

## ISTQB Question Paper - 16

- 1 Which one is not characteristic of test management tool?
  - a. Support for the management of tests and the testing activities carried out
  - b. Interfaces to test execution tools
  - c. Quantitative analysis related to tests
  - d. Check for consistency and undefined requirements
  - e. None of the above
  
- 2 Which tool store information about versions and builds of software and testware
  - a. Test Management tool
  - b. Requirements management tool
  - c. Configuration management tool
  - d. Static analysis too;
  
- 3 . - may facilitate the testing of components or part of a system by simulation the environment in which the test object will run
  - a. Test Design tool
  - b. Test data preparation tool
  - c. test execution tool
  - d. Test harness
  - e. None of the above
  
- 4 Which one is not the task of test leader?
  - a. Coordinate the test strategy and plan with project managers and others
  - b. Decide about the implementation of the test environment
  - c. Write test summary reports
  - d. Review and contribute to test plans
  
- 5 Test Plan
  - a. Road map for testing
  - b. Tells about the actual results and expected results
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of the above
  
- 6 A test plan defines
  - a. What is selected for testing
  - b. Objectives and results
  - c. Expected results
  - d. Targets and misses
  
- 7 White Box Testing
  - a. same as glass box testing
  - b. same as clear box testing
  - c. both a and b
  - d. none of the above.

8 Decision Coverage.

- a. testing the boolean expressions which are not in control structures
- b. entire expression is considered as boolean expression irrespective of logical-and and logical-or operators
- c. coverage except switch-statement cases, exception handlers
- d. all of the above.

9 Branch Coverage

- a. another name for decision coverage
- b. another name for all-edges coverage
- c. another name for basic path coverage
- d. all the above

10 if (condition1 && (condition2 function1()))  
statement1;

else

statement2;

- a. Decision coverage
- b. Condition coverage
- c. Statement coverage
- d. Path Coverage

11 Path coverage includes

- a. statement coverage
- b. condition coverage
- c. decision coverage
- d. none of these

12 Risk analysis talks about

- a. The data required for testing, the infrastructure requirements to manage the data as well as the methods for preparing test data, requirements, converters and sources
- b. Details what types of tests must be conducted, what stages of testing are required and outlines the sequence and timing of tests
- c. A testing goal. It is a statement of what the tester is expected to accomplish or validate during a testing activity. These guide the development of test cases and procedures
- d. None of the above

13 Objective of review meeting is

- a. to identify problems with design
- b. to solve the problems with design
- c. both a and b
- d. none of the above.

14 Structural Testing

- a. same as black box testing
- b. same as white box testing

- c.same as functional testing
- d.none of the above.

15 What are the 2 major components taken into consideration with risk analysis?

- a. The probability the negative event will occur
- b. The potential loss or impact associated with the event
- c. Both a and b
- d. Neither a nor b

16 Testing Process comprised of

- a. Test Plan and Test Cases
- b. Test log and Test Status
- c. Defect Tracking
- d. All of the above

17 Following are some of the testing risks

- a.Budget, Test environment
- b.Budget, Number of qualified test resources
- c.Budget, Number of qualified test resources, Test environment
- d.None of the above

18 Code Walkthrough

- a. type of dynamic testing
- b. type of static testing
- c. neither dynamic nor static
- d. performed by the testing team

19 Static Analysis

- a.same as static testing
- b.done by the developers
- c.both a and b
- d.none of the above

20 Random Testing

- a.Program is tested randomly sampling the input.
- b.A black-box testing technique
- c.Both a and b
- d.None of the above.

21 Review is one of the methods of V&V. The other methods are

- a.Inspection
- b.Walkthrough
- c.Testing
- d.All of the above

22 A risk-based approach to testing provides proactive opportunities to reduce the levels of product risk, starting in the initial stages of a project

- a. True
- b. False

23 Test basis documentation is analyzed in which phase of testing

- a. Test Analysis
- b. Test Design
- c. Test Execution
- d. Test Planning

24 Black-box testing technique is also called as structure based technique

- a. True
- b. False

25 Testing responsibilities:

Tester 1 - Verify that the program is able to display images clearly on all 10 of the monitors in the lab

Tester 2 - Make sure the program instructions are easy to use Security concerns are important for which type of applications

Tester 3 - Verify that the calculation module works correctly by using both scripts and ad hoc testing. Which term is used to refer to the testing that is performed by Tester 3 in the above scenario?

- a. Unit testing
- b. Algorithm specific testing
- c. Compatibility testing
- d. Black box testing

26 If the application is complex, but NOT data intensive and is to be tested on one configuration and 2 rounds, the easiest method to test is

- a. Manual testing
- b. Automation testing
- c. Both
- d. None

27 Functional testing is mostly

- a. Validation techniques
- b. Verification techniques
- c. Both of the above
- d. None of the above

28 Size of a project is defined in terms of all the following except

- a. Person days
- b. Person hours
- c. Calendar months
- d. None of the above

29 Regression testing mainly helps in

- a. Retesting fixed defects
- b. Checking for side-effects of fixes
- c. Checking the core gaps
- d. Ensuring high level sanity

30 Test data planning essentially includes

- a. Network
- b. Operational Model
- c. Boundry value analysis
- d. Test Procedure Planning

31 Recovery testing is a system test that forces the software to fail and verifies that data recovery is properly performed. The following should be checked for correctness

- 1. Re-initialization
  - 2. Restart
  - 3. Data Recovery
  - 4. Check Point Mechanism
- a. 1 and 2
  - b. 1, 2 and 3
  - c. 1, 2, 3 and 4
  - d. 2 and 4

32 Which testing technique do you prefer for the following situations?

- 1. Severe time pressure
  - 2. Inadequate specification
- a. Decision testing
  - b. Error guessing
  - c. statement testing
  - d. Exploratory testing

33 Preparing and automating test cases before coding is called

- a. Test first approach
- b. test-driven development
- c. both a & b
- d. None of the above

34 Equivalence partitioning consists of various activities:

- a. Ensure that test cases test each input and output equivalence class at least once
- b. Identify all inputs and all outputs
- c. Identify equivalence classes for each input
- d. All of the above

35 QC is

- a.Phase building activity
- b.Intermediate activity
- c.End of Phase activity
- d.Design activity

36 Verification activities during design stages are

- a. Reviewing and Inspecting
- b. Inspecting and Testing

- c. Reviewing and Testing
- d. Reviewing, Inspecting and Testing.

37 A test case design technique for a component in which test cases are designed to execute statements is called as?

- a. State transition Testing
- b. Static Testing
- c. Transition testing
- d. Statement testing

38 Integration testing where no incremental testing takes place prior to all the system's components being combined to form the system.

- a. System testing
- b. Component Testing
- c. Incremental Testing
- d. Big bang testing

39 Component integration testing can be done

- a. Before Integration testing
- b. After unit testing
- c. After component testing
- d. After system testing

40 User Acceptance Testing

- a. same as Alpha Testing
- b. same as Beta Testing
- c. combination of Alpha and Beta Testing
- d. none of the above

41 Acceptance testing means

- a. Testing performed on a single stand - alone module or unit of code
- b. Testing after changes have been made to ensure that no unwanted changes were introduced
- c. Testing to ensure that the system meets the needs of the organization and end user.
- d. Users test the application in the developers environment

42 Functional tests can be performed at all test levels

- a. True
- b. False

43 . - testing should include operational tests of the new environment as well as of the changed software

- a. System Testing
- b. Integration testing
- c. Component testing
- d. Maintenance testing

44 In - testing test cases i.e input to the software are created based on the specifications languages

- a. State Transition Testing
- b. Random Testing
- c. Syntax Testing
- d. Penetration testing

45 . - reviews are often held with just the programmer who wrote the code and one or two other programmers or testers.

- a. Formal Reviews
- b. Peer Reviews
- c. Semi Formal Reviews
- d. All of the above

46 In formal review, Rework: fixing defects found typically done by -

- a. Moderator
- b. Author
- c. Reviewer
- d. Recorder

47 Who should have technical and Business background.

- a. Moderator
- b. Author
- c. Reviewer
- d. Recorder

48 Which review is inexpensive

- a. Informal Review
- b. Walkthrough
- c. Technical review
- d. Inspection

49 Reliability, usability, efficiency are

- a. Functional characteristics
- b. Non functional characteristics
- c. both a & b
- d. None of the above

50 - Is the activity where general testing objectives are transformed into tangible test conditions and test designs

- a. Testing Planning
- b. Test Control
- c. Test analysis and design
- d. Test implementation

1)d 2)c 3)d 4)d 5)a 6)b 7)a 8)b(not sure) 9)a 10)b 11)d 12)b 13)c 14)b 15)c 16)d 17)b 18)b 19)c 20)a 21)d 22)a 23)a 24)b 25)d 26)a 27)a 28)c 29)b 30)d 31)c 32)d

33)c 34)a 35)c 36)a 37)d 38)d 39)c 40)c 41)c 42)a 43)d 44)c 45)b 46)b 47)c 48)a  
49)b 50)c