

Que1: Considering that a typical software product has many releases and updates, which of the following statements correctly identify how regression testing changes as software products mature over their lifecycle?

- a. The growth rate of the number of regression test cases over time demonstrates the quality of the software product.
- b. The number of available regression test cases increases from release to release, as new functionality is added and defects are found and fixed.
- c. As the regression test cases are run frequently during a test cycle, they are usually automated.
- d. Regression testing becomes obsolete once a product stops adding new functionality and moves into maintenance-only mode.
- e. The number of available regression test cases decreases as the product matures and stabilizes.

Ans. **b, a, c.**

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Que2: Which of the following are software quality risks due to hard coding?

- a. Code containing a list of file locations
- b. Code containing a pointer to the first record in a database
- c. Code containing a user's username and password text string
- d. Code containing specific dates
- e. Code containing a lookup table of states based on postal code

Ans. **a, c, d**

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Que3. For a single business transaction, once the performance test environment is set, the load tests are to be executed with multiple loads starting from 100 users. The load scenarios are created with minimal think time of one second and are executed for a short period of 15 minutes as the objective is to find the peak load.

Which of the following steps need to be performed before the load tests are executed?

- a. Ensure that load generator machines, load controller and target server are on the same network.
- b. Make sure that resources (processor, memory etc) on load generator machines are sufficient to generate load with maximum capacity.
- c. Reset the system.

- d. Turn on any antivirus/anti-spyware software on load-generating machines, to match the production environment.
- e. Execute a sanity test to verify correct test scripts are being called and correct target servers are being hit

Ans. a, b

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Que4. When aiming to help maximize the benefit of test automation, which of the following concepts are used to minimize the potentially high maintenance cost of using automated test scripts over time?

- a. Designing data driven test cases so that changes in software can be added to test cases by updating data tables rather than updating code
- b. Creating test libraries, test objects and shared functions to allow for reuse of code across test cases
- c. Investing a significant amount of time testing the test scripts so that minimal automated test script code fixes are needed when running the automated scripts.
- d. Advocating for minimal code changes to ensure tests continue to run as originally implemented
- e. Creating automated test cases with as minimal code as possible because it is more efficient to throw away old automated test cases and create new ones when test application software changes

Ans. a, b, c

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Que5. Which of the following are direct benefits to the software testers participating in the inspection of software prototypes?

- a. Learning why specific features have not been included in this release
- b. Beginning to test the implemented code
- c. Learning the design of the user interface
- d. Having a basis for creating test cases and use case scenario tests
- e. Deeper understanding of complex software requirements

Ans. c, d

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Que6. Which of the following statements regarding the usage of the Java SE this () and super () keywords are valid?

- a. this () and super () can be used in the same (non-constructor) method.
- b. If used, this () of super () calls must always be the first statements in a constructor.

- c. this () and super () can be used in the same constructor.
- d. this () and super () calls can be used in methods other than a constructor.
- e. If neither this () nor super () is coded then the compiler will generate a call to the zero argument superclass constructor.

Ans. b, c, d

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Que7. An Inventory management software product is scheduled to enter system testing. Which of the following scenarios will prevent system testing from beginning?

- a. The customer has not yet assembled his in-house test environment
- b. A major defect has been found in one of the core functions when a new reporting feature is enabled
- c. A minor defect has been found in add user profile function, but a workaround is available
- d. The integration with the customer's existing financial software is not working properly.
- e. An enhancement for mobile phone support that is not part of the customer requirements contact has numerous high severity unresolved defects.

Ans: b, e

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Que8. Metrics from prior projects can be used as a basis for estimates for future projects. Which of the following demonstrate metrics used this way?

- a. The number of testing hours projected is based upon the number of developers assigned to code a project.
- b. The number of test cases projected and bugs projected is based upon the defined project milestone dates
- c. The number of test cycles for a given project is estimated based upon the number of test cycles needed for a prior similar project.
- d. The number of testing hours needed for a given project is based upon a proportion of the coding time to match a proportion of time spent for a similar prior project
- e. The number of test cases estimated for a given project is based upon the number of bugs estimated for a given project.

Ans: c, a

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Que9. Which of the following Java code snippets can be used to execute a query to a database in a Selenium script run by JUnit?

a. Statement stmt = con.createStatement();

stmt.executeQuery (select * From employee) ;

b. Statement stmt = con. createStatement () ;

stmt.executeQuery (select * from employee);

c. Statement stmt = con. createStatement();

stmt.executeQuery ("select * from employee");

d. Statement stmt = con.createStatement ();

stmt. executeQuery ("select * from employee");

e. Statement stmt = con.getstatement () ;

stmt.executeQuery ("select * from employee");

Ans: c

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Que10: Which of the following methods are used to develop User Acceptance Test criteria?

a. Include a subset of test cases from every functional and regression test plan.

b. Include in the acceptance criteria all requirement included in the software requirements document.

c. The User Acceptance Test criteria must include criteria covering major functions, software interfaces, security concerns and performance goals

d. Speaking to the business analysts and the primary customer interfaces to find out how the customers will be using the system and what features are important to them.

e. Talking to the development staff to determine which features have the most risk, Include these features in the User Acceptance Test criteria.

Ans: b, d

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Que11. Which of the following are NOT types of critical software defects that reviews and inspections uncover?

- a. Errors of omission – Requirements or code is incomplete
- b. Ambiguous information – Requirements or code contain unclear information or logic.
- c. Questions and suggestions - inspectors take the opportunity to add questions and comments to detect logs.
- d. Flaw in logic – incorrect logic in the software code.
- e. Business or design requirements that cannot be tested - Documentation contains requirements that cannot be tested.

Ans: a, b, c

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Que12: Which of the following are benefits of using use cases to design test cases?

- a. Provides functional and boundary system tests that would otherwise go untested
- b. Provides an effective white box testing method that can be used to replace a gray box testing method
- c. Provides an inventory of test cases for unit testing
- d. Replaces other test case design techniques and therefore creates a smaller, more efficient set of comprehensive test cases
- e. Emphasizes use of the software system from the users' perspectives as opposed to use based on the software's functional design

Ans: e

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Que13. Which of the following are effective and efficient approaches to defining test cases for a project under severe time pressure?

- a. Considering the risk associated with the test and running the most sensible sequence of tests
- b. using a high level outline of the test conditions with the steps to take discussed in detail with another experienced tester
- c. Using a high-level outline of the test conditions and general steps to take.
- d. Using detailed documentation of all test cases and careful records of each step taken in the testing
- e. using a specific input value that has proved to be troublesome in the past

Ans: a, e

=====

Que14. Which of the following will be the result of an attempt to compile and execute the Java SE code snippet below?

```
public class IFStatement{  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        int aNumber = 0;  
        if(aNumber >= 0);  
        if(aNumber == 0);  
        System.out.println("1");  
        else System.out.println("2");  
        System.out.println("3");  
    }  
}
```

- a. 2 3 is output
- b. 1 2 is output
- c. 1 3 is output
- d. 1 2 3 is output
- e. a compilation error will occur.

Ans: e

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Que15. Assuming that table TAB1 has an integer column COL1, which of the following are INVALID ANSI SQL predicate conditions?

- a. WHERE COL1IN (1,2,3)
- b. WHERE COL1 BETWEEN 100 AND 200
- c. WHERE COL1 IS UNIQUE
- d. WHERE COL1 EXISTS
- e. WHERE COL1 > 100

Ans: c, d

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Que16. Which of the following are associated with the starting and stopping of testing activities based on product quality and testing dependencies?

- a. Drop build and rollout - A build drop is a build rejected at dropped by testing and sent back to development for major repairs, and rollout is setting up test builds into test environments.
- b. Acceptance and regression -Acceptance testing begins when a new build is accepted into testing and regression occurs when a large number of issues are found and major development regresses back to the coders
- c. Entrance and exit criteria - Accepting a build into testing from development and releasing a build to the next major phase of testing or to clients.
- d. Test driver and harness - A build enters into testing and the testing group drives the development process until it is harnessed and configured for release
- e. Suspension and resumption criteria - Stopping planned testing activities due to a large number of issues found and resuming criteria for when the product quality improves to a level acceptable for resuming testing

Ans: b, c, e

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Que17: Which of the following tools are needed to allow for version control and reusing previously created test cases?

- a. A change control utility ensure proper procedures are followed when editing test cases.
- b. A backup and restore utility ensures test cases are available for reuse and backed up and restored when needed.
- c. a file merge utility allows multiple users to make changes to a single file.
- d. a configuration management tool ensures revisions are tracked and latest versions of files are available
- e. A project tracking utility documents planned and actual tasks in creating and maintaining test cases.

Ans: a. c. d

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Que18: Which of the following are valid subclass override declarations?

a. @Override

protected int getLocalCode(String value, boolean isvalidated) throws InvalidcodeException

b. @Override

public int getLocalcode (String value, boolean isvalidated)

c. @Override

private int getLocalCode (String value, boolean IsValidated)

d. @Override

protected short getLocalCode (String value, boolean isvalidated)

e. @Override

protected long getLocalcode (String value, boolean isvalidated)

Ans: b, d, e

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Que19: Which of the following are the minimum required elements of a test case?

a. Step of steps on how to test

b. Expected results

c. Author's name

d. Tester assigned to this test case

e. Automated test script

Ans: a, b, d

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Que20: While using exceptions in Selenium, which of the following lines of Java code can be used to implement a conditional exclusion or validation of a test?

a. throw new SkipException ("Testcase skipped");

b. using @Test (invocation count=1)

c. throw new Exception ();

d. using @Test (skip=true)

e. using @Test (enabled=false)

Ans a, e, d

=====

Que21: Which of the following can be returned from the Java SE static method call below?

Math. round (123456789123456789.12f)

- a. A float with the value Float. NEGATIVE_INFINITY
- b. An int with the value Integer. MAX_VALUE
- c. A long with the value 12345679123456789
- d. An int with the value 1234567891
- e. Float. NaN

Ans: **b**

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Que22: Which of the following test cases are NOT included in User Acceptance Testing?

- a. Performance testing - to verify how the software handles normal and anticipated worst case workload,
- b. Security validations - to validate different levels of user access to the application and data,
- c. Automated regression tests .to verify that new software functionality did not damage non-changing features
- d. White-box tests - to validate software functionality.
- e. Sanity testing - to verify high level end to-end testing of the core system functionality.

Ans: **c, d, e**

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Que23: Which of the following are valid reasons why adding new testers alone late in a development project may not make a late project finish on time?"

- a. New testers will need time to learn the specific software product.
- b. New testers will need time to learn the testing process for a given project
- c. Since the existing number of available test environments limits testing throughput, adding testers alone will not accelerate the schedule,
- d. The end stages of a project focuses on fixing defects, which testers do not get involved with
- e. Software delays are often due to implementing changes in the functionality late in the product schedule. so adding testers alone will not accelerate the schedule

Ans: a, c, e

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Que24: Which of the following are common reasons for instituting a metrics program in an organization?

- a. To introduce a new process improvement measure
- b. To raise awareness of important projects versus lower priority projects
- c. To gather development activity or product data before and after a process improvement initiative is implemented in order to assess the improvement effectiveness
- d. To standardize processes for departments across large organizations
- e. to create a means for measuring individual's performances

Ans: e, c

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Que25: Which of the following elements are the focus of static testing?

- a. Software code
- b. Defect reports
- c. Design documents
- d. A fixed set of user inputs to be tested
- e. Running software product

Ans c, d, e

=====

Que26: Which of the following clauses are used in ANSI SQL to restrict the data retrieved through a SELECT query?

- a. LIMIT
- b. SIMILAR
- c. FROM
- d. WHERE
- e. AND

Ans d

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Que27: When a software development project is about to be released to clients, tracking a trend of closed issues is important for which of the following reasons?

- a. Product Integrity - To ensure all report issues requiring fixing are corrected prior to a software release
- b. Managing Expectations - To reassure client support, sales and clients that the software is bug free,
- c. Product Stability - Tracking the trend of defects closed and open can be used to gauge the release risk due to the amount of software changes being introduced
- d. Process Assessment – To demonstrate a process improvement initiative is successful
- e. Project Management – To ensure all coding and development work is completed prior to the software release.

Ans a, c, e

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Que28: Which of the following are true when planning test coverage of software to be tested?

- a. test coverage should be based on the skill set of the test team.
- b. all component of software under test should be tested in an order based on dependencies, priority and availability to be tested,
- c. planning test coverage of component of software under test should be based on a relative risk assessment of each component.
- d. all component of a software project should be given equal importance when planning test coverage
- e. operational profiles should be considered when prioritizing software components for testing.

Ans: b, c, e

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Que29: Which of the following will be the result of an attempt to compile and execute the Java SE code snippet provided below (line numbers are for reference purposes only)?

```
public class EnhancedFor{  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        byte arr [] = new byte[] {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
        for (final int i : getCharArray (arr))  
            System.out.print(i + " ");  
    }  
    static char[] getCharArray (byte [] arr) {  
        char[] carr=new char[4];
```

```
int i = 0;
for (byte c : arr) {
    carr[i] = (char)c++;
    i++;
}
return carr;
}
```

- a. A compilation error occurs at Line 4
- b. The output is "2 3 4 5".
- c. A compilation error occurs at Line 10.
- d. The output is "3 4 5 6"
- e. The output is "0 0 0 0"

Ans: **a**

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Que30: One of the most common obstacles most automation efforts must overcome is implementing an effective, robust means of interacting with an application's graphical user interface (GUI), Which of the following identify approaches for implementing test automation In a way that does NOT interact with the application's GUI?

- a. Boundary testing
- b. Static Code Review
- c. Error Guessing
- d. API - Application Program Interface
- e. CLI -Command Line Interface

Ans: **b, e**

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Que31: Which of the following scenarios can indicate a problem with the quality and coverage of the regression test cases?

- a. Six months after product release, the customer reports many known defects that were deferred by the project team.
- b. The customer reports many defects in the existing functionality during user acceptance testing.
- c. The customer reports many defects in the new functionality during user acceptance testing.
- d. Six months after product release, the customer reports many defects with the new functionality.
- e. The project team decides not to fix some low priority defects found by the testing team.

Ans: a, b, e

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Que32: which of the following correctly describes the purpose of performance testing?

- a. to determine whether there are basic problems that will prevent the system from performing.
- b. to identify functional errors that only occur under stress.
- c. to validate proper functionality under correct usage.
- d. to validate proper error handling under incorrect usage
- e. to assure that the system is installed correctly and performing as expected on a customer's actual hardware.

Ans: a, b, d

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Que33: Which of the following test methods are used in system testing?

- a. White box testing
- b. Structural testing
- c. Black box testing
- d. Ad hoc testing
- e. Static testing

Ans. a

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Que34: Which of the following types of tests are good candidates for test automation?

- a. Ad hoc tests because automated test scripts are most beneficial early in the testing process. and at this point in the testing cycle, most defects are found.

- b. Tests of rapidly changing software so that the testing progress can keep pace with the design and coding changes throughout a development cycle
- c. Tests that require simulations of a mass scale, such as a load test simulating 1000 users making data requests to a server within a small window of time
- d. Tests that are run often or on a daily basis because there is a high return on investment for the opportunities for using the script relative to time used to create the scripts.
- e. Tests that require many similar user scenarios and are repetitive because automated scripting can repeat similar tasks many times, even more times than may be possible if only manual testing were an option.

Ans d, e, c

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Que35: Test plans detail the levels of testing for a given project, from low level specific testing to high level general testing, Which of the following correctly describe relative testing levels?

- a. Acceptance testing based on business requirements is a lower level of testing than system testing based on software design specifications,
- b. Build acceptance testing of build drops is a higher level of testing than integration testing of combinations of build components.
- c. System testing a breadth of system components is a lower level of testing than testing legacy functionality that existed in a previous release.
- d. Unit testing of common use cases is a higher level of testing than regression testing functionality
- e. Smoke testing of builds entering testing is a lower level of testing than system testing of individual build components.

Ans: b, c

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Que36: Which of the following are NOT elements of a test case?

- a. Severity
- b. Assumptions or pre conditions
- c. Priority
- d. Test environment
- e. Pass/fail status

Ans: a, c

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Que37: Which of the following Java SE boxed primitive instantiations will result in the variable being assigned a value?

- a. Long aLong = 9876543210L;
- b. Integer aInteger = new Integer ("981653220");
- c. Byte aByte = Byte.parseByte (121);
- d. Boolean aBoolean = Boolean.parseBoolean(true);
- e. Character aCharacter = new Character ("C");

Ans a, c

=====

Que38: Which of the following correctly describe a critical test life cycle phase?

- a. Smoke testing - testing software for minor issues
- b. Ad hoc testing - planned, specified testing
- c. Test events - reporting defects found
- d. Build acceptance testing - unit testing
- e. Regression testing - retesting previously tested test cases

Ans: d, e

=====

Que39: Which of the following explain why comparators are useful testing utilities?

- a. A test set of values from a software system under test can be compared to a known set of valid values.
- b. Comparators identify causes for software output discrepancies.
- c. Comparators are playback tools that automate software comparisons.
- d. Multiple bitmap and image files can be displayed and merged into a single file
- e. Comparators find matches using lookup and search logic as well as filtering logic.

Ans: a, b

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Que40: A Java SE class is declared as shown:

```
class Rectangle extends Quadrilateral Implements Shape
```

If both Quadrilateral and Rectangle have zero-argument constructors, then which of the following statements can be valid?

- a. Rectangle rect = new Quadrilateral ();
- b. Quadrilateral quad = new Object ();
- c. Quadrilateral quad = new Shape ();
- d. object obj = new Rectangle ();
- e. Rectangle rect = new Shape ();

Ans **a, c, e**

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Que41: Based on the EMPLOYEES table below, which of the following correctly identify the ANSI SQL operator to achieve the requested search criteria?

Name	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER(4)
FIRST_NAME	VARCHAR2(10)
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(10)
JOB	VARCHAR2(9)
MGR	VARCHAR2(4)
HIRE_DATE	DATE
SALARY	NUMBER
COMM_PCT	NUMBER(7,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER(2)

- a. Use the comparison operators if the query selects employees whose FIRST_NAME starts with a letter A.
- b. Use the BETWEEN operator if the query selects employees whose SALARY lies between 1000 and 2000.
- c. Use the SELECT operator if the query selects all employees from DEPARTMENT_ID 10 and 20.
- d. Use the LIKE operator if the query selects employees whose year of hire was a leap year.
- e. Use the IN operator if the query selects employees whose JOB role is either SALES or HR.

Ans: **b, e, c,**

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Que42: For a given functional case, which of the following criteria would make the test case also eligible to be used as a performance test case?

- a. The user activity should be able to produce the conditions and/or output as specified in the post-condition
- b. The user activity should be addressing all business rules by selection of a practical subset of legal combinations.
- c. The user activity should have a good amount of database activity such as search, delete or insert.
- d. the user activity should be related to most important functionality of the application
- e. That user activity should test an adequate amount of concurrent users.

Ans **b, d, e**

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Que43: Which of the following are ways in which a traceability matrix can be used during the inspection process?

- a. To create a standards list of common issues found during document reviews to facilitate future reviews
- b. To create a list to identify which quality assurance tester will be responsible for testing each feature
- c. To address document defects such as ambiguities, complexities and spelling errors during an inspection process
- d. To measure the completeness of a document by tracing specific document elements back to project documents created earlier in the project life cycle
- e. To manage and follow up on defects found and document corrections after an inspection meeting

Ans: **a, c, d**

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Que44: Which of the following describe users in need of a test case management tool?

- a. A testing group that is required to report on a daily basis the number of test cases created, the number of test cases passed, failed and blocked (or not tested).
- b. A testing group works with programmers who practice extreme programming and rapid application development and hand new programs into testing with a large amount of changes on a daily basis.
- c. A testing group must share the testing responsibility and maintenance responsibility of a large number of test cases.
- d. a testing group that completes a large amount of ad hoc and exploratory type testing.
- e. A testing group that does not have a planning phase but continually tests new code each day.

Ans: a, b, c

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Que45: which of the following correctly identify errors in the ANSI SQL SELECT query below?

```
SELECT first_name, DISTINCT deptment_id
FROM employees
ORDER BY first_name
WHERE salary > 1000
```

- a. sorting of data should be based on numeric columns only.
- b. the DISTINCT keyword, if used in a SELECT statement, cannot be applied on individual columns.
- c. The DISTINCT keyword cannot be used with queries which select more than one column.
- d. the WHERE clause should appear before the ORDER BY clause.
- e. the column used in the query predicate should be one of the selected columns.

Ans d

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Que46: which of the following are potential benefits of automated load testing over manual load testing?

- a. ability to consistently and effortlessly reproduce problems over time, and to verify that existing problems have been resolved.
- b. greater quality of code, reduction in paperwork and fewer objections to the tests.
- c. greater responsiveness of users and reduction of tests run.
- d. ability of test without delay between actions, which better represents real-life end user usage of the system.
- e. greater quality of code, reduction in the number of testers needed and better objectives for testing.

Ans b, a, e

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Que47: An automation test engineer has a test suite built using Selenium in TestNG Framework. The test engineer wants to set a few test cases' priority to p0 before running. Which of the following attributes set the priority?

- a. @TestCase (priority=0)

- b. @TestMethod (priority=p0)
- c. @Test (priority=0)
- d. @Testcase (priority=p0)
- e. @TestMethod (priority=0)

Ans **b, d**

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Que48: if error handling is omitted in the software being tested, which of the following
////////////////////

- a. reading an open file
- b. deleting an open file
- c. opening a Read-Only file
- d. copying a Read-only file
- e. closing a Read-only file

Ans **b, d**

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Que49. A program's pseudocode is shown below:

If X is less than Y

$Z = X * 5 - Y$

If Z is greater than Y

Print Z

If z is greater than x

Print Z+X

Else Print X

Print "End of Program"

The test cases below have been written to test the above code:

- Test 1: X=20, Y=5
- Test 2: X=10, Y=20
- Test 3: X=5, Y=20

Based on this, which of the following statements are correct?

- a. Test 1 and Test 2 give 100% branch coverage.
- b. Test 1 and Test 3 give 100% statement coverage
- c. Test 2 and Test 3 give 100% statement coverage.
- d. Test 1 and Test 2 give 100% statement coverage.
- e. Test 1 and Test 3 give 100% branch coverage

Ans: a, e

=====

Que50: which of the following can be specified in an ANSI SQL SELECT query list?

- a. constraints
- b. indexes
- c. numeric and string constants
- d. columns
- e. cursor

Ans: d

=====

Que51: which of the following data inputs are examples of negative testing?

- a. December 31, 2014
- b. January 1, 2016
- c. April 31, 2017
- d. February 29, 2016
- e. January 1, 2000

Ans c

=====

Que52: Which of the following contribute to successful User Acceptance Testing?

- a. Allowing end-user testers to participate in policy decisions provides testers a feeling that they have contributed to the success of the project.

- b. Releasing end-user testers from their normal work responsibilities during the User Acceptance Test period will contribute to quality testing.
- c. Matching the level of complexity of the test plans to the skills and motivation of the end-user testers will guarantee quality testing
- d. Scheduling the end-user testers to work significantly overtime will guarantee that the testing will be completed on time with quality
- e. Limiting end-users time to perform ad hoc testing makes sure all scripted tests are completed.

Ans: e, c

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Que53: if a company wishes to make changes late in a development project, which trend(s) can support a decision to go ahead with late enhancements?

- a. a large number of defects with a low defect age
- b. a low instance of issues that cannot be reproduced by development
- c. a low defect injection rate
- d. a high defect arrival rate
- e. a high defect removal rate

Ans a, b, d

=====

Que54: which of the following test methods are used in integration testing?

- a. bottom up
- b. top down
- c. agile
- d. static
- e. big bang

Ans a, b, e

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Que55: which of the following represent a state transition test case?

- a. a user waits on hold
- b. a user makes a short phone call and a user makes a long phone call
- c. a user picks up the telephone, dials and makes a successful connection

- d. a user incorrectly speaks into the wrong end of the phone and listens to the wrong call
- e. a user dials a local telephone number and then a long distance telephone number

Ans c

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Que56: Which of the following scenarios do NOT require the regression test suite to be rerun?

- a. A code change is introduced to improve performance
- b. An existing defect is corrected and fixed in this release.
- c. A new feature is added to the product.
- d. The initial design specifications have changed and development has updated the code accordingly.
- e. A new defect is found but deferred until next release.

Ans a, e

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Que57: Which of the following test strategies must be adopted at a typical independent test lab where the objective is to find as many defect as possible with a minimal amount of up-front time and efforts?

- a. Model-based strategies
- b. Regression averse strategies
- c. Dynamic strategies
- d. Methodical strategies
- e. Analytical strategies

Ans c, a, b

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Que58: Questions Remaining 21

Root Cause Analysis can be used to investigate at what phase in the development cycle issues are introduced. Which of the following explain the benefits of tracking the metrics to determine root cause analysis trends?

- a. If few bugs are found at client sites then root cause analysis trends should show a mature development process.
- b. If many bugs are introduced and found during the coding phase, it may point to a need for better code reviews.
- c. If many bugs late in the testing phase are found to have existed earlier in the testing phases, it may point to a need to create and run more effective test cases.

d. If many of the bugs found at client sites are found to be introduced in the requirements phase, then emphasis should be added to the beta testing phase.

e. If many of the bugs late in development are found to be direct results of late enhancements, it may support an improvement initiative to add emphasis to document inspections early the development life cycle.

Ans: c, e, b

=====

Que59: In a Java SE application, a user declares two classes, ClassA and ClassB, as abstract. ClassA contains some methods, no methods which are abstract. ClassB contains no methods, but does contain some constants. Which of the following statements are correct?

- a. It is legal to instantiate ClassB and access its constants, but ClassA cannot be instantiated.
- b. ClassA can be instantiated, but not ClassB.
- c. It is legal to instantiate either ClassA or ClassB within the same package and access their members.
- d. Neither ClassA nor ClassB can be instantiated.
- e. It is not legal to declare either ClassA or ClassB as abstract without declaring an abstract method.

Ans c

=====

Que60: Which of the following are critical steps in identifying and reporting a software defect?

- a. Describing the steps to install, setup and run the software
- b. Documenting the defect using a defect tracking system or whatever methods are used
- c. Generalizing to define the scope of when a bug does and does not occur
- d. Identifying the steps needed to replicate the issue
- e. Debugging the code to locate the area of the code causing the issue

Ans d, c, b

=====

Que61: A Selenium tester wants to connect to a database using JDBC drivers for reading test data. Which of the following can be correctly substituted for ***** in the Java code snippet below to create the connection with the database?

Connection con = DriverManager. *****

- a. connect (dburl, username, password) ;
- b. createConnection (username, password) ;

- c. getConnection (dbUrl, username, password) ;
- d. createConnection (dburl, username, password) ;
- e. getConnection (username, password) ;

Ans c, e

=====

Que62: Which of the following statements are correct about scheduling a User Acceptance Test?

- a. Execution of the User Acceptance Test cases can begin prior to System Test regression testing.
- b. Preparation of the User Acceptance Test plan can begin as early as the system specifications are agreed upon.
- c. User Acceptance Testing can be performed in phases to make up for slips in the software delivery schedule.
- d. Execution of the user acceptance test cases can begin after the software is frozen for System Test.
- e. Execution of the user acceptance test cases can take place after the code has been developed and successfully passed through System Testing.

Ans b, e

=====

Que63: Which of the following describe the purpose of object maps and object inventories in automated testing?

- a. They are the documented object models of the test script object libraries.
- b. They are individuals and composite test result profiles of specific cycles of automated tests
- c. they are used by scripts to identify and locate application objects in order for automated scripts to interact with an application's GUI, graphical user interface
- d. they are used for configuration management of test documents and test scripts state
- e. They are used to organize and archive automated test results for referencing and documenting test results.

Ans c, d

=====

Que64: Which of the following will cause a boundary error?

- a. A value of 1 in a zero based array
- b. An integer of -1
- c. The date February 30, 2016

d. An infinite loop

Ans a, c

=====

Que65: A Selenium tester realized that some tests were skipped when running a test suite. Which of the following met cess those skipped tests?

- a. Implementing IResultcontext interface and using getSkippedTests() method .
- b. Implementing IResultContext interface and using getexcelegroups method
- c. Implementing ITestcontext interface and using getSkippedTests() method.
- d. Implementing ITestcontext interface and using getsuite() method.
- e. Implementing Test Context interface and using getExcludedGroups() method

Ans c, d

=====

Que66****: which of the following statements describe the purpose of regression testing?

- a. to go back and test against the initial user requirements
- b. to test the subtest of test cases that failed in the previous test cycle
- c. to test any bug fixes created by development
- d. to measure how the software product performs under stress
- e. to identify new software bugs in existing functionality.

Ans e, c, b

=====

Que67. Which of the following metrics can be used to report software testing progress?

- a. number of test cases failed divided by number of test cases passed.
- b. number of software issues found minus number of software issue resolved
- c. number of test cases passed divided by number of test cases planned
- d. number of software issues resolved divided by number of total software issues open
- e. number of test cases planned minus the number of test cases blocked or not yet tested.

Ans b, a, c

=====

Que68: Which of the following are valid User Acceptance Testing scenarios?

- a. If the customer is testing and providing feedback during usability, performance and requirements test periods, it is skip the User Acceptance Test period.
- b. Low severity defects are found during User Acceptance Testing. It is too late in the development cycle to make changes and Document the defects and defer resolution until the next release.
- c. The business requirements change between the development of the User Acceptance Test plan and the time taken executed. The User Acceptance Test plan must be updated.
- d. Defects are found during the User Acceptance Testing. Communicate the defect to development which will fix and software correction. The software will be then system tested and if it passes, will be rebuilt in the User Acceptance environment for end-user retesting.
- e. Defects are found during the User Acceptance Testing. Communicate the defect to development which will fix and corrected code to the User Acceptance Testing environment for additional end-user testing.

Ans: c, d, e

=====

Que69: Which of the following are correct about the Big-Bang integration testing approach?

- a. Cause of failures with this integration are more easily found.
- b. There is no need to simulate parts as everything is finished before integration testing starts,
- c. The risk of late defect discovery is reduced.
- d. It requires fewer software testers.
- e. It becomes easier to isolate the defects found, as it is less difficult to tell whether defect is in component or interface.

Ans b, d, c

=====

Que70: Which of the following can be determined from the ratio of number of test cases failed to test cases passed for a random sampling of test cases?

- a. The total number of hours needed to test the project
- b. The total number of test cases passed relative to the total number of test cases block
- c. The total time spent testing
- d. The total number of expected failed test cases
- e. The total time to fix issues

Ans b

=====

Que71: Which of the following are categories of search conditions in ANSI SQL?

- a. Grouping test
- b. Comparison test
- c. Expression test
- d. Boolean test
- e. Null value test

Ans b, c, e

=====

Que72: Which of the following statements regarding static testing are correct?

- a. Static testing begins once the test plans have been approved and fixed.
- b. Static testing does not follow a plan.
- c. Static testing focuses on reviewing the design specifications and software code.
- d. Static testing cannot begin until a running software product is available.
- e. Static testing can only be performed by the software test team.

Ans b, a, d

=====

Que73: poor specification, time boxed testing and maximum test execution are characteristics of which of the following testing techniques?

- a. Error guessing
- b. Risk-based testing
- c. Multiple condition testing
- d. Use-case testing
- e. Exploratory testing

Ans e

=====

Que74: which of the following statements correctly describes the syntax of the try-catch-finally construct in java SE Exception Handling?

- a. the try block must be followed by either a catch block or finally block.
- b. all the catch blocks that appear in the try block will be executed

- c. a try block must be followed by a finally block.
- d. finally blocks and catch blocks must always appear in conjunction with a try block
- e. a finally block must be preceded by the catch block.

Ans a

=====

Que75: Which of the following software product test scenarios represent system testing?

- a. For a website development product, testing with a 3rd party text editor
- b. For a Web based online shopping application, testing all features including but not limited to product search, creating a wish list, making a purchase, checking order status, posting a review
- c. For a mobile health and wellness application, testing the interface with a social media application
- d. For a backup management software solution, testing the start-to-finish procedure of a backup and recovery, and all associated functions such as user profiles, security and reporting
- e. For an on-premise accounting software package, testing all five major accounting functions together as a suite, along with interfaces to all supported 3rd party solutions, including a 3rd party banking solution

Ans: e, d

=====

Que76: Which of the following correctly associated primitives with their corresponding boxed primitive types in java SE?

- a. bigInt corresponds to BigInteger
- b. long corresponds to Long
- c. bool corresponds to Boolean
- d. char corresponds to Char
- e. int corresponds to Int.

Ans b, d, e

=====

Que77: which of the following are mandatory prerequisites for performance testing?

- a. selection of an appropriate automation tool fitting the requirements
- b. estimation of performance test efforts at the inception of system test
- c. a stable build of the system which must resemble the production environment

d test conditions that are different and wider than the expected actual use

e. a traceability matrix to track cases that exercise a particular requirement mapped to that requirement.

Ans a, b, c

=====

Que78: which of the following code can delete session data using selenium webdriver?

a. `webDriver.manage().deletecookies();`

b. `webDriver.manage().clearBrowser();`

c. `webDriver.manage().getCookies();`

d. `webDriver.manage().deleteAllCookies();`

e. `webDriver.manage().getCookies().clear();`

Ans d

=====

Que79: which of the following are major software project milestones associated with the start or end of primary software testing activities?

a. releases and point releases

b. alpha and beta builds

c. change control and code branch

d. code reviews and code inspections

e. first identified bug and last reported bug

Ans a, b

=====

Que80: Which of the following accurately describe action based testing and keyword driven testing?

a. Call spreadsheets or tables of action words or keywords that call functions to simulate user actions and inputs.

b. Prompt testers for specific test steps and actions upon playback,

c. Driven by capture playback tools that record and simulate users' actions and inputs upon playback.

d. Replicate business requirements logic and functional logic to recreate the code similar to the code being tested.

e. Map scripted action words and keywords to object functions called by scripts to simulate user actions and inputs.

Ans a, d, e

=====

Que81: Which of the following are true statements about the benefits of creating a traceability matrix for the development of test cases?

- a. Creating a traceability matrix helps testers create more detailed test cases and test steps for their documented test cases.
- b. creating and using a traceability matrix helps to ensure all requirements and design specifications are covered by the documented test cases.
- c. creating a traceability matrix facilitates test coverage reporting even when design and requirements specifications are unavailable to the tester.
- d. creating and using a traceability matrix facilitates creating an efficient set of test cases so that one test case that tests multiple requirements can replace test cases that test only one requirements.
- e. creating a traceability matrix allows testers to create a one-to-one ratio of test cases to requirements and design specifications.

Ans d, b, c

=====

Que82: Which of the following correctly describe the result of executing the Java SE code snippet below?

```
boolean isFinished = checkFinished();  
if (isFinished = true) {  
    System.out.println("finished");  
}  
if (isFinished = false) {  
    System.out.println("not finished");  
}
```

- a. If method checkFinished () returns false then there will be no output.
- b. The output will always be "finished"
- c. If method checkFinished () returns true then there will be no output.
- d. If method checkFinished () returns false then the output will be "not finished".
- e. If method checkFinished () returns true then the output will be "not finished".

Ans **b**

=====

Que83: Which of the following can be the result of an attempt to compile and execute the Java SE code snippet provided below?

```
public class Split{  
    public static void main (String[] args) {  
        String [] result = "GUU-OT&SUE" . split ("U+" );  
        for (int x=0; x<result. length; x++)  
            System. out . println (result [x] ) ;  
    }  
}
```

a. G

-OT &S

E

b. GUU-OT

SUE

c. G

-OT&S

E

d. GUU-OT&SUE

e. An `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown at runtime.

Ans **c**

=====

Que84. Software version 1.0 backs up and restores user files created and saved by the software version 1.0. A new version is released to users, software version 2.0. It contains a defect in which this version 2.0 does not correctly backup files last restored using version 1.0. A third version of the software is released and it contains a defect. The new 3.0 version does not correctly restore files last backed up using version 2.0. A fourth version of the software is released and it does not correctly back up files last restored using version 2.0. Which of the following user scenarios will result in a good file?

v1B-A file backup using version 1.0

v1R A file restore using version 1.0

v2b A file backup using version 2.0

v2R-A file restore using version 2.0

v3b A file backup using version 3.0

v3R-A file restore using version 3.0

v4BA file backup using version 4.0

v4R-A file restore using version 4.0

a. V1b V2b v3R v4b v4R

b. **V1B v2R v3b v4b v4R**

c. **v1b v1R 2R 3b v4R**

d. 2b v3b v3R 4b v4R

Ans: **b, c**

=====

Que85: Which of the following describe elements of the testing strategy or testing approach as described in a test plan?

a. Planned coverage of features, specifying how much coverage, as in number of test cycles is planned during testing

b. Major test activities planned, testing techniques and tools

c. Test cases detailing test requirements and test steps that map to all software and design requirements

d. Software features to be tested and priority and relative importance of features to be tested

e. Test life cycle process detailing testing activities from the start to completion of a project

Ans **b, d, e**

=====

Que86: which of the following describe the purpose of negative testing?

- a. To identify defects that might not be discovered through positive testing
- b. To shift testing resources from components with fewer defects to components with more defects during a given test
- c. To increase overall testing coverage
- d. To test for old defects that have been corrected in a previous release or previous build of the current release
- e. To ensure the product returns an accurate error message and does not fail when an invalid input is entered

Ans c, e

=====

Que87: There are two tables, EMP (ID, NAME, DEPTID) and DEPT (ID, NAME) EMP has 10 records and DEPT has five records. Based on this, which of the following are valid statements regarding the ANSI SQL query below?

SELECT * FROM Emp, Dept

- a. The query will return five rows.
- b. The query will return 50 rows.
- c. The query will return 10 rows.
- d. The query has a syntax error.
- e. The query will return 15 rows.

Ans b

=====

Que88: Which of the following describe how using a test matrix can help to make an efficient set of test cases?

- a. A test matrix illustrates how input values and output values interact. When certain input values fail, other similar input values can be added to the matrix to make more efficient test cases.
- b. A table of all possible input scenarios is created to run all possible test scenarios. It is considered an efficient set of test cases because no effort is spent determining which test cases are risky and important to run and which are not worth running or are repetitive.
- c. A test matrix provides a comprehensive mapping of test case, illustrating relationships between requirement and test cases where a 1-to 1 relationship is shown, the corresponding test cases can be eliminated.

d. All test cases are listed and compared against all requirement where each intersects, it is noted. Then if multiple test cases cover a single requirement, a test case can be eliminated or combined with another to make more efficient test case

e. A test matrix is considered an efficient set of test cases because all possible test scenarios are represented. Therefore the assumption is all test cases only need to be run once and subsequent, redundant regression test cycles can be eliminated.

Ans **b**

=====

Que89: If a project received ISO 9002 certification, which of the following are true of the testing methods?

a. Records need to be maintained showing who approved the release of the project.

b. The testing and software inspection procedures followed must be documented.

c. Test processes would need to be reviewed if defects in the field increase by more than 5% within the first 6 months deployment.

d. The testing processes would be subject to audits twice per year.

e. Software can only be released after all defects identified during testing are fixed

Ans **a, b, d**

=====

Que90: which of the following are principal reasons for writing a test plan?

a. To plan for business requirements and software requirement inspections

b. To document the technical design of the software under test

c. To gain consensus on test team activities and deliverables for a software project

d. To document release notes and release issues

e. To report software issues and identify bugs

Ans **c, b**

=====

Que91: which of the following statements can be used to retrieve the last name of all customers who live in Georgia, USA (abbreviated GA) or Alabama, USA (abbreviated AL) but do not have a zip code of 35244?

a. SELECT last_name FROM customers WHERE state IN ('AL', 'GA') AND NOT zip = '35244'

b. SELECT last_name FROM customers WHERE state IN ('AL', 'GA') AND zip != '35244'

- c. SELECT last_name FROM customers WHERE state IN ('AL', 'GA') or zip != '35244'
- d. SELECT last_name FROM customers WHERE state IN ('AL', 'GA') NOT zip = '35244'
- e. SELECT last_name FROM customers WHERE state IN ('AL', 'GA') AND zip NOT = '35244'

Ans: **b, c**

=====

Que92: Testing of the first two releases of a piece of software has already been done. Test cases for the upcoming third release must be planned. The release contains new requirements and regression of old functionality.

Using the risk-based testing technique, which of the following correctly describe how testers will plan the test cases for the upcoming third release?

- a. **Create Priority 1 and Priority 2 test case and identify Priority 3 test cases from Release 1 and Release 2.**
- b. Create new Priority 1, Priority 2 and priority 3 test cases
- c. **Create Priority 1 and priority 3 test cases and identify Priority 2 test cases from Release 1 and Release 2.**
- d. Import Priority 1. Priority 2 and Priority 3 test cases from Release 2
- e. Import Priority 1, Priority 2 and Priority 3 test cases from Release 1.

Ans: **a, c**

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Question 1: Test Reporting & Metrics B, C, E

Which of the following are critical steps in identifying and reporting a software defect?

- A. Describing the steps to install, setup and run the software
- B. Identifying the steps needed to replicate the issue
- C. Generalizing to define the scope of when a bug does and does not occur
- D. Debugging the code to locate the area of the code causing the issue
- E. Documenting the defect using a defect tracking system or whatever methods are used by the group to track bugs

Ans: **b, c, e**

=====

Question 2: Test Tool Types A, D, E

Which of the following tool types help to evaluate test effectiveness?

- A. Requirements management tools help to map requirements to test plans and thereby showing the coverage of the requirements in the testing effort.
- B. Comparator tools show differences in test result files from one cycle of testing to another.
- C. Code complexity and analyzer tools help to evaluate the complexity of the code to be tested and therefore the complexity of the test cases to run.
- D. Code coverage tools demonstrate the effectiveness of the test cases in executing lines of code
- E. Debuggers help to determine if a true or a false issue has been reported and therefore the effectiveness of the test case runs.

Ans: a, d, e

=====

Question 3: Test Planning A, D, E

Which of the following are valid test plan risks requiring contingencies such as adding resources to a project, reducing testing coverage or delaying testing completion dates?

- A. Scope creep that materially impacts the testing schedule
- B. Software issues reported in bug triage meetings
- C. Negative testing including test scenarios against unavailable databases, down networks and loss of internet connection
- D. Code rewrites after projects enter testing
- E. Load degradation in which software testing degrades due to a large number of bugs Found

Ans: a, d, e

=====

Question 4: Test Environment Management A, B, C

Which of the following statements about the introduction of new builds into a test environment are true?

- A. When a new build enters into testing, it is critical to know what features of the software have changed and what features are the same
- B. When a new build enters into testing, it is critical to know what items are deemed ready for testing and what are not ready for testing.

C. When a new build enters into testing, it is critical to know what bugs have fixed and marked ready for retesting.

D. When a new build enters into testing, it is critical to know what lines of code have changed, including commented lines of code, upper case and lower case changes and differences in blank spaces.

E. When a new build enters into testing, it is critical to know what bug were found and fixed during unit testing.

Ans: a, b, c

=====

Question 5: Test Reporting & Metrics A, D, E

Which of the following support the implementation of metrics to track and measure a software development related activity?

A. Recording and measuring a behavior is an objective method in calculating the cost of an activity

B. Recording and measuring a behavior is an objective method in calculating the benefit of an activity

C. Software development activities are often easy to track and measure and, therefore should be measured, in case trends point to a problem that would otherwise go unnoticed.

D. Observing and recording behavior often motivates individuals to improve the activity being measured

E. Tracking and measuring individual performances to reward and punish individuals accordingly helps to gain the trust of the overall group.

Ans: a, d, e

=====

Question 6: Test Automation Techniques A, C, E

When aiming to help maximize the benefit of test automation, what concepts are used to minimize the potentially high maintenance cost of using automated test scripts over time?

A. Creating test libraries, test objects and shared functions to allow for reuse of code across test cases

B. Advocating for minimal code changes to ensure tests continue to run as originally Implemented

C. Designing data driven test cases so that changes in software can be added to test cases by updating data tables rather than updating code

D. Creating automated test cases with as minimal code as possible because it is more efficient to throw away old automated test cases and create new ones when test application software changes.

E. Investing a significant amount of time testing the test scripts so that minimal automated test script code fixed are needed when running the automated scripts.

Ans: a, c, e

=====

Question 7: Reviews & Inspections ABE

Which of the following are software quality risks due to hard coding?

- A. Code containing specific dates
- B. Code containing a user's username and password text string
- C. Code containing a lookup table of states based on postal code
- D. Code containing a pointer to the first record in a database
- E. Code containing a list of file locations

Ans: a, b, e

=====

Question 8: B

One method of test case design is creating test cases from use cases. Which of the following are benefits of using use cases to design test cases?

- A. Provides an inventory of test cases for unit testing
- B. Emphasizes use of the software system from the users' perspectives as opposed to use based on the software's functional design
- C. Provides functional and boundary system tests that would otherwise go untested
- D. Replaces other test case design techniques and therefore creates a small, more efficient set of comprehensive test cases.
- E. Provides an effective white box testing method that can be used to replace a gray box testing method.

Ans: b

=====

Question 9: User Acceptance Testing A, B, D

Which of the following methods are used to develop User Acceptance Test criteria?

- A. Speaking to the business analysts and the primary customer interfaces to find out how the customers will be using the system and what features are important to them.
- B. Include in the acceptance criteria all requirements included in the software requirements document
- C. Talking to the development staff to determine which features have the most risk. Include these features in the User Acceptance Test criteria

D. If a software contract exists which includes user Acceptance Test criteria, only use these criteria in the User Acceptance Test plan.

E. The User Acceptance Test criteria MUST include criteria covering major functions, software interfaces, security concerns and performance goals.

Ans: a, b, d

=====

Questions 10: Testing web servers with requirements to handle a large volume of end users would involve what type of testing?

A. Portability testing to make sure users using different web browsers and operating systems have equal access to the web address.

B. Performance testing to determine the optimal minimum number of simultaneous users.

C. Testing a load balancer setup to make sure large volumes of requests are equally distributed across the available servers.

D. Testing a spooler system, to make sure large volumes of requests are handled in the order received.

E. Stress testing to determine the maximum life of the hardware of the web server.

Ans: b, c

=====

Questions 11: Reviews & Inspections A, D, E

Which of the following are principal benefits that can be obtained by quality assurance teams by participating in reviews and inspections of software development requirements and design documents early in the software development process?

A. Minimized rework in cycles of inspections early in the life cycle of the software project

B. Reduction in quality assurance costs due to less time needed in the project during the quality assurance planning stages

C. Improved project estimates for quality assurance project tasks

D. Improved understanding of projects, facilitating quality assurance planning and less ramp up time needed late in the project.

E. Reduced risk in time spent inspecting enhancements that will be removed or changed late in the project.

Ans: a, d, e

=====

Questions 12: Test Planning B, D

Software version 1.0 has been released. Late in the development of software version 1.0, software version 1.0 was branched to create a software version 2.0 code base. Which of the following collections of software issues should be planned for and tested in software version 2.0?

- A. Defects identified and fixed prior to software version 1.0's code branch
- B. Defects deferred from software version 1.0
- C. Defects deferred to software version 3.0
- D. Defects identified and fixed after software version 1.0's code branch
- E. Defects found after software version 1.0's code freeze but before software version 1.0's code branch to version 2.0

Ans: b, d

=====

Question 13: Test Planning ACE

Which of the following are true when planning test coverage of software to be tested?

- A. Planning test coverage of components of software under test should be based on a relative risk assessment of each component
- B. All components of a software project should be tested.
- C. All components of software under test should be tested in an order based on dependencies, priority and availability to be tested.
- D. All components of a software project should be given equal importance when planning test coverage.
- E. Operational profiles should be considered when prioritizing software components for testing.

Ans: a, c, e

=====

Question 14: Detecting Software Errors B, D

Which of the following are valid reasons for not reporting a software defect?

- A. Software issue does not match design specification
- B. Software issue occurs only using a prior software build.
- C. Software issue occurs using rare user scenarios.

D. Software issue is replicable.

E. Software issue is masked by another software issue

Ans: b, d

=====

Questions 15: Web Testing A, C, E

Which of the following are critical factors to consider when testing the scalability of web sites to handle various numbers of users?

A. User abandonment - a measure of users leaving a web site due to increased wait time or page to load

B. Single users - the fixed response time of a single user loading a web page

C. Concurrent users - the number of users simultaneously loading web pages

D. Idle time - the time period when no web pages are being loaded.

E. Downtime - the time when the server is unavailable to users.

Ans: a, c, e

=====

Question 16: Reviews & Inspections A, C, D

To ensure consistent, effective inspections which of the following actions are essential?

A. To have frequent meetings each time an inspector is ready to inspect to ensure all questions are asked and comments are considered

B. To have many cycles of inspections per work product to ensure the work product has close to zero defects

C. To use document analyzer tools to make use of automation inspection tools

D. To use checklists as a guide for inspectors

E. To end the inspection process once all defects have been identified

=====

Question 17: User Acceptance Testing B, C, D

Which of the following test cases are not included in User Acceptance Testing?

A. Performance testing - to verify how the software handles normal and anticipated worst

case workload.

B. Sanity testing - to verify high level end-to-end testing of the core system functionality

C. Automated regression tests - to verify that new software functionality did not damage non-changing features.

D. White-box tests - to validate software functionality

E. Security validations.

=====

Questions 18: Test Case Design A, D, E

Using an equivalence partitioning or equivalence class validation method, which of the following tests should be run to cover this requirement? An input requires at least 2 names but no more than 4 names

A. Fewer than 2 names and greater than 4 names in order to test invalid equivalence classes

B. All numbers of names 2 names, 3 names and 4 names to test all valid equivalence classes

C. 2names, 3names or 4 names to test a valid equivalence classes

D. 3 names to test the valid equivalence class median input

E. 2 names and 4 names to test valid boundary equivalence classes

=====

. Questions 19: Test Automation Techniques A, B, C

What are common potential causes of false fail results returned by automated tests?

A. Data issues - the comparison of new result values versus saved prior result values

mismatch for data reasons and not software reasons.

B. Synchronization errors - The automated tests interacting with the software userinterface attempt clicks or key strokes too far ahead or behind the response time of the application being tested.

C. Scripting error - the test scripts themselves contain errors that do not contain correct logic when verifying test results

D. Coding errors - the software being tested contains bugs that causes fail results

E. False passes - the test scripts miss an error in the software being tested.

=====

Questions 20: Test Life Cycle A, B

Which of the following correctly describe a critical test life cycle phase?

- A. Build acceptance testing - unit testing
- B. Regression testing - retesting previously tested test cases
- C. Test events - reporting defects found
- D. Ad hoc testing - planned, specified testing
- E. Smoke testing - testing software for minor issues

=====

Questions 21 Detecting Software Errors B, C

Which of the following describe code scenarios that do not lead to software errors?

- A. Declaring a variable as one type and assigning values of another type
- B. Creating an object in object oriented coding and not releasing the object
- C. Re-dimensioning a dimensioned array with valid values without first clearing the array
- D. Using a global variable locally and a local variable globally
- E. Referencing an API call without first declaring the API procedure

=====

Question 22: Test Environment Management A, B,D

One testing strategy is to use real, live test data when running test cases on an application in testing. Which of the following support reasons for using a test data generator and creating test data rather than using a live sample of data for testing?

- A. New data sets and null values - A live data set may represent a mature or aged, complete set of data, but may need to be cleared and partially regenerated to mimic a new or fresh set of data.
- B. Boundary tests - when testing outside of valid ranges, a tester may need to create or seed outlier values in order to cover scenarios that may be missed with live data.
- C. Bate testing - A test data generator may be needed to provide users with live, actual

data when completing their beta testing.

D. Time and date dependent tests - A complete set of time and date dependent data may not be available with a given set of live data on a given day, so a test data generator may be needed to simulate data from varying times and dates.

E. Acceptance testing - A test data generator may be need to create commercial, production data when testers complete any testing that requires as close to user environment as possible.

=====

Question 23: Test Planning A, C

Metrics from prior projects can be used as a basis for estimates for future projects. Which of the following demonstrate metrics used this way?

A. The number of test cycles for a given project is estimated based on the number of test cycles needed for a prior similar project.

B. The number of test cases estimated for a given project is based on the number of bugs estimated for a given project.

C. The number of testing hours needed for a given project is based on a proportion of the coding time to match a proportion of time spent for a similar prior project.

D. The number of test cases projected and bugs projected is based on the defined project milestone dates.

=====

Question 24: Test Environment Management A, C

Which of the following are symptoms of software configuration management issues?

A. An old, outdated software version is tested instead of the current version expected to be in test.

B. A bug previously tested and verified reappears.

C. Multiple programmers make changes to the same code files but only one set of the changes is in the compiled build

D. A developer rolls back his code to an earlier version to remove code that is no longer approved for the software release.

E. A programmer cannot check in a code fix because a file is unavailable since it is checked out by another programmer.

=====

Question 25: Web Testing B, C

Which of the following are examples of security bugs with web applications?

- A. A software system supports different user groups with varying rights to read, write and delete message; and users can be moved to different user groups.
- B. Modifying the URL address text of a previously entered URL displays new data that is otherwise sent as encrypted text when entered using the application.
- C. Non-secure web sites authenticate user information using cookies for storing user names and passwords on the user's local machine.
- D. A user is prompted to re-enter their password when logging into a website.
- E. The web server verifies data received from a user who has made changes to the viewable source code.

=====

Question 26: User Acceptance Testing A, D

Which of the following are entrance criteria to user acceptance testing?

- A. Software successfully passes System Test regression testing.
- B. Test cases for both integration and system test have passed.
- C. All open defects identified during system testing have been corrected.
- D. The user acceptance testing test plan and test cases have been baselined.
- E. The software has been delivered to the end-user's site for installation.

=====

Question 27: Test Environment Management C, D

Different test environments are appropriate for different levels of testing. Which of the following match correct test environments for the level of testing?

- A. Unit Testing- any machine on which any part of an application can run compiled.
- B. System and Integration Testing - any machine on which a compiled application can run.
- C. User Acceptance Testing - machines located at customer's site.

D. Beta Testing - machines that mimic users'

E. Ad hoc Testing - a user's machine.

=====

Question 28: Test Automation Techniques A?B,C BC

Which of the following describe uses of a state model automated testing approach?

A. Define actions or users of an application and outcomes of these actions to generate and run tests combinations.

B. Define actions of applications and code methods to correspond to each defined action

C. Match software GUI design views to corresponding test cases and automating test cases that run sequentially

D. Create automated test cases that run randomly click and press buttons of an application

E. Create automated test cases that produce log files to be compared against previously saved log files known to contain correct results.

=====

Question 29: Test Reporting & Metrics A, C

Defects found and reported can be used to help mark milestones and direct workflow in a development process. Which of the following are examples of this?

A. Using a certain percentage of test cases failing as criteria to halt testing and hand a project back to development for additional work

B. Six months after deployment, the number of bugs found by clients is no longer counted as escaped bugs for a project.

C. Using a certain total number of found bugs to decide if software is release ready

D. Retesting random test cases during regression testing

E. Testers with highest number of bugs found are positively rewarded and programmers with the highest number of bugs created are given more training.

=====

Question 30: Test Reporting & Metrics A, B, C

Root Cause Analysis can be used to investigate at what phase in the development cycle issues are introduced. Which of the following explain the benefits of tracking the metrics to determine root

cause analysis trends?

- A. If many bugs late in the testing phase are found to be have existed early the in testing phases, it may point to a need to create and run more effective test cases.
- B. If many of the bugs late in development are found to be direct results of late enhancements, it may support an improvement initiative to add emphasis to document inspections early the development life cycle.
- C. If many bugs are introduced and found during the coding phase, it may point to a need for better code reviews.
- D. If many of the bugs found at client sites are found to be introduced in the requirements phase, then emphasis should be added to the beta testing phase.
- E. If few bugs are found at client sites then root cause analysis trends should show a mature development process.

=====

Question 31: Reviews & Inspections B, D

Which of the following are benefits of conducting reviews and inspections of software development requirements and design documents early in the software development process?

- A. A decreased risk in project rework because a large percentage of software defects tend to be introduced in the analysis and design phases of the development process.
- B. A decreased risk in project rework because a large percentage of software defects can be corrected in the analysis and design phases of the development process before coding and testing begin.
- C. Overall cost reduction because early detection of software defects increases the average defect age and lowers the total number of project defects introduced in analysis and design.
- D. Overall cost reduction in removing defects because the cost of removing software defects increase throughout the development lift cycle.
- E. Project cost reduction because reviews and inspections allow for enhancements to be added to projects and the scope of a project to increase throughout the life of the

software development project.

=====

Question 32: Test Planning B, E

Test plans detail the levels of testing for a given project, from low level specific testing to high level general testing. Which of the following correctly describe relative testing levels?

- A. Unit testing of common use cases is a higher level of testing than regression testing functionality.
- B. Build acceptance testing of build drops is a higher level of testing than integration testing of combinations of build components.
- C. Smoke testing of builds entering testing is a lower level of testing than system testing of individual build components.
- D. Acceptance testing based on business requirements is a lower level of testing than system testing based on software design specifications.
- E. System testing a breadth of system components is a higher level of testing than integration testing of interdependent build components.

=====

Question 33: Test Case Design A, D ACE

One method for verifying large amounts of result values against another set of known result values is to compare each value pair one at a time using automation. Which of the following are other methods for comparing large amounts of normally distributed data sets to confirm the sets are exactly equal?

- A. Comparing the min and the max value of the data sets.
- B. Comparing the outliers of the data sets.
- C. Comparing the median and standard deviation of the data sets.
- D. Comparing the first and last value of the data sets.
- E. Comparing the average values and the standard deviation of the data sets.

=====

Question 34: Test Reporting & Metrics B, C

Which of the following are the primary objectives of the software testing effort

- A. To identify and fix all software bugs.
- B. To verify the software meets all user requirements.
- C. To evaluate software and find all software defects.
- D. To execute and pass all test cases.
- E. To release software on time.

=====

Question 35: Test Automation Techniques A, D, E

Which of the following are reasons that would require an organization to use an automated performance testing tool?

- A. An organization develops a web-based application that needs to support many users. An automated performance testing tool can simulate the load of many users.
- B. An application in test must open windows within a required number of seconds An automated test tool can measure the time to open and close windows.
- C. An application in test must complete specified processes within a required number of seconds. An automated test tool can measure the time a process begins and ends.
- D. An organization requires a certain response time during peak usage time. An automated performance tool can show response times over time relative to the simulated number of users of an application.
- E. An application must be tested using real load examples before it goes into production. An automated stresstool can capture real load examplesand play them back on an application being tested.

=====

Question 36:Detecting Software Errors D

Which of the following software outputs illustrates a defect in initializing or reinitializing a variable?

- A. A text string with results of {a, bc, def}.
- B. A numeric variable with results of (2,5,11).
- C. A counter with results of {1,2,3}
- D. A Boolean variable with results of {0, 1,2}

E. A timer with results of {0:05, 0:25, 0:15,0:20}

=====

Question 37: Detecting Software Errors B, D

Which of the following will cause a boundary error?

- A. An integer of -1.
- B. The data February 30, 2000
- C. A progress indicator that does not complete.
- D. A value of 1 in a zero based array.
- E. An infinite loop.

=====

Question 38 Reviews & Inspections C

What types of critical software defects do reviews and inspections uncover?

- A. Errors of omission Requirements or code are incomplete
- B. Ambiguous information Requirements or code contain unclear information or logic.
- C. Business or design requirements that cannot be tested - Documentation contains requirements that cannot be tested.
- D. Spelling mistakes requirements or documents contain typos for text that is not contained in the software.
- E. Questions and suggestions - Inspectors take the opportunity to add questions and comments to defect logs.

=====

Question 39: User Acceptance Testing A, B, C

Which of the following are good User Acceptance Test practices for accepting a vendor developed product?

- A. Providing the vendor, in advance, sample acceptance tests for their product.
- B. Setting a schedule with the vendor for starting and ending User Acceptance Testing.
- C. Reviewing the vendor's test documentation to determine if the system meets the customer expectations.
- D. Since acceptance test criteria change, it is best not to include in the software contract any

acceptance test criteria

E. Although it is beneficial to keep management and testers apprised of testing progress, it is not necessary to notify the vendor of test results until the end of the User acceptance Testing.

=====

Question 40: Detecting Software Errors A, B, D

Reported software defects often require further software repairs after the defect is reported and initially marked fixed. What are key guidelines to follow for testers when working with defect reports in order to ensure bugs are correctly fixed the first time?

A. Isolate bugs - once steps are found to reproduce a bug, find out under what conditions the bug does not occur.

B. Identify root causes - once steps are found to reproduce a bug, pinpoint why an issue is occurring by detailed investigation and by stepping through code.

C. Enhance software - once bugs are indentified suggest enhancements to improve the software and likelihood of a first time fix.

D. Generalize bugs - once steps are found to reproduce a bug, find out under what additional conditions the bug also occurs.

E. Detail steps - once steps are indentified that reproduce a bug, add numbers to steps, convert simple phrases to complete sentences, run spell-check, and add steps so that any user new to the software could retest the issue once it is marked fixed.

=====

Question 40: Detecting Software Errors

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ANSWER : A, B, D

=====

Question 41: Test Tool Types C

Which of the following describe how using a test matrix can help to make an efficient set of test cases?

A. A test matrix illustrates how input values and output values interact. When certain input values fail, other similar input values can be added to the matrix to make more efficient test cases.

B. All test cases are listed and compared against all requirements. Where each intersects, it is noted. Then if multiple test cases cover a single requirement, a test case can be eliminated or combined with another to make more efficient test cases.

C. A table of all possible input scenarios to run all possible test scenarios. It is considered an efficient set of test cases because no effort is spent determining which test cases are risky and important to run and which are not worth running or are repetitive.

D. It is a comprehensive mapping of test cases, illustrating a 1-to-1 relationship between requirements and test cases.

E. A test matrix is considered an efficient set of test case because all possible test scenarios are represented and therefore the assumption is all test cases only need to be run once, and therefore subsequent, redundant regression test cycles can be eliminated

ANSWER : c

=====

Question 42: Test Reporting & Metrics

Test reporting and metrics is important not only to communicate software testing progress and

product quality to management but also to provide testing results and feedback to developers.

Which of the following explain why this is important?

- A. Testers should provide testing results and metrics to developers as a way of reporting on individual developer performance.
- B. Developers need to know what areas of the product have had bugs so that they know to focus on these high risk areas when future development and enhancements are made to these and similar features.
- C. Testers should provide this information to developers because often testers report to developers and developers are the primary clients of testers
- D. Developers need to know what feature testing has been completed so that they do not cause inadvertent code changes or code churn in features and programs that testers report as completed.
- E. Developers do not test their own code when a separate quality assurance department is available to unit test their code.

ANSWER : B, D

=====

Question43: Test Tool Types

Which of the following explain why comparators are useful testing utilities?

- A. Multiple bitmap and image files can be displayed and merged into a single file.
- B. A test set of values from a software system under test can be compared to a known set of valid values.
- C. Comparators identify causes for software output discrepancies.
- D. Comparators are playback tools that automate software comparisons.
- E. Comparators find matches using lookup and search logic as well as filtering logic

Answer : B,C

=====

Question44: Web Testing

Which of the following are true statements about testing web services?

- A. Testers can create a web page and use the Get method to submit requests and receive

data from a web service.

B. Testers require custom in-house automated testing utilities when testing web services since web services communicate using proprietary binary formats for data, such as XML file formats.

C. Testers can create a web page and use the Post method to submit requests and receive data from a web service.

D. Web services latency or response time is measured from the time an end user sends a request to the time of the TTLB, the time to last byte of a web page loading.

E. The graphical user interface must be tested for functionality.

Answer : B,C,D

=====

Question45: Detecting Software Errors A,C

Which of the following are application software printing errors?

A. Print output shows an incorrect scaling for an image printed.

B. Printout with True Type fonts and screen images coded as WYSIWYG (What you see is what you get) match monitor display.

C. Print output from a print screen key does not match the screen display.

D. A user prints from a machine with an incorrect print driver.

E. Generic, nonsalable fonts appear correctly aligned on a screen display but not on a printout.

Answer : A,C

=====

Question46: Test Case Design A, C, D

Using boundary analysis validation methods, which of the following tests should be run to cover the below requirement?

A valid input range for an input box is 1 through 10.

A function returns a result by taking the absolute value of the input value -5.

(x)=abs(x-5)

- A. Validate maximum and minimum values 1 and 10 to verify end points of valid input ranges
- B. Input values 2,4,6,8 and 10 to test valid even input values and input values 1,3,5,7 and 9 to test valid odd input values.
- C. Input values 5 and 10 to verify valid output maximum and minimum values
- D. Input values 0 and 11 to test invalid input values just outside of the valid input ranges
- E. Input values 2-9 to test the valid middle range of input values

Answer : Test Case Design A, C, D

Question47: Test Planning ACD

Which of the following are associated with the starting and stopping of testing activities based on product quality and testing dependencies?

- A. Suspension and resumption criteria- Stopping planned testing activities due to a large number of issues found and resuming criteria for when the product quality improves to a plevel acceptable for resuming testing.
- B. Drop build and rollout - A build drop is a build rejected or dropped by testing and sent back to development for major repairs, and rollout is setting up test builds into test environments.
- C. Acceptance and regression - Acceptance testing begins when a new build is accepted into testing and regression occurs when a large number of issues are found and major development regresses back to the coders.
- D. Entrance and exit criteria - accepting a build into testing from development and releasing a build to the next major phase of testing or to clients.
- E. Test driver and harness - A build enters into testing and the testing group drives the development process until it is harnessed and configured for release.

Answer : ACD

=====

Question48:User Acceptance Testing C,D

For formal User Acceptance Testing, which of the following parties are responsible for building the test environment?

- A. System test group
- B. Developers
- C. Software Vendor
- D. Customers
- E. Project Manager

Answer C,D

=====

Question 49: Test Automation Techniques A, B

Which of the following describe the challenges surrounding automating scripts that must interact with the graphical user interface of software applications being tested?

- A. Applications that contain a large amount of graphics that must be verified do not lend themselves to automation due to the high percentage of false fails that result from bitmap and pixel-to-pixel type comparisons.
- B. If a development group often changes their user interface many automated scripts will fail because new controls have been added, deleted or renamed, or screen locations used to create the scripts are no longer valid.
- C. Many Commercial automation tools interact well with standard code controls but do not interact well with applications containing custom controls.
- D. Many commercial vendor tools do not support simulating user interactions with software, like sending keystrokes and mouse clicks to applications.
- E. Many commercial vendor tools cannot provide information about standard screen controls, like strings from a text box or lists from a list box.

Answer: A, B

=====

Question 50: Test Reporting & Metrics B, D, E

Which of the following measures can be used to evaluate the quality of the current software under development?

- A. Average defect age from the time a bug is opened to the time a bug is retested and closed
- B. Defects found during beta and post release relative to total defects found during entire life cycle of project
- Development time of the current software relative to the development time of the prior release
- D. Open bugs found during the development cycle for the current software relative to prior release
- E. New defects found during the development cycle for the current software relative to prior release

Answer : B, D, E

=====

Question51: Detecting Software Errors B, C, D

Which of the following will not result in a software error?

- A. A loop routine containing the start of another loop routine but not the end
- B. A nested loop routine
- C. An if statement containing logic within one condition that is required for both conditions
- D. Branching to an undefined label
- E. A case statement using branching scenarios that are not mutually exclusive

Answer : B, C, D

=====

Question52: Detecting Software Errors AE

A user calls and reports a software printing problem. Which of the following statements would support the fact that this reported issue is a software application bug? A,E

- A. Another client at the same company sees the same printing issue.
- B. The user installs and updates current machine fonts which does not resolve the problem.
- C. Copying the user's custom printer setting to another user's machine does not produce the same issue.
- D. The user's technical support group reinstalls the latest print drivers which resolves the

problem.

E. A client support representative is able to reproduce the same issue in-house.

Answer : AE

=====

Question 53: Reviews & Inspections C, D, E

When determining the level of risk of a work product in order to choose an appropriate level of inspection, which of the following should be considered?

- A. Software areas or work products that are easy to inspect.
- B. Software areas of work products that are complex or difficult to understand.
- C. Software areas of work products that are likely to have defects.
- D. Software areas of work products that are critical to the success of a product.
- E. Software areas of work products that are rarely inspected or reviewed.

Answer : C, D, E

=====

Question 54: Reviews & Inspections A, C

Which of the following are direct benefits to the software testers participating in the inspection of software prototypes?

- A. Learning the design of the user interface.
- B. Learning the development software language being used by the programmers.
- C. Having a basis for creating test cases and use case scenario tests.
- D. Learning the technical requirements of the software.
- E. Beginning to test the implemented code.

Answer : A, C

=====

Question 55: Test Automation Techniques A, C

Which of the following describe a data driven approach to creating automated scripts?

- A. Testers can create automated scripts to test data file outputs from the software under test using valid data ranges and invalid data scenarios.
- B. Testers use capture replay tools to simulate users adding, editing and deleting data

required by the software under test.

C. Testers maintain information changes to their automation scripts by editing data input files rather than editing data specified within coded scripts.

D. Testers use data variables within their coded scripts in order to simulate user data input scenarios.

E. Testers create linear scripts which have a length based on the number of data scenarios to test. These scripts require a large maintenance effort when data is changed or added relative to scripts that are not data driven.

Answer : A, C

=====

Question 56: Test Environment Management A, B, C

When releasing multiple versions of a software release to clients and communicating known issues and issues found post release, which of the following are true?

A. Defects should contain version number found and version number fixed information to assist client support in knowing the availability of software fixes for client reported issues.

B. Defects should contain version number found and version number fixed information to assist client support in matching client supports calls to known issues.

C. Once software has been released, configuration management should be used to ensure all clients are always upgraded to a new software version when it is available to clients.

D. Once software has been released, configuration management should be used to ensure no duplicate software issues are reported.

E. Defects found internally and defects found by clients within the same software versions should be fixed prior to a new software version release.

Answer : A, B, C

=====

Question 57: User Acceptance Testing A, C

Which of the following are exit criteria for completing User Acceptance Testing?

A. User Acceptance Test signoff sheet has been signed.

- B. Test results and error reports are published.
- C. All acceptance test criteria have been met.
- D. All defects must be resolved
- E. Scheduled window for testing expires.

Answer : A, C

=====

Question 58: Test Planning B, E

Which of the following are principal reasons for writing a test plan?

- A. To plan for business requirements and software requirement inspections.
- B. To gain consensus on test team activities and deliverables for a software project.
- C. To document release notes and release issues.
- D. To report software issues and identify bugs.
- E. To document the technical design of the software under test.

Answer: BE

=====

Question 59: Detecting Software Errors A, C

A requirements document contains the information below. Which of the following correctly identify the lines that contain defects and why?

1. An input box shows a date selection for years 51-57.
2. The same input box shows valid days of 1-27 and valid month end values of 28,30 and 31, depending on the month selected.
3. Same input box show valid months of 1-12.
4. Dates can be formatted to display as MM/DD/YYYY or D/MM/YYYY.
5. The default day displayed should be 1/1/51.

- A. Line 1 because it is unclear what century is associated with the years.
- B. Line 4 because other valid date formats are not listed.
- C. Line 2 because leap years are not considered.
- D. Line 3 because 1-12 are not valid months.

E. Line 5 because the date showing is a holiday.

ANSWER : A, C

=====

Question 60: Test Planning C, D, E

Which of the following are true statements about the benefits of creating a traceability matrix that maps test cases to requirements and design specifications

A. Creating a traceability matrix allows testers to create a one-to-one ratio of test cases to requirements and design specifications.

B. Creating a traceability matrix helps testers create more detailed test cases and test steps for their documented test cases.

C. Creating and using a traceability matrix facilitates creating an efficient set of test cases so that one test case that tests multiple requirements can replace test cases that test only one requirement.

D. Creating and using a traceability matrix helps to ensure all requirements and design specifications are covered by the documented test cases.

E. Creating a traceability matrix facilitates test coverage and test coverage reporting even when design and requirements specifications are unavailable to the tester.

Answer: C, D, E

=====

Question 61: Test Life Cycle C, E

Which of the following are true explanations for why adding new testers late in a development project may not make a late project finish on time?

A. Software delays are rarely due to resource issues since most development groups have a developer/tester ratio of 2:1.

B. An important stage early in the development project includes tester training in the testing process for a given project.

C. An important stage early in the development project includes tester training in the software product to be tested.

D. When testers are on the critical path late in a project, adding developers rather than

tester is more likely to help a project complete on time.

E. Adding additional testing resources has no benefit because people with a fresh or different perspective add no value to the testing effort.

=====

Question 62: Test Automation Techniques **B, C, E**

Automated tests that mimic user interactions with software by randomly sending key strokes and clicks can identify errors that are sometimes difficult to recreate?

A. A user watches the automated test application run so that when errors are found, a witness can reproduce the random key strokes and clicks needed to demonstrate the software issue.

B. The automated scripts are run within the development environment so that when an error occurs, the software being tested will break on the line of code causing the error.

C. The test is designed so that the input combinations are logged to a results file that can be read back by the test automation program to playback the series of actions that demonstrate the software issue.

D. A video camera is set to record while the software runs to document the series of keystrokes and clicks sent to the program. The tape can be analyzed later for areas of the software that revealed errors.

E. The tests are integrated with a code coverage tool to mark the lines of code where a software issue occurs.

=====

Question 63: Detecting Software Errors **A, C, E**

Which of the following describe error guessing validation methods?

A. Designing test cases based on expertise, experience, and/or intuition, with the expectation that these specific tests are likely to expose an error.

B. Designing test cases to cover all requirements, based on the idea that if all test requirement are covered, all defects can be found.

- C. Ad hoc testing, without planned or designed test cases, based on the idea that not all tests can be planned for and premeditated.
 - D. Random testing to design test cases based on random inputs and outputs with the idea that, based on the law of probability, if enough test cases are run, errors are likely to be found.
 - E. Designing test cases to test error handling, based on assumptions or guess of what input scenarios will actually trigger error handling procedures.
- =====

Question 64: Web Testing **ABE**

Which of the following are items monitored by testers after deployment of a web application?

- A. Vertical scaling and horizontal scaling - to modify configurations, adding machines and upgrading machines to meet load capacity.
 - B. Web server logs - to assess the load results of live normal and peak user levels.
 - C. SSL - to verify encryption and user privacy using secure socket layers.
 - D. Server side interface - to assess the design of the deployed server.
 - E. Reliability - to verify a web application functions over time without error.
- =====

Question 65: Detecting Software Errors **B, C, D**

Which of the following are explanations for a binary search function returning an incorrect result?

- A. The list contains both values and text formatted as text
 - B. The searched list is not sorted.
 - C. The total count of items in the list is not known.
 - D. The greater than or less than logic is reversed.
 - E. The list contains duplicate items.
- =====

Question 66: Test Environment Management **A,B,D**

Which of the following are factors that must be considered when designing a test environment?

- A. Operational profiles - the variety and distribution of hardware and software

environments under which users will install and run the software being tested

B. Localization - factors specific to various users groups, including international factors such as date formats, currency types, and language.

C. Cross compilation - compiling software builds across a good sampling of user environments.

D. Portability - the software systems in which the software under test can successfully run.

E. Debugging - stepping through code in design time on machines simulating user environments in order to replicate issues found during testing.

=====

Question 67: Test Planning **A**

If information regarding the number of test cases failed relative to a number of test cases passed out of a random sampling of test cases is presented, how can this help in test planning?

A. The total number of expected failed test cases can be projected.

B. The total time spend testing can be reported.

C. The total number of hours needed to test the project can be extrapolated.

D. The total time to fix issues can be estimated.

E. The total number of test cases passed relative to the total number of test cases blocked can be reported.

=====

Question 68: Detecting Software Errors **B**

If error handling is omitted in the software being tested, which of the following coded functions will cause an error?

A. Reading an open file

B. Deleting an open file.

C. Adding lines of data to a file open for append.

D. Opening a read-only file.

E. Copying a read-only file.

=====

Question 69: Test Automation Techniques **B, C, D**

Which of the following factors should be controlled when evaluating performance issues of an application?

- A. Operating system version including latest installed service packs.
- B. CPU usage and memory usage.
- C. Processor speed and RAM
- D. Network traffic and network configuration
- E. Uninstalled and disabled applications.

=====

Question 70: User Acceptance Testing **C, D,E**

Which of the following are tested in User Acceptance Testing?

- A. User interactions for which the system may not be designed including improper usage of system functions.
- B. User guides and training materials developed by training organizations outside of the software development group
- C. Software installation procedures.
- D. Back-end processes to verify the software meets operation staff needs.
- E. Software recovery and restart procedures.

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Question 71: User Acceptance Testing **A, B, D**

Which of the following groups do not run the actual User Acceptance Tests?

- A. Project test group
- B. Development organization with the assistance of the end-user organization
- C. Objective group of people chosen by the customer.
- D. Product manager
- E. Customers.

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Question 72: Issue Tracking **E**

When one user sees an issue that another user does not see, which of the following are not effective steps in isolating the issue?

- A. Resetting local settings for each user.
- B. Comparing data values for both setups.
- C. Verifying software version and installed files.
- D. Replicating usage scenarios for each user.
- E. Identifying a workaround for the issue.

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Question 73: Reviews & Inspections **B, C**

Which of the following options do reviewers have when assessing a work product in a formal review or inspection?

- A. Abstain - The reviewer concludes the work product is not worth reviewing.
- B. Reject - The work product requires major changes and will need a subsequent full review.
- C. Accept or approve - the work product is clear and complete and the next phase of development can proceed.
- D. Accept or approve with conditions - The work product is almost complete and requires only minor modifications to make it clear and complete
- E. Make modifications and approve - The reviewer makes the modifications to the document in order for it to meet his or her approval.

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Question 74: Test Case Design **D**

Which of the following represent a state transition test case?

- A. A user dials a local telephone number and then a long distance telephone number.
- B. A user incorrectly speaks into the wrong end of the phone and listens to the wrong end of the phone.
- C. A user waits on hold
- D. A user picks up the telephone, dials and makes a successful connection.
- E. A user makes a short phone call and a user makes a long phone call.

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Question 75: Test Reporting & Metrics **B, C, D**

Which of the following describe the benefit of tracking the trends of the category or type of bug found (functional, installation, performance, etc.) and the program area found?

- A. Tracking these bug characteristics can be used in place of test coverage reporting for testing status reports.
- B. Tracking these bug characteristics helps to determine the relative risk areas of programs to help plan and prioritize software testing efforts.
- Tracking these bug characteristics communicates at what point bugs are introduced in a development life cycle
- D. Tracking trends of these bug characteristics determines areas of the software that should be redesigned, re-architected, recoded and retested.
- E. Tracking these bug characteristics communicates at what point bugs are found in a development life cycle.

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Question 76: Test Case Design **B, D**

Which of the following testing methodologies support the creation of test cases during the actual software execution period?

- A. Use case testing-A user uses the software as the software functions suggest in order to find software defects.
- B. Exploratory testing-It is interactive, concurrent test design and testing. Test case results influence the next designed and executed test cases.
- C. Static testing-A user tests, stops and writes a new test case and then resumes testing.
- D. Risk based acceptance testing-A user takes an accepted level of risk in testing new code as it is available each day without premeditated test cases designed. This is common when no software documentation is available and the release to market time is short.
- E. Clear case testing-Users enter user scenarios as they expect the software should be used, clear and free of the assumptions used to design and implement the software.

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Question 77: Test Life Cycle A, B

Which of the following are major software project milestones associated with the start or end of primary software testing activities?

- A. Alpha and beta builds.
- B. Releases and point releases.
- C. Code reviews and code inspections.
- D. First identified bug and last reported bug.
- E. Change control and code branch

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Question 78: Test Reporting & Metrics A, B, D

When a software development project is about to be released to clients, tracking a trend of closed issues is important for which of the following reasons?

- A. Product Integrity-To ensure all reported issues requiring fixing are corrected prior to a software release.
- B. Project Management-To ensure all coding and development work is completed prior to the software release.
- C. Process Assessment-To demonstrate a process improvement initiative is successful
- D. Product Stability-Tracking the trend of defects closed and open can be used to gauge the release risk due to the amount of software changes being introduced.
- E. Managing Expectations-To reassure clients that the software is bug free.

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Question 79: Issue Tracking A

Which of the following accurately describe differences between defect severity and defect priority?

- A. The defect severity describes how critical defect issue is, and the defect priority describes the immediacy with which the issue should be addressed.
- B. The defect priority is independent of the other open defects while defect severity is determined with respect to other open defects.
- C. The defect priority does not change but the defect severity may change as software

development and testing approaches a release date.

D. The defect severity indicates the importance of an issue while the defect priority does not.

E. The defect severity trends illustrate the changing level of software quality while the defect priority trends do not.

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Question 80: User Acceptance Testing C, E

Which of the following are risks associated with User Acceptance Testing?

A. Critical problems first detected during User Acceptance Testing may not get fixed.

B. Since User Acceptance Testing is performed at the end of the project, it may get skipped even though previously scheduled.

C. As end-users test the software; they see the need for feature enhancements which may delay software delivery dates.

D. Using informal methods, end-users may focus on the way the system works and not see or reports the defects.

E. Defects found during User Acceptance Testing may delay actual deployment.

=====

Question 81: Test Planning A, D, E

Which of the following describe elements of the testing strategy or testing approach as described in a test plan?

A. Major test activities planned, testing techniques and tools.

B. Planned coverage of features, specifying how much coverage, as in number of test cycles is planned during testing

C. Test cases detailing test requirements and test steps that map to all software and design requirements.

D. Software features to be tested and priority and relative importance of features to be tested.

E. Test life cycle process detailing testing activities from the start to completion of a

Project

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Question 82: Web Testing A, C

Which of the following are file formats associated with testing web applications?

- A. XML - Extensible Markup Language.
 - B. HTTP -Hypertext Transfer Protocol.
 - C. HTML - Hypertext Markup Language.
 - D. URL - - Uniform Resource Locator.
 - E. IP - Internet Protocol.
- =====

Question 83: Test Case Design A, C, E

Which of the following fields should be specified in every test case?

- A. The specific software requirements covered by the test case.
 - B. For the software under test, the software version number for which the test case was first developed
 - C. A unique test case id.
 - D. The priority and relative importance of the test case
 - E. The description of the test case
- =====

Question 84: Test Life Cycle A, B, E

Software testing efforts often occur after software products have been released to clients. Which of the following is critical quality characteristics of software intended to meet users' needs over a prolonged period of time?

- A. Legacy Requirements - systems must meet all historically supported user requirements to maintain users' satisfaction and familiarity with the systems.
- B. Adaptability Requirements- The systems should have qualities that allow them to adapt to changing requirements or new feature. For example, features or user selections may be file driven.
- C. Persistence Requirements - user requirements must persist over time in order to match the implemented code.
- D. Maintainability Requirements - There must be a way to make proactive as well as reactive fixes to issues in systems in the field. For example, automated batch files may periodically check for errors and refresh or install corrected components.

E. Integration Requirements - Systems must be built to integrate with other current and future software products.

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Question 85 ABE

Which of the following are benefits of conducting review and inspections of software development requirements and design documents early in the software development process?

A. Overall cost reduction because early detection of software defects increases the average defect age and lowers the total number of project defects introduced in analysis and design.

B. A decreased risk in project rework because a large percentage of software defects can be corrected in the analysis and design phases of the development process before coding and testing begin.

C. A decreased risk in project rework because a large percentage of software defects tend to be introduced in the analysis and design phases of the development process

D. Overall cost reduction in removing defects because the cost of the removing software defects increases throughout the development life cycle.

E. Project cost reduction because review and inspection allow for enhancements to be added to projects and the scope of a project to increase throughout the life of a software development project.

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Question 86 DE

Which of the following are benefits of using a software defect tracking database?

A. A defect tracking tool communicates the test coverage for the software under test.

B. A defect tracking tool automatically detects software issues in the software under test.

C. A defect tracking tool pinpoints the location in the code where an error occurs.

D. A defect tracking tool provides a central location for creating, routing and viewing information on software defects.

E. A defect tracking tool tracks code volatility throughout the development life cycle.

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Question 87 AEC

Which of the following are major test deliverables in a software development project?

- A. Test Plan
- B. Test Life Cycle Process Document
- C. Test Case Specifications
- D. Test Process Improvement Plan
- E. Test Reports

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Question 88 BD

Which of the following accurately explain the importance of the Risks & Contingencies?

section of a Software Test Plan?

- A. It is a solution plan to address schedule issues by adding resources, reducing project scope or delaying the release date.
- B. It is a disclaimer section relinquishing liability from the testing group if software bugs escape during the release.
- C. It is a risk mitigation plan to address bugs that escape in the field after a software release.
- D. It is a risk mitigation plan, identifying the risks of the project and the action plan to take if project problems occur.
- E. It is a contingency plan to address bugs that are found during the system testing phase.

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Question 89 DE

Using an equivalence partitioning or equivalence class validation method, which of the following tests should be run to cover this requirement?

An input requires at least 2 names but no more than 4 names.

- A. 2 names, 3 names or 4 names to test a valid equivalence class
- B. All numbers of names 2 names, 3 names and 4 names to test all valid equivalence classes
- C. 3 names to test the valid equivalence class median input
- D. Fewer than 2 names and greater than 4 names in order to test invalid equivalence

classes

E. 2 names and 4 names to test valid boundary equivalence classes

=====

Question 90 **D**

Software defects reported vary in degree of how critical a bug is, how risky a fix is in terms of the likelihood it could introduce new bugs and how much a fix may cost in terms of time. What are means of addressing these issues?

A. A retro meeting - A project team discusses process improvement efforts to correct and prevent critical, showstopper bugs.

B. Bug resolution meeting - Developers and testers work together to fix and test bugs together in order to minimize the risk of introducing new bugs and speeding up the fix time of bugs.

C. A proactive meeting - A project team discusses risky areas of a software product and a means of preventing critical bugs, risky fixes and costly fixes.

D. Bug triage meeting - A project team meets to discuss what issues should and should not be fixed and issues to be fixed are prioritized.

E. A status meeting - A project team meets and reports on new and open critical bugs and risky fixed bugs

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Question 91 **B, C**

Which of the following are valid test requirements for client server installation testing?

A. Restrictions should be placed on which end users will install the software and when.

B. Correct files are copied and registered as needed to the correct location.

C. An installation logfile is required to troubleshoot installation issues.

D. User uninstalls software by deleting files.

E. All installation processes should be user friendly.

=====

Question 92 **ABD**

Which of the following are differences between testing web applications and client server applications?

- A. Client server applications must be deployed and run on multiple operating systems and multiple configurations.
 - B. Client server applications must meet minimum performance requirements defined by business needs and end user expectations.
 - C. Web applications must be scalable to meet the demands of different levels of users.
 - D. Web applications must address security risks of transmitting proprietary and private information over the web.
 - E. Client server applications must have function testing and regression testing.
- =====

Question 93 **A,D**

There are many levels of document and software reviews that organizations can do. Which of the following pair project circumstances and review types correctly?

- A. A walkthrough for an internal design demonstration
 - B. A buddy check for a high risk project
 - C. A 6 step, high impact, Fagan type inspection for regression test cases.
 - D. A formal code inspection for a high risk code rewrite for a project
 - E. A code review of an application six months after released to clients
- =====

Question 94 **ABE**

Which of the following are basic test items for nearly all web-based products?

- A. Configuration - Users must be able to view and use web pages across supported browsers and operation system configurations.
 - B. Hyperlinks - User clicks to navigate to other web pages and page locations
 - C. Installation - All software files are installed to correct program and system directories.
 - D. Maintainability - Software providers must be able to make proactive and reactive fixes to address issues reported by clients.
 - E. Security - Information displayed should be customer specific and users should not send or receive data and files to and from any web servers.
- =====

Question 95 AC

Which of the following contribute to successful User Acceptance Testing?

- A. Limiting end-users time to perform ad-hoc testing makes sure all scripted tests are completed.
- B. Scheduling the end-user testers to work significant overtime will guarantee that the testing will be completed on time with quality.
- C. Matching the level of complexity of the test plans to the skills and motivation of the end-user testers will guarantee quality testing.
- D. Allowing end-user testers to participate in policy decisions provides testers a feeling that they have contributed to the success of the project.
- E. Releasing end-user testers from their normal work responsibilities during the User Acceptance Test period will contribute to quality testing.

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Question 96 BCD

In testing web page response time, which of the following are variables influencing the time to load a web page?

- A. Web page hyperlink targets
- B. Minimum bandwidth as measured in Kbytes/sec
- C. Server and client machine processing time.
- D. Page size, including web page components, including controls, images and applets.
- E. Time to open a cached web page.

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Question 97 BD

Which of the following methods are used to allow automated test scripts to run independently of the changing data, independently of a sequence of simulated user actions and independently of test results?

- A. Logfiles - a capture and recording of a series of actions and input data and test results.
- B. Base State - a way of setting and returning to a starting point of an application for a series of related tests within an application.

C. Remote Reboot - a way of remotely restarting a computer

D. Test Harness - a recovery method for restarting a test.

E. Error trap - a coding method for trapping coding errors within scripts and returning control to main functions.

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Question 98 **BD**

Which of the following describe the purpose of a beta phase?

A. To ensure software compatibility on all hardware platforms

B. To ensure users' requirements have been met

C. To verify all test cases pass

D. To ensure all software requirements are valid

E. To verify all software defects have been corrected.

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