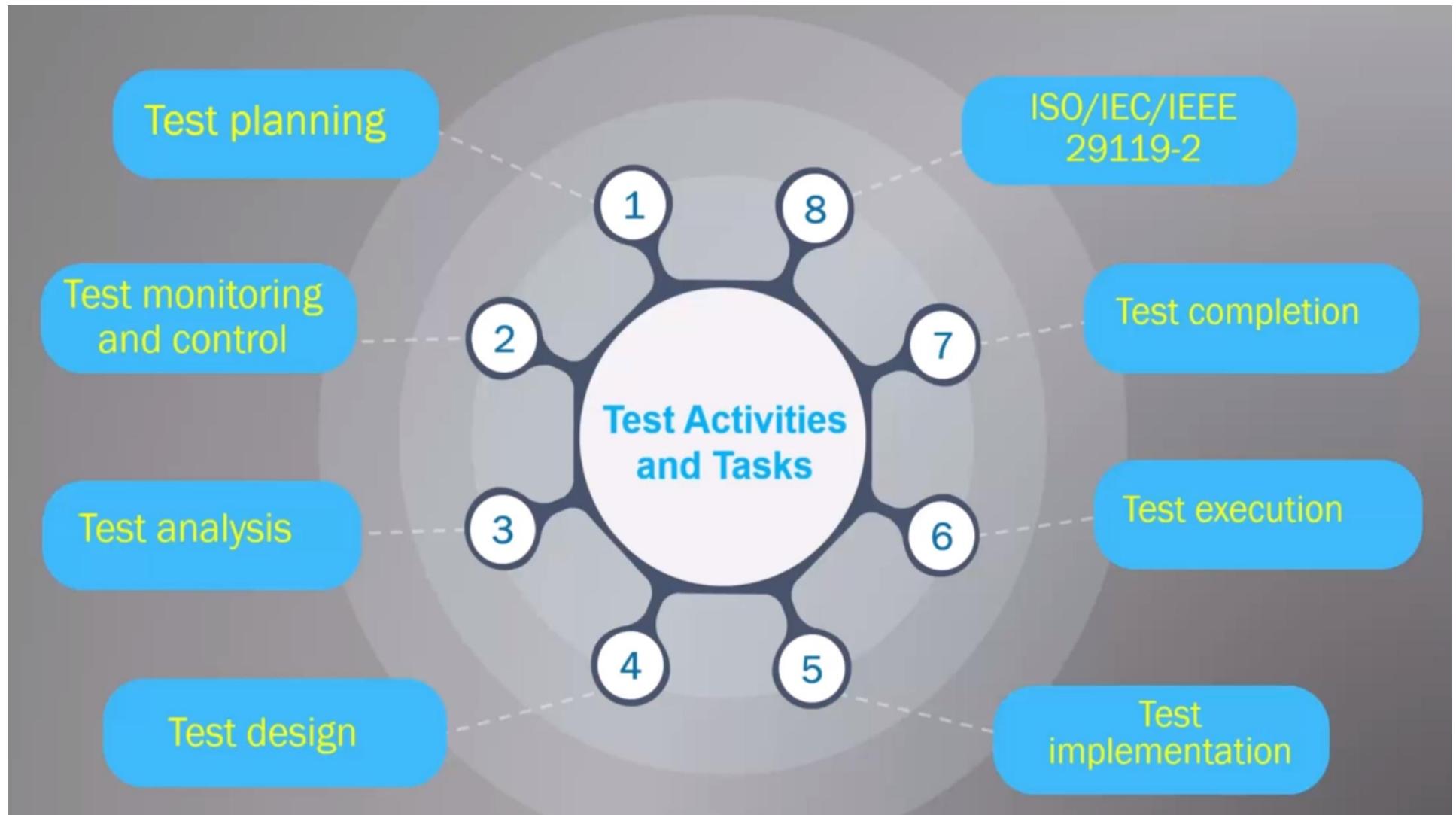




Preparation to ISTQB Foundation Level Certification Exam

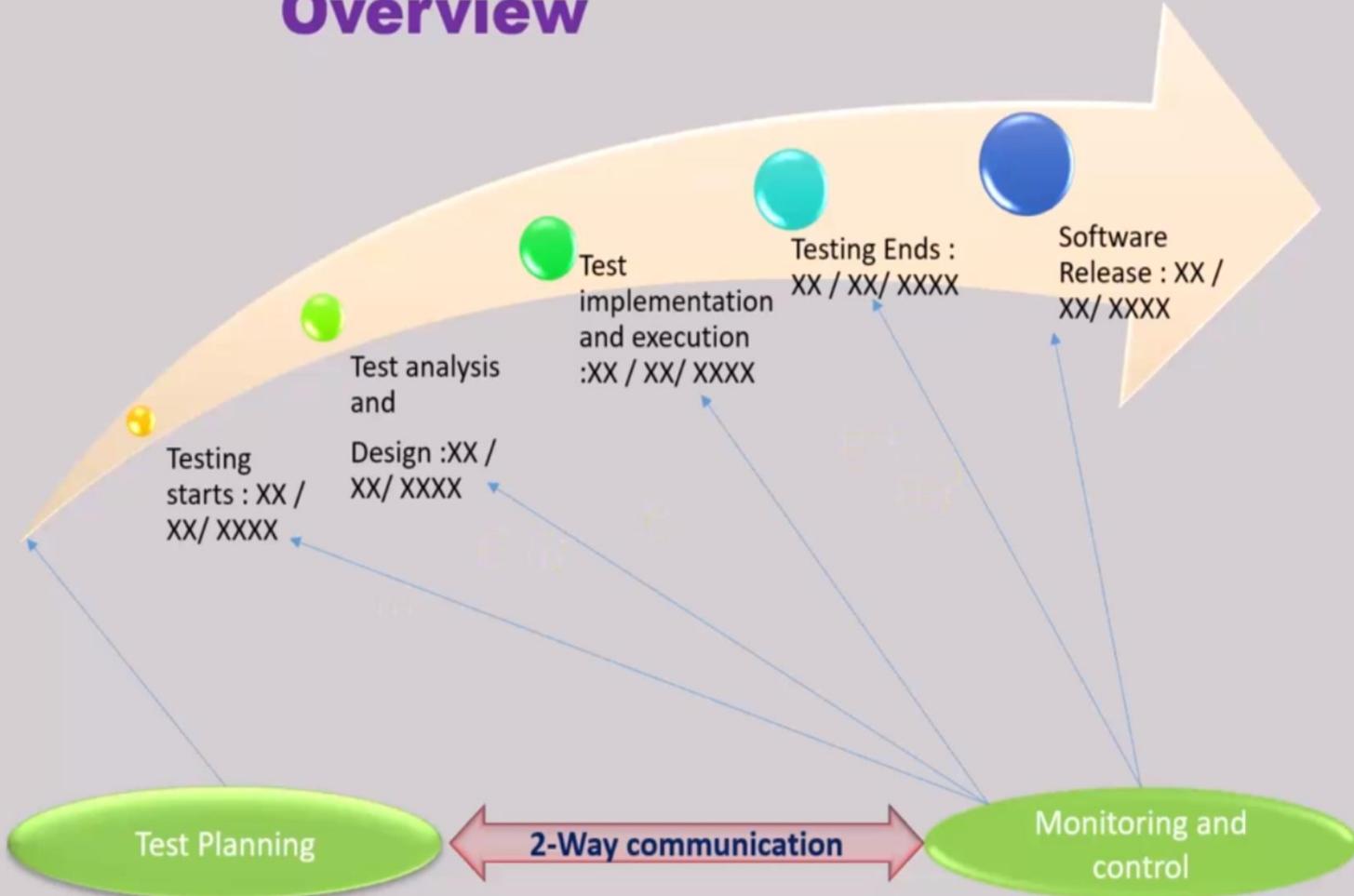
By **Vladimir Arutin**

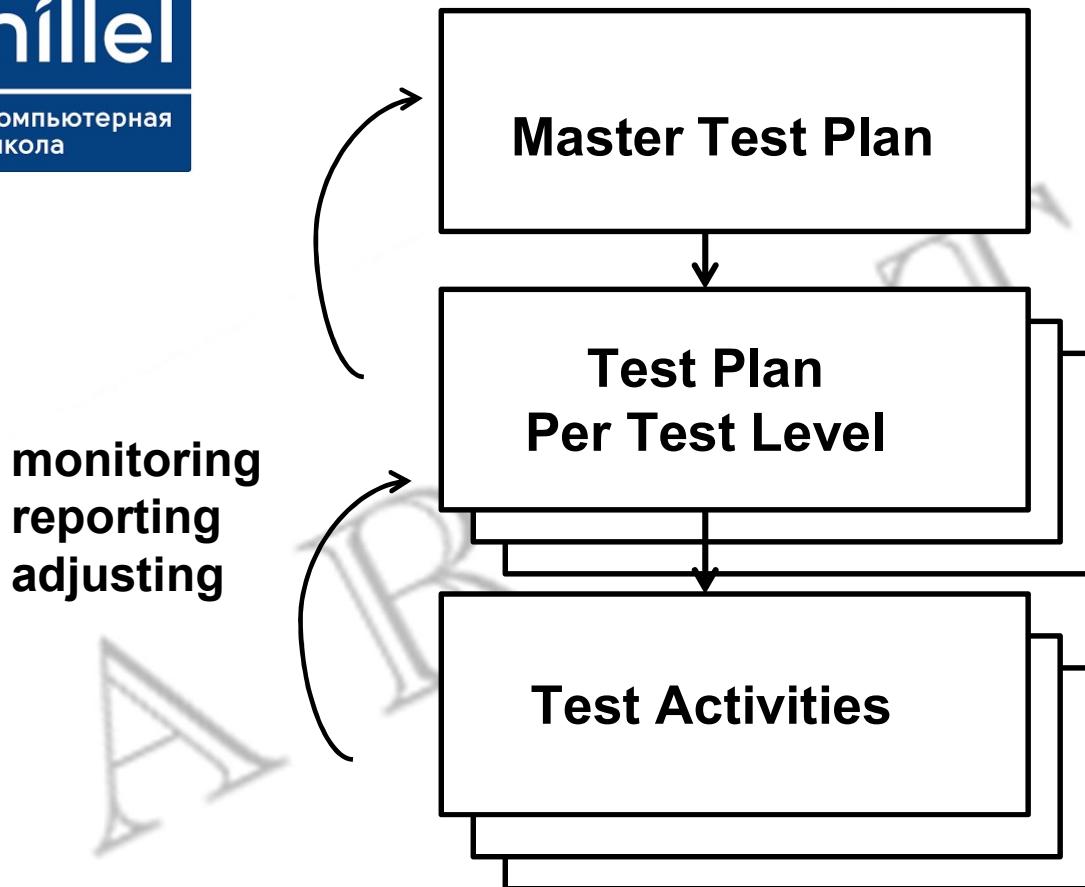


Overview



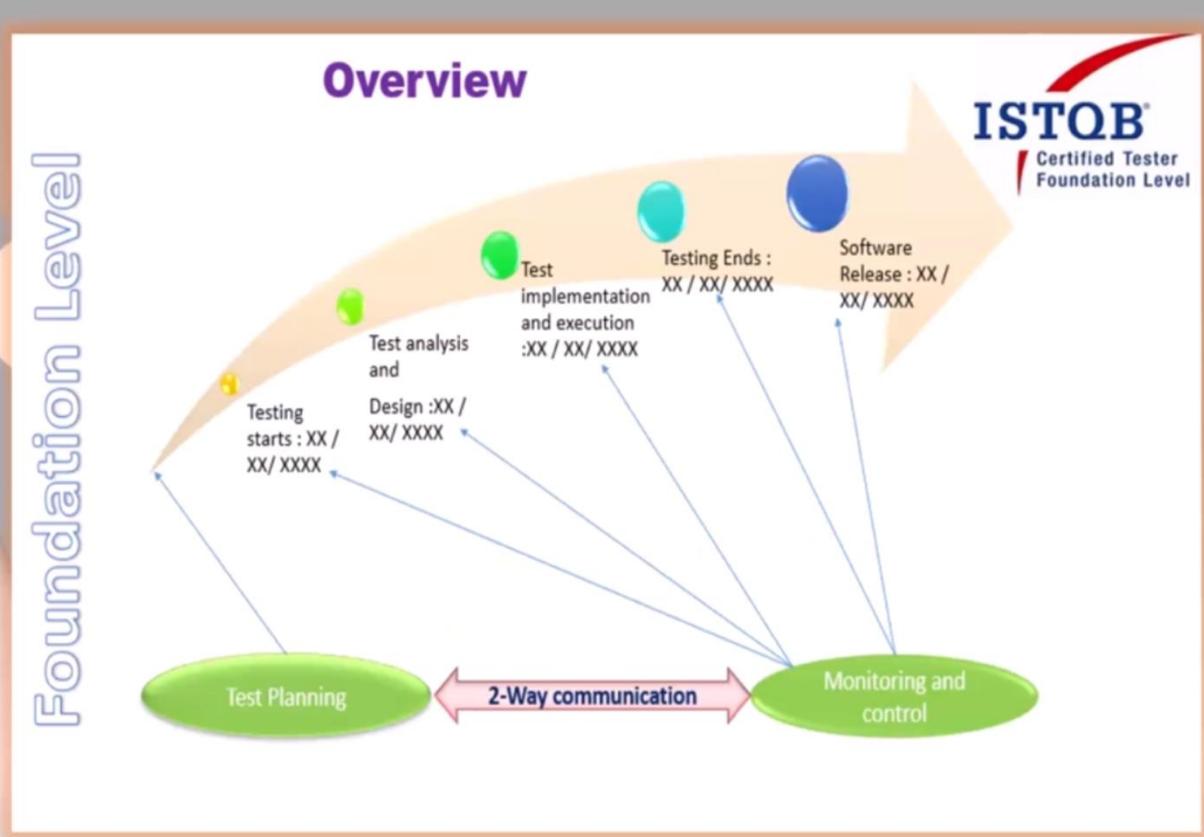
Overview





Activity

That define the objectives of testing



Test Planning

Activity

That define the objectives of testing



Approach
For meeting test objectives

Test Planning

Activity

That define the objectives of testing



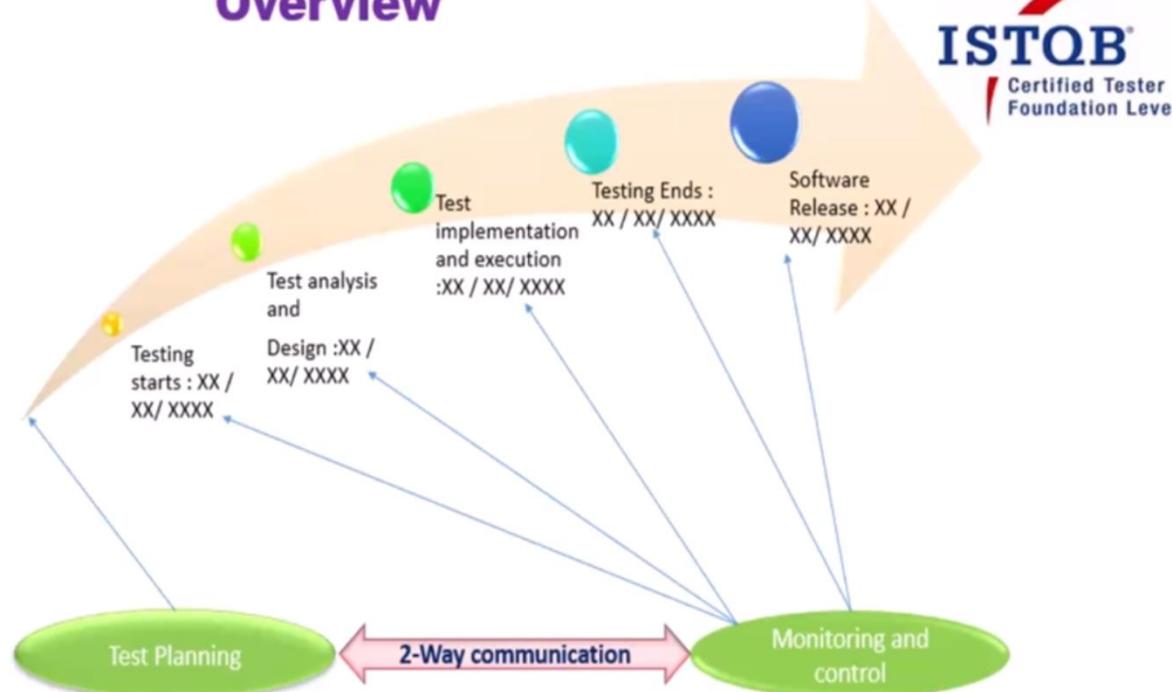
Approach
For meeting test objectives

REVISIT
Based on feedback

Test Planning

Foundation Level

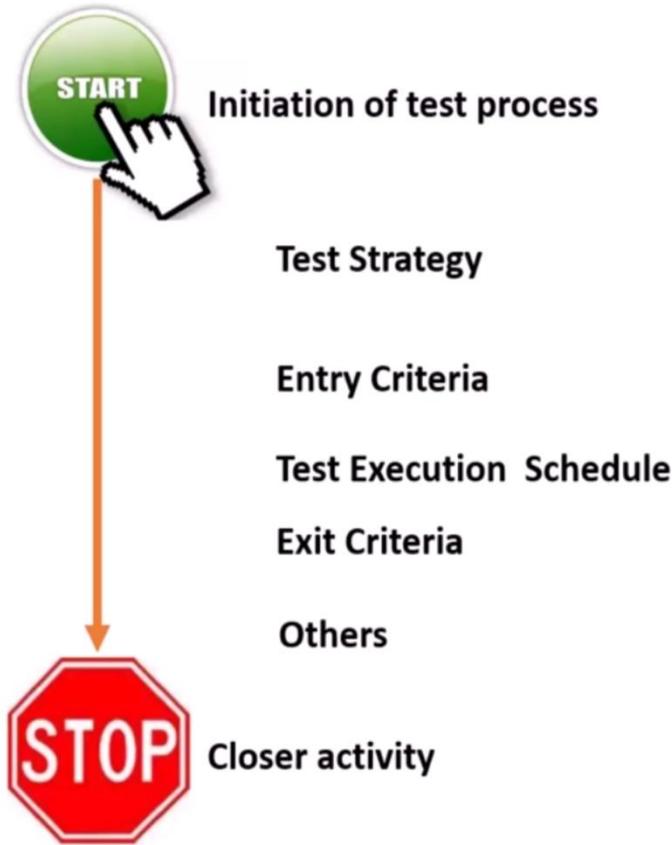
Overview



Approach
For meeting test objectives

REVISIT
Based on feedback

Test Planning



OBJECTIVE

Compares actual
test progress
against the test

TEST MONITORING AND CONTROL



OBJECTIVE

Compares actual test progress against the test



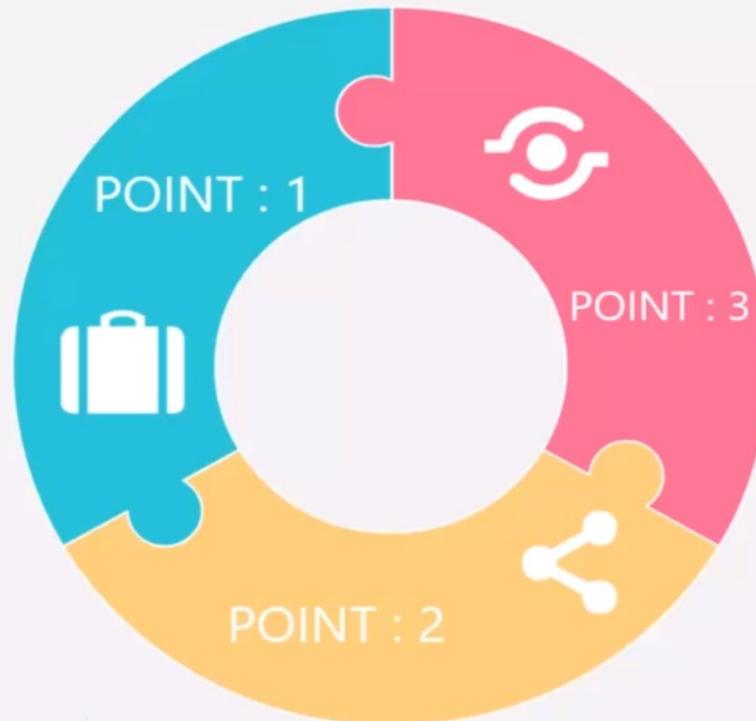
Compares actual
test progress
against the test



Actions to meet the objectives of test plan

OBJECTIVE

Compares actual test progress against the test

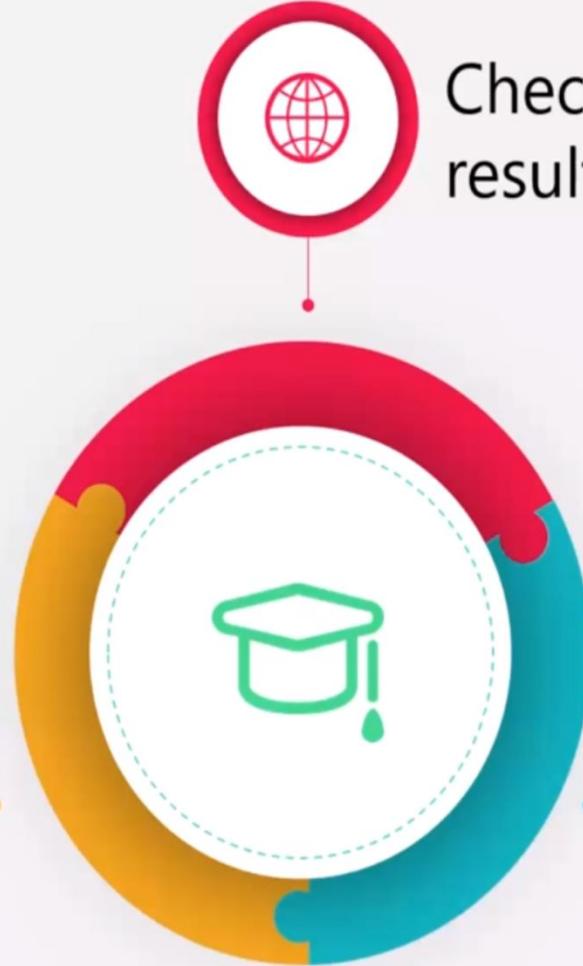


Evaluation of exit criteria

Actions to meet the objectives of test plan

ACTIVITIES

Determining if more tests are needed



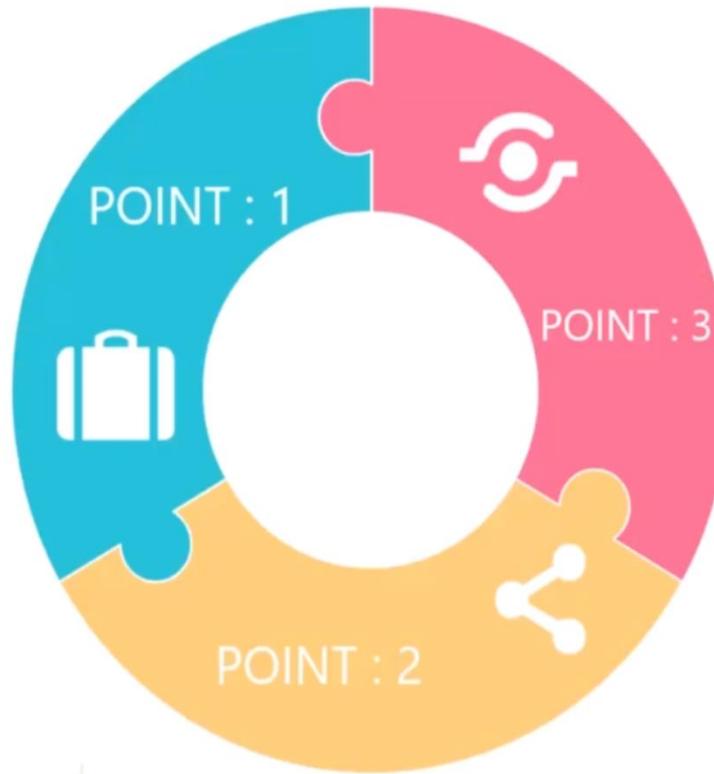
Checking test results and logs

Assessing the level of component or system quality



IMPORTANCE

Communication
with stakeholders



Decision to
stop testing

Deviations from
the plan

TEST ANALYSIS



OBJECTIVE

 Test basis
is analyzed

 Identify testable
features

 Define test
conditions

Test Basis

We need a light system which will glow when door is open and close when door is closed. The system shall work like mentioned

Testable feature

Light shall glow when door is open and close when door is closed.

Test Conditions

1. Light shall glow when door is open
2. Light shall not glow when door is closed

Test analysis



Analyzing the test basis

1 | Requirement specifications



Evaluating the test basis

Test Basis

We need a light system which will glow when door is open and close when door is closed. The system shall work like mentioned

Testable feature	
	Light shall glow when door is open and close when door is closed.

- Test Conditions**
1. Light shall glow when door is open
 2. Light shall not glow when door is closed

Test analysis



Analyzing the test basis

1 | Requirement specifications

2 | Risk analysis reports



Evaluating the test basis

Test analysis



Analyzing the test basis

1 | Requirement specifications

2 | Risk analysis reports



Evaluating the test basis

1 | Omissions, Inconsistencies, Inaccuracies

2 | Contradictions in statements

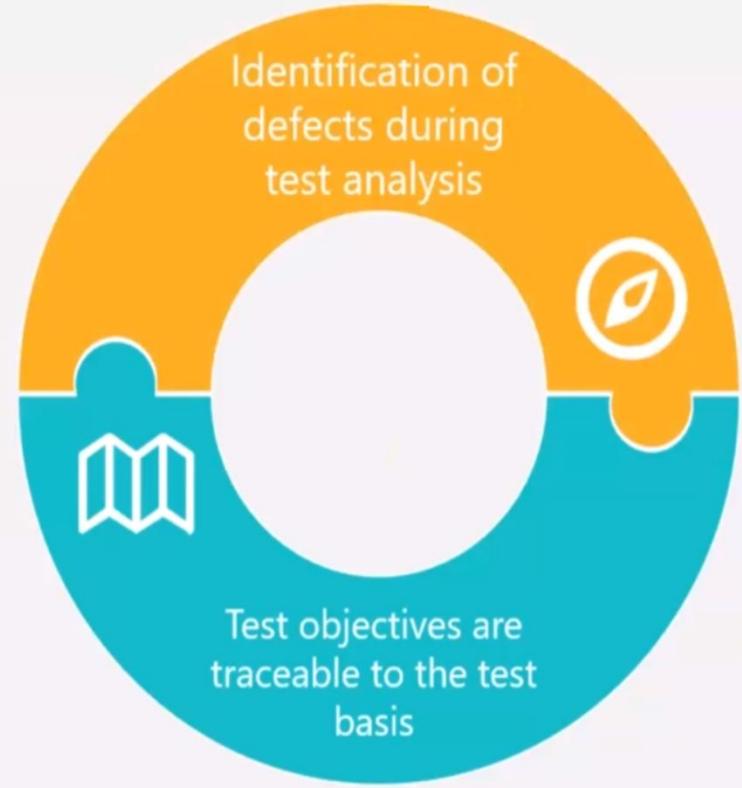
3 | Defining and prioritizing test conditions

4 | bi-directional traceability b/w test basis and test conditions

IMPORTANCE



TEST ANALYSIS



TEST DESIGN



OBJECTIVE

The test conditions are elaborated into high-level test cases



Test Basis

We need a light system which will glow when door is open and close when door is closed. The system shall work like mentioned

Testable feature

Light shall glow when door is open and close when door is closed.

Test Conditions

1. Light shall glow when door is open
2. Light shall not glow when door is closed

Test Design

Test case 1

1. Switch on power
2. Open door
3. Check light ON
4. Switch off power

Test case 2

1. Switch on power
2. Close door
3. Check light Off
4. Switch off power

TEST DESIGN



(How to test)

OBJECTIVE

The test conditions are elaborated into high-level test cases



Identification of defects in the test basis



Test Basis

We need a light system which will glow when door is open and close when door is closed. The system shall work like mentioned

Testable feature

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Test case 1

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Test case 2

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3. Check light Off
4. Switch off power

ACTIVITIES



Designing and prioritizing test cases and sets of test cases

Test Basis

We need a light system which will glow when door is open and close when door is closed. The system shall work like mentioned

Testable feature

Light shall glow when door is open and close when door is closed.

Test Conditions

1. Light shall glow when door is open
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Test Design

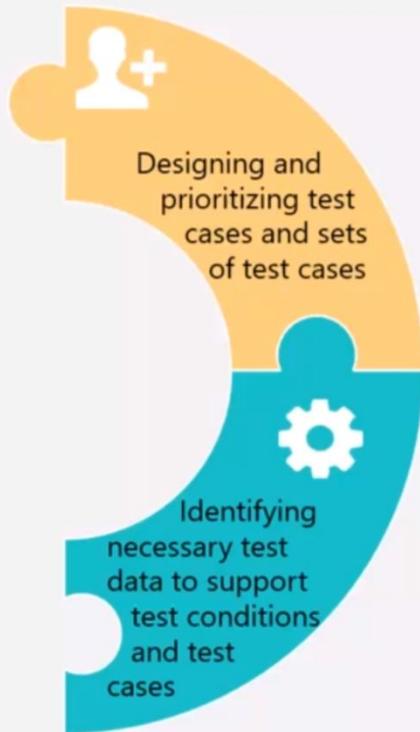
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Test case 2

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ACTIVITIES



Test Basis

We need a light system which will glow when door is open and close when door is closed. The system shall work like mentioned

Testable feature

Light shall glow when door is open and close when door is closed.

- Test Conditions**
1. Light shall glow when door is open
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Test Design

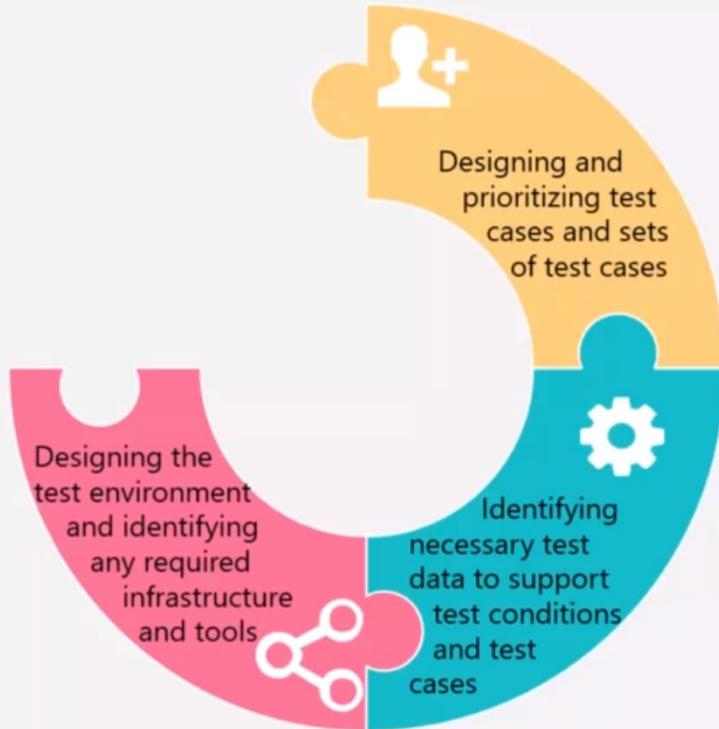
Test case 1

1. Switch on power
2. Open door
3. Check light ON
4. Switch off power

Test case 2

1. Switch on power
2. Close door
3. Check light Off
4. Switch of power

ACTIVITIES



Test Basis

We need a light system which will glow when door is open and close when door is closed. The system shall work like mentioned

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Light shall glow when door is open and close when door is closed.

Test Conditions

1. Light shall glow when door is open
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Test Design

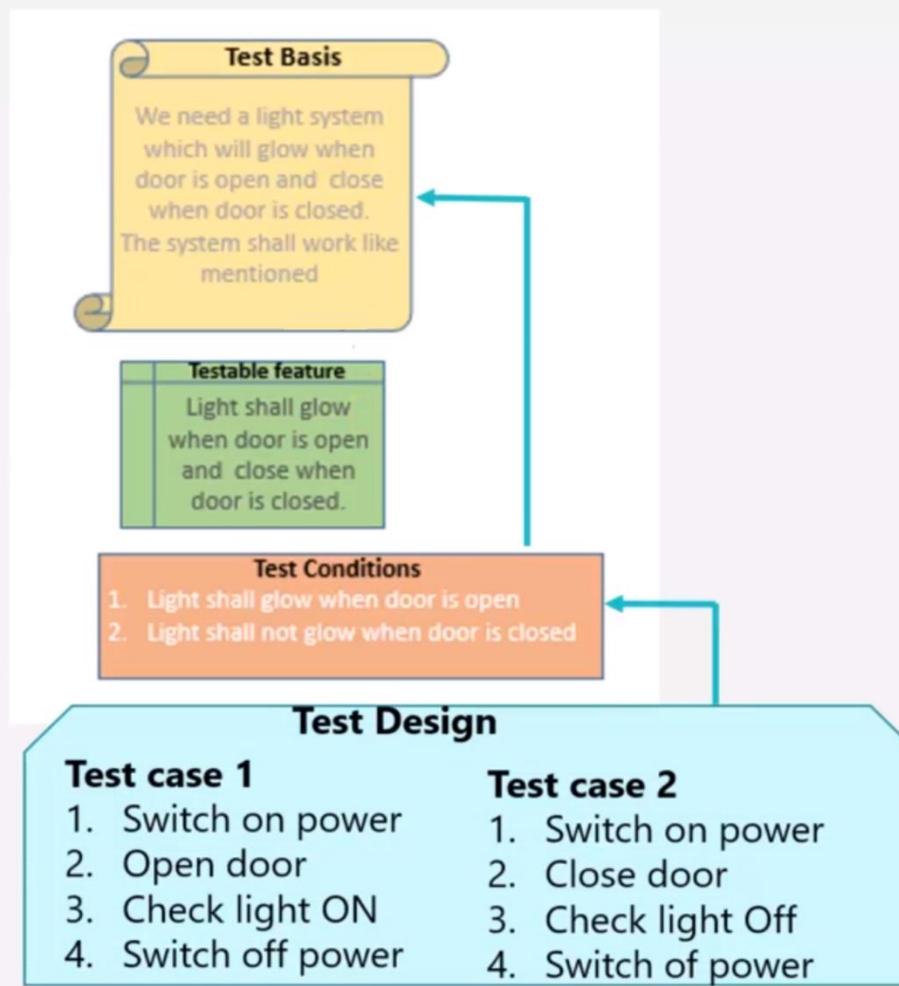
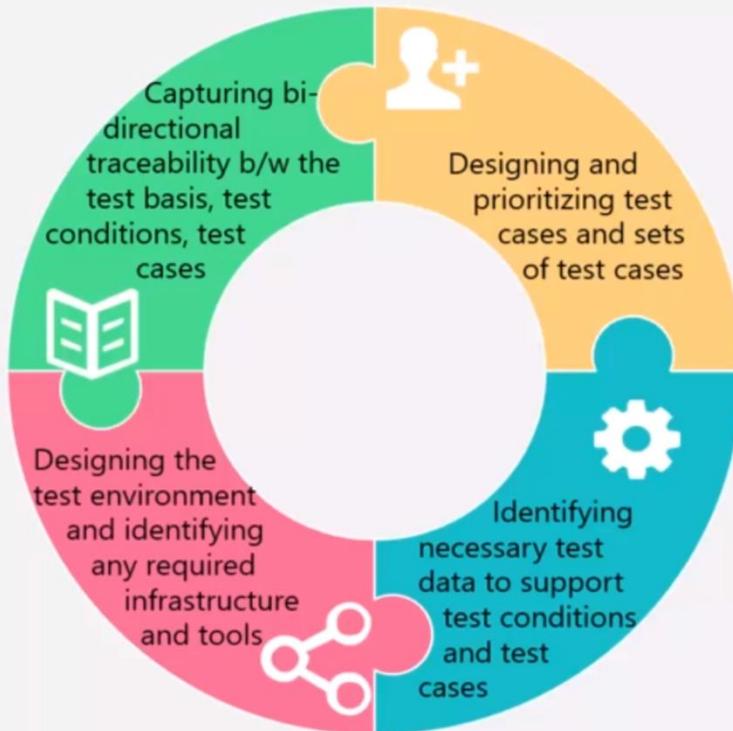
Test case 1

1. Switch on power
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1. Switch on power
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ACTIVITIES





Identification of defects in the test basis



Find defect in test conditions

Test Basis

We need a light system which will glow when door is open and close when door is closed. The system shall work like mentioned

Testable feature	
	Light shall glow when door is open and close when door is closed.

Test Conditions

1. Light shall glow when door is open
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Test Design	
Test case 1 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Switch on power2. Open door3. Check light ON4. Switch off power	Test case 2 <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Switch on power2. Close door3. Check light Off4. Switch off power



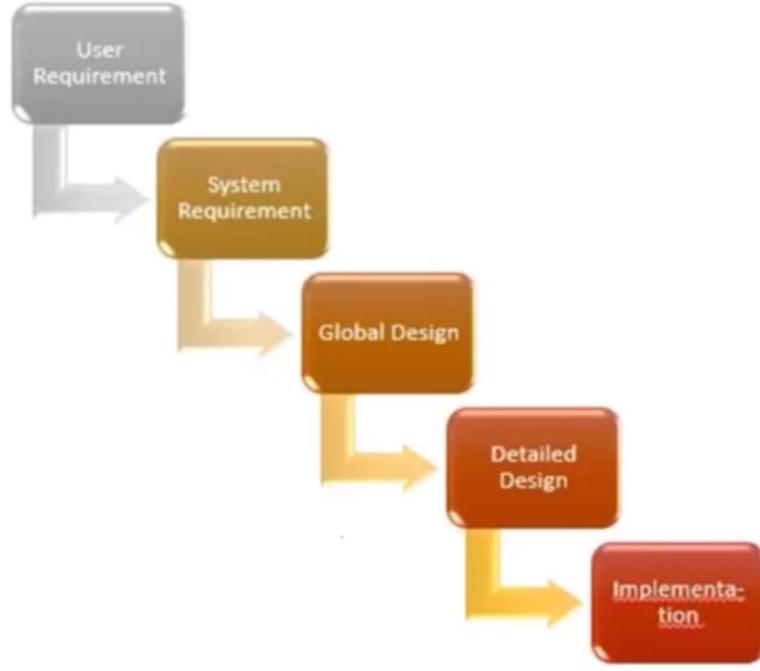
**Identification of defects
in the test basis**



**Find defect is
Cost Effective**



**Find defect in
test conditions**



**Find defect in
test conditions**



**Find defect is
Cost Effective**



**Identification of defects
in the test basis**



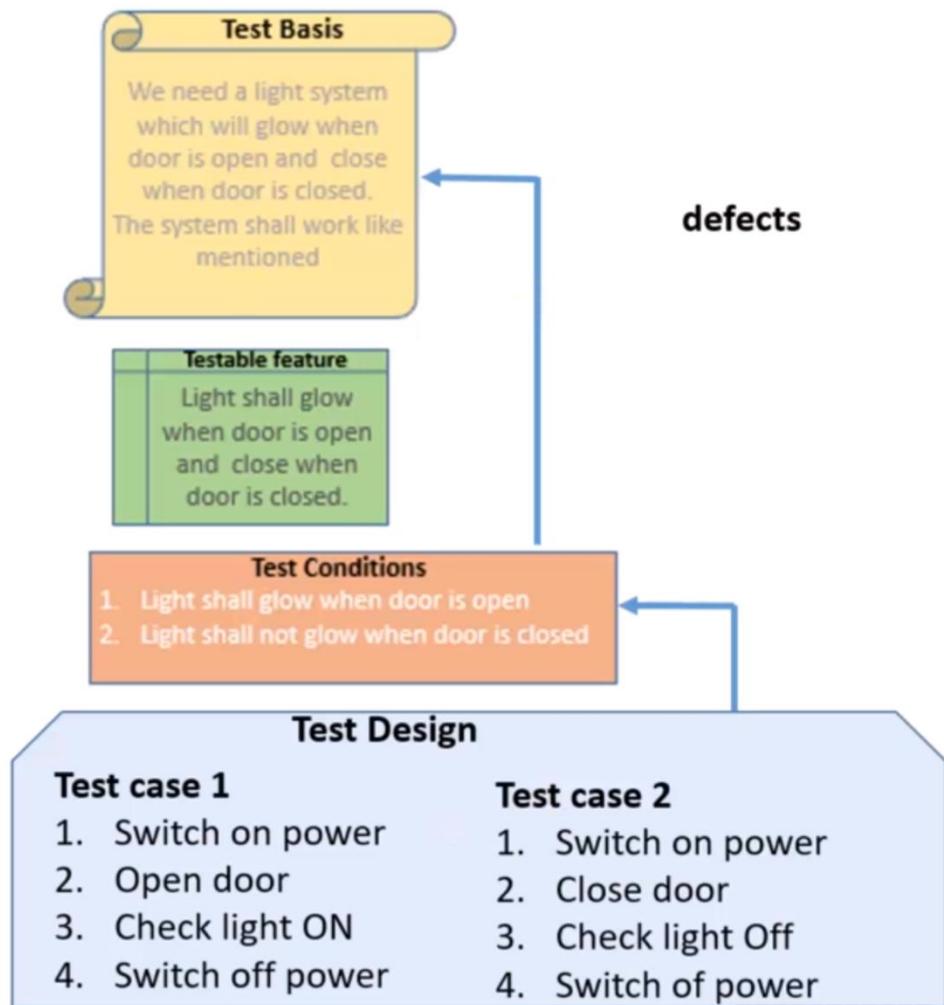
**Find defect is
Cost Effective**



**Find defect in
test conditions**



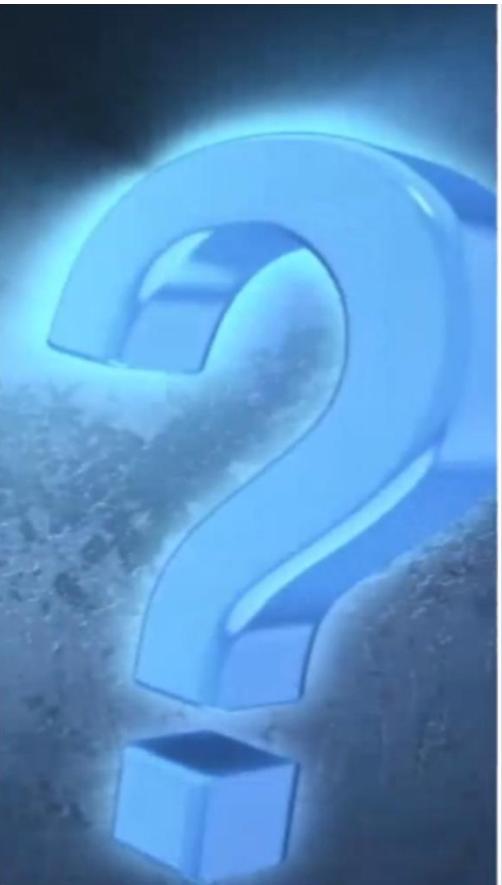
**Any time we can trace
Requirement, test condition
and test case**



Find defect is Cost Effective



Any time we can trace Requirement, test condition and test case



**DO WE NOW HAVE
EVERYTHING IN PLACE
TO RUN THE TESTS?**

OBJECTIVE

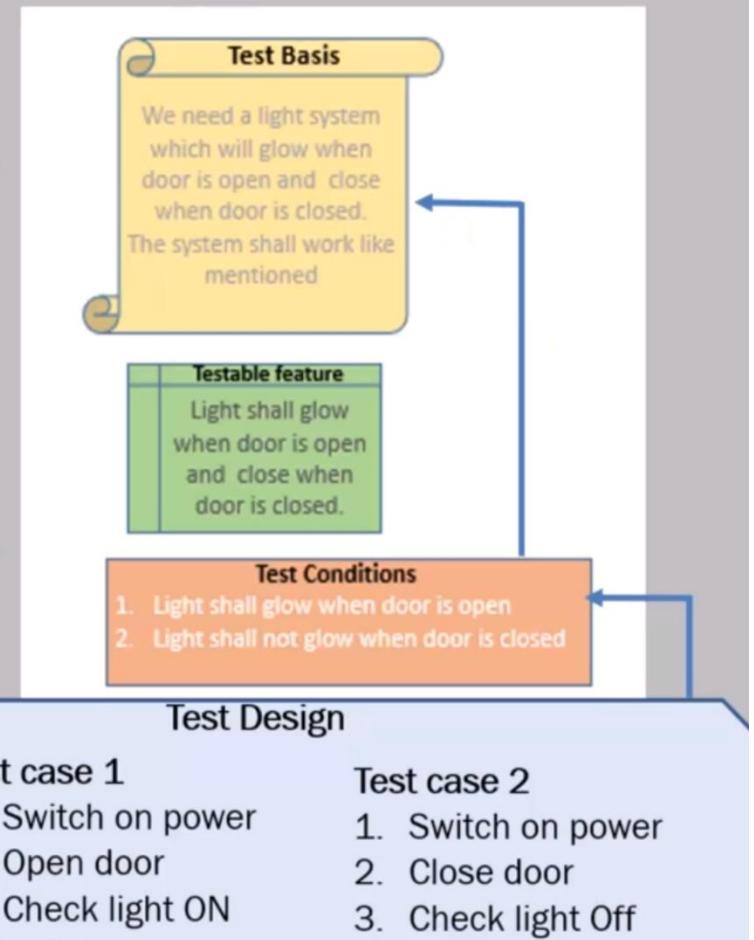
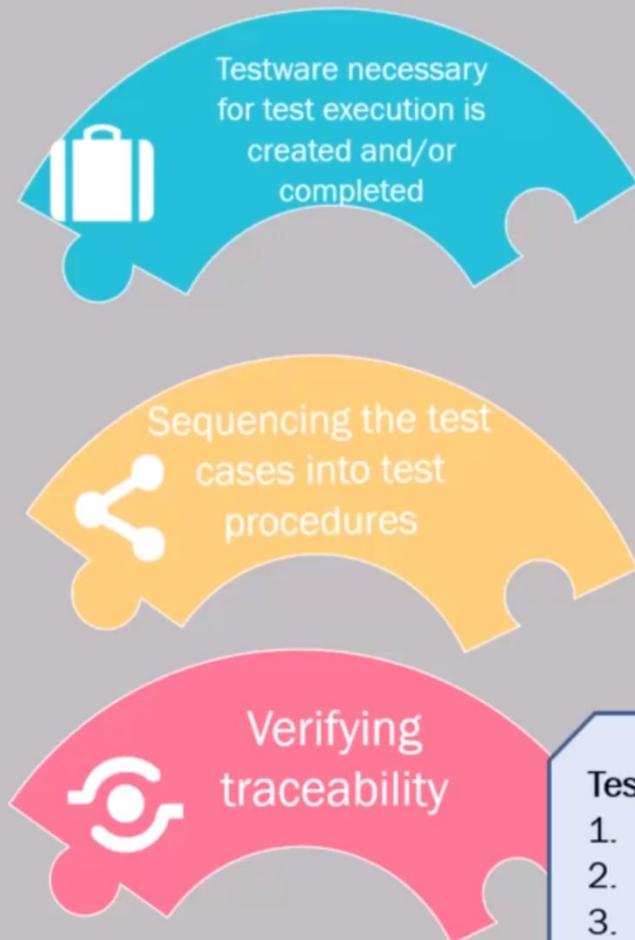
TEST IMPLEMENTATION



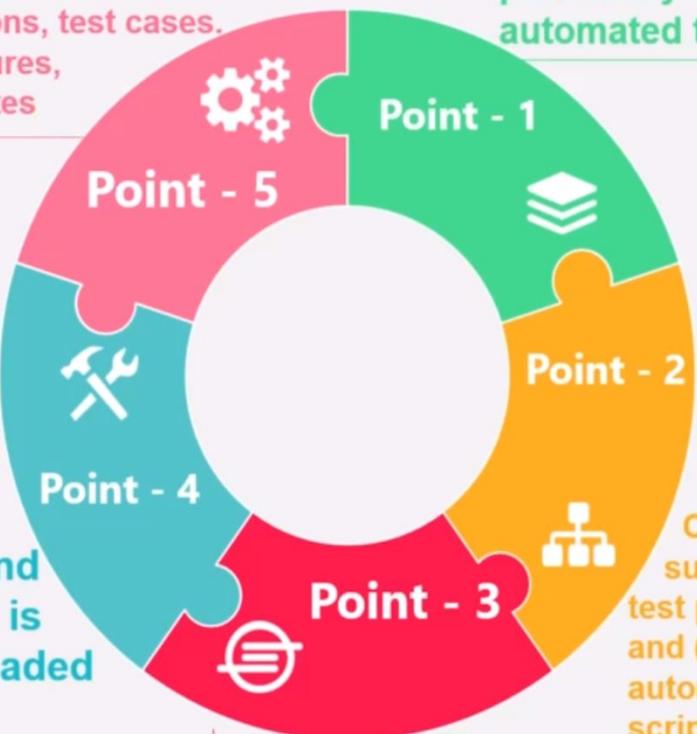


**DO WE NOW HAVE
EVERYTHING IN PLACE
TO RUN THE TESTS?**

OBJECTIVE



Verifying and updating bi-directional traceability between the test basis, test conditions, test cases, test procedures, and test suites



- Point - 5**: 
- Point - 1**: 
- Point - 2**: 
- Point - 3**: 
- Point - 4**: 

Preparing test data and ensuring it is properly loaded in the test environment

Arranging the test suites within a test execution schedule in a way that results in efficient test execution

Developing and prioritizing test procedures, and, potentially creating automated test scripts

Creating test suites from the test procedures and (if any) automated test scripts

Test implementation

Test suites		Failed	Broken	Canceled	Pending	Passed
Title	Duration	Total	Cancelled	Broken	Failed	Passed
Total 9 suites	10m 17s	13				
su.msk.jet.dozor.autotest.tests.distribute...	1m 26s	2				
su.msk.jet.dozor.autotest.tests.distribute...	37s 939ms	1				
su.msk.jet.dozor.autotest.tests.monolith....	1m 6s	1				
su.msk.jet.dozor.autotest.tests.monolith....	1m 9s	1				
su.msk.jet.dozor.autotest.tests.monolith....	5m 7s	2				
su.msk.jet.dozor.autotest.tests.monolith....	5m 0s	2				
su.msk.jet.dozor.autotest.tests.monolith....	1m 44s	1				
su.msk.jet.dozor.autotest.tests.monolith....	49s 231ms	1				
su.msk.jet.dozor.autotest.tests.monolith....	51s 227ms	2				

Test execution

Objective

To run test suits
according to the
test execution schedule.

Test execution

Activities



Executing tests either manually or by using test execution tools



Test execution

Activities



Executing tests either manually or by using test execution tools



Comparing actual results with expected results



Test execution

Activities



Executing tests either manually or by using test execution tools



Comparing actual results with expected results



Analysing anomalies to establish their likely causes



Test execution

Activities

Executing tests either manually or by using test execution tools

Comparing actual results with expected results

Analysing anomalies to establish their likely causes

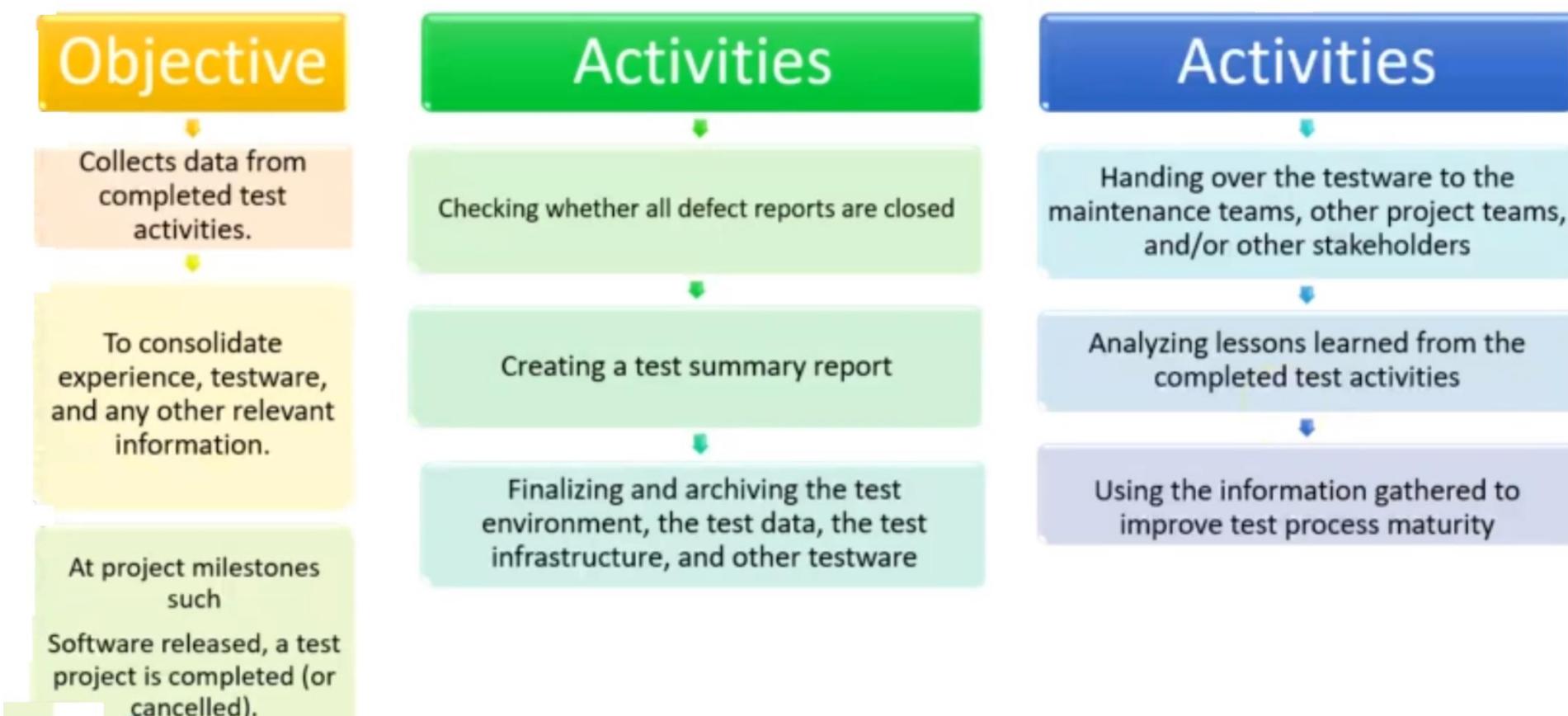
Activities

logging the outcome of test execution

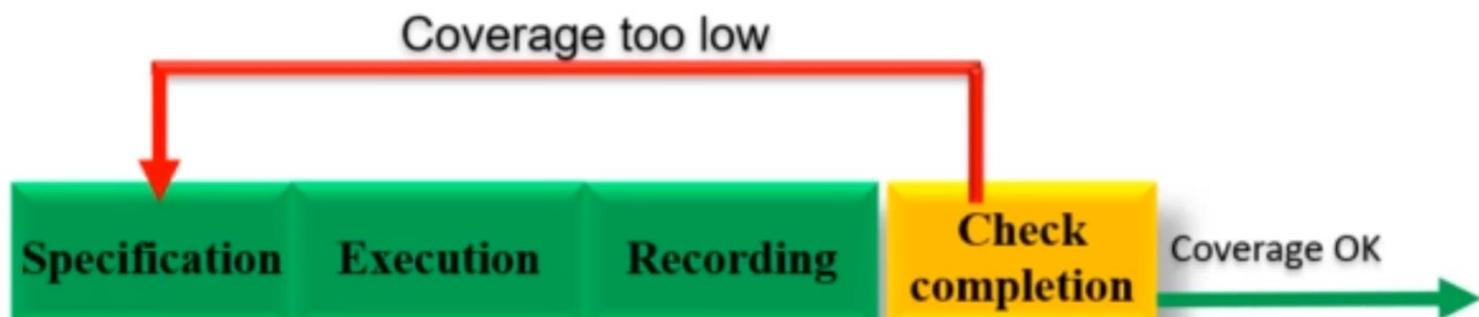
Repeating test activities either as a result of action taken for an anomaly, or as part of the planned testing

Verifying and updating bi-directional traceability between the test basis, test conditions, test cases, test procedures, and test results

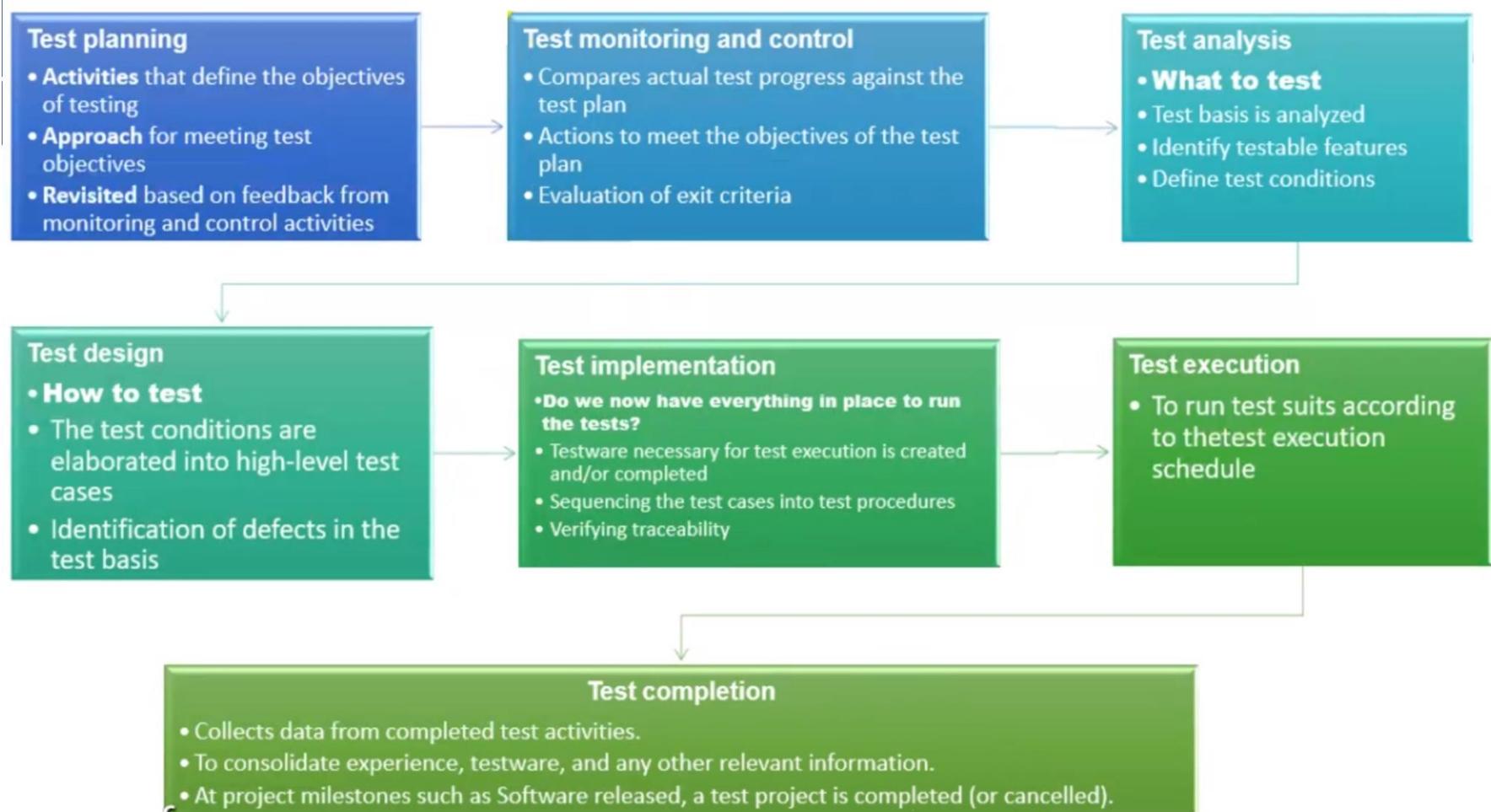
Test completion



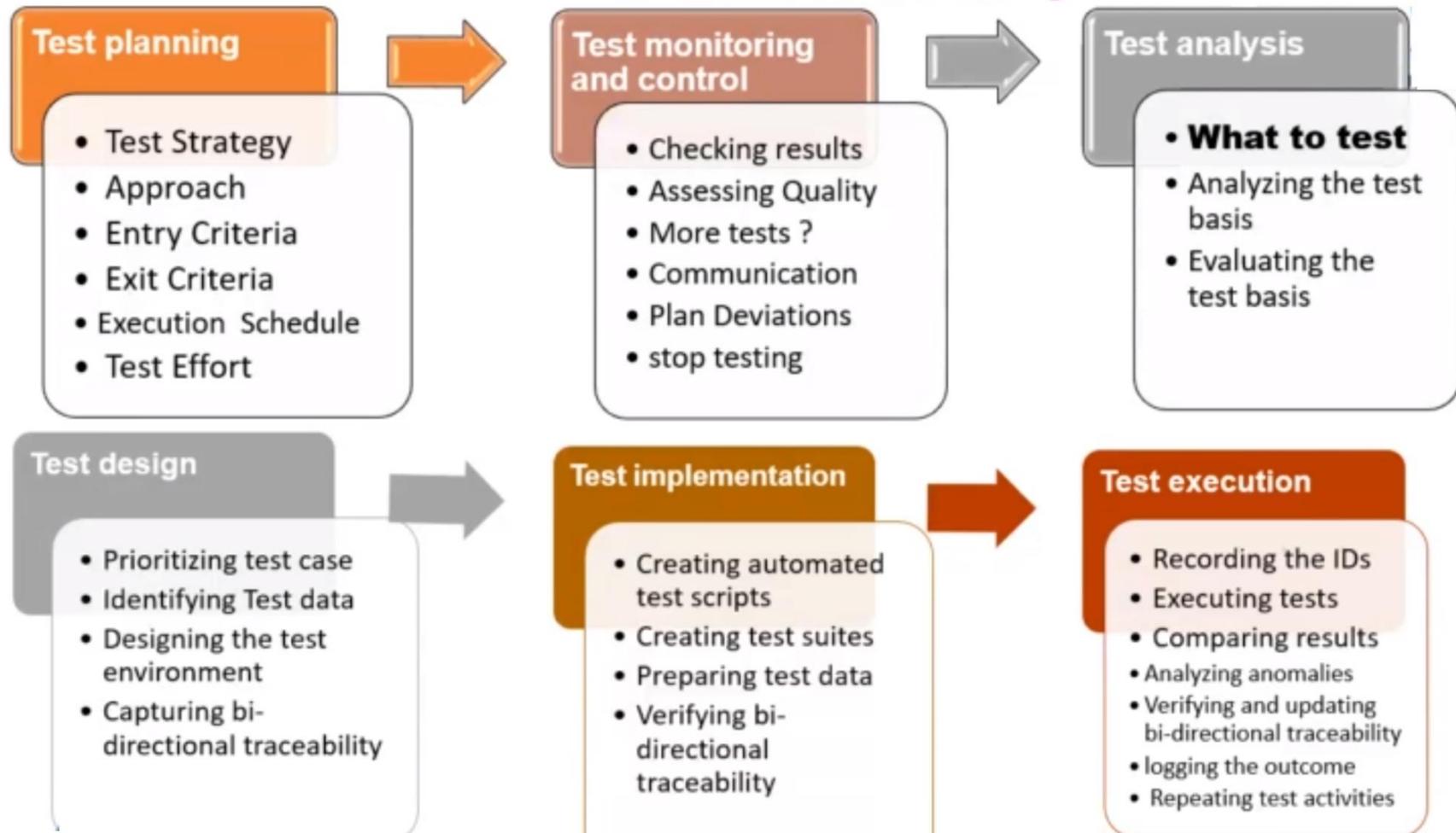
Overview



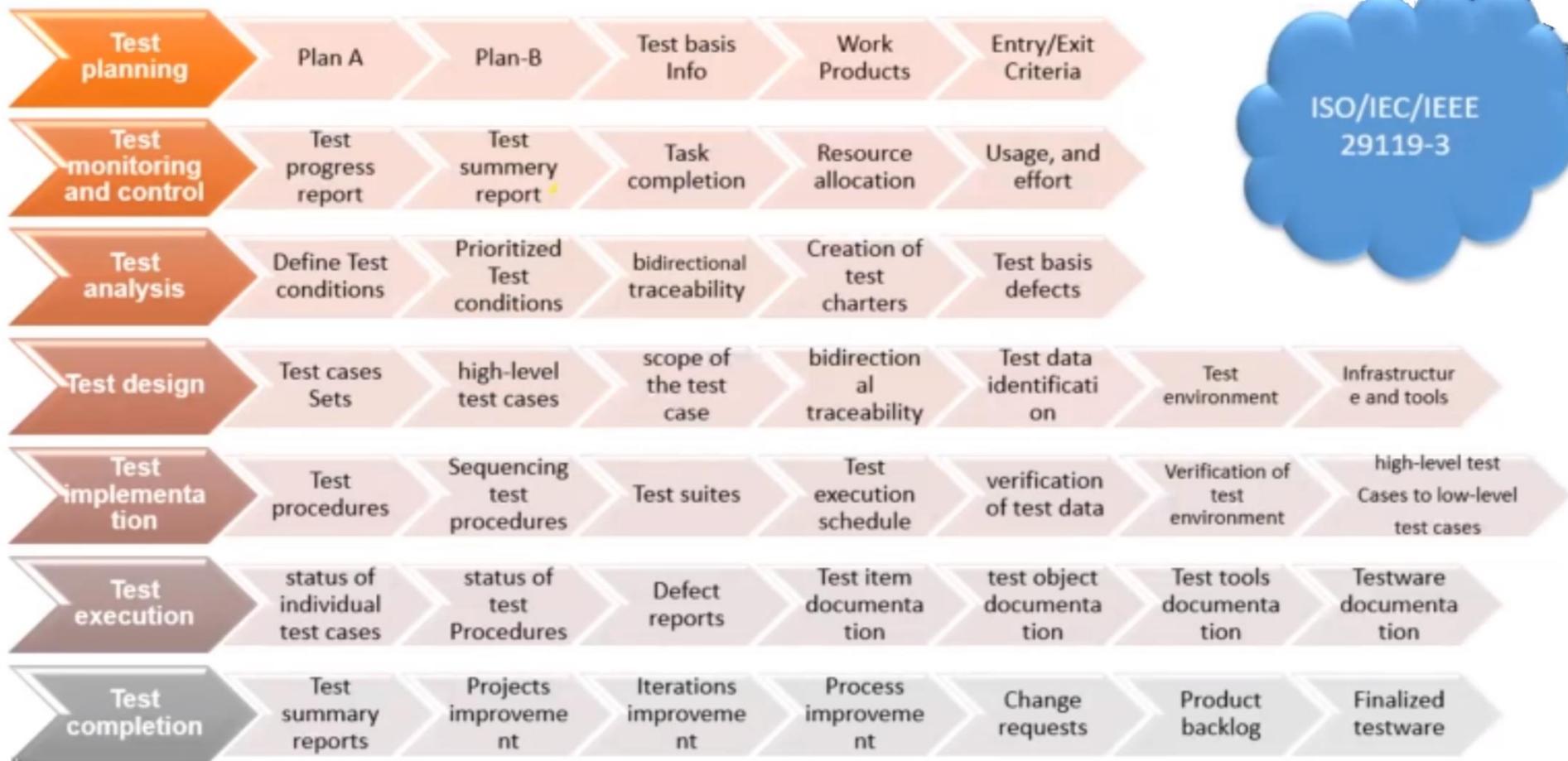
Objective Summary



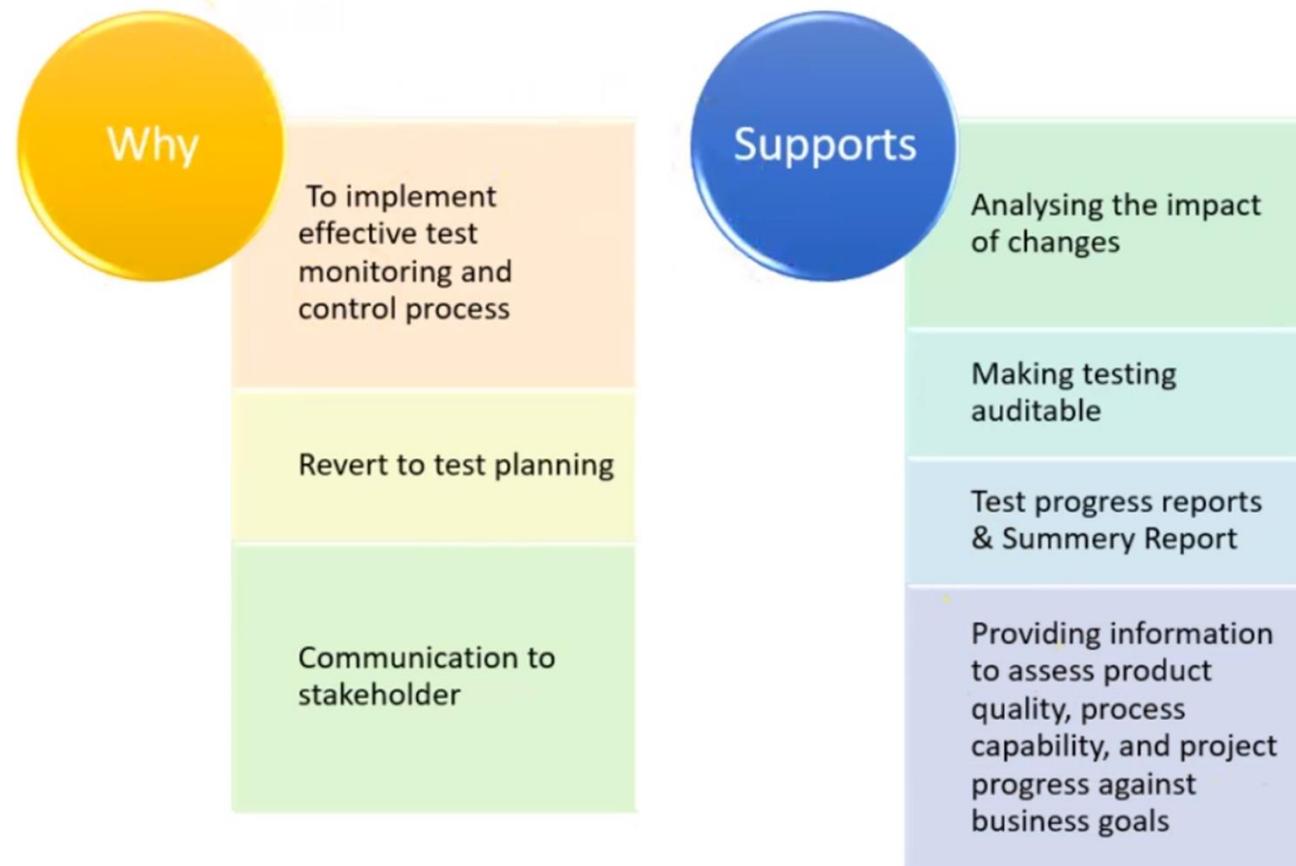
Activities Summary



Test Work Products



Traceability between the TestBasis and Test Work Products



We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:

- A. It is easier to manage testing in stages.
- B. We can run different tests in different environments
- C. Each test stage has a different purpose.
- D. The more stages we have, the better the testing

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Testing Process comprised of

- A. Test Plan and Test Cases
- B. Test log and Test Status
- C. Defect Tracking
- D. All of the above

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The purpose of requirement phase is

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

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Which is not the fundamental test process

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

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- B. Test closure activities
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- D. **None**

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

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

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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 humans**
 - ii. Skills and experience of the people in the proposed technique, tools and methods**
 - iii. 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.**
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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 humans
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Match the following:

- 1. Test estimation**
 - a. Measures of tracking process
 - b. Effort required to perform activities
 - c. Reallocation of resources

- A. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a**
- B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c**
- C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b**
- D. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c**

Match the following:

- 1. Test estimation**
a. Measures of tracking process
 - 2. Test control**
b. Effort required to perform activities
 - 3. Test monitoring**
c. Reallocation of resources
-
- A. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
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Which of the following is MOST important in the selection of a test approach?

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

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

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

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

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Test Conditions are derived from:

- A. Specifications
- B. Test Cases
- C. Test Data
- D. Test Design

Test Conditions are derived from:

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- C. Test Data
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How much testing is enough

- A. This question is impossible to answer
- B. The answer depends on the risks for your industry, contract and special requirements
- C. The answer depends on the maturity of your developers
- D. The answer should be standardized for the software development industry

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Deciding How much testing is enough should take into account :

- i. **Level of Risk including Technical and Business product and project risk**
 - ii. **Project constraints such as time and budget**
 - iii. **Size of Testing Team**
 - iv. **Size of the Development Team**
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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.

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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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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

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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

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- A. Features to be tested
- B. **Incident reports**
- C. Risks
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Test Plan

- A. Road map for testing
- B. Tells about the actual results and expected results
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

Test Plan

- A. **Road map for testing**
- B. Tells about the actual results and expected results
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A test plan defines

- A. What is selected for testing
- B. Objectives and results
- C. Expected results
- D. Targets and misses

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- A. What is selected for testing
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Test data planning essentially includes

- A. Network
- B. Operational Model
- C. Boundary value analysis
- D. Test Procedure Planning

Test data planning essentially includes

- A. Network
- B. Operational Model
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Which of the following is not included in Test Plan

- A. Features to be tested.
- B. Environmental needs.
- C. Suspension criteria
- D. Expected results.

Which of the following is not included in Test Plan

- A. Features to be tested.
- B. Environmental needs.
- C. Suspension criteria
- D. **Expected results.**

Which activities form part of test planning?

- i) Developing test cases.
 - ii) Defining the overall approach to testing.
 - iii) Assigning resources.
 - iv) Building the test environment
 - v) Writing test conditions.
-
- A. i, ii & iv are true, iii & v are false.
 - B. ii & iii are true, i, iv & v are false.
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Which of the following helps in monitoring the Test Progress:

- A. Number of detected defects, testing cost;
- B. Number of residual defects in the test object.
- C. Percentage of completed tasks in the preparation of test environment; test cases prepared
- D. Number of test case run

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Which of the following helps in monitoring the Test Progress:

- i. Percentage of Test Case Execution
 - ii. Percentage of work done in test environment preparation.
 - iii. Defect Information e.g. defect density, defects found and fixed
 - iv. 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

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- ii. Percentage of work done in test environment preparation.
- iii. Defect Information e.g. defect density, defects found and fixed
- iv. 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

The _____ Is the activity where general testing objectives are transformed into tangible test conditions and test designs

- A. Testing Planning
- B. Test Control
- C. Test analysis and design
- D. Test implementation

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Test basis documentation is analyzed in which phase of testing

- A. Test Analysis
- B. Test Design
- C. Test Execution
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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

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Purpose of test design technique is

- 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

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Which of these tasks would you expect to be performed during the Test Analysis phase of the Fundamental Test Process?

- A. Defining test objectives
- B. Reviewing the test basis
- C. Creating test suites from test procedures
- D. Analyzing lessons learned for process improvement

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Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase

- A. Test Analysis
- B. Test Implementation and execution
- C. Test Closure Activities
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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.

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Test cases are designed during:

- A. Test recording
- B. Test planning.
- C. Test configuration.
- D. Test specification

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Verification activities during design stages are

- A. Reviewing and Inspecting
- B. Inspecting and Testing
- C. Reviewing and Testing
- D. Reviewing, Inspecting and Testing.

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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

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Test are prioritized so that:

- A. You shorten the time required for testing
- B. You do the best testing in the time available
- C. You do more effective testing
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Designing the test environment set-up and identifying any required infrastructure and tools are a part of which phase

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

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To make a test effective it is most important that:

- A. It is easy to execute.
- B. It is designed to detect faults if present.
- C. The expected outcome is specified before execution.
- D. It is unlikely to delay progress.

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The specification which describes steps required to operate the system and exercise test cases in order to implement the associated test design

- A. Test Case Specification
- B. Test Design Specification
- C. Test Procedure Specification
- D. None

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Which of the following defines the sequence in which tests should be executed?

- A. Test plan
- B. Test procedure specification.
- C. Test case specification.
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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)
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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 his product.

Which of the following actions would bring this project back on schedule?

- 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.

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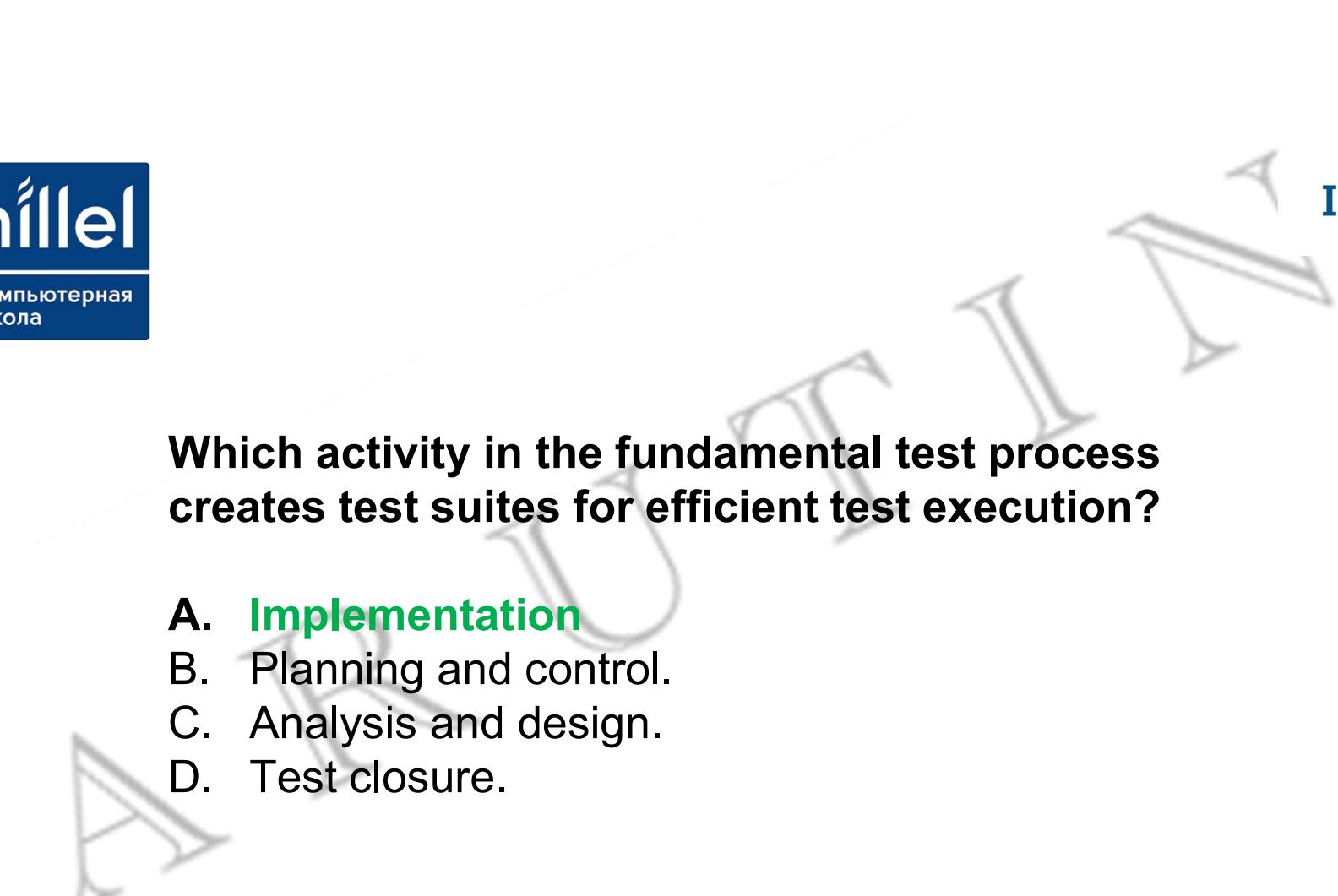
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Which activity in the fundamental test process creates test suites for efficient test execution?

- A. Implementation
- B. Planning and control.
- C. Analysis and design.
- D. Test closure.



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

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- B. Test design specification.
- C. Test procedure specification.
- D. Test results.

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

- i. Developing and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally preparing the test harnesses and writing automated test scripts.
 - ii. Creating the test suite from the test cases for efficient test execution.
 - iii. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.
 - iv. Determining the exit criteria.
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- A. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
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Which of the following is not a part of the Test Execution

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

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Which of the following is a MAJOR task of test execution?

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- B. Reporting discrepancies as incidents.
- C. Identifying test conditions or test requirements.
- D. Assessing if more tests are needed

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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

During which fundamental test process activity do we determine if MORE tests are needed?

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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
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- Which of the following is a part of Test Closure Activities?**
- i. Checking which planned deliverables have been delivered
 - ii. Defect report analysis.
 - iii. Finalizing and archiving testware.
 - iv. Analyzing lessons.
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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

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Hand over of Testware is a part of which Phase

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

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