1.The place to start if you want a (new) test tool is:
a) Attend a tool exhibition
b) Invite a vendor to give a demo
c) Analyse your needs and requirements
d) Find out what your budget would be for the tool
e) Search the internet

17. When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:
a) A small team to establish the best way to use the tool
b) Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool
c) The independent testing team
d) The managers to see what projects it should be used in
e) The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts

21. Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers and which by an independent test team:
i. static analysis
ii. performance testing
iii. test management
iv. dynamic analysis
v. test running
vi. test data preparation

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

25. A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following EXCEPT:
a) generating expected outputs
b) replaying inputs according to a programmed script
c) comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes
d) recording test inputs
e) reading test values from a data file

30. A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called:
a) a dynamic analysis tool
b) a test execution tool
c) a debugging tool
d) a test management tool

e) a configuration management tool

31. What information need not be included in a test incident report:
a) how to fix the fault
b) how to reproduce the fault
c) test environment details
d) severity, priority
e) the actual and expected outcomes

10. Testware(test cases, test dataset)

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

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

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

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

Which of the following is an objective of a pilot project for the introduction of a testing tool?
A Evaluate testers' competence to use the tool.
B Complete the testing of a key project.
C Assess whether the benefits will be achieved at reasonable cost.
D Discover what the requirements for the tool are

24. Which of the following tools is most likely to contain a comparator?
A Dynamic Analysis tool.
B Test Execution tool.
C Static Analysis tool.
D Security tool.

39. Which of the following are disadvantages of capturing tests by recording the actions of a manual tester?
i The script may be unstable when unexpected events occur.

ii Data for a number of similar tests is automatically stored separately from the script.
iii Expected results must be added to the captured script.
iv The captured script documents the exact inputs entered by the tester.
v When replaying a captured test, the tester may need to debug the script if it doesn't play
correctly

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

. The software engineer's role in tool selection is (3M)

A. To identify, evaluate, and rank tools, and recommend tools to management
B. To determine what kind of tool is needed, then find it and buy it
C. To initiate the tool search and present a case to management
D. To identify, evaluate and select the tools

Find the mismatch (2M)

A. Test data preparation tools – Manipulate Data bases
B. Test design tools – Generate test inputs
C. Requirement management tools – Enables individual tests to be traceable
D. Configuration management tools – Check for consistence

4. Capture and replay facilities are least likely to be used to ….
A. Performance testing
B. Recovery testing
C. GUI testing
D. User requirements.

14. Which tool will be used to test the flag memory leaks and unassigned pointers
A. Dynamic analysis tool
B. Static Analysis tool.
C. Maintenance tool.
D. Configuration tool

:

Which of the following statements is correct?
A. Static analysis tools produce statistics during program execution
B. Configuration management systems allow us to provide accurate defect statistics of different configurations
C. Stress testing tools examine the behavior of the test object at or beyond full load
D. Performance measurement tools can be used in all phases of software life-cycle

. 14: Which tool will be used to test the flag memory leaks and unassigned pointers
A. Dynamic analysis tool
B. Static Analysis tool.
C. Maintenance tool.
D. Configuration tool.

8: The place to start if you want a (new) test tool is:
A. Attend a tool exhibition
B. Invite a vendor to give a demo
C. Analyse your needs and requirements
D. Find out what your budget would be for the tool
E. Search the internet

Defects discovered by static analysis tools include:
i. Variables that are never used.
ii. Security vulnerabilities.
iii. Programming Standard Violations
iv. Uncalled functions and procedures

A. i , ii,iii,iv is correct
B. iii ,is correct I,ii,iv are incorrect. C. i ,ii, iii and iv are incorrect
D. iv, ii is correct

Drivers are also known as:
i. Spade
ii. Test harness
iii. Scaffolding

A. i , ii are true and iii is false
B. i , iii are true and ii is false
C. ii , iii are true and i is false
D. All of the above are true

. 37: Unreachable code would best be found using:
A. Code reviews
B. Code inspections
C. A coverage tool
D. A test management tool
E. A static analysis tool

1: Drivers are tools used to control and operate the software being tested.
A. True
B. False

The tool modifies the program code or manipulates the operating environment in any way is considered non-invasive

A. True
<mark>B. False</mark>

Static analysis tools are typically used by
A. Testers
<mark>B. Developers</mark>
C. Testers & Developers
D. None

Q. 10: Some tools are geared more for developer use. For the 5 tools listed, which statement BEST details those for developers

i) Performance testing tools.
ii) Coverage measurement tools.
iii) Test comparators.
iv) Dynamic analysis tools.
v) Incident management tools.

A. i, iii. and iv. are more for developers.
B. ii. and iv. are more for developers.
C. ii, iii. and iv. are more for developers.
D. ii. and iii. are more for developers.

Q. 25: Which of the following activities should be performed during the selection and implementation of a testing tool?

i) Investigate the organisation's test process.
ii) Conduct a proof of concept.
iii) Implement the selected tool on a project behind schedule to save time.
iv) Identify coaching and mentoring requirements for the use of the selected tool.

Options:

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

Q. 27: Which of the following benefits are MOST likely to be achieved by using test tools?

i) Easy to access information about tests and testing.
ii) Reduced maintenance of testware.
iii) Easy and cheap to implement.
iv) Greater consistency of tests.

Options:

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

Q. 31: With which of the following categories is a test comparator tool USUALLY associated?

A. Tool support for performance and monitoring.
B. Tool support for static testing.
C. Tool support for test execution and logging.
D. Tool support for the management of testing and tests.

. 35: For which of the following would a static analysis tool be MOST useful?

A. Supporting reviews.
B. Validating models of the software.

C. Testing code executed in a special test harness.
D. Enforcement of coding standards.

Q. 67: Find the mismatch

A. Test data preparation tools – Manipulate Data bases

B. Test design tools – Generate test inputs

C. Requirement management tools – Enables individual tests to be traceable

D. Configuration management tools – Check for consistence

Q. 68: Use cases can be performed to test

A. Performance testing
B. Unit testing
C. Business scenarios
D. Static testing

. 79: The software engineer's role in tool selection is

A. To identify, evaluate, and rank tools, and recommend tools to management

B. To determine what kind of tool is needed, then find it and buy it

C. To initiate the tool search and present a case to management

D. To identify, evaluate and select the tools

Q. 128: Static analysis tools are typically used by

A. Testers
B. Developers
C. Testers & Developers
D. None

Q. 150: The principal attributes of tools and automation are

A. Speed & efficiency
B. Accuracy & precision
C. All of the above
D. None of the above

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158: Which of the following are potential benefits of adding tools to the test process?

I. Reduction of repetitive testing procedures.
II. Ability to hire testers with fewer technical skills.
III. Ability to get an objective assessment of progress.
IV. Greater consistency in testing procedures.

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

Q. 170: Tool which stores requirement statements, check for consistency and allow requirements to be prioritized and enable individual tests to be traceable to requirements, functions and features.

A. Incident management tools
B. Requirements management tools
C. Configuration management tools
D. None

Q. 171: Which of the following are success factors when rolling out a new tool?

I. Roll the tool out to the entire organization to ensure reasonably even coverage.
II. Avoid changing existing processes to reduce impact of the tool.
III. Provide training and mentoring to new users.
IV. Allow users to determine where the tool fits into the process best.

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

. 177: Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

A. Data tester
B. Boundary tester
C. Capture/Playback
D. Output comparator.

**Q. 202: A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is
called:**

A. A dynamic analysis tool
B. A test execution tool
C. A debugging tool
D. A test management tool
E. A configuration management tool

Q. 225: A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called:

A. A dynamic analysis tool
B. A test execution tool
C. A debugging tool
D. A test management tool
E. A configuration management tool

Q. 233: When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:

A. A small team to establish the best way to use the tool
B. Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool
C. The independent testing team
D. The managers to see what projects it should be used in
E. The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts

Q. 237: Unreachable code would best be found using:

A. Code reviews
B. Code inspections
C. A coverage tool
D. A test management tool
E. A static analysis tool

Q. 242: Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers and which by an independent test team:

i. Static analysis
ii. Performance testing
iii. Test management
iv. Dynamic analysis
v. Test running
vi. Test data preparation

A. Developers would typically use i, iv and vi; test team ii, iii and v
B. Developers would typically use i and iv; test team ii, iii, v and vi
C. Developers would typically use i, ii, iii and iv; test team v and vi
D. Developers would typically use ii, iv and vi; test team I, ii and v
E. Developers would typically use i, iii, iv and v; test team ii and vi

. 255: A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following EXCEPT:

A. Generating expected outputs
B. Replaying inputs according to a programmed script
C. Comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes
D. Recording test inputs
E. Reading test values from a data file

258: The place to start if you want a (new) test tool is:

A. Attend a tool exhibition
B. Invite a vendor to give a demo

C. Analyse your needs and requirements
D. Find out what your budget would be for the tool
E. Search the internet

267: Defects discovered by static analysis tools include:

i. Variables that are never used.
ii. Security vulnerabilities.
iii. Programming Standard Violations
iv. Uncalled functions and procedures

A. i , ii,iii,iv is correct
B. iii ,is correct I,ii,iv are incorrect.
C. i ,ii, iii and iv are incorrect
D. iv, ii is correct

Q. 303: Capture and replay facilities are least likely to be used to _____

A. Performance testing
B. Recovery testing
C. GUI testing
D. User requirements.

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Q. 304: Which tool will be used to test the flag memory leaks and unassigned pointers

A. Dynamic analysis tool
B. Static Analysis tool.
C. Maintenance tool.
D. Configuration tool.

Q. 347: Which of the following tools would you use to detect a memory leak?

A. State analysis
B. Coverage analysis
C. Dynamic analysis
D. Memory analysis

. 379: Which of the following is correct about static analysis tools

A. They help you find defects rather than failures
B. They are used by developers only
C. They require compilation of code
D. They are useful only for regulated industries

. 381: Which of the following is correct about static analysis tools?

A. Static analysis tools are used only by developers
B. Compilers may offer some support for static analysis
C. Static analysis tools help find failures rather than defects
D. Static analysis tools require execution of the code to analyze the coverage

. 422: 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;

. 425: 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

Q. 433: The _____ 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

Q. 439: Which of the following is TRUE when introducing a new tool into a test environment?

A. Changes to existing test processes should not be needed with the new tool.
B. A site license will be needed to reduce the cost per seat of the tool.
C. The tool should be rolled out as quickly as possible to maximize ROI.
D. Introducing the tool to the organization should start with a pilot project.

Q. 456: Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?

A. Regression testing

B. Integration testing
C. System testing
D. User acceptance testing

Q. 465: Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct?

A. They are used to support multi-user testing.
B. They are used to capture and animate user requirements.
C. They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool.
D. They capture aspects of user behaviour

Q. 486: Which of the following are disadvantages of capturing tests by recording the actions of a manual tester?

i The script may be unstable when unexpected events occur.
ii Data for a number of similar tests is automatically stored separately from the script.
iii Expected results must be added to the captured script.
iv The captured script documents the exact inputs entered by the tester.
v When replaying a captured test, the tester may need to debug the script if it doesn't play correctly.

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

Q. 499: Which of the following tools is most likely to contain a comparator?

A. Dynamic Analysis tool.
B. Test Execution tool.
C. Static Analysis tool.
D. Security tool.

Q. 502: Which of the following is an objective of a pilot project for the introduction of a testing tool?

A. Evaluate testers' competence to use the tool.
B. Complete the testing of a key project.
C. Assess whether the benefits will be achieved at reasonable cost.
D. Discover what the requirements for the tool are.

. 599: Which of the following are test management tool capabilities?

I. The enforcement of coding standards.
II. Support for requirements traceability activities.
III. The generation of testing progress reports
IV. Generation of test process improvement information.

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

. 609: Which of the following is a risk of using a test execution tool based on record and playback?

A. The ability to run automated scripts unattended may require increased hardware capacity.
B. Testers may be tempted to create too many automated test scripts.
C. Manual testers may be replaced by the tool and not be available when needed.
D. Automated scripts may be unstable when encountering unexpected events.

618: Which of the following might be a concern of a test group relying on a test design tool?

A. The tool may not generate sufficient tests for verifying all aspects of the test object.
B. The tool's playback function may not work the same for all testers' workstations.
C. The tool might take too much time to run, putting the schedule at jeopardy.
D. The tool's test logs may require that the test group upgrade the server memory

Q. 638: Which of the following are general risks of using test-support tools during the testing process?

I. Underestimating the amount of time needed to learn the tool.
II. Ease of access to information about tests will be decreased.
III. There will be an increase in repetitive work for testers.
IV. Having unrealistic expectations for test-support tools.
V. Using test-support tools when manual testing would better serve.

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

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Q. 639: Which of the following is a dynamic analysis tool?

A. Test comparator
B. Database model checker
C. Coverage measurement tool
D. Memory leak detector

. 661: Which of the following faults can be found by a static analysis tool?

I. Incorrect branch conditions logic.
II. Variables which are used after being defined.
III. Variables which are defined but never used.
IV. Standards violations
V. Illegal calls to routines

A. III, IV and V
B. II only
B. I, II, III and IV
D. II, III, IV and V

. 703: Which tools help to support static testing?

A. Static analysis tools and test execution tools.
B. Review process support tools, static analysis tools and coverage measurement tools.
C. Dynamic analysis tools and modeling tools.
D. Review process support tools, static analysis tools and modeling tools.

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Q. 704: Which test activities are supported by test harness or unit test framework tools?

A. Test management and control.
B. Test specification and design.
C. Test execution and logging.
D. Performance and monitoring.

<<<<<< ================== >>>>>>

Q. 705: 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 responsiveness of users, reduction of tests run, objectives not necessary.

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

<<<<<< ================== >>>>>>

Q. 706: What is a potential risk in using tools to support testing?

A. Unrealistic expectations, expecting the tool to do too much.

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

C. The tool may find defects that aren't there.

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

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Q. 707: Which of the following are advanced scripting techniques for test execution tools?

A. Data-driven and keyword-driven
B. Data-driven and capture-driven
C. Capture-driven and keyhole-driven
D. Playback-driven and keyword-driven

<<<<<< ================== >>>>>>

Q. 708: 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. Evaluate the tool features against clear requirements and objective criteria.
D. Identify internal requirements for coaching and mentoring in the use of the tool.

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Q. 709: Which of the following is a goal for a proof-of-concept or pilot phase for tool evaluation?

A. Decide which tool to acquire.
B. Decide on the main objectives and requirements for this type of tool.
C. Evaluate the tool vendor including training, support and commercial aspects.
D. Decide on standard ways of using, managing, storing and maintaining the tool and the test assets.

Q. 718: Which of the following are benefits and which are risks of using tools to support testing?

1. Over-reliance on the tool
2. Greater consistency and repeatability
3. Objective assessment
4. Unrealistic expectations
5. Underestimating the effort required to maintain the test assets generated by the tool
6. Ease of access to information about tests or testing
7. Repetitive work is reduced

A. Benefits: 3, 4, 6 and 7. Risks: 1, 2 and 5
B. Benefits: 1, 2, 3 and 7, Risks: 4, 5 and 6
C. Benefits: 2, 3, 6 and 7. Risks: 1, 4 and 5
D. Benefits: 2, 3, 5 and 6. Risks: 1, 4 and 7

. 723: Which test activities are supported by test data preparation tools?

A. Test management and control
B. Test specification and design
C. Test execution and logging
D. Performance and monitoring

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Q. 724: Consider the following types of tools:

V. Test management tools
W. Static analysis tools
X. Modeling tools
Y. Dynamic analysis tools
Z. Performance testing tools

Which of the following of these tools is most likely to be used by developers?

A. W, X and Y
B. V, Y and Z

C. V, W and Z
D. X, Y and Z

730: Which success factors are required for good tool support within an organization?

A. Acquiring the best tool and ensuring that all testers use it.

B. Adapting processes to fit with the use of the tool and monitoring tool use and benefits.

C. Setting ambitious objectives for tool benefits and aggressive deadlines for achieving them.

D. Adopting practices from other successful organizations and ensuring that initial ways of using the tool are maintained.

. 752: Which of the following is a TRUE statement about the use of static analysis tools?

A. Static analysis tools can change the code to reduce complexity.
B. Static analysis tools are intended to support developers only.
C. Static analysis tools aid in understanding of code structure and dependencies.
D. Static analysis tools cannot be used to enforce coding standards.

Q. 760: Which of the following is a good reason for a developer to use a Test Harness tool?

A. To help the developer to compare differences between files and databases.
B. To reduce the quantity of component tests needed to be run.
C. To make it easier for developers to peer-test each other's code.
D. To simplify running unit tests when related components are not available yet.

. 799: Which of the following BEST describes a data-driven approach to the use of test execution tools?

A. Monitoring response times when the system contains a specified amount of data
B. Manipulation of databases and files to create test data
C. Using a generic script that reads test input data from a file
D. Recording test scripts and playing them back

821: Which of the following activities would improve how a tool is deployed within an organization?

a. Roll out the tool across the organisation as quickly as possible to all users.
b. Conduct periodic lessons learnt reviews with tool users.
c. Provide technical support to the test team for each type of tool.
d. If a tool is not being used, withdraw it and look for an alternative.
e. Make sure processes are improved to reflect a new tool.

A. a, b and c
B. a, c and d
C. c, d and e
D. b, c and e

. 825: Which of the following defects would NORMALLY be identified by a static analysis tool?

A. The response time for the search function exceeded the agreed limit
B. The design specification had many grammatical errors
C. The component's code had variables that were used but had not been declared
D. The component was found to be the source of the memory leak

. 827: Which of the following activities should be considered before purchasing a tool for an organization?

a. Ensure that the tool does not have a negative impact on existing test processes.
b. Produce a business justification examining both costs and benefits.
c. Determine whether the vendor will continue to provide support for the tool.
d. Introduce tool deployment activities into the testing schedule.

A. a and d
B. b and c
C. c and d
D. a and c

831: Which one of the following examples describes a typical benefit of static analysis supported by tools?

A. Static analysis supported by tools may find defects prior to manual test execution.

B. Static analysis supported by tools prevents business analysts and requirement engineers building software models (e.g. state transition diagrams), which do not match the requirements.

C. By using static analysis tools user acceptance testing can be shortened because the users need to execute less tests.

D. By performing static analysis of the code supported by tools the need for the developers doing unit testing is decreased.

. 835: Which of the following matches the activity (i to iv) to its most suitable type of tool (p to s)?

i. Analysis of code structure.
ii. Generation of test cases.
iii. Simulation of the environment in which a component is run.
iv. Analysis of test metrics.

p. Test management.
q. Test design tool.
r. Static analysis tool.
s. Test harness.

A. i-s, ii-p, iii-r, iv-q
B. i-r, ii-q, iii-s, iv-p
C. i-r, ii-s, iii-p, iv-q
D. i-q, ii-r, iii-s, iv-p

. 854: Which of the following is a TYPICAL objective of a pilot project for introducing a testing tool into an organization?

A. To assess whether the benefits will be achieved at a reasonable cost
B. To identify the initial requirements of the tool
C. To select the most suitable tool for the intended purpose
D. To document test design and test execution processes

856: What does a test execution tool enable?

A. Tests to be executed automatically, or semi automatically
B. Tests to be written without human intervention
C. Preparation of test data automatically
D. Manage test assets such as test conditions and test cases

<<<<<< ================== >>>>>>

. 874: Which one of the following characteristics of test execution tools describes best a specific characteristic of a keyword-driven test execution tool?

A. A table containing test input data, action words, and expected results controls the execution of the system under test.

B. Actions of testers will be recorded in a script that can be rerun several times.

C. Actions of testers will be recorded in a script that is then being generalized to run with several sets of test input data.

D. The ability to log test results and compare them against the expected results.

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Q. 875: Which of the following are the typical defects found by static analysis tools?

a. Variables that are never used.
b. Security vulnerabilities.
c. Poor performance.
d. Unreachable code.
e. Business processes not followed.

A. b, c and d are true; a and e are false
B. a is true; b, c, d and e are false
C. c, d and e are true; a and b are false
D. a, b and d are true; c and e are false

<<<<<< ====================
Q. 877: Which of the following activities would improve how a tool is deployed within an organization?

a. Defining best practice guidelines for users.
b. Roll out the tool across the organization as quickly as possible to all users.
c. Provide technical support to the test team for each type of tool.
d. Introduce a system to monitor tool usage and user feedback.
e. Ensure that the test process is not changed as result of the tool's introduction.

A. a, b and c.
B. a, c and d.
C. c, d and e.
D. b, d and e.

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Q. 878: Which of the following is MOST likely to be an objective of a pilot project to introduce a test tool?

A. To assess if the test tool brings benefits at reasonable cost
B. To ensure that developers will use the test tool
C. To ensure that the time spent testing and the cost of testing is reduced
D. To assess if everyone in the organisation can be trained prior to roll-out

Q. 915: From the list below, select the recommended principles for introducing a chosen test tool in an organization?

1. Roll the tool out to the entire organization at the same time.
2. Start with a pilot project.
3. Adapt and improve processes to fit the use of the tool.
4. Provide training and coaching for new users.
5. Let each team decide their own standard ways of using the tool.
6. Monitor that costs do not exceed initial acquisition cost.
7. Gather lessons learned from all teams.

A. 1, 2, 3, 5.
B. 1, 4, 6, 7.
C. 2, 3, 4, 7.
D. 3, 4, 5, 6.

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Q. 916: Which one of the following best describes a characteristic of a keyworddriven test execution tool?

A. A table with test input data, action words, and expected results, controls execution of the system under test.

B. Actions of testers recorded in a script that is rerun several times.

C. Actions of testers recorded in a script that is run with several sets of test input data.

D. The ability to log test results and compare them against the expected results, stored in a text file.

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Q. 917: Which of the following is NOT a goal of a Pilot Project for tool evaluation?

A. To evaluate how the tool fits with existing processes and practices.

B. To determine use, management, storage, and maintenance of the tool and test assets.

C. To assess whether the benefits will be achieved at reasonable cost.

D. To reduce the defect rate in the Pilot Project.

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Q. 918: Below is a list of test efficiency improvement goals a software development and test organization would like to achieve.

Which of these goals would best be supported by a test management tool?

A. To build traceability between requirements, tests, and bugs.
B. To optimize the ability of tests to identify failures.
C. To resolve defects faster.
D. To automate selection of test cases for execution.

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920: Which of the following are characteristic of test management tools?

a. They support traceability of tests to source documents.
b. They provide an interface to test execution tools.
c. They help to enforce coding standards.
d. They manipulate databases and files to set up test data.

A. a and c
B. b and c
C. a and b
D. b and d