  
a) It allows the identification of changes in user requirements.  
b) It facilitates timely set up of the test environment.  
c) It reduces defect multiplication.  
d) It allows testers to become involved early in the project.  
  
32 Integration testing in the small:  
a) tests the individual components that have been developed.  
b) tests interactions between modules or subsystems.  
c) only uses components that form part of the live system.  
d) tests interfaces to other systems.  
  
33 Static analysis is best described as:  
a) the analysis of batch programs.  
b) the reviewing of test plans.  
c) the analysis of program code.  
d) the use of black box testing.  
  
34 Alpha testing is:  
a) post-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.  
b) the first testing that is performed.  
c) pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.  
d) pre-release testing by end user representatives at their sites.  
  
35 A failure is:  
a) found in the software; the result of an error.  
b) departure from specified behaviour.  
c) an incorrect step, process or data definition in a computer program.  
d) a human action that produces an incorrect result.  
  
36 In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:  
An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%  
The next £28000 is taxed at 22%  
Any further amount is taxed at 40%  
Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?  
a) £4800; £14000; £28000  
b) £5200; £5500; £28000  
c) £28001; £32000; £35000  
d) £5800; £28000; £32000   
  
37 The most important thing about early test design is that it:  
a) makes test preparation easier.  
b) means inspections are not required.  
c) can prevent fault multiplication.  
d) will find all faults.  
  
38 Which of the following statements about reviews is true?  
a) Reviews cannot be performed on user requirements specifications.  
b) Reviews are the least effective way of testing code.  
c) Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.  
d) Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans.  
  
39 Test cases are designed during:  
a) test recording.  
b) test planning.  
c) test configuration.  
d) test specification.  
  
40 A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:  
a) linkage of customer requirements to version numbers.  
b) facilities to compare test results with expected results.   
c) the precise differences in versions of software component source code.  
d) restricted access to the source code library.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
Question number Correct answer  
1 A  
2 A  
3 D  
4 C  
5 A  
6 A  
7 C  
8 B  
9 C  
10 D  
11 A  
12 B  
13 A  
14 C  
15 B  
16 B  
17 D  
18 D  
19 B  
20 A  
21 D  
22 A  
23 B  
24 C  
25 D  
26 C  
27 C  
28 A  
29 C  
30 D  
31 C  
32 B  
33 C  
34 C  
35 B  
36 D  
37 C  
38 D  
39 D  
40 B

1 When what is visible to end-users is a deviation from the specific or expected behavior, this is called:  
a) an error  
b) a fault  
c) a failure  
d) a defect  
e) a mistake  
  
2 Regression testing should be performed:  
v) every week  
w) after the software has changed  
x) as often as possible  
y) when the environment has changed  
z) when the project manager says  
  
a) v & w are true, x – z are false  
b) w, x & y are true, v & z are false  
c) w & y are true, v, x & z are false  
d) w is true, v, x y and z are false  
e) all of the above are true  
  
3 IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except:  
a) test items  
b) test deliverables  
c) test tasks  
d) test environment  
e) test specification  
  
4 Testing should be stopped when:  
a) all the planned tests have been run  
b) time has run out  
c) all faults have been fixed correctly  
d) both a) and c)  
e) it depends on the risks for the system being tested  
  
5 Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999 inclusive. Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries:  
a) 1000, 5000, 99999  
b) 9999, 50000, 100000  
c) 10000, 50000, 99999  
d) 10000, 99999  
e) 9999, 10000, 50000, 99999, 10000  
  
6 Consider the following statements about early test design:  
i. early test design can prevent fault multiplication  
ii. faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix  
iii. early test design can find faults  
iv. early test design can cause changes to the requirements  
v. early test design takes more effort  
  
a) i, iii & iv are true. Ii & v are false  
b) iii is true, I, ii, iv & v are false  
c) iii & iv are true. i, ii & v are false  
d) i, iii, iv & v are true, ii us false  
e) i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false  
  
7 Non-functional system testing includes:  
a) testing to see where the system does not function properly  
b) testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability  
c) testing a system feature using only the software required for that action  
d) testing a system feature using only the software required for that function  
e) testing for functions that should not exist  
  
8 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  
  
9 Which of the following is the main purpose of the integration strategy for integration testing in the small?  
a) to ensure that all of the small modules are tested adequately  
b) to ensure that the system interfaces to other systems and networks  
c) to specify which modules to combine when and how many at once  
d) to ensure that the integration testing can be performed by a small team  
e) to specify how the software should be divided into modules  
  
10 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  
  
11 Consider the following statements  
i. an incident may be closed without being fixed  
ii. incidents may not be raised against documentation  
iii. the final stage of incident tracking is fixing  
iv. the incident record does not include information on test environments  
v. incidents should be raised when someone other than the author of the software performs the test  
  
a) ii and v are true, I, iii and iv are false  
b) i and v are true, ii, iii and iv are false  
c) i, iv and v are true, ii and iii are false  
d) i and ii are true, iii, iv and v are false  
e) i is true, ii, iii, iv and v are false  
  
12 Given the following code, which is true about the minimum number of test cases required for full statement and branch coverage:  
Read P  
Read Q  
IF P+Q > 100 THEN  
Print “Large”  
ENDIF  
If P > 50 THEN  
Print “P Large”  
ENDIF  
  
a) 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
b) 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
c) 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage  
d) 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
e) 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
  
13 Given the following:  
Switch PC on  
Start “outlook”  
IF outlook appears THEN  
Send an email  
Close outlook  
  
a) 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage  
b) 1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
c) 1 test for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage  
d) 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
e) 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
  
14 Given the following code, which is true:  
IF A > B THEN  
C = A – B  
ELSE  
C = A + B  
ENDIF  
Read D  
IF C = D Then  
Print “Error”  
ENDIF  
  
a) 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
b) 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
c) 2 tests for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage  
d) 3 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage  
e) 3 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage  
  
15 Consider the following:  
Pick up and read the newspaper  
Look at what is on television  
If there is a program that you are interested in watching then switch the the television on and watch the program  
Otherwise  
Continue reading the newspaper  
If there is a crossword in the newspaper then try and complete the crossword  
  
a) SC = 1 and DC = 1  
b) SC = 1 and DC = 2  
c) SC = 1 and DC = 3  
d) SC = 2 and DC = 2  
e) SC = 2 and DC = 3  
  
16 The place to start if you want a (new) test tool is:  
a) Attend a tool exhibition  
b) Invite a vendor to give a demo  
c) Analyse your needs and requirements  
d) Find out what your budget would be for the tool  
e) Search the internet  
  
17 When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:  
a) A small team to establish the best way to use the tool  
b) Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool  
c) The independent testing team  
d) The managers to see what projects it should be used in  
e) The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts  
  
18 What can static analysis NOT find?  
a) The use of a variable before it has been defined  
b) Unreachable (“dead”) code  
c) Whether the value stored in a variable is correct  
d) The re-definition of a variable before it has been used  
e) Array bound violations  
  
19 Which of the following is NOT a black box technique:  
a) Equivalence partitioning  
b) State transition testing  
c) LCSAJ  
d) Syntax testing  
e) Boundary value analysis  
  
  
  
20 Beta testing is:  
a) Performed by customers at their own site  
b) Performed by customers at their software developer’s site  
c) Performed by an independent test team  
d) Useful to test bespoke software  
e) Performed as early as possible in the lifecycle  
  
21 Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers and which by an independent test team:  
i. static analysis  
ii. performance testing  
iii. test management  
iv. dynamic analysis  
v. test running  
vi. test data preparation  
  
a) developers would typically use i, iv and vi; test team ii, iii and v  
b) developers would typically use i and iv; test team ii, iii, v and vi  
c) developers would typically use i, ii, iii and iv; test team v and vi  
d) developers would typically use ii, iv and vi; test team I, ii and v  
e) developers would typically use i, iii, iv and v; test team ii and vi  
  
22 The main focus of acceptance testing is:  
a) finding faults in the system  
b) ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users  
c) testing the system with other systems  
d) testing for a business perspective  
e) testing by an independent test team  
  
23 Which of the following statements about the component testing standard is false:  
a) black box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique  
b) white box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique  
c) cyclomatic complexity is not a test measurement technique  
d) black box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique  
e) white box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique  
  
24 Which of the following statements is NOT true:  
a) inspection is the most formal review process  
b) inspections should be led by a trained leader  
c) managers can perform inspections on management documents  
d) inspection is appropriate even when there are no written documents  
e) inspection compares documents with predecessor (source) documents  
  
25 A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following EXCEPT:  
a) generating expected outputs  
b) replaying inputs according to a programmed script  
c) comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes  
d) recording test inputs  
e) reading test values from a data file  
  
26 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  
  
27 Expected results are:  
a) only important in system testing  
b) only used in component testing  
c) never specified in advance  
d) most useful when specified in advance  
e) derived from the code  
  
28 Test managers should not:  
a) report on deviations from the project plan  
b) sign the system off for release  
c) re-allocate resource to meet original plans  
d) raise incidents on faults that they have found  
e) provide information for risk analysis and quality improvement  
  
29 Unreachable code would best be found using:  
a) code reviews  
b) code inspections  
c) a coverage tool  
d) a test management tool  
e) a static analysis tool  
  
30 A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called:  
a) a dynamic analysis tool  
b) a test execution tool  
c) a debugging tool  
d) a test management tool  
e) a configuration management tool  
  
31 What information need not be included in a test incident report:  
a) how to fix the fault  
b) how to reproduce the fault  
c) test environment details  
d) severity, priority  
e) the actual and expected outcomes  
  
32 Which expression best matches the following characteristics or review processes:  
1. led by author  
2. undocumented  
3. no management participation  
4. led by a trained moderator or leader  
5. uses entry exit criteria  
  
s) inspection  
t) peer review  
u) informal review  
v) walkthrough  
  
a) s = 4, t = 3, u = 2 and 5, v = 1  
b) s = 4 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1  
c) s = 1 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4  
d) s = 5, t = 4, u = 3, v = 1 and 2  
e) s = 4 and 5, t = 1, u = 2, v = 3  
  
33 Which of the following is NOT part of system testing:  
a) business process-based testing  
b) performance, load and stress testing  
c) requirements-based testing  
d) usability testing  
e) top-down integration testing  
  
34 What statement about expected outcomes is FALSE:  
a) expected outcomes are defined by the software’s behaviour  
b) expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code  
c) expected outcomes include outputs to a screen and changes to files and databases  
d) expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run  
e) expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times  
  
35 The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is:  
a) ISO/IEC 12207  
b) BS7925-1  
c) BS7925-2  
d) ANSI/IEEE 829  
e) ANSI/IEEE 729  
  
36 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  
  
37 Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard:  
a) Test items (i.e. software versions)  
b) What is not to be tested  
c) Test environments  
d) Quality plans  
e) Schedules and deadlines  
  
38 Could reviews or inspections be considered part of testing:  
a) No, because they apply to development documentation  
b) No, because they are normally applied before testing  
c) No, because they do not apply to the test documentation  
d) Yes, because both help detect faults and improve quality  
e) Yes, because testing includes all non-constructive activities  
  
39 Which of the following is not part of performance testing:  
a) Measuring response time  
b) Measuring transaction rates  
c) Recovery testing  
d) Simulating many users  
e) Generating many transactions  
  
40 Error guessing is best used  
a) As the first approach to deriving test cases  
b) After more formal techniques have been applied  
c) By inexperienced testers  
d) After the system has gone live  
e) Only by end users  
  
Question number Correct answer  
1 C  
2 C  
3 E  
4 E  
5 C  
6 A  
7 B  
8 B  
9 C  
10 E  
11 B  
12 B  
13 B  
14 B  
15 E  
16 C  
17 B  
18 C  
19 C  
20 A  
21 B  
22 D  
23 A  
24 D  
25 A  
26 A  
27 D  
28 C  
29 A  
30 E  
31 E  
32 B  
33 E  
34 A  
35 B  
36 B  
37 D  
38 D  
39 C  
40 B

1.Software testing activities should start  
  
a. as soon as the code is written  
b. during the design stage  
c. when the requirements have been formally documented  
d. as soon as possible in the development life cycle  
  
2.Faults found by users are due to:  
  
a. Poor quality software  
b. Poor software and poor testing  
c. bad luck  
d. insufficient time for testing  
  
3.What is the main reason for testing software before releasing it?  
  
a. to show that system will work after release  
b. to decide when the software is of sufficient quality to release  
c. to find as many bugs as possible before release  
d. to give information for a risk based decision about release  
  
4. which of the following statements is not true  
  
a. performance testing can be done during unit testing as well as during the testing of whole system  
b. The acceptance test does not necessarily include a regression test  
c. Verification activities should not involve testers (reviews, inspections etc)  
d. Test environments should be as similar to production environments as possible  
  
5. When reporting faults found to developers, testers should be:  
  
a. as polite, constructive and helpful as possible  
b. firm about insisting that a bug is not a “feature” if it should be fixed  
c. diplomatic, sensitive to the way they may react to criticism  
d. All of the above  
  
6.In which order should tests be run?  
  
a. the most important tests first  
b. the most difficult tests first(to allow maximum time for fixing)  
c. the easiest tests first(to give initial confidence)  
d. the order they are thought of  
  
7. The later in the development life cycle a fault is discovered, the more expensive it is to fix. why?  
  
a. the documentation is poor, so it takes longer to find out what the software is doing.  
b. wages are rising  
c. the fault has been built into more documentation,code,tests, etc  
d. none of the above  
  
8. Which is not true-The black box tester  
  
a. should be able to understand a functional specification or requirements document  
b. should be able to understand the source code.  
c. is highly motivated to find faults  
d. is creative to find the system’s weaknesses  
  
9. A test design technique is  
  
a. a process for selecting test cases  
b. a process for determining expected outputs  
c. a way to measure the quality of software  
d. a way to measure in a test plan what has to be done  
  
10. Testware(test cases, test dataset)  
  
a. needs configuration management just like requirements, design and code  
b. should be newly constructed for each new version of the software  
c. is needed only until the software is released into production or use  
d. does not need to be documented and commented, as it does not form part of the released  
software system  
  
11. An incident logging system  
  
a only records defects  
b is of limited value  
c is a valuable source of project information during testing if it contains all incidents  
d. should be used only by the test team.  
  
12. Increasing the quality of the software, by better development methods, will affect the time needed for testing (the test phases) by:  
  
a. reducing test time  
b. no change  
c. increasing test time  
d. can’t say  
  
13. Coverage measurement  
  
a. is nothing to do with testing  
b. is a partial measure of test thoroughness  
c. branch coverage should be mandatory for all software  
d. can only be applied at unit or module testing, not at system testing  
  
14. When should you stop testing?  
  
a. when time for testing has run out.  
b. when all planned tests have been run  
c. when the test completion criteria have been met  
d. when no faults have been found by the tests run  
  
  
15. Which of the following is true?  
  
a. Component testing should be black box, system testing should be white box.  
b. if u find a lot of bugs in testing, you should not be very confident about the quality of software  
c. the fewer bugs you find,the better your testing was  
d. the more tests you run, the more bugs you will find.  
  
16. What is the important criterion in deciding what testing technique to use?  
  
a. how well you know a particular technique  
b. the objective of the test  
c. how appropriate the technique is for testing the application  
d. whether there is a tool to support the technique  
  
17. If the pseudocode below were a programming language ,how many tests are required to achieve 100% statement coverage?  
  
1. If x=3 then  
2. Display\_messageX;  
3. If y=2 then  
4. Display\_messageY;  
5. Else  
6. Display\_messageZ;  
7. Else  
8. Display\_messageZ;  
  
a. 1  
b. 2  
c. 3  
d. 4  
  
  
  
18. Using the same code example as question 17,how many tests are required to achieve 100% branch/decision coverage?  
  
a. 1  
b. 2  
c. 3  
d. 4  
  
19 Which of the following is NOT a type of non-functional test?  
  
a. State-Transition  
b. Usability  
c. Performance  
d. Security  
  
20. Which of the following tools would you use to detect a memory leak?  
  
a. State analysis  
b. Coverage analysis  
c. Dynamic analysis  
d. Memory analysis  
  
21. Which of the following is NOT a standard related to testing?  
  
a. IEEE829  
b. IEEE610  
c. BS7925-1  
d. BS7925-2  
  
  
  
  
22.which of the following is the component test standard?  
  
  
a. IEEE 829  
b. IEEE 610  
c. BS7925-1  
d. BS7925-2  
  
23 which of the following statements are true?  
  
a. Faults in program specifications are the most expensive to fix.  
b. Faults in code are the most expensive to fix.  
c. Faults in requirements are the most expensive to fix  
d. Faults in designs are the most expensive to fix.  
  
24. Which of the following is not the integration strategy?  
  
a. Design based  
b. Big-bang  
c. Bottom-up  
d. Top-down  
  
25. Which of the following is a black box design technique?  
  
a. statement testing  
b. equivalence partitioning  
c. error- guessing  
d. usability testing  
  
26. A program with high cyclometic complexity is almost likely to be:  
  
a. Large  
b. Small  
c. Difficult to write  
d. Difficult to test  
  
27. Which of the following is a static test?  
  
a. code inspection  
b. coverage analysis  
c. usability assessment  
d. installation test  
  
28. Which of the following is the odd one out?  
  
a. white box  
b. glass box  
c. structural  
d. functional  
  
29. A program validates a numeric field as follows:  
  
values less than 10 are rejected, values between 10 and 21 are accepted, values greater than or equal to 22 are rejected  
  
  
which of the following input values cover all of the equivalence partitions?  
  
a. 10,11,21  
b. 3,20,21  
c. 3,10,22  
d. 10,21,22  
  
  
30. Using the same specifications as question 29, which of the following covers the MOST boundary values?  
  
a. 9,10,11,22  
b. 9,10,21,22  
c. 10,11,21,22  
d. 10,11,20,21  
  
1.d  
2.b  
3.d  
4.c  
5.d  
6.a  
7.c  
8.b  
9.a  
10.a  
11.c  
12.a  
13.b  
14.c  
15.b  
16.b  
17.c  
18.c  
19.a  
20.c  
21.b  
22.d  
23.c  
24.a  
25.b  
26.d  
27.a  
28.d  
29.c  
30.b

1 We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:  
a) Each test stage has a different purpose.  
b) It is easier to manage testing in stages.  
c) We can run different tests in different environments.  
d) The more stages we have, the better the testing.  
  
2 Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?  
a) Regression testing  
b) Integration testing  
c) System testing  
d) User acceptance testing  
  
3 Which of the following statements is NOT correct?  
a) A minimal test set that achieves 100% LCSAJ coverage will also achieve 100% branch coverage.  
b) A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will also achieve 100% statement coverage.  
c) A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% statement coverage.  
d) A minimal test set that achieves 100% statement coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% branch coverage.  
  
4 Which of the following requirements is testable?  
a) The system shall be user friendly.  
b) The safety-critical parts of the system shall contain 0 faults.  
c) The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load.  
d) The system shall be built to be portable.  
  
5 Analyse the following highly simplified procedure:  
Ask: “What type of ticket do you require, single or return?”  
IF the customer wants ‘return’  
Ask: “What rate, Standard or Cheap-day?”  
IF the customer replies ‘Cheap-day’  
Say: “That will be £11:20”  
ELSE  
Say: “That will be £19:50”  
ENDIF  
ELSE  
Say: “That will be £9:75”  
ENDIF  
Now decide the minimum number of tests that are needed to ensure that all  
the questions have been asked, all combinations have occurred and all  
replies given.  
a) 3  
b) 4  
c) 5d) 6  
6 Error guessing:  
a) supplements formal test design techniques.  
b) can only be used in component, integration and system testing.  
c) is only performed in user acceptance testing.  
d) is not repeatable and should not be used.  
  
7 Which of the following is NOT true of test coverage criteria?  
a) Test coverage criteria can be measured in terms of items exercised by a test suite.  
b) A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of user requirements covered.  
c) A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of faults found.  
d) Test coverage criteria are often used when specifying test completion criteria.  
  
8 In prioritising what to test, the most important objective is to:  
a) find as many faults as possible.  
b) test high risk areas.  
c) obtain good test coverage.  
d) test whatever is easiest to test.  
9 Given the following sets of test management terms (v-z), and activity descriptions (1-5), which one of the following best pairs the two sets?  
v – test control  
w – test monitoring  
x - test estimation  
y - incident management  
z - configuration control  
  
1 - calculation of required test resources  
2 - maintenance of record of test results  
3 - re-allocation of resources when tests overrun  
4 - report on deviation from test plan  
5 - tracking of anomalous test results  
  
a) v-3,w-2,x-1,y-5,z-4  
b) v-2,w-5,x-1,y-4,z-3  
c) v-3,w-4,x-1,y-5,z-2  
d) v-2,w-1,x-4,y-3,z-5  
  
10 Which one of the following statements about system testing is NOT true?  
a) System tests are often performed by independent teams.  
b) Functional testing is used more than structural testing.  
c) Faults found during system tests can be very expensive to fix.  
d) End-users should be involved in system tests.  
  
11 Which of the following is false?  
a) Incidents should always be fixed.  
b) An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.  
c) Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.  
d) An incident can be raised against documentation.  
  
12 Enough testing has been performed when:  
a) time runs out.  
b) the required level of confidence has been achieved.  
c) no more faults are found.  
d) the users won’t find any serious faults.  
  
13 Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?  
a) Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.  
b) Incidents may be raised against user requirements.  
c) Incidents require investigation and/or correction.  
d) Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.  
  
14 Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?  
a) syntax testing  
b) equivalence partitioning  
c) stress testing  
d) modified condition/decision coverage  
  
15 Which of the following is false?  
a) In a system two different failures may have different severities.  
b) A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.  
c) A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.  
d) Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behaviour.  
  
16 Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct?  
a) They are used to support multi-user testing.  
b) They are used to capture and animate user requirements.  
c) They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool.  
d) They capture aspects of user behaviour.  
  
17 How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required?  
a) Metrics from previous similar projects  
b) Discussions with the development team  
c) Time allocated for regression testing  
d) a & b  
  
18 Which of the following is true of the V-model?  
a) It states that modules are tested against user requirements.  
b) It only models the testing phase.  
c) It specifies the test techniques to be used.  
d) It includes the verification of designs.  
  
19 The oracle assumption:  
a) is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked.  
b) is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test.  
c) is that the tester knows everything about the software under test.  
d) is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers.  
  
20 Which of the following characterises the cost of faults?  
a) They are cheapest to find in the early development phases and the most expensive to fix in the latest test phases.  
b) They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then.  
c) Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then.  
d) Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then.  
  
21 Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test?  
a) To find faults in the software.  
b) To assess whether the software is ready for release.  
c) To demonstrate that the software doesn’t work.  
d) To prove that the software is correct.  
  
22 Which of the following is a form of functional testing?  
a) Boundary value analysis  
b) Usability testing  
c) Performance testing  
d) Security testing  
  
23 Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?  
a) Features to be tested  
b) Incident reports  
c) Risks  
d) Schedule  
  
24 Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST?  
a) Test management  
b) Test design  
c) Test execution  
d) Test planning  
  
25 Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?  
a) Statement testing  
b) Path testing  
c) Data flow testing  
d) State transition testing  
  
26 Data flow analysis studies:  
a) possible communications bottlenecks in a program.  
b) the rate of change of data values as a program executes.  
c) the use of data on paths through the code.  
d) the intrinsic complexity of the code.  
  
27 In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:  
An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%  
The next £28000 is taxed at 22%  
Any further amount is taxed at 40%  
To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?  
a) £1500  
b) £32001  
c) £33501  
d) £28000  
  
28 An important benefit of code inspections is that they:  
a) enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.  
b) can be performed by the person who wrote the code.  
c) can be performed by inexperienced staff.  
d) are cheap to perform.  
  
29 Which of the following is the best source of Expected Outcomes for User Acceptance Test scripts?  
a) Actual results  
b) Program specification  
c) User requirements  
d) System specification  
  
30 What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?  
a) An inspection is lead by the author, whilst a walkthrough is lead by a trained moderator.  
b) An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.  
c) Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.  
d) A walkthrough is lead by the author, whilst an inspection is lead by a trained moderator.  
  
31 Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle?  
a) It allows the identification of changes in user requirements.  
b) It facilitates timely set up of the test environment.  
c) It reduces defect multiplication.  
d) It allows testers to become involved early in the project.  
  
32 Integration testing in the small:  
a) tests the individual components that have been developed.  
b) tests interactions between modules or subsystems.  
c) only uses components that form part of the live system.  
d) tests interfaces to other systems.  
  
33 Static analysis is best described as:  
a) the analysis of batch programs.  
b) the reviewing of test plans.  
c) the analysis of program code.  
d) the use of black box testing.  
  
34 Alpha testing is:  
a) post-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.  
b) the first testing that is performed.  
c) pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.  
d) pre-release testing by end user representatives at their sites.  
  
35 A failure is:  
a) found in the software; the result of an error.  
b) departure from specified behaviour.  
c) an incorrect step, process or data definition in a computer program.  
d) a human action that produces an incorrect result.  
  
36 In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:  
An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%  
The next £28000 is taxed at 22%  
Any further amount is taxed at 40%  
Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?  
a) £4800; £14000; £28000  
b) £5200; £5500; £28000  
c) £28001; £32000; £35000  
d) £5800; £28000; £32000  
  
37 The most important thing about early test design is that it:  
a) makes test preparation easier.  
b) means inspections are not required.  
c) can prevent fault multiplication.  
d) will find all faults.  
  
38 Which of the following statements about reviews is true?  
a) Reviews cannot be performed on user requirements specifications.  
b) Reviews are the least effective way of testing code.  
c) Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.  
d) Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans.  
  
39 Test cases are designed during:  
a) test recording.  
b) test planning.  
c) test configuration.  
d) test specification.  
  
40 A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:  
a) linkage of customer requirements to version numbers.  
b) facilities to compare test results with expected results.  
c) the precise differences in versions of software component source code.  
d) restricted access to the source code library.  
  
  
  
1 A  
2 A  
3 D  
4 C  
5 A  
6 A  
7 C  
8 B  
9 C  
10 D  
11 A  
12 B  
13 A  
14 C  
15 B  
16 B  
17 D  
18 D  
19 B  
20 A  
21 D  
22 A  
23 B  
24 C  
25 D  
26 C  
27 C  
28 A  
29 C  
30 D  
31 C  
32 B  
33 C  
34 C  
35 B  
36 D  
37 C  
38 D  
39 D  
40 B

1. 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  
  
  
  
  
2. Which one of the following are non-functional testing methods?  
  
a. System testing  
  
b. Usability testing  
  
c. Performance testing  
  
d. Both b & c  
  
  
  
3. Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?  
  
a. Data tester  
  
b. Boundary tester  
  
c. Capture/Playback  
  
d. Output comparator.  
  
  
  
4. Incorrect form of Logic coverage is:  
  
a. Statement Coverage  
  
b. Pole Coverage  
  
c. Condition Coverage  
  
d. Path Coverage  
  
  
  
5. Which of the following is not a quality characteristic listed in ISO 9126 Standard?  
  
a. Functionality  
  
b. Usability  
  
c. Supportability  
  
d. Maintainability  
  
  
  
6. To test a function, the programmer has to write a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which calls the function to be tested and passes it test data.  
  
a. Stub  
  
b. Driver  
  
c. Proxy  
  
d. None of the above  
  
  
  
7. Boundary value testing  
  
a. Is the same as equivalence partitioning tests  
  
b. Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes  
  
c. Tests combinations of input circumstances  
  
d. Is used in white box testing strategy  
  
  
  
8. Pick the best definition of quality  
  
a. Quality is job one  
  
b. Zero defects  
  
c. Conformance to requirements  
  
d. Work as designed  
  
  
  
9. 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   
  
  
  
10. 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  
  
  
  
11. 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  
  
  
  
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  
  
  
  
13. Given the Following program  
  
IF X < Y  
  
THEN Statement 1;  
  
ELSE IF Y >= Z  
  
THEN Statement 2;  
  
END  
  
  
  
McCabe’s Cyclomatic Complexity is :  
  
a. 2  
  
b. 3  
  
c. 4  
  
d. 5  
  
  
  
14. 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 1  
  
else statement 2  
  
fi  
  
if (Condition 2)  
  
then statement 3  
  
fi  
  
…………  
  
a. 2 Test Cases  
  
b. 3 Test Cases  
  
c. 4 Test Cases  
  
d. Not achievable  
  
  
  
15. Acceptance test cases are based on what?  
  
a. Requirements  
  
b. Design  
  
c. Code  
  
d. Decision table  
  
  
  
16. “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  
  
  
  
17. A common test technique during component test is  
  
a. Statement and branch testing  
  
b. Usability testing  
  
c. Security testing  
  
d. Performance testing  
  
  
  
18. Statement Coverage will not check for the following.  
  
a. Missing Statements  
  
b. Unused Branches  
  
c. Dead Code  
  
d. Unused Statement  
  
  
  
19. 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   
  
  
  
20. Code Coverage is used as a measure of what ?  
  
a. Defects  
  
b. Trends analysis  
  
c. Test Effectiveness  
  
d. Time Spent Testing  
  
Answers  
  
  
1 c  
  
2 d  
  
3 c   
  
4 b  
  
5 c  
  
6 b  
  
7 b  
  
8 c  
  
9 a  
  
10 d  
  
11 c   
  
12 b  
  
13 b  
  
14 a  
15 a  
  
16 c  
  
17 a  
  
18 a  
  
19 d  
  
20 c

**1    We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:**  
a)    Each test stage has a different purpose.  
b)    It is easier to manage testing in stages.  
c)    We can run different tests in different environments.  
d)    The more stages we have, the better the testing.

**2    Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?**  
a)    Regression testing  
b)    Integration testing  
c)    System testing  
d)    User acceptance testing

**3    Which of the following statements is NOT correct?**  
a)    A minimal test set that achieves 100% LCSAJ coverage will also achieve 100% branch coverage.  
b)    A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will also achieve 100% statement coverage.  
c)    A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% statement coverage.  
d)    A minimal test set that achieves 100% statement coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% branch coverage.

**4    Which of the following requirements is testable?**  
a)    The system shall be user friendly.  
b)    The safety-critical parts of the system shall contain 0 faults.  
c)    The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load.  
d)    The system shall be built to be portable.

**5    Analise the following highly simplified procedure:**

Ask: “What type of ticket do you require, single or return?”  
IF the customer wants ‘return’  
Ask: “What rate, Standard or Cheap-day?”  
IF the customer replies ‘Cheap-day’  
Say: “That will be £11:20″  
ELSE  
Say: “That will be £19:50″  
ENDIF  
ELSE  
Say: “That will be £9:75″  
ENDIF

Now decide the minimum number of tests that are needed to ensure that all  
the questions have been asked, all combinations have occurred and all  
replies given.  
a)    3  
b)    4  
c)    5  
d)    6

**6    Error guessing:**  
a)    supplements formal test design techniques.  
b)    can only be used in component, integration and system testing.  
c)    is only performed in user acceptance testing.  
d)    is not repeatable and should not be used.

**7    Which of the following is NOT true of test coverage criteria?**  
a)    Test coverage criteria can be measured in terms of items exercised by a test suite.  
b)    A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of user requirements covered.  
c)    A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of faults found.  
d)    Test coverage criteria are often used when specifying test completion criteria.

**8    In prioritizing what to test, the most important objective is to:**  
a)    find as many faults as possible.  
b)    test high risk areas.  
c)    obtain good test coverage.  
d)    test whatever is easiest to test.

**9    Given the following sets of test management terms (v-z), and activity descriptions (1-5), which one of the following best pairs the two sets?**  
v – test control  
w – test monitoring  
x – test estimation  
y – incident management  
z – configuration control

1 -   calculation of required test resources  
2 -   maintenance of record of test results  
3 -   re-allocation of resources when tests overrun  
4 -   report on deviation from test plan  
5 -   tracking of anomalous test results

a)    v-3,w-2,x-1,y-5,z-4  
b)    v-2,w-5,x-1,y-4,z-3  
c)    v-3,w-4,x-1,y-5,z-2  
d)    v-2,w-1,x-4,y-3,z-5

**10    Which one of the following statements about system testing is NOT true?**  
a)    System tests are often performed by independent teams.  
b)    Functional testing is used more than structural testing.  
c)    Faults found during system tests can be very expensive to fix.  
d)    End-users should be involved in system tests.

**11    Which of the following is false?**  
a)    Incidents should always be fixed.  
b)    An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.  
c)    Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.  
d)    An incident can be raised against documentation.

**12    Enough testing has been performed when:**  
a)    time runs out.  
b)    the required level of confidence has been achieved.  
c)    no more faults are found.  
d)    the users won’t find any serious faults.

**13    Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?**  
a)    Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.  
b)    Incidents may be raised against user requirements.  
c)    Incidents require investigation and/or correction.  
d)    Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.

**14    Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?**  
a)    syntax testing  
b)    equivalence partitioning  
c)    stress testing  
d)    modified condition/decision coverage

15    Which of the following is false?  
a)    In a system two different failures may have different severities.  
b)    A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.  
c)    A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.  
d)    Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behaviour.

**16    Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct?**  
a)    They are used to support multi-user testing.  
b)    They are used to capture and animate user requirements.  
c)    They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool.  
d)    They capture aspects of user behavior.

**17    How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required?**  
a)    Metrics from previous similar projects  
b)    Discussions with the development team  
c)    Time allocated for regression testing  
d)    a & b

**18    Which of the following is true of the V-model?**  
a)    It states that modules are tested against user requirements.  
b)    It only models the testing phase.  
c)    It specifies the test techniques to be used.  
d)    It includes the verification of designs.

**19    The oracle assumption:**  
a)    is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked.  
b)    is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test.  
c)    is that the tester knows everything about the software under test.  
d)    is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers.

**20    Which of the following characterizes the cost of faults?**  
a)    They are cheapest to find in the early development phases and the most expensive to fix in the latest test phases.  
b)    They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then.  
c)    Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then.  
d)    Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then.

**21    Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test?**  
a)    To find faults in the software.  
b)    To assess whether the software is ready for release.  
c)    To demonstrate that the software doesn’t work.  
d)    To prove that the software is correct.

**22    Which of the following is a form of functional testing?**  
a)    Boundary value analysis  
b)    Usability testing  
c)    Performance testing  
d)    Security testing

**23    Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?**  
a)    Features to be tested  
b)    Incident reports  
c)    Risks  
d)    Schedule

**24    Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST?**  
a)    Test management  
b)    Test design  
c)    Test execution  
d)    Test planning

**25    Which of the following is NOT a white box technique?**  
a)    Statement testing  
b)    Path testing  
c)    Data flow testing  
d)    State transition testing

**26    Data flow analysis studies:**  
a)    possible communications bottlenecks in a program.  
b)    the rate of change of data values as a program executes.  
c)    the use of data on paths through the code.  
d)    the intrinsic complexity of the code.

**27    In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:**  
An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%  
The next £28000 is taxed at 22%  
Any further amount is taxed at 40%  
To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?  
a)    £1500  
b)    £32001  
c)    £33501  
d)    £28000

**28    An important benefit of code inspections is that they:**  
a)    enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.  
b)    can be performed by the person who wrote the code.  
c)    can be performed by inexperienced staff.  
d)    are cheap to perform.

**29    Which of the following is the best source of Expected Outcomes for User Acceptance Test scripts?**  
a)    Actual results  
b)    Program specification  
c)    User requirements  
d)    System specification

**30    What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?**  
a)    An inspection is lead by the author, whilst a walkthrough is lead by a trained moderator.  
b)    An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.  
c)    Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.  
d)    A walkthrough is lead by the author, whilst an inspection is lead by a trained moderator.

**31    Which one of the following describes the major benefit of verification early in the life cycle?**  
a)    It allows the identification of changes in user requirements.  
b)    It facilitates timely set up of the test environment.  
c)    It reduces defect multiplication.  
d)    It allows testers to become involved early in the project.

**32    Integration testing in the small:**  
a)    tests the individual components that have been developed.  
b)    tests interactions between modules or subsystems.  
c)    only uses components that form part of the live system.  
d)    tests interfaces to other systems.

**33    Static analysis is best described as:**  
a)    the analysis of batch programs.  
b)    the reviewing of test plans.  
c)    the analysis of program code.  
d)    the use of black box testing.

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b)    the first testing that is performed.  
c)    pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer’s site.  
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b)    means inspections are not required.  
c)    can prevent fault multiplication.  
d)    will find all faults.

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c)    Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.  
d)    Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans.

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a)    test recording.  
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c)    test configuration.  
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**40    A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:**  
a)    linkage of customer requirements to version numbers.  
b)    facilities to compare test results with expected results.  
c)    the precise differences in versions of software component source code.  
d)    restricted access to the source code library.

**Answers for above questions:**

**Question Answer**  
1     A  
2     A  
3     D  
4     C  
5     A  
6     A  
7     C  
8     B  
9     C  
10   D  
11   A  
12   B  
13   A  
14   C  
15   B  
16   B  
17   D  
18   D  
19   B  
20   A  
21   D  
22   A  
23   B  
24   C  
25   D  
26   C  
27   C  
28   A  
29   C  
30   D  
31   C  
32   B  
33   C  
34   C  
35   B  
36   D  
37   C  
38   D  
39   D  
40   B

# ISTQB CTFL Study Session Section 6

1. **Name the test tool used by programmers to reproduce failures, investigate the state of programs and find the corresponding defect.**
   1. Configuration management tool
   2. Debugging tool
   3. Unit test framework tool
   4. Stress testing tool

**b. Debugging tool**

Syllabus Section 6.1

1. **Which of the following tools offer support more appropriate for developers?**

a. Static Analysis tools

b. Coverage measurement tools

c. Test Comparators

d. Modeling tools

**d. a, b & d**

Syllabus Section 6.1.3 & 6.1.5

1. **True or false, coverage measurement tools apply to all test activities over the entire software life cycle.**
   1. True
   2. False
   3. **False**

Syllabus Section 6.1.2

1. **Identify an objective of a pilot project:**
2. Assessment of organizational maturity, strengths and weaknesses
3. Defining usage guidelines
4. Identification of opportunities for an improved test process supported by tools
5. Learn more detail about the tool

**d. Learn more detail about the tool**

Syllabus Section 6.3

1. **A gradual implementation with initial filters to exclude some messages   
   is an effective approach for what type of testing tools?**
2. Test management tools
3. Static analysis tools
4. Performance tools
5. Test execution tools

**b. Static analysis tools**

Syllabus Section 6.2.2

1. **Identify the testing tool(s) that may have special considerations for use**

A. Dynamic Analysis

1. Test execution
2. Static Analysis
3. Monitoring
4. A, B & C
5. C & D
6. B & C
7. all of the above

**c. B & C**

Syllabus Section 6.2.2

1. **Identify one or more of the potential benefit(s) of using tools:**
   1. Objective assessment
   2. Capture tests by recording the actions of a manual tester
   3. Replacement for test design and/or manual testing
   4. Purchasing or leasing a tool
      1. A & B
      2. A only
      3. D
      4. None of the above

**b. A only**

Syllabus Section 6.2.1

1. **This test tool simulates the environment in which the test object will run:**
   1. Dynamic analysis tool
   2. Monitoring tool
   3. Coverage management tool
   4. Test harness/unit test framework tool

**d. Test harness/unit test framework tool**

Syllabus Section 6.1.5

1. **Which tool(s) need to interface with other tools or spreadsheets in order to produce information in the best format for an organization?**
   1. Monitoring tool
   2. Test management tool
   3. Test comparators
   4. Performance testing tool

**b. Test management tool**

Syllabus Section 6.2.2

1. **Requirements management tools \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
   1. check for consistency
   2. offer quantitative analysis (metrics) related to the tests
   3. aid in understanding the code
   4. may accelerate and improve the development process
   5. **Check for consistency**

Syllabus Section 6.1.2

1. **Which characteristic identifies a tool that supports performance and monitoring?**

a. Can calculate metrics from the code

b. May facilitate the testing of components or part of a system by simulating the environment in which that test object will run.

c. Often based on automated repetitive execution of tests, controlled by parameters

d. None of the above

**c. Often based on automated repetitive execution of tests, controlled by parameters**

Syllabus Section 6.1.6

1. **Which of the following answers reflect characteristics of test management tools?**
   1. Logging of test results and generation of progress reports
   2. Improve the efficiency of testing activities by automating repetitive tasks.
   3. Independent version control or interface with an external configuration management tool
   4. Assignment of actions to people (e.g. fix or confirmation test)
      1. B & D
      2. A, B & D
      3. A & C
      4. B, C & D

**c. A & C**

Syllabus Section 6.1.2

1. **Performance testing tools need someone with expertise in performance testing to help design the tests and interpret the results**
   1. True
   2. False
   3. **True**

Syllabus Section 6.2.2

1. **This is done in a small-scale pilot project, making it possible to minimize impacts if major hurdles are found:**
   1. Deployment of the test tool
   2. Data-driven approach
   3. Proof-of-concept
   4. None of the above

**c.** Proof-of-concept

Syllabus Section 6.3

1. **Which testing tool supports developers, testers &/or quality assurance personnel in finding defects before dynamic testing?**
   1. Test Data Preparation tool
   2. Modeling tool
   3. Static analysis tool
   4. Configuration Management tool

**c. Static analysis tool**

Syllabus Section 6.1.3

1. **Success factors for the deployment of the tool within an organization include:**
   1. Rolling out the tool to the rest of the organization incrementally
   2. Defining usage guidelines, implementing a way to learn lessons from tool use.
   3. Adapting and improving processes to fit with the use of the too
   4. Evaluation against clear requirements and objective criteria

**a, b & c**

Syllabus Section 6.3

1. **The probe effect is the consequence of what type of testing tool?**
2. Intrusive
3. Performance
4. Inclusive
5. Functional

**a. Intrusive**

Syllabus Section 6.1.1

1. **Which scripting technique uses a more generic script that can read the test data and perform the same test with different data?**
   1. Timing approach
   2. Test execution approach
   3. Data-driven approach
   4. Keyword-driven approach

**c. Data-driven approach**

Syllabus Section 6.2.2

1. **Identify the testing tool that may also be referred to as a capture playback tool**

a. Test harness/unit test framework

b. Test execution

c. Coverage measurement

d. Security

e. a & b

**b. Test execution tools**

Syllabus Section 6.1.5

1. **Mercury Quality Test Professional could be classified under which of the following tools:**
   1. Static Analysis
   2. Test Data preparation
   3. Test Execution
   4. Heuristic

**c. Test Execution**

Syllabus Section 6.1.5

# ISTQB CTFL Study Session Section 4

**1. Condition coverage checks each of the ways that the condition can be made true or false.**

1. True
2. False

**a. True**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 3,* p.44

Syllabus Section 4.1

**2. Which of the items listed below is not a test case that covers certain test condition(s)?**

1. A set of requirements
2. A set of input values
3. Execution preconditions
4. Execution post conditions

**a. A set of requirements**

Syllabus Section 4.1 – Identifying test conditions and designing test cases, p.34.

**3. Which does not fall under test design specifications?**

1. Specification identifier
2. Features to be tested
3. Approach refinements
4. Test identification
5. Test items

**e. Test items**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 12,* p.249

Syllabus Section 4.2

**4. What will you put in the result column if the functionality under a test works correctly but causes an incorrectly spelled error message to be displayed?**

1. Warn
2. Pass
3. Fail
4. None of the above

**a. Warn**

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 3,* p.86.

Syllabus Section 4.2

**5. Behavioral testing involves a detailed understanding of:**

1. The application domain
2. The business problem being solved
3. The mission the system serves
4. All of the above

**d. All of the above**

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 1,* p.3

Syllabus Section 4.2

**6. Black box testing is:**

1. Functional testing
2. Structural testing
3. Performance testing
4. Requirements testing

**a. Functional testing**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 3,* p.42

Syllabus Section 4.3

**7. Which of these characteristics make a test not equivalent?**

1. They all test the same thing
2. They involve the same input variables
3. They involve cases with small differences between inputs
4. They affect the same output variables

**c. They involve cases with small differences between inputs**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 7,* p.126

Syllabus Section 4.3.1

**8. Anything that makes the program change its behavior marks the boundary between two classes?**

1. True
2. False

**a. True**

*Testing Computer Software. Chapter 1,* p.5

Syllabus Section 4.3.2

**9. A decision table is:**

1. A table that shows what the program will do under any combination of relevant events
2. A table that shows the programs logic
3. Similar to a decision tree in the way that it lists information
4. All of the above

**d. All of the above**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 12,* p.229

Syllabus Section 4.3.3

**10. Which of the following is not appropriate for testing interactions between paths?**

1. Path that people are particularly likely to follow
2. Choices at one menu level or data entry screen can affect the presentation of choices elsewhere
3. Test reaction to all combinations of valid and invalid inputs
4. Randomly select different paths in each test cycle

**c. Test reaction to all combinations of valid and invalid inputs**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 7,* p.133

Syllabus Section 4.2

**11. Select the criteria(s) that is not used for path testing:**

1. Line coverage
2. Requirements coverage
3. Branch (or complete) coverage
4. Condition coverage

**b. Requirements coverage**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 3,* p.43

Syllabus Section 4.4.2

**12. For which of the following test cases does test coverage analysis not assign the highest priority?**

1. The ones that cover the most important quality risk
2. The ones that cover the requirements
3. The ones that cover the functions
4. The ones that cover conditions

**d. The ones that cover conditions**

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 3,* p.86

Syllabus Section 4.4.2

**13. Structural tests find bugs in low-level operations such as:**

1. Lines of codes
2. Database schemas
3. Data flow and integrity
4. a & b

**d. a & b**

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 1,* p.2

Syllabus Section 4.4

**14. Beta testing is one of the techniques used for configuration coverage.**

1. True
2. False

**a. True**

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 3,* p.100

Syllabus Section 4.4.3

**15. White box testing is a kind of testing that a programmer does during coding.**

1. True
2. False

**a. True**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 3,* p.41

Syllabus Section 4.4

**16. What is the main characteristic of the best tester?**

1. The one who finds the most bugs
2. The one who embarrasses the most programmers
3. The one who gets the most bugs fixed
4. a & c

**c. The one who gets the most bugs fixed**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 1,* p.15

Syllabus Section 4.5

**17. Testers miss many failures because they do not read the \_\_\_\_\_\_ carefully.**

1. Output
2. Input
3. Test condition(s)
4. a & b

**a. Output**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 7,* p.125

Syllabus Section 4.6

**18. Use cases, often referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_, are very useful for designing acceptance tests with customer/user participation**

1. Scenarios
2. Business processes
3. Test components
4. Conditions

**a. Scenarios**

Syllabus Section 4.3.5 Use case testing, p.37

**19. A structured approach to the error guessing technique is to enumerate a list of possible errors and to design tests that attack these errors.**

1. True
2. False

**a. True**

Syllabus Section 4.5 Experience-based techniques, p.39

**20. Select the use cases criteria(s) that satisfy the user goals of the primary actors.** **Choose the system boundary**

1. Finding Primary Actors
2. Finding Primary Goals
3. All of the above

d. All of the above

**d. All of the above**

*Reference material Use-case model: Writing requirements in context, chapter 6.9,* p.63

Syllabus Section 4.3.5

# ISTQB CTFL Study Session Section 2

1. **The \_\_\_\_\_ method is the classic approach to project management, especially to the management of large projects.**
2. Agile
3. Waterfall
4. code and fix
5. iterative/evolutionary

**b. waterfall**

*Testing Computer Software* p.258 Syllabus Section 2.1.1

“The waterfall method is the classic approach to project management, especially to the management of large projects. ”

1. **…life-cycle models can be considered evolutionary or incremental in the sense that a given release grows up around a core of features that are delivered, often on dynamic dates.**
2. True
3. False

**b. False**

*Managing the Testing Process* p.417 Syllabus Section 2.1.2

“…life-cycle models can be considered evolutionary or incremental in the sense that a given release grows up around a core of features that are delivered, often on a predetermined date. ”

1. ***Testing throughout the project* in a three-dimensional sense refers to the following dimensions:**
   1. Time, Resources, and Risk
   2. Verification, Validation, and Defect Reporting
   3. Time, Organizational, and Cultural
   4. None of the above

**c. Time, Organizational, and Cultural.**

*Managing the Testing Process* p.428 Syllabus Section 2.1.3

Paragraph on *Testing throughout the project*. *Testing throughout the project* in a three-dimensional sense refers to the following dimensions: Time, Organizational, and Cultural.

1. **What are appraisal costs?**
   1. All testing costs and the costs of everything else the company does to look for errors.
   2. Everything the company spends to prevent software and documentation errors.
   3. All costs of coping with errors discovered during development and testing.
   4. All costs of coping with errors discovered, typically by your customers, after the product is released.

**a. All testing costs and the costs of everything else the company does to look for errors.**

*Testing Computer Software* p.265 Syllabus Section 2.1.3

“Appraisal Costs are: all testing costs and the costs of everything else the company does to look for errors.”

1. **The \_\_\_\_\_ starts testing during the “Fragments Coded: first functionality” development stage?**
2. programmer
3. end user
4. tester, programmer’s assistant, someone
5. A & C

**d. A & C**

*Testing Computer Software* p. 275 Syllabus Section 2.2

“Testing Activities After First Functionality: …The programmer does unit testing. Someone (programmer, tester, programmer’s assistant, someone) should start testing the program from the outside.”

1. **During the component or subsystem testing, testers focus on bugs in constituent pieces of the system.**
   1. True
   2. False

**a. True**

*Managing the Testing Process* p.6 Syllabus Section 2.2.1

“During the component or subsystem testing, testers focus on bugs in constituent pieces of the system.”

1. **Select a reason that does not support the idea of incremental testing:**
   1. It is easier to pin down the cause of an error.
   2. The programmer can see internal boundaries in the code that are completely invisible to the outside tester.
   3. Testing of only one module, any errors are either in that module or in a simple program wrote to test it.
   4. The programmer focuses on each module individually, which yields to better test coverage.

**b. The programmer can see internal boundaries in the code that are completely invisible to the outside tester.**

*Testing Computer Software* p.42 and 45 Syllabus Section 2.2.2

“Internal boundaries: The programmer can see internal boundaries in the code that are completely invisible to the outside tester.” p. 42

Valid reasons to support incremental testing can be found on p. 45 in the second paragraph.

1. **Integration testing:**
   1. involves testers look for various types of bugs in the entire system, fully integrated.
   2. involves testers looking for bugs in the relationships and interfaces between pairs and components of groups of components in the system under test.
   3. occurs often in a staged fashion.
   4. B & C
   5. A & B

**d. B & C**

*Managing the Testing Process* p.6 Syllabus Section 2.2.2

“Integration or product testing involves testers looking for bugs in the relationships and interfaces between pairs and components of groups of components in the system under test, often in a staged fashion.”

1. **System testing tends toward the \_\_\_\_\_ area of the testing spectrum.**
   1. behavioral
   2. functional
   3. performance
   4. reliable

**a. behavioral**

*Managing the Testing Process* p.7 Syllabus Section 2.2.3

“System testing tends toward the behavioral area of the testing spectrum.”

1. **A test run during System Testing is:**
   1. Error recovery.
   2. Terminal handling.
   3. Installation.
   4. Keyboard handling.

**a. Error recovery**

*Testing Computer Software* p.54-57 Syllabus Section 2.2.3

“SOME TESTS RUN DURING FUNCTION AND SYSTEM TESTING“

1. ***Acceptance testing is:***
   1. validating end-to-end functionality based upon requirements.
   2. checking whether the software is stable enough to be tested.
   3. testing usability of the systems interfaces.
   4. None of the above.

**b. checking whether the software is stable enough to be tested.**

*Testing Computer Software* p.51 Syllabus Section 2.2.4

“Acceptance testing

Each time you receive a new version of the program, check whether it’s stable enough to be tested.”

1. **Acceptance testing is the demonstration that a system meets requirements.**
   1. True
   2. False

**a. True**

*Managing the Testing Process* p.7 Syllabus Section 2.2.4

“Acceptance testing, in contrast, often tries to demonstrate that a system meets requirements.”

Anyone concerned about the contradiction between this answer and the one provided in question #11? The books have distinctly different interpretations of the term Acceptance Test.

1. **Which is not indicative of Black Box testing?**
   1. Performed by the testing group
   2. Identifies how previous fixes have caused *side effects*.
   3. Identifies how previous fixes failed.
   4. Fails to identify masked bugs because it skips regression testing.

**d. Fails to identify masked bugs because it skips regression testing.**

*Testing Computer Software* p.50 Syllabus Section 2.3, 2.3.1

“BLACK BOX TESTING ”

1. **Functional tests are:**
   1. sometimes has the same meaning as behavioral tests.
   2. simultaneously designing, developing, and executing tests.
   3. must be augmented with other test approaches to deal with potentially important quality risks such as performance, load, capacity, and volume.
   4. A & C.

**d. A & C.**

*Managing the Testing Process p.473 Syllabus Section 2.3.1*

“Functional tests: Sometimes this phrase has the same meaning as behavioral tests… must be augmented with other test approaches to deal with potentially important quality risks such as performance, load, capacity, and volume*…”*

1. **The difference between volume tests and stress tests is:**
   1. Testing the audio components of an application vs. testing the breaking point of the system under load.
   2. The study of the program’s ability to deal with the largest task vs. the study of the program’s response to peak bursts of activity.
   3. The ability of a system to sustain load vs. the ability of a system to handle imported fields a large size.
   4. None of the Above

**b.The study of the program’s ability to deal with the largest task vs. the study of the program’s response to peak bursts of activity.**

*Testing Computer Software p.55 Syllabus Section 2.3.2*

“Volume tests study the largest task a program can deal with.”

“Stress tests study the program’s response to peak bursts of activity.”

1. **Structural testing is not:**
   1. glass box testing.
   2. proper selection of program or subprogram paths.
   3. feeding the component input and examining the output.
   4. exercised during the battery of tests.

**c. feeding the component input and examining the output.**

*Testing Computer Software p.42 Syllabus Section 2.3.3*

“Structural testing is glass box testing. The main concern is proper selection of program or subprogram paths to exercise during the battery of tests.”

1. **As a result of a change in the system under test, a new revision of the system, Sn+1, contains a defect not present in revision Sn, the quality of the system is has progressed:**
   1. True
   2. False

**b. False**

*Managing the Testing Process p.102 Syllabus Section 2.3.4*

“As a result of a change in the system under test, a new revision of the system, Sn+1, contains a defect not present in revision Sn, the quality of the system is has regressed.”

1. **In order to reduce the time needed for regression testing you can apply the following method(s):** 
   1. Automate if you can.
   2. Combine test cases.
   3. Designate some tests for periodic testing.
   4. Narrow focus of your testing scope.

**a. Automate if you can.**

**b. Combine test cases.**

**c. Designate some tests for periodic testing.**

*Testing Computer Software p.140-141 Syllabus Section 2.3.4*

“REGRESSION TESTING: THE STANDARD BATTERY OF TESTS”

1. **Maintenance testing of the retirement of a system may include:**
   1. Operations tests of the changed software.
   2. The testing of data migration.
   3. Archiving if long data-retention periods are required.
   4. B or C.

**d. B or C.**

*CTFL Syllabus p.26 Syllabus Section 2.4*

**“Maintenance testing for the retirement of a system may include the testing of data migration or archiving if long data-retention periods are required.”**

1. **Acceptance testing may occur at more than just a single test level. With the exception of:**
   1. A COTS software product may be acceptance tested when it is installed or integrated.
   2. Acceptance testing of the usability of a component may be done during component testing.
   3. Acceptance testing after a change has been released to the user community.
   4. Acceptance testing of a new functional enhancement may come before system testing.

**c. Acceptance testing after a change has been released to the user community.**

*CTFL Syllabus p.22 Syllabus Section 2.2.4*

“Acceptance testing may occur as more than just a single test level, for example:

* + A COTS software product may be acceptance tested when it is installed or integrated.
  + Acceptance testing of the usability of a component may be done during component testing.
  + Acceptance testing of a new functional enhancement may come before system testing.”

# ISTQB CTFL Study Session Section 1

1. **Test granularity refers to:**

a. Any way of determining the expected result for a test case.

b. A quality improvement idea common in software development.

c. The fineness or coarseness of a test’s focus.

d. The impact of a bug on the system under test.

**c. The fineness or coarseness of a test’s focus.**

*Managing the Testing Process* p.2 Syllabus Section 1.2

“Test *granularity* refers to the fineness or coarseness of a test’s focus”

1. **The prime benefit of testing is that it results in improved defects**

a. True

b. False

**b. False**

*Testing Computer Software* p.26 Syllabus Section 1.2

“The prime benefit of testing is that it results in improved quality”

1. **A bug report is a:**
2. A collection of independent, reusable test cases.
3. A technical document that describes the various symptoms or failure modes associated with a single bug.
4. A deliverable that details the strategic approach to a testing effort
5. A & B

**b. A technical document that describes the various symptoms or failure modes associated with a single bug.**

*Managing the Testing Process* p.122 Syllabus Section 1.1.2

“A bug report is a technical document that describes the various symptoms or failure modes associated with a single bug.”

1. **A software error can be described as:**
2. A description of the relationship between two or more variables or set members in which the value of one does not influence the values of others.
3. Any ill-advised, substandard, or temporary fix applied to an urgent problem in the (often misguided) belief that doing so will keep a project moving forward.
4. The process in which developers determine the root cause of a bug and identify possible fixes.
5. A mismatch between the program and its specification.

**d. A mismatch between the program and its specification.**

*Testing Computer Software* p.60 Syllabus Section 1.1.2

“One common definition of a software error is a mismatch between the program and its specification.”

“One common definition of a software error is a mismatch between the program and its specification.”

1. **Select a reason that does not agree with the fact that complete testing is impossible:**
2. The domain of possible inputs is too large to test .
3. Limited financial resources .
4. There are too many possible paths through the program to test .
5. The user interface issues (and thus the design issues) are too complex to completely test.

**b. Limited financial resources**

*Testing Computer Software* p.18 Syllabus Section 1.1.3

“Here are three reasons that complete testing is impossible:

* + The domain of possible inputs is too large.
  + There are too many possible paths through the program to test.
  + The user interface issues (and thus the design issues) are too complex to completely test. “

1. **Testing looks for situations in which a product fails to meet the developer’s expectations in specific areas.**

a. True

b. False

**b. False**

*Managing the Testing Process* p.11 Syllabus Section 1.1.3

“Testing looks for situations in which a product fails to meet customers’ or users reasonable expectations in specific areas.”

1. **Select a reason that does not support the idea of using separate test plans for test subprojects that are distinct in one or more ways:**
2. Different resources
3. Different time periods
4. Different methodologies
5. Different objectives
6. Different audiences

**a. Different resources**

*Managing the Testing Process* p.46 Syllabus Section 1.4.1

“ How Many Test Plans?

* + - Different time periods
    - Different methodologies
    - Different objectives
    - Different audiences“

1. **The testing effort begins with**
2. Test planning
3. Test case design
4. Test execution
5. B & C
6. A & B

**e. A & B**

*Testing Computer Software* p.51 Syllabus Section 1.4.1

“ The testing effort starts when you begin test planning and test case design.“

1. ***Testing during the design stage involves:***
2. *Examining the design documents*
3. *Reading drafts of the planning documents*
4. *Acceptance or qualification testing*
5. *None of the above*

***a. Examining the design documents***

*Testing Computer Software p.39 Syllabus Section 1.4.2*

*“TESTING DURING THE DESIGN STAGE“*

1. ***A well-designed test system promotes:***
2. *Principles*
3. *Actions*
4. *Resources*
5. *Accountability*

***d. Accountability***

*Managing the Testing Process p.39 Syllabus Section 1.4.2*

*“A well-designed test system promotes accountability“*

1. ***When testing operating systems or applications, the first step of testing a new build should consist of :***
2. *Notifying test lead*
3. *Updating requirements*
4. *Testing the upgrade/installation procedures*
5. *A & B*

***c. Testing the upgrade/installation procedures***

*Managing the Testing Process p.216 Syllabus Section 1.4.3*

*“When testing operating systems or applications, for example, the first step of testing a new build should consist is to test the installation or upgrade procedures, which should result in a configured test environment.”*

1. ***The general rule of test execution is that you must always create a test procedure that will force the program to use the data you’ve entered and to prove that it is using your data correctly.***
2. *True*
3. *False*

***a. True***

*Testing Computer Software p.141 Syllabus Section 1.4.3*

*“The general rule of test execution is that you must always create a test procedure that will force the program to use the data you’ve entered and to prove that it is using your data correctly.”*

1. ***Which is not a goal of writing effective Problem/Bug reports?***
2. *Illustrate how to fix the problem*
3. *Explain how to reproduce the problem*
4. *Analyze the error so you can describe it in a minimum number of steps*
5. *Write a report that is complete, easy to understand, and non-antagonistic*

***a. Illustrate how to fix the problem***

*Testing Computer Software p.65-66 Syllabus Section 1.4.4*

*“To write a fully effective report you must:*

* + 1. *Explain how to reproduce the problem*
    2. *Analyze the error so you can describe it in a minimum number of steps*
    3. *Write a report that is complete, easy to understand, and non-antagonistic ”*

1. ***Which of the following displays an exit criterion for the test team?***
2. *All software released to the test team is accompanied by release notes*
3. *The test team has executed the entire planned tests against the application under test.*
4. *Twice-weekly bug review meetings (under the Change Control Board) occur until System Test Phase Exit to manage the open bug backlog and bug closure times.*
5. *The Development teams have unit-tested all features and bug fixes scheduled for release.*

***b. The test team has executed the entire planned tests against the application under test.***

*Managing the Testing Process p.55-56 Syllabus Section 1.4.4*

*“System Test will end when:*

*4. The test team has executed the entire planned tests against the GA-candidate software.”*

1. ***The daily closure period refers to:***
2. *The average for all closed bugs, including the current day and all previous days*
3. *The amount of bugs opened over a 24 hour period*
4. *The average number of days between the opening of a bug and its resolution for all bugs closed on the same day.*
5. *None of the Above*

***c. The average number of days between the opening of a bug and its resolution for all bugs closed on the same day.***

*Managing the Testing Process p.157,161 Syllabus Section 1.4.5*

*“Daily closure period refers to the average number of days between the opening of a bug and its resolution for all bugs closed on the same day.”*

1. ***Integrity testing involves:***
2. *The testing of pseudo code*
3. *Performance testing*
4. *Alpha testing*
5. *The final phase of testing prior to deployment*

***d. The final phase of testing prior to deployment .***

*Testing Computer Software p.300 Syllabus Section 1.4.5*

*“Other companies do one last wave of tests before mastering disks. This is often called integrity testing.”*

1. ***Testing literature reflects and promotes a strongly held belief that product reliability will not be better if testing is done by a fully independent test agency.***
2. *True*
3. *False*

***d. False***

*Testing Computer Software p.350 Syllabus Section 1.5*

*“Testing literature reflects and promotes a strongly held belief that product reliability will be better if testing is done by a fully independent test agency.”*

1. ***Select the item(s) that are general testing principles:***
2. *Testing shows a presence of defects*
3. *Exhaustive testing is impossible*
4. *Automation tools can be a great strategy*
5. *Absence-of-errors fallacy*

***a. Testing shows a presence of defects***

***b. Exhaustive testing is impossible***

***d. Absence-of-errors fallacy***

*CTFL Syllabus p.13 Syllabus Section 1.3*

*“Principle 1 - Testing shows a presence of defects*

*Principle 2 - Exhaustive testing is impossible*

*Principle 7 – Absence-0f-erros fallacy”*

***19. Which is not a major task of test implementation and execution:***

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

***c. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.***

*CTFL Syllabus p.15 Syllabus Section 1.4.3*

*“Test implementation and execution has the following major tasks:”*

***20. Select the item(s) that compose test objectives:***

1. *Finding defects*
2. *Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information*
3. *Preventing defects*
4. *Utilization of testware*

***a. Finding defects***

*Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information*

*Preventing defects*

*CTFL Syllabus p.12 Syllabus Section 1.2*

*“There can be different test objectives*

* + - *finding defects;*
    - *gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information;*
    - *preventing defects”*

# ISTQB CTFL Study Session Section 5

1. **Select one that is not strength of a third-party testing organization**

a. Expertise in test project management

b. Run tests quickly

c. Expert consulting and training services

d. None of the above

**d. None of the above**

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 10,* p.382-83.

Syllabus Section 5.1.1

1. **Testers should have access to the following in a test lab**

a. Bug testing database

b. Test tracking spreadsheet

c. System configuration tracking database

d. a, b, & c

**d. a, b, & c**

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 10,* p.268. Syllabus Section 5.1.2

1. **Choose an incorrect statement:**
   1. Testers at the component and integration level should be developers
   2. Testers for risk-management should be test analysts
   3. Testers at the acceptance test level should be business experts and users
   4. Testers for operational acceptance testing should be operators

**b.** **Testers for risk-management should be test analysts**

Syllabus Section 5.1.2

1. **Exit Criterion determines:**
   1. When testing needs to continue
   2. When system is ready for delivery
   3. When testing has been completed
   4. All of the above

**c. When testing has been completed**

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 2,* p.54.

Syllabus Section 5.2.3

1. **The testing effort may not depend on the following factor:**
   1. Characteristics of reported bugs
   2. Characteristics of the product
   3. Characteristics of the development process
   4. The outcome of testing

**a. Characteristics of reported bugs**

Syllabus Section 5.2.4

1. **Risks allow us to decide where to (pick 2)**

a. Design, code, and conduct testing

b. Focus in the test plan

c. Start testing and where to test more

d. Testing is used to reduce the risk of an adverse effect occurring, or to reduce the impact of an adverse effect

e. a & b

**c. Start testing and where to test more and**

**d. Testing is used to reduce the risk of an adverse effect occurring, or to reduce the impact of an adverse effect**

Syllabus Section 5.5.2

1. **When testers report to their test managers about their testing effort, the focus should be on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
2. Boundary conditions, state machines, and load generators
3. Risk management and impact of serious test escapes on the reputation and revenues of the company
4. a & b
5. None of the above

**b. Risk management and impact of serious test escapes on the reputation and revenues of the company**

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 9,* p.342-43

Syllabus Section 5.5.1

1. **Enforcement of source and version control standards is often delegated to Quality Assurance groups.**

a. True

b. False

**a. True**

*Testing Computer Software. Chapter 1,* p.63

Syllabus Section 5.4

1. **Select one that should not be part of selection of a test approach:**
   1. Risk of failure of project
   2. Skills and experience of the people
   3. The objective of testing endeavor and mission of the testing team
   4. Regulatory aspects and nature of product/business
   5. None of the above

**e. None of the above**

All are valid for the selection of a test approach.

Syllabus Section 5.2.5.

1. **Instead of buying repeated tasking from independent test agency, a test manager should ask for test plan, test cases, and suggestion for further work:**
   1. True
   2. False

**a. True**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 15*, p.351

Syllabus Section 5.1.1

1. **The role of test leader cannot be performed by:**
   1. **Project manager**
   2. **Configuration manager**
   3. **Development manager**
   4. **QA manager**
   5. **Manager of test** group

**b. Configuration manager**

Syllabus Section 5.1.2

1. **Automated tests should consider:**
   1. Time cost to create automated tests
   2. Test delay due to creation of automated tests
   3. Risks of missed bugs
   4. Partial automation
   5. All of the above

**e. All of the above**

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 11,* p.196

Syllabus Section 5.1.2

1. **Choose one statement that is incorrect. Performance testing:**
   1. Can be tested using glass box or black box techniques
   2. Objective is performance enhancement
   3. Can be used to provide numerical estimate of required quality for gauging purposes
   4. Can reflect bugs, especially when a part of the program used to run quickly is now slow
2. **Which of these criterions are essential for beginning and completing various test phases?**
3. Entry criterion spells out what must happen to allow a system to move into a particular phase
4. Continuation criteria define those conditions and situations that must prevail in the testing process to allow testing to continue effectively and efficiently
5. Exit criteria addresses the issue of how to determine when testing has been completed
6. All of the above

**d. All of the above.**

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 3,* p.53-54

Syllabus Section 5.2.2 and 5.2.3

1. **Metrics should be collected during and at the end of a test level in order to assess:**
   1. The adequacy of the test objectives for that level
   2. The adequacy of the test approach
   3. The effectiveness of the testing with respect to its objectives
   4. All of the above

**d.** All of the above

Syllabus Section 5.3.2

1. **The costs involved in testing and quality assurance is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the costs associated with external failures.**
   1. More
   2. Less
   3. Same
   4. Unimaginable

**b.** Less

*Managing the Testing Process, chapter 11,* p.404

Syllabus Section 5.3.1

1. **The point of writing problem reports is to get bugs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
   1. Analyzed
   2. Reported
   3. Fixed
   4. Documented

**c. Fixed**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 7,* p.65

Syllabus Section 5.3.2

1. **Problem summary reports distributed to management should list:**
   1. Report number, severity
   2. Report number, severity, summary
   3. Report number, severity, summary, suggested fix
   4. Report number, severity, summary, categorization

**d. Report number, severity, summary, categorization**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 5,* p.69

Syllabus Section 5.6

1. **It is important to analyze complicated problem reports. The objectives of the analysis should not be to:**
   1. Find target customers who will be most affected
   2. Find the most serious consequences of the problem
   3. Find the simplest, shortest, and most general conditions that will trigger the bug
   4. Find related problems

**a. Find target customers who will be most affected**

*Testing Computer Software, chapter 5,* p.77

Syllabus Section 5.6

1. **Dynamic and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approaches, such as exploratory testing were testing is more reactive to events than pre-planned, and where execution and evaluation are concurrent tasks.**
   1. Consultative
   2. Regression-averse
   3. Analytical
   4. Heuristic

**d. Heuristic**

Syllabus Section 5.6

# ISTQB CTFL Study Session Section 3

**1. The objective for any review meeting is to solve problems with the design?**

1. True
2. False

**b. False**

*Testing Computer Software* p.39 Syllabus Section 3.1

“The objective for any review meeting is to identify problems with the design”.

**2. Which is *not* a role of the facilitator during a review meeting?**

1. Running the review meeting
2. Stopping Interruptions
3. Commenting on the design documentation
4. Keeping the discussion focused
5. Preparing a summary report.

**c. Commenting on the design documentation**

*Testing Computer Software* p.40 Syllabus Section 3.2.2

**3. Which of the following is an example of static testing:**

1. Black box testing
2. Structural testing
3. Path testing
4. Glass box testing
5. None of the above

**e. None of the above**

*Testing Computer Software* p.46 Syllabus Section 3.1

“In static testing, the code is examined. It is tested without being executed.”

**4. Defects detected while testing are more costly to remove than those detected during reviews early in the life cycle.**

1. True
2. False

**a. True**

*CTFL Syllabus* p.28, Syllabus Section 3.1

“Defects detected during reviews early in the life cycle are often much cheaper to remove than those detected while running tests”

**5. Which of the following is not a task during the planning phase of a formal review?**

1. Select the personnel
2. Allocate roles
3. Select which parts of documents to look at
4. Distribute Documentation
5. Define the entry and exit criteria

**d.** Distribute Documentation

*CTFL Syllabus* p.28, Syllabus Section 3.1

“Planning: selecting the personnel, allocating roles; defining the entry and exit criteria for more formal review types (e.g. inspection); and selecting which parts of documents to look at.”

**6. Which of the following is a form of static testing?**

a. Appraisal

b. Walkthrough

c. Assessment

d. Gap Analysis

**b. Walkthrough**

*Tata Consulting – Learning and Development tutorial, Section 3*

*“IEEE classifies Static Testing under three broad categories:*

* + *Reviews*
  + *Walkthroughs*
  + *Inspections “*

**7. Desk Checking defines a process where someone reads the program carefully and analyzes its behavior without running test cases at the computer.**

1. True
2. False

**a. True**

*Testing Computer Software* p.47 Syllabus Section 3.1

**8. The transformation of information – either through parameters or a stored database – from one component of a system to another is:**

1. Data Flow
2. Internal Flow
3. Control Flow
4. None of the above

**a. Data Flow**

*Managing the Testing Process* p.14 Syllabus Section 3.3

**9. Which of the items listed below is *not* a benefit of software reviews:** **Development productivity improvements**

1. Reduced development timescales
2. Reduced testing cost and time
3. Lifetime cost reductions
4. None of the above

**e. None of the above**

***CTFL Syllabus* p.28 Syllabus Section 3.1**

“Benefits of reviews include early defect detection and correction, development productivity improvements, reduced development timescales, reduced testing cost and time, lifetime cost reductions, fewer defects and improved communication.”

**10. During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the designer simulates the program, showing step by step what the program will do with test data supplied by the reviewers**

1. Inspections
2. Walkthroughs
3. Reviews
4. None of the above

**b. Walkthroughs**

*Testing Computer Software* p.39 Syllabus Section 3.2.3

**11. The main purpose of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to learn, gain understanding, and find defects.**

1. Inspections
2. Walkthroughs
3. Reviews
4. None of the above

**b. Walkthroughs**

*CTFL Syllabus* p.30, Syllabus Section 3.2.3

**12. The main purpose of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to make decisions, evaluate alternatives, find defects, solve technical problems and check conformance to specifications and standards.**

1. Inspections
2. Walkthroughs
3. Reviews
4. None of the above

**c. Reviews**

*CTFL Syllabus* p.30, Syllabus Section 3.2.3

**13. What is the Cyclomatic Complexity of the code below:**

**public void ProcessPages()**

**{**

**while(nextPage !=true)**

**{**

**if((lineCount<=linesPerPage) && (status != Status.Cancelled) && (morePages == true))**

**{**

**//....**

**}**

**}**

**}**

1. 3
2. 4
3. 5
4. 6

***c.5***

*Cyclomatic Code Complexity Analysis for Microsoft .NET Applications***,** Syllabus Section 3.3

**14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identifies how the program transitions from one state to another.**

1. Data Flow
2. Internal Flow
3. Control Flow
4. None of the above

**c. Control Flow**

*Testing Computer Software* p.212 Syllabus Section 3.3

“When you ask about control flow, your asking how to get the program from one state to another.”

**15. In an ideal review meeting, the following individual(s) do not make comments on design documentation.**

1. Author
2. Scribe
3. Facilitator
4. Reviewer

**b & c. Scribe & Moderator**

*Testing Computer Software* p.40 Syllabus Section 3.2.2

“The ideal review meeting is administered by a meeting manager (facilitator) and a recorder. Neither comments on the design.

**16. Review, Static Analysis, and Dynamic testing have the same objective – Identifying defects.**

1. True
2. False

**a. True**

*CTFL Syllabus* p.28, Syllabus Section 3.1

**17. During \_\_\_\_\_\_, reviewers check every line of the design against each item in a checklist.**

1. Inspections
2. Walkthroughs
3. Reviews
4. None of the above

**a. Inspections**

*Testing Computer Software* p.40 Syllabus Section 3.2.3

**18. Which of the following types of defects are easier to find in reviews than in dynamic testing (select all that apply):**

1. deviations from standards
2. requirement defects
3. design defects
4. None of the above

**a. deviations from standards, b. requirement defects, & c. design defects**

*Testing Computer Software* p.350 Syllabus Section 1.5

“Typical defects that are easier to find in reviews than in dynamic testing are: deviations from standards, requirement defects, design defects, insufficient maintainability and incorrect interface specifications.”

**19. Which is *not* a success factor for reviews?**

1. Each review has a clear predefined objective.
2. The right people for the review objectives are involved.
3. Authors are held accountable for design mistakes.
4. Defects found are welcomed, and expressed objectively.
5. None of the above

**c. Authors are held accountable for design mistakes.**

*CTFL Syllabus* p.30 Syllabus Section 3.2.4

**20. Static analysis tools are typically used by developers (checking against predefined rules or programming standards) before and during component and integration testing, and by designers  
during software modeling.**

1. True
2. False

**a.True**

*CTFL Syllabus* p.32 Syllabus Section 3.3