Why is independent testing important?

a.

Independent testers are dispassionate about whether the project succeeds or fails.

b.

Independent testing is usually cheaper than testing your own work.

c.

Independent testers should determine the processes and methodologies used.

d.

Independent testing is more effective at finding defects.

Question **2**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Which of the following is among the typical tasks of a test leader?

a.

Keep tests and test coverage hidden from programmers.

b.

Handle all test automation duties.

c.

Gather and report test progress metrics.

d.

Develop system requirements, design specifications and usage models.

Question **3**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

According to the ISTQB Glossary, what do we mean when we call someone a test manager?

a.

A test manager manages a collection of test leaders.

b.

A test manager reports to a test leader.

c.

A test manager gets paid more than a test leader.

d.

A test manager is the leader of a test team or teams.

Question **4**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

What is the primary difference between the test plan, the test design specification, and the test procedure specification?

a.

The test plan is finished in the first third of the project, the test design specification is finished in

the middle third of the project and the test procedure specification is finished in the last third of the project.

b.

The test plan describes one or more levels of testing, the test design specification identifies the associated high-level test cases and a test procedure specification describes the actions for executing a test.

c.

The test plan is the least thorough, the test procedure specification is the most thorough and the test design specification is midway between the two.

d.

The test plan is for managers, the test design specification is for programmers and the test procedure specification is for testers who are automating tests.

Question **5**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Which of the following factors is an influence on the test effort involved in most projects?

a.

Geographical separation of tester and programmers.

b.

The departure of the test manager during the project.

c.

Unexpected long-term illness by a member of the project team.

d.

The quality of the information used to develop the tests.

Question **6**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

The ISTQB Foundation Syllabus establishes a fundamental test process where test planning occurs early in the project, while test execution occurs at the end. Which of the following elements of the test plan, while specified during test planning, is assessed during test execution?

a.

Exit criteria

b.

Test team training

c.

Test tasks

d.

Environmental needs

Question **7**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Consider the following exit criteria which might be found in a test plan:

I No known customer-critical defects.

II All interfaces between components tested.

III 100% code coverage of all units.

IV All specified requirements satisfied.

V System functionality matches legacy system for all business rules.

Which of the following statements is true about whether these exit criteria belong in an acceptance test plan?

a.

Only statements I, II, and V belong in an acceptance test plan.

b.

All statements belong in an acceptance test plan.

c.

Only statement I belongs in an acceptance test plan.

d.

Only statements I, IV, and V belong in an acceptance test plan.

Question **8**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

According to the ISTQB Glossary, what is a test level?

a.

A group of test activities that are organized together.

b.

A test type.

c.

One or more test design specification documents.

d.

An ISTQB certification.

Question **9**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Which of the following metrics would be most useful to monitor during test execution?

a.

Number of defects found and fixed.

b.

Percentage of test cases written.

c.

Number of test environments remaining to be configured.

d.

Percentage of requirements for which a test has been written.

Question **10**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

During test execution, the test manager describes the following situation to the project team: '90% of the test cases have been run. 20% of the test cases have identified defects. 127 defects have been found. 112 defects have been fixed and have passed confirmation testing. Of the remaining 15 defects, project management has decided that they do not need to be fixed prior to release.' Which of the following is the most reasonable interpretation of this test status report?

a.

The system is now ready for release with no further testing or development effort.

b.

The remaining 10% of test cases should be run prior to release.

c.

The remaining 15 defects should be confirmation tested prior to release.

d.

The programmers should focus their attention on fixing the remaining known defects prior to release.

In a test summary report, the project's test leader makes the following statement, 'The payment processing subsystem fails to accept payments from American Express cardholders, which is considered a must-work feature for this release.' This statement is likely to be found in which of the following sections?

a.

Variances

b.

Incident description

c.

Summary of activities

d.

Evaluation

Question **12**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

During an early period of test execution, a defect is located, resolved and confirmed as resolved by re-testing, but is seen again later during subsequent test execution. Which of the following is a testing-related aspect of configuration management that is most likely to have broken down?

a.

Traceability

b.

Confirmation testing

c.

Test documentation management

d.

Configuration control

Question **13**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

You are working as a tester on a project to develop a point-of-sales system for grocery stores and other similar retail outlets. Which of the following is a product risk for such a project?

a.

Failure to accept allowed credit cards.

b.

Delivery of an incomplete test release to the first cycle of system test.

c.

An excessively high number of defect fixes fail during re-testing.

d.

The arrival of a more-reliable competing product on the market.

Question **14**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

A product risk analysis meeting is held during the project planning period. Which of the following determines the level of risk?

a.

The technical staff in the meeting

b.

Difficulty of fixing related problems in code

c.

The price for which the software is sold

d.

The harm that might result to the user

Question **15**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

You are writing a test plan using the IEEE 829 template and are currently completing the Risks and Contingencies section. Which of the following is most likely to be listed as a project risk?

a.

Data corruption under network congestion

b.

Excessively slow transaction-processing time

c.

Failure to handle a key use case

d.

Unexpected illness of a key team member

Question **16**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

You and the project stakeholders develop a list of product risks and project risks during the planning stage of a project. What else should you do with those lists of risks during test planning?

a.

No further risk management action is required at the test planning stage.

b.

Determine the extent of testing required for the product risks and the mitigation and contingency actions required for the project risks.

c.

Execute sufficient tests for the product risks, based on the likelihood and impact of each product risk and execute mitigation actions for all project risks.

d.

Obtain the resources needed to completely cover each product risk with tests and transfer responsibility for the project risks to the project manager.

Question **17**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

According to the ISTQB Glossary, a product risk is related to which of the following?

a.

A potential negative outcome

b.

The test object

c.

Control of the test project

d.

A single test item

Question **18**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

In an incident report, the tester makes the following statement, At this point, I expect to receive an error message explaining the rejection of this invalid input and asking me to enter a valid input. Instead the system accepts the input, displays an hourglass for between one and five seconds and finally terminates abnormally, giving the message, "Unexpected data type: 15. Click to continue." ' This statement is likely to be found in which of the following sections of an IEEE 829 standard incident report?

a.

Summary

b.

Item pass/fail criteria

c.

Incident description

d.

Impact

Question **19**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

According to the ISTQB Glossary, what do we call a document that describes any event that occurred during testing which requires further investigation?

a.

A defect report

b.

A test summary report

c.

An incident report

d.

A bug report

Question **20**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

A product risk analysis is performed during the planning stage of the test process. During the execution stage of the test process, the test manager directs the testers to classify each defect report by the known product risk it relates to (or to 'other'). Once a week, the test manager runs a report that shows the percentage of defects related to each known product risk and to unknown risks. What is one possible use of such a report?

a.

To measure exploratory testing

b.

To locate defect clusters in product subsystems.

c.

To identify new risks to system quality.

d.

To check risk coverage by tests.

Which tools help to support static testing?

a.

Review process support tools, static analysis tools and modeling tools.

b.

Dynamic analysis tools and modeling tools.

c.

Static analysis tools and test execution tools.

d.

Review process support tools, static analysis tools and coverage measurement tools.

Question **22**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Which test activities are supported by test harness or [unit test](https://lms-hcmuni.fpt.edu.vn/mod/assign/view.php?id=54235) framework tools?

a.

Test management and control.

b.

Test specification and design.

c.

Test execution and logging.

d.

Performance and monitoring.

Question **23**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

What are the potential benefits from using tools in general to support testing?

a.

Greater quality of code, reduction in the number of testers needed, better objectives for testing.

b.

Greater repeatability of tests, reduction in repetitive work, objective assessment.

c.

Greater quality of code, reduction in paperwork, fewer objections to the tests.

d.

Greater responsiveness of users, reduction of tests run, objectives not necessary.

Question **24**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

What is a potential risk in using tools to support testing?

a.

The tool will repeat exactly the same thing it did the previous time.

b.

Unrealistic expectations, expecting the tool to do too much.

c.

Insufficient reliance on the tool, i.e. still doing manual testing when a test execution tool has been purchased.

d.

The tool may find defects that aren't there.

Question **25**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Which of the following are advanced scripting techniques for test execution tools?

a.

Capture-driven and keyhole-driven

b.

Playback-driven and keyword-driven

c.

Data-driven and keyword-driven

d.

Data-driven and capture-driven

Question **26**

Answer saved

Marked out of 1.00

Flag question

Question text

Which of the following would NOT be done as part of selecting a tool for an organization?

a.

Assess organizational maturity, strengths and weaknesses.

b.

Roll out the tool to as many users as possible within the organization.

c.

Identify internal requirements for coaching and mentoring in the use of the tool.

d.

Evaluate the tool features against clear requirements and objective criteria.