

ISTQB GURU STUDY GUIDE

Latest ISTQB Questions with Answers



There are **134** questions in this set. While studying the questions try to understand the logic why a particular answer is correct.

Refer to the official syllabus included in the package. Search the topic in the syllabus and read the relevant section carefully. We have highlighted most important sections in the included syllabus. This will help you understand the concept.

All questions are based on 2018 syllabus only.

<https://www.istqb.guru>

If you are taking the exam from **UKITB (UK and Ireland Board)** – via BCS/ISQI) or **Brightest**, pay special attention to these 134 questions.

Question No. 1.

A car insurance policy has 3 rates of insurance depending on the age of the driver. For drivers aged between 17 and 25 inclusive they are charged at rate A, drivers aged between 26 and 50 inclusive are charged at rate B and those drivers aged over 50 are charged at rate C.

You are designing test cases, which of the following three ages would test all valid equivalence partitions and therefore test rate A, B and C?

- A. 26, 45, 50
- B. 10, 21, 55
- C. 20, 35, 65
- D. 17, 25, 50

Question No. 2.

A student needs to score at least 50 points to pass. If they score at least 100 points they will achieve an A rating and if they score at least 150 points they will achieve an A+ rating.

Which two values are in the same partition?

- A. 45 and 55
- B. 55 and 120
- C. 50 and 60
- D. 45 and 170

Question No. 3.

A holiday club restricts those booking the holiday, to people between the ages of 18 and 30 inclusive.

Using three-point boundary values, what ages would be required to test the lower and upper boundary?

- A. 17, 18, 19, 29, 30, 31
- B. 17, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32
- C. 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, 30
- D. 16, 17, 18, 30, 31, 32

Question No. 4.

Given the following decision tables, what is the expected result for the test case listed below?

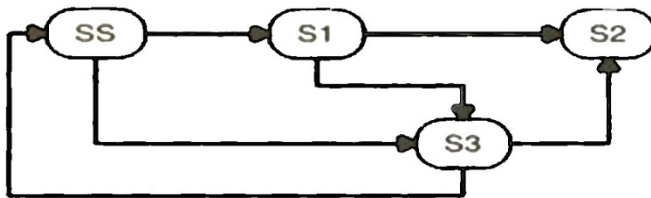
	Rule 1	Rule 2	Rule 3	Rule 4
Conditions				
< 10 Kg	True	True	False	False
< £ 10	True	False	True	False
Action				
Must pay in cash only	True	False	True	False
Free delivery	False	False	True	True

Test Case: Purchase a Toaster weighing 9kg for £ 10

- A. No need to pay in cash, no free delivery.
- B. Must Pay in cash, no free delivery
- C. No need to pay in cash free delivery
- D. Must pay in cash, free delivery.

Question No. 5.

Given the following state transition diagram where SS is the start state:



Which of the following answers describes a test case that only uses valid transitions to exercise all states, using the minimum number of transitions?

- A. SS-S3-SS-S1-S3-S3
- B. SS-S3-S2-S1
- C. SS-S1-S2-S3
- D. SS-S1-S3-S2

Question No. 6.

Which statement about deriving test cases from a use case is TRUE?

- A. Test cases are designed to exercise the defined behaviors
- B. There should only be one test case each use case.
- C. Test cases can only be derived if there is an activity diagram.
- D. It is not possible to measure use case test coverage.

Question No. 7.

Which of the following is NOT a valid use of decision coverage?

- A. Checking that all decisions have been exercised in a single program
- B. Checking that all decisions have been exercised in a business process
- C. Checking that all decisions are based on a numeric value
- D. Checking that at least 100% decision coverage has been achieved, as this guarantees 100% statement coverage

Question No. 8.

Which of the following BEST describes a methodical approach to the Error Guessing test technique?

- A. A tester dynamically designs and executes tests based on their knowledge exploration of the test item and the result of previous tests.
- B. An experienced tester makes a list of potential defects and failures. And designs and run tests to generate these failures should the defects be present in the code.
- C. A tester designs implements and executes tests to cover test conditions found in checklists that are based on what is important for the user
- D. An inexperienced tester is asked to attempt to guess errors that may have been missed by experienced testers during format test design.

Question No. 9.

Which of the following is an approach that can used for the exploratory testing?

- A. Time-boxed test sessions are created, during which a tester uses a test charter containing test objectives to Guide the testing
- B. A tester methodically executes tests from a list of possible failures based on experience, defect and failure data
- C. A tester analyses, designs and implements tests based on external rules and standards.
- D. Tests are designed based on the guidance of stakeholders and experts outside the test team

Question No. 10.

Which of the following are benefits of an independent test team, and which are drawbacks?

- a) independent testers can find different defects
 - b) Developers may put less emphasis on quality.
 - c) independent testers can be seen as the reason for delayed projects
 - d) independent testers can verify assumptions made during the Specification of a system
- A. a and b are benefits, c and d are drawbacks.
 - B. b and c are benefits, a and d are drawbacks.
 - C. a and d are benefits, b and c are drawbacks.**
 - D. c and d are benefits, a and b are drawbacks

Question No. 11.

Test have been specified for the latest software release and users have prioritized these.

However, there are some dependencies between tests as shown in the table below (e.g. Test ID. '4' cannot be run until Test ID. '3' has been successfully completed)

Test ID	Description	Prioritization	Dependency
1	List all users on screen	Low	
2	Regression test of daily processing	Medium	
3	Create an Invoice	High	4
4	Change user details	Medium	1
5	Print all outstanding invoices	High	
6	Chase all outstanding invoices	Medium	5
7	Regression test of weekly processing	High	2
8	Amend invoice details	Medium	3
9	Bank reconciliation	Medium	3
10	Mark invoice as paid	High	9

Which test execution schedule best meets the prioritization and dependency conditions?

- A. 3, 5, 7, 10, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 1
- B. 5, 7, 4, 3, 9, 10, 1, 6, 8, 2
- C. 6, 1, 2, 9, 4, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10
- D. 1, 4, 3, 5, 2, 7, 9, 10, 6, 8**

Question No. 12.

Testing effort can depend on a number of factors, which one of the following is MOST likely to impact the amount of effort required?

- A. The predicted number of defects and the amount of rework required**
- B. The ratio of developers to testers in the project team
- C. The planned use of a project management tool to schedule tasks
- D. The responsibilities for testers and developers being clearly defined

Question No. 13.

Which one of the following statements about techniques for estimating test effort is correct?

- A. The metrics-based technique finds the most similar former Project and uses its original estimate for the current project.
- B. The expert-based approach is based on the experience of the owners of the testing tastes or by subject matter experts
- C. The metrics-based technique uses metrics supplied by the current lost team based on their subjective feel for the effort required
- D. In an expert-based approach, the test lead with the most years in the role is chosen to produce the estimate

Question No. 14.

Which of the following would NOT typically be covered in a test summary report?

- A. The risks associated with unresolved defects found during testing
- B. Any features of the system that were not tested along with reasons
- C. Whether there is any economic benefit in continuing testing beyond the planned date
- D. An analysis of lessons learned to determine changes for future projects

Question No. 15.

Which of the following BEST describes how configuration management supports the test process?

- A. It enables the tester to reproduce the tested item through unique identification and version control
- B. It enables the tester to systematically design test conditions, cases, and data
- C. It enables incidents to be tracked from discovery and classification to correction and confirmation of the solution
- D. It helps the test manager to decide how best to integrate and coordinate the testing activities into the software life cycle

Question No. 16.

Which option BEST describes how the level of risk is determined?

- A. The likelihood of an adverse event happening multiplied by the cost of preventing it
- B. The consequences of a potential problem multiplied by the cost of possible legal action
- C. The impact of an adverse event multiplied by the likelihood of that event occurring
- D. The likelihood and the probability of a hazard occurring

Question No. 17.

Which of the following are products risks?

- a) Failure prone software delivered
 - b) Software does not perform its intended functions
 - c) Insufficient staff available for testing
 - d) Test environment not ready on quality
 - e) Poor data integrity and quality
- A. b, c and e
 - B. b, d, and e
 - C. a, b and e
 - D. b, c, and d

Question No. 18.

Your agile project has scheduled a final sprint before release to fix and re-test all open defects with a priority level of 3 or above.

The following defect report shows the defect fields that are currently being captured on the system.

Title: Unable to add excursions to pre-paid cruises.

Date released: 11/17/2019

Author: Viktor G

Status: Fixed

What occurred: I went to book an excursion for a pre-paid chase but received an error message saying, 'Facility not available'. I can book excursions on cruises that have not yet been fully paid.

When should have occurred: Requirement 3.12 says clearly that customers can add excursions after cruises have been fully paid so the facility should have been available (when an additional amount may now need to be paid)

Priority: 2

Software build: 2.1

Test level System: test

Environment detail: System test 3

Which of ONE of the following additional defect report fields would be MOST beneficial for the sprint team to add?

- A. Severity
- B. Test Script Id
- C. Actual Results
- D. Expected result

Question No. 19.

An issue has been found in a production system, where a code component fails to release memory after it has finished using it. Which of the following tools would have been the MOST effective at detecting this defect during Performance testing?

- A. Dynamic analysis tool
- B. Test Execution tool
- C. Configuration management tool
- D. Coverage measurement tool

Question No. 20.

You have been asked to improve the way test automation tools are being used in your company. Which one of the following is BEST approach?

- A. Selecting and automating scripts that test new functionality to find the most defects
- B. Using a keyword-driven testing approach to separate the actions and data from the tools script
- C. Ensuring that all data, inputs and actions are stored in the tools script for ease of maintenance
- D. Keeping expected result separate from the automation tool to allow the testers to check the results

Question No. 21.

Which of the following BEST describes a Test Case?

- A. A Statement about what to test" in terms of measurable coverage criteria from analysis of the test basis
- B. A set of preconditions, Inputs, actions, expected results and post-conditions: developed based on test conditions
- C. A description of the test objectives to be achieved and the means and the schedule for achieving them
- D. A source to determine expected results to compare with the actual result of the system under test

Question No. 22.

Which of the following are DEBUGGING activities?

- a) Designing tests to find failures.
 - b) Locating the cause of failures.
 - c) Analyzing and fixing the defects.
 - d) Executing tests to show failures.
- A. a and d
 - B. a and b
 - C. b and c
 - D. c and d

Question No. 23.

Which of the following options describe the chain of events in the correct sequence?

- A. Error, fault, failure
- B. Fault, bug, mistake
- C. Mistake, failure, fault
- D. Failure, bug, error

Question No. 24.

During the development of a software change for a system, the developer makes a mistake in his work, which leads to a fault in the code. Unfortunately, the fault is not found by software testing and is released into production.

What is the DEFINITE consequence of this mistake?

- A. The system will fail, causing a defect
- B. If the defect is executed, the system may fail
- C. Loss of money, time, of business reputation
- D. Contractual requirements have not been met by testing

Question No. 25.

Which of the following options BEST explain the pesticide paradox principle of testing?

- A. If we do not regularly renew and revise our tests, we'll stop finding defects
- B. Repeatedly running a set of tests will ensure that a system is defect free
- C. Defects are, Paradoxically, often contained in a small number of modules
- D. Testing, like spraying Pesticide, is an effective bug/defect removal activity

Question No. 26.

During which stage of the fundamental test process is the testability of requirement evaluated?

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

Question No. 27.

Which of the following would achieve the HIGHEST level of testing independence for a project's system test level?

- A. Training developers to design good tests for the test team to execute
- B. Outsourcing test design and execution to a different company
- C. Having the company's independent test team design and execute the tests
- D. Minimizing contact between testers and developers during test design to avoid bias.

Question No. 28.

Which ONE of the following is the BEST way to take advantage of the different mindsets of testers and developers?

- A. Insist on independent testing at all stages in the lifecycle
- B. Have all developers undergo training from ISTQB Guru
- C. Keep developers and testers in separate teams
- D. Bring the two mindsets together

Question No. 29.

In which development life cycle model is regression testing an increasingly important activity as the project progresses?

- A. V- model
- B. Water Fall
- C. Scrum
- D. Progressive

Question No. 30.

Which of the following apply to system Testing?

- a) May satisfy legal requirements.
 - b) Can use system specifications as a test basis.
 - c) Often the responsibility of business users.
 - d) Main goal is to establish confidence.
 - e) Should focus on the communication between systems.
- A. A and c
 - B. b and d
 - C. a and b
 - D. c and e

Question No. 31.

After a record of poor-quality software releases (incorrect menu selection options, new features that do not work, users allowed to change security levels without administrator rights), you have been asked to review the test capacity in your company.

You have limited time to do the review before the next project, which type of testing would be MOST appropriate to review first?

- A. Functional testing
- B. Non-Functional testing
- C. Performance Testing
- D. Structural testing

Question No. 32.

When can functional and structural testing BOTH be applied?

- A. System and component test levels only
- B. All "Development" test level, i.e. those before Acceptance testing
- C. Component and component integration test levels only
- D. All test levels

Question No. 33.

Which of the following are triggers for Maintenance testing?

- a) System migration from one platform to another
 - b) Retirement of a system.
 - c) Preparation for an audit of a system.
 - d) Modification to a system.
 - e) Development of a whole new system.
- A. a, c and d
 - B. b, c and e
 - C. a, d and e
 - D. a, b and d

Question No. 34.

Which statement about static Testing is TRUE?

- A. Static testing can be applied to any work product that participants know how to read and understand
- B. Static testing must only be applied to final work products that have been signed off
- C. Static testing must be conducted by users of the product being tested
- D. Static testing executes the code to verify the functionality is as expected

Question No. 35.

When comparing Static and Dynamic test techniques, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. Static Testing finds failures, whilst Dynamic Testing only finds the Cause of failures
- B. Static Testing techniques, such as reviews, can be undertaken before Dynamic Testing, making defects cheaper to remove
- C. Static Testing is based on the execution of code, whilst Dynamic Testing relies on examination and analysis
- D. Only Static Testing has the objective of identifying defects

Question No. 36.

Which defect below is MOST likely to be found by a review during static testing?

A. Incorrect interface specifications

B. Old Versions of software in use

C. Performance bottlenecks

D. Broken links to web addresses

Question No. 37.

Which of the following is a typical characteristic of the WALKTHROUGH review type?

A. The meeting is led by the author

B. Metrics are gathered throughout

C. Attendees must prepare before the meeting

D. Entry and exit criteria are defined

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Question No. 38.

You are performing a review of your colleague's test cases based on the following test basis document;

User Login

User Name

Password

LOGIN

Validation failure #	Field Name	Validation rule	Error Number for validation failure
V1	User Name	Mandatory	12
V2	User Name	Must already exist on database	23
V3	Password	Mandatory	13
V4	Password	Must match user's password on database	24

The Test Cases are as follows:

TC1 Success - valid "User Name" and "Password", Customers Menu displayed

TC2 Failure - "User Name" field has blank entry, Error Number 12 displayed

TC3 Failure - "User id" entered does not exist on database (6. unregistered user), Error Number 23 displayed

TCA Failure - "Password" entered does not match user's Password on database, Error Number 24 displayed

You are guided by the following checklist in your review.

C1 There must be one test case to cover success

C2 There must be one test case for each error path (eg validation failure)

C3 Each test case must use terminology consistent with the test basis document (field Names, error numbering etc)

Record a separate defect for each missing test case (checklist items C1 and C2) and for each test case that does not meet checklist item C3.

How many defects should you record?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4**

Question No. 39.

Which of the following BEST describes checklist-based testing?

- A. An approach to testing whereby the testers dynamically design and execute tests based on their knowledge, exploration of the test item and the results of previous tests
- B. An Experience-based test technique whereby the experienced tester uses a high-level list of items to be noticed checked or remembered, of a set of rules or criteria against which a product has verified
- C. A procedure to derive and/or select test cases based on an analysis of the Specification, either functional or non-functional, of a Component or system without reference to its internal structure
- D. A test design technique which ensures that test cases are checked for Consistency and completeness against an organization list of formatting rules and best practice

Question No. 40.

Which of the following is a key difference between black box and white box test design techniques?

- A. Black box techniques use software code to derive test cases, white box techniques do not
- B. White box techniques use functional design specifications to derive test cases, black-box techniques do not
- C. White box techniques can measure the extent of code coverage, black box techniques can not
- D. White box techniques derive test cases from models of the software, black box techniques do not

Question No. 41.

What is the difference between system integration testing and acceptance testing?

- A. System integration testing verifies compliance to requirements.
Acceptance testing verifies correct interaction with other systems existing in the user's environment
- B. System integration testing is testing non-functional requirements.
Acceptance testing concentrates on the functionality of the system
- C. System integration testing is executed by the developers
Acceptance testing is done by the customer
- D. System integrating testing verifies that a system interfaces correctly with other systems.
Acceptance testing verifies compliance to requirements

Question No. 42.

Which are the FUNDAMENTAL activities of a test leader?

- I. Setting up the test environment.
 - II. Creating test specifications.
 - III. Tests planning and effort estimation
 - IV. Understanding the project risks
- A. II, III
 - B. I, II
 - C. III, IV
 - D. I, IV

Question No. 43.

A system for calculation of taxes has the people's age as input. The "Age" field is supposed to accept integer numbers between 18 and 75 (including). Which is the correct result of boundary value analysis involving both valid and invalid boundaries?

- A. 1, 18, 75, 99
- B. 17, 18, 75, 99
- C. 0, 17, 76, 99
- D. 17, 18, 75, 76

Question No. 44.

What is the goal of Regression testing?

- A. Improve the effectiveness of sanity tests to allow keeping the level of testing when the project is under time and resources constraints
- B. Uncover defects caused due to software changes, previous defect corrections or changing the application environment
- C. Verify that the application usability and performance are not affected due to changes in the testing team
- D. Consolidate the system tests into one, comprehensive suite of tests. This simplifies the reporting of the quality status of each build

Question No. 45.

A team's test strategy was to invest equal effort in testing each of a system's modules. After running one test cycle, it turned out that most of the critical bugs were detected in one of the system's modules.

Which testing principal suggests a change to the current test strategy for the next test cycle?

- A. Absence-of-errors fallacy
- B. Pesticide Paradox
- C. Defect clustering
- D. Early testing

Question No. 46.

Which of the following is an example of component integration testing approaches?

- A. System integration
- B. Top-down
- C. Compatibility
- D. Continuous integration

Question No. 47.

A QA manager of a start-up company needs to implement within a week a low cost incident management tool.

Which of the following is the best option?

- A. Purchase and deploy an incident management tool
- B. Manage the incidents in a spreadsheet posted on the intranet
- C. Manage the incidents through E-mails and phone calls
- D. Document incidents on a large board in the lab

Question No. 48.

A test engineer finds a defect while testing. After the developer has fixed the defect, the test engineer decides to re-run a complete section of the tests. Which of the following is correct?

- A. The test engineer should not re-run the tests, as they have already been run, and result recorded
- B. The test engineer should re-run the tests, in order to ensure that new defects have not been introduced by the fix
- C. The test engineer should re-run the tests, because the defect show that the test cases need to be updated
- D. The test engineer should not re-run the tests, they should be part of the developer tests.

Question No. 49.

Which of the following statements correctly describes the difference between static testing and dynamic testing?

- A. Static testing requires the application under test to be executed whereas dynamic testing is carried out through manual examination and automated analysis of the code
- B. Static testing is carried out through automated analysis of the code whereas dynamic testing is carried out through manual examination of the code
- C. Static testing is carried out through manual examination and automated analysis of the code whereas dynamic testing requires the application under test to be executed
- D. Static testing is carried out through manual examination of the code whereas dynamic testing is carried out through automated analysis of the code

Question No. 50.

In which of the following test documents would you expect to find test exit-criteria described?

- A. Requirements specification
- B. Test design specification
- C. Test plan
- D. Project plan

Question No. 51.

Which of the following statement about Experience Based Techniques (EBT) is correct?

- A. EBT use tests derived from the test engineers' previous experience with similar technologies.
- B. EBT require broad and deep knowledge in testing but not necessarily in the application or technological domain.
- C. EBT is done as a second stage of testing, after non-experienced-based testing took place.
- D. EBT is based on the ability of the test engineer to implement various testing techniques.

Question No. 52.

Agile development can be classified as which life cycle model?

- A. Rapid Application Development
- B. Agile development is not related to any life cycle model
- C. V model
- D. Iterative Incremental

Question No. 53.

Which of the following options, regarding the statement 'Software testing is a destructive activity's is correct?

- A. The statement is incorrect because testing is a constructive activity helping in managing the product risks
- B. The statement is correct because it is largely an activity which is negative and only looks for failures
- C. The statement is incorrect because testing does not destroy the software during the process of testing
- D. The statement is correct because testing results in bad relations between developers and testers

Question No. 54.

A software module to be used in a mission critical application incorporates an algorithm for secure transmission of data. Which review type is most appropriate to ensure high quality and technical correctness of the algorithm?

- A. Walkthrough
- B. Informal Review
- C. Management Review
- D. Technical Review

Question No. 55.

Consider the following excerpt from a test report: "We tested the module AX45T and we got only 1 failure. To recreate the failure, we used test file PR624_DR7GURU_TCB0022.pkr, available under the PR624_DR7 repository in the CK01 server".

Which incident report objective does this excerpt satisfy?

- A. Provides developers which information to isolate the failure.
- B. Does not belong to an incident report.
- C. Provides test managers with information to report test progress.
- D. Provides Project Managers with information on the project risks.

Question No. 56.

Which of the following is true about Oracles?

- A. Oracles help in reproducing the irreproducible bugs
- B. Oracles are derived from the design
- C. Oracles can be generated automatically using data generators
- D. Sometimes old versions of a product can be used as an Oracle

Question No. 57.

The following test cases for a Library Management System are available to test changes made to the functions and data structures associated with borrowers.

1. Add a new borrower to the system
 2. Update a borrower's data
 3. Remove a borrower from the system
 4. Loan a book to a borrower
 5. Return a book from a borrower
 6. Reserve a book for a borrower
 7. Send "reservation ready" message to a borrower
- Which of the following test sequences represents a possible use case?
(A test sequence always starts with test #1)

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

Question No. 58.

Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. Identifying defects may be perceived as criticism against product
- B. Looking for defects in system requires professional pessimism and curiosity
- C. Looking for defects in a system may require ignoring system details
- D. Testing is often seen as a destructive activity instead of constructive activity

Question No. 59.

Which of the following is **NOT** an objective of pilot project for the introduction of a new tool?

- A. Allow the people that evaluated the tool to gain further experience with it
- B. Highlight where, if necessary, changes should be made to the test process
- C. Assessment of whether the benefits will be achieved at reasonable cost
- D. Identify rules and conventions that should be defined for the extensive use of the tool

Question No. 60.

Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct?

- A. Tests designed by a person in the development team other than the person who wrote the code is the lowest level of independence
- B. A test team with high level of independence, may suffer from lower familiarity with the product
- C. Tests designed by a person from different group in the organization is the highest independence level
- D. Development team may find many defects since they are familiar with the code

Question No. 61.

Which of the following statement is CORRECT?

- A. Test cases are sequences of actions for test execution specified during the test implementation activity
- B. Test cases describe items or events to test that the derived from the test basis during the test analysis activity
- C. Test cases are made up of input values, expected results and actual results developed to cover test objectives
- D. Test cases are derived during the test design activity to cover test objectives or test conditions

Question No. 62.

Which of the following are correct steps in executing testing based on use cases?

- I. Identify possible sequences of interactions between the system and the actor
 - II. For each input data element identify the equivalence classes
 - III. Consider which of the normal and alternative flows should be covered in the test cases
 - IV. Identify test data based on error guessing
 - V. Cover every combination of flows in the test cases
- A. I, II, IV
 - B. I, II, III
 - C. II, III, V
 - D. I, IV, V

Question No. 63.

Consider the following Pseudo code:

```

If (A>B)
    THEN: If (A>C)
        THEN: if (A>D)
            THEN: If (A>E)
                THEN: Print "A is huge"
            End IF
        End IF
    End IF
End IF

```

How many **minimum** test cases are required to cover 100% Statement coverage and Decision coverage?

- A. 1 for Statement, 5 for Decision
- B. 2 for Statement, 5 for Decision
- C. 1 for Statement, 2 for Decision
- D. 5 for Statement, 1 for Decision

Question No. 64.

What is a peer review?

- A. A review done by colleagues at the same organizational level
- B. A review done by developers and testers together
- C. A review done by developers only
- D. An informal review without moderator

Question No. 65.

The following open incident report provided:

Date: 11.17.2019

Description: When pressing the stop button the application status remain in "Attention" instead of "Ready".

Severity: High

Life Cycle: Integration

Which of the following details are missing in the given incident report?

- I. Identification or configuration of the application
- II. The name of the developer
- III. Recommendation of the developer
- IV. The actions and/or conditions that came before the pressing of the button.

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

Question No. 66.

The following 4 equivalence classes are given:

- $x \leq -100$
- $-100 < x < 100$
- $100 \leq x < 1000$
- $x \geq 1000$

Which of the following alternatives includes correct test values for x, based on equivalence partitioning?

- A. -1000; -100; 100; 1000
- B. -99; 99; 101; 1001
- C. -500; 0; 100; 1000
- D. -100; 100; 1000; 1001

Question No. 67.

Which of the following approaches is / are used in Integrations tests?

- A. Functional only
- B. Structural only
- C. Both functional and structural
- D. Usability

Question No. 68.

Consider the following statement:

"These tools enable tests to be executed automatically or semi-automatically, using stored inputs and expected outcomes and usually provide a test log".

Which tool is the above statement referring to?

- A. Test Execution tool
- B. Dynamic Analysis tool
- C. Static analysis tool
- D. Test Design tool

Question No. 69.

Which of the following sentences about testing and debugging is correct?

- A. Dynamic testing finds defects, while debugging removes failures
- B. Re-testing checks that debugging has found and analyzed the failure
- C. Like most development activities, debugging is usually done before testing starts
- D. Dynamic testing reveals failures, while debugging removes defects

Question No. 70.

Which of the following is **NOT** a typical task for a test leader?

- A. Estimate the cost of testing
- B. Prepare and acquire test data
- C. Select the test approach
- D. Coordinate the test strategy

Question No. 71.

What is test control?

- A. A continuous activity of monitoring progress: actual vs. planned
- B. Verifying objectives of testing against the objectives of the development project
- C. Monitoring execution of test cases against planned test cases solely
- D. Gathering the feedback from test execution and changing the objectives accordingly

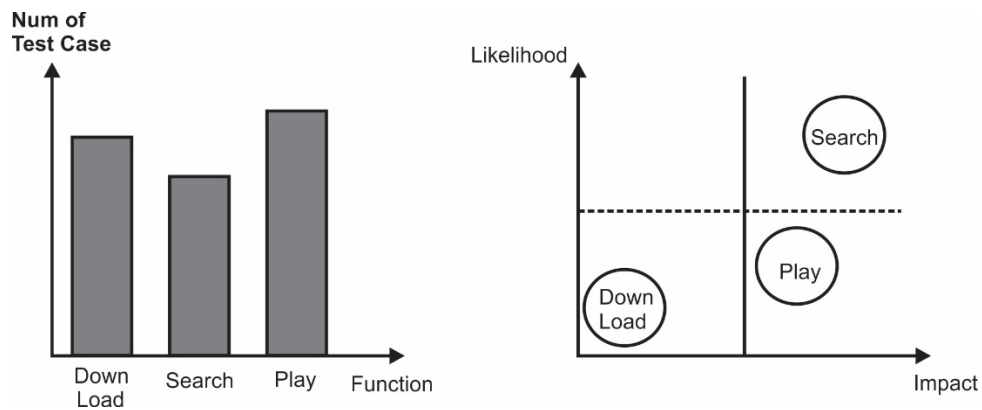
Question No. 72.

Which of the following describes the Pesticide Paradox principle?

- A. Testing everything (all combinations of inputs and preconditions) is not feasible, except for trivial cases.
- B. A small number of modules contain most of the defects discovered during pre-release testing, or show most of the operational failure.
- C. If the same tests are repeated over and over again, eventually the same set of test cases will no longer find any new bugs.
- D. Testing can show that defects are present, but cannot prove that there are no defects.

Question No. 73.

You are the test analyst responsible for the system testing of a digital set-top box. The three main functions of the product are: 'contents download', 'contents play' and 'content search'. The likelihood and impact of failure for each function are shown in the graph below.



Given the following graph showing the number of test cases created for each function:
Which ONE of the following statements is most likely to be correct?

- A. The result of the risk analysis does not agree with the number of test cases.
- B. More test cases need to be created for the download function
- C. The number of test cases generated aligns with the perceived risk
- D. You should discard test cases for the play function

Question No. 74.

A program got 100% decision coverage in a test. Which of the following statements is then guaranteed to be true?

- A. Every output equivalence class has been tested.
- B. Every executable statement is covered.
- C. The "dead" code has not been covered.
- D. Every input equivalence class has been tested.

Question No. 75.

Which of the following lists contain only specification-based techniques?

- A. Boundary Values Analysis
Decision Table testing
State transition Testing
Use Case Testing
- B. Decision Table testing
Equivalence Partitioning
State Transition testing
Defect Clustering
- C. Boundary Value Analysis
Decision Table testing
Error Guessing
Use Case testing
- D. State Transition Testing
Equivalence Partitioning
Decision Coverage
Boundary Value Analysis

Question No. 76.

Name one goal of a POC (Proof of Concept) that is required for test tool evaluation (choose the best answer)

- A. To support management decision to purchase a tool that is implemented in many companies
- B. To evaluate how the tool fulfills the management requests for higher levels of automation
- C. To prove the tool can work and fit the purposes for which we want to purchase it
- D. To evaluate the effect of the tool only the quality of the product or system the company is producing

Question No. 77.

Which of the following is true regarding Structural based techniques?

- A. May include level of coverage that is stronger than decision coverage
- B. Cannot be applied by using tool support
- C. Will include only path coverage
- D. Can be applied only at system level testing

Question No. 78.

Where and by whom is Beta testing normally performed?

- A. By an independent test team at the developing organization's location
- B. By customers or potential customers at their own locations
- C. At the developing organization's site, but not by the developing team
- D. By customers or potential customers at the developing organization's site

Question No. 79.

An input screen accepts 3 inputs; each of these has 3 equivalence classes. How many test cases are required for testing all combinations of equivalence classes?

- A. 6
- B. Can't be determined
- C. 3
- D. 9

Question No. 80.

Which of the following statements regarding incidents is **NOT** true?

- A. Since incidents are the discrepancies between actual and expected outcomes, they cannot be raised during development
- B. Incidents should be tracked from discovery and classification to correction and confirmation of the solution.
- C. Incidents may be raised during development, review, testing or use of a software product
- D. The discrepancies between actual and expected outcomes need to be logged as incidents

Question No. 81.

Which of the following is a direct benefit of maintaining traceability between the test basis and test work products?

- A. The ability to give meaningful names to documents.
- B. The ability to analyse the impact of changes.**
- C. The ability to identify the author of each document.
- D. The ability to determine the best test design approach.

Question No. 82.

Which two of the following events would represent triggers for maintenance testing?

- a) Upgrading the production system's database for the latest Oracle release.
- b) Migrating tests from a spreadsheet to the new test management tool. 1
- c) An urgent fix to a new application before its initial release to production.
- d) Simplifying the requirements to make them easier to analyse and review.
- e) Retirement of a live application that no longer has business benefit-

- A. a and b.
- B. a and e.**
- C. c and d.
- D. c and e.

Question No. 83.

You are performing a review of your colleague's test cases based on the following test basis document;

User Login

User Name

Password

Validation failure #	Field Name	Validation rule	Error Number for validation failure
V1	User Name	Mandatory	12
V2	User Name	Must already exist on database	23
V3	Password	Mandatory	13
V4	Password	Must match user's password on database	24

The Test Cases are as follows:

TC1. Success - valid 'User Name' and 'Password'; Customer Menu displayed

TC2. Failure - 'User Name' field has blank entry; Error Number 12 displayed

TC3. Failure - 'User Name' entered does not exist on database (i.e. unregistered user); Error Number 23 displayed

TC4. Failure - 'Password' entered does not match user's password on database; Error Number 24 displayed

You are guided by the following checklist in your review:

C1. There must be one test case to cover success (e.g. happy path)

C2. There must be one test case for each error path (e.g. validation failure)

C3. Each test case must use terminology consistent with the test basis document (field names, error numbering, etc.)

C4. Test cases must have a unique identifier

Which checklist item would FAIL your review?

A. C1

B. C2

C. C3

D. C4

Question No. 84.

The following checklist has been produced to help reviewers detect defects with user stories:

User Story Checklist:

1. The user story must have a unique identifier.
2. The user story must contain the user/customer-
3. The user story must contain the need.
4. The user story must contain the reason.
5. The user story must contain testable acceptance criteria.

Using the checklist above what is wrong with the following user story?

User Story: US2018

As a bank account customer, I would like to transfer money from one account to another using the mobile banking application by using the drag and drop feature-

This is acceptable when:

- I can drag and drop from one account to another and select any of the pre-defined amounts.
- I can drag and drop from one account to another and type in any positive amount
- Once I confirm the details the amount is debited from the first account and credited to the second account.

- A. The acceptance criteria is not testable
- B. The user story does not contain the customer
- C. The user story does not contain the reason

The user story does not contain the unique identifier

Question No.85.

An airline's frequent flyer's club awards benefits depending on which tier a customer is in. The software must determine which tier to allocate a customer to based on an input value of total Credits Earned to date.

Customers initially join the Silver Tier and remain in that tier for the first 400 Credits Earned- The next 400 Credits Earned moves the customer into the Gold Tier- The next 600 Credits Earned moves the customer into the Platinum Tier. Further Credits Earned moves the customer into the Concierge Tier.

Test Cases have been written with the following total Credits Earned input values:

T01 - 400 Credits
T02 - 500 Credits
T03 - 800 Credits
T04 - 1500 Credits

Applying the Equivalence Partitioning test design technique, what percentage of valid Equivalence Partitions have these 4 test cases collectively achieved?

- A. 25%.
- B. 50%.
- C. 75%.**
- D. 100%.

Question No. 86.

A supermarket rewards its customers with discounts on certain products depending on how much the customer spends over a twelve-month period. The discounts are: .

- 5% discount - once £500 has been spent
- 10% discount — once a further £500 has been spent
- 15% discount - once a further £1 000 has been spent
- 20% discount - once a further £2000 has been spent

The following test cases have been written:

T01 - £500 spent
T02 - £2000 spent

How many more test cases must be written to achieve 100% 2-point boundary value analysis for the discount scheme?

- A. 4.
- B. 6.**
- C. 7.
- D. 8.

Question No. 87.

Which one of the following is an example of how product risk analysis can influence the testing approach?

- A. The complex business rules could result in costly failures, so decision table testing will be used for test case design.
- B. Performance failures were much lower than expected, so more test analysis will be conducted in this area.
- C. There is a lack of automation skills in the test team, so training for the automation tool will be rolled out.
- D. There are no product risks recorded around security, so security testing will be given priority as a contingency measure.

Question No. 88.

Test have been specified for the latest software release and users have prioritized these.

However, there are some dependencies between tests as shown in the table below (e.g. Test ID. 'x' cannot be run until Test ID. 'y' has been successfully completed)

Which test execution schedule best meets the prioritization and dependency conditions?

Test ID.	Description	Prioritisation	Dependency
1	Create an invoice	Low	
2	Amend an invoice	Medium	1
3	Print all outstanding invoices	High	1 & 2
4	Chase all outstanding invoices	Medium	3
5	Mark invoice as paid	High	

- A. 5,2,3,4,1
- B. 1,5,3,1,2
- C. 1,2,3,4,5
- D. 5,1,2,3,4

Question No. 89.

Which of the following would NOT typically be covered in a test summary report?

- a. The risks associated with unresolved defects found during testing
- b. The status of testing with respect to exit criteria or definition of done
- c. Testing activities planned for the next execution period, along with a schedule of duration of the activities
- d. A breakdown of hours worked by each tester
- e. A summary of all testing performed

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

Question No. 90.

Which one of the following would you typically expect to find in a test completion report for a test level?

- A. Factors that are currently impeding test progress and the tests planned for the following day.
- B. A summary of the testing performed and any deviations from the schedule, duration or effort of test activities.
- C. The planned overall approach for testing and the resources required to perform the various test activities.
- D. The proposed exit criteria and metrics reports for review and agreement by the stakeholders.

Question No. 91.

Which of the following is an example of a typical project risk?

- A. The application may not meet its performance targets when under load.
- B. The users may find that the application does not meet their expectations.
- C. The developers may not have the right skills to code the application.
- D. The system architecture for the application may not be secure.

Question No. 92.

Your agile project has scheduled a final sprint before release to fix and re-test all open defects with a priority level of 3 or above. Code changes have been made and deployed to the test environment, ready for confirmation testing.

Two of the defects have failed the confirmation test.

Which of the following fields would you expect to UDATE on the defect report to reflect the outcome of confirmation testing?

- a. Expected results
- b. Actual results
- c. Date of the Defect report
- d. Defect status
- e. Change history

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

Question No. 93.

You are testing a mobile app that displays a person's status in respect of Covid—19. There are five possibilities: Fully Vaccinated, Partly Vaccinated, Infected & Recovered, Last Tested Positive or Last Tested Negative. You have found that, after receiving data about successful administration of a second injection, the person's status has not changed from Partly Vaccinated to Fully Vaccinated, although it should have done. The project uses a popular proprietary defect management tool 'where you have drafted an incident report with the following information:

- Test id., test environment used and date/time of run.
- Expected and actual results with steps to reproduce.
- Severity level 4 (Critical - an entire functional area is unusable).
- Version data for the application under test and the testware that was used.

Which one of the following important items of information is missing?

- A. Recommendations.
- B. Name of Tester.
- C. Priority.
- D. Change History.

Question No. 94.

What one of the following would be a typical objective of running a pilot project when introducing a new tool into an organisation?

- A. To establish whether the tool is available for a free trial period (and for how long).
- B. To provide training, coaching, and mentoring for users of the tool.
- C. To develop a clear set of requirements and objective criteria against which the tool can be evaluated.
- D. To evaluate how the tool fits with existing processes and practices, and determining what would need to change.

95. Which ONE of the following options is CORRECT regarding quality assurance?

- A. "Quality assurance" and "testing" are the same thing.
- B. Quality assurance" is part of quality management focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled
- C. "Quality assurance" includes "quality management"
- D. "Quality assurance" is a "test" activity.

96. Which ONE of the following options is NOT a test objective?

- A. Verify compliance with all specified requirements.
- B. Detect failures and defects.
- C. Detect errors.
- D. Validate if the test object is complete and works as users and other stakeholders expect.

97. Select the ONE option that describes, in the MOST ACCURATE and COMPLETE way, the activities of 'testing' and 'debugging' respectively.

- A. Executing tests can show errors that are caused by the users. Debugging is the development activity that finds and analyses such errors.
- B. Executing tests can show failures that are caused by environmental conditions. Debugging is the development activity that finds and analyses such conditions.
- C. Executing tests can show defects that are caused by failures in the software. Debugging is the development activity that finds, analyses, and fixes such failures.
- D. Executing tests can show failures that are caused by defects in the software. Debugging is the development activity that finds, analyses, and fixes such defects.

98. According to the requirements specification of a dashboard, the value of the input data is represented by "InputData", which is a floating-point value with an accuracy of one hundredth. The behavior of the dashboard shall comply with the following rules:

- $(5.00 \leq \text{InputData} \leq 8.00)$ then the expected response from the dashboard is to present a "Red" color indicator.
- $(8.00 < \text{InputData} \leq 10.00)$ then the expected response from the dashboard is to present a "Green" color indicator.
- Decisions are implemented as follows:
 - o $(5.00 \leq \text{InputData} < 8.00)$
 - o $(8.00 \leq \text{InputData} \leq 10.00)$

Running a test case with the input value $\text{InputData} = 8.00$, the control panel responds by displaying a "Green" coloured indicator.

Select the ONE option that correctly describes the result of the execution of the test case.

- A. Running the test case shows a defect.
- B. Running the test case shows an error.
- C. Running the test case shows a failure.
- D. When executing the test case, it is observed that the behavior of the dashboard is correct, therefore it has passed the test.

99. An energy distribution company has developed a new billing system to respond to new technological requirements and regulatory changes. The company received a large number of complaints from various customers, following the launch.

An assessment of the complaints concluded that part of the regulation was misinterpreted when creating the user stories that were used in the development.

Given the above scenario, select the option that identifies **WHAT** the root cause is, **WHERE** the defect(s) are found and **WHAT** the effects are.

- A. (Root cause: change in regulations), (Defect: technological requirements), (Effect: implementation of code according to user histories).
- B. (Root cause: incorrect interpretation of regulations), (Defect: user stories), (Effect: customer complaints).
- C. (Root cause: incorrect interpretation of regulations), (Defect: technological requirements), (Effect: customer complaints).
- D. (Root cause: customer complaints), (Defect: code), (Effect: application failure).

100. Which ONE of the following options CORRECTLY describes one of the seven principles of the testing process?

- A. It is impossible to test all of the possible combinations of inputs and preconditions of a system.
- B. Automated testing enables exhaustive testing.
- C. Exhaustive testing can only be carried out using behaviour-based techniques.
- D. The objective of testing is to implement exhaustive testing and to execute as many test cases as possible.

101. Differentiate the following terms (listed from 1 to 4) by mapping them (associating them) to the MOST ACCURATE description (listed from A to D).

- 1. Quality assurance.
 - 2. Test process.
 - 3. Quality control.
 - 4. Quality management.
- A. The optional techniques and activities, part of quality management, which focus on meeting quality objectives.
 - B. Part of quality management that focuses on providing confidence that quality requirements will be met.
 - C. All life cycle activities aimed at determining whether a software product meets specified requirements, demonstrating its suitability for its intended use, and detecting defects.
 - D. Coordinated activities to manage and control a quality organization.
- A. 1D - 2B - 3D - 4A
 - B. 1B - 2C - 3A - 4D
 - C. 1A - 2C - 3B - 4D
 - D. 1D - 2B - 3A - 4C

102. A tester mindset **SHOULD** include the following characteristics.

- A. Curiosity, professional pessimism, a critical eye, attention to detail and motivation for good and positive communication and relationships.
- B. Curiosity, professional optimism, a critical eye, attention to detail and motivation for good and positive communication and relationships.
- C. Curiosity professional pessimism, shared developer confirmation bias, attention to detail and motivation for good and positive communication and relationships.
- D. Curiosity, professional pessimism, a critical eye for the work of other teams, attention to detail and motivation for good and informal communication and relationships.

103. In which test level(s) can non-functional testing be performed?

- A. Component testing and integration testing.
- B. System testing and acceptance testing.
- C. System testing.
- D. Component testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing.

104. Select the **MOST ACCURATE** statement regarding the objectives of confirmation and regression testing.

- A. The purpose of regression testing is to confirm that the defect giving rise to a failure has been satisfactorily resolved. The purpose of the confirmation testing is to ensure that no defects have been introduced or discovered in unmodified areas of the software as a result of the changes made.
- B. The purpose of confirmation testing is to confirm that the defect giving rise to a failure has been **successfully** fixed. The purpose of the regression test is to ensure that no defects have been introduced or discovered in **unmodified** areas of the software as a result of the changes made.
- C. The purpose of confirmation testing is to confirm that the observed failure is not a false positive. The purpose of the regression test is to ensure that no defects have been introduced or discovered in unmodified areas of the software as a result of the changes made.
- D. The purpose of confirmation testing is to confirm that the defect giving rise to a failure has been **satisfactorily** fixed. The purpose of the regression test is to ensure that no defects have been introduced or discovered in **modified** areas of the software as a result of the changes made.

105. Identify which **ONE** of the following options is **TRUE** When comparing component testing and system testing.

- A. Component testing and system testing share the objective of reducing risk.
- B. Component testing and system testing have the same test basis.
- C. Component testing focuses on testing functional and structural behaviour while system testing focuses on testing functional, non-functional and structural behaviour.
- D. System testing requires the simulation of components that are pending development while component testing may require simulated objects, virtualization of services, harnesses, stubs and drivers.

106. Identify the type of testing required to evaluate the following characteristics of a test object:

- I. Correction of the calculation result of a set of specified mathematical operations.
 - II. Behaviour of the test object as a function of its internal structure.
 - III. Time required to calculate mathematical operations.
 - IV. Test object capability to prevent unauthorized access to data.
 - V. Degree of code coverage.
- A. (Functional testing: III), (Non-functional testing: I, IV), (White-box testing: II, V)
 - B. (Functional testing: I), (Non-functional testing: II, IV), (White-box testing: III, V)
 - C. (Functional testing: I), (Non-functional testing: III, IV), (White-box testing: II, V)**
 - D. (Functional testing: III), (Non-functional testing: I, II), (White-box testing: IV, V)

107. Which ONE of the following options CORRECTLY describes the role of impact analysis in maintenance testing?

- A. Impact analysis is used to determine the effectiveness of new test cases that will be used to evaluate maintenance.
- B. Impact analysis is used to identify the areas that will be affected by a change.**
- C. Impact analysis is used to identify how data should be migrated to the system under maintenance.
- D. Impact analysis is used to decide which solutions are most valuable to the user.

108. Which ONE of the following options identifies roles in a formal review?

- A. Author, Facilitator, Review Leader, Reviewer, Scribe.**
- B. Developer, Facilitator, Review Leader, Reviewer, Tester.
- C. Author, Facilitator, Director, Reviewer, Developer.
- D. Author, Director, Review Leader, Reviewer, Designer.

109. The following list corresponds to some of the features of a review that is going to be carried out in your organization

- There are representative roles of the different types of stakeholders for the project.
- Individual preparation is required prior to the review meeting.
- It has been established that there cannot be more than a certain number of defects of different levels of severity for the review to begin.
- There is a scribe.
- The review meeting is led by a trained facilitator (not the author).

What TYPE of revision do these characteristics belong to?

- A. Walkthrough.
- B. Technical review.
- C. Role-based review.
- D. Inspection.**

110. Select ONE option that BEST describes characteristics of exploratory testing.

- A. Exploratory testing is more efficient than specification-based testing and promotes greater coverage of test cases.
- B. In exploratory testing, informal tests are designed, executed, logged, and evaluated dynamically during test execution.
- C. Exploratory testing excludes the use of black-box techniques; however, it may incorporate the use of white-box techniques and experience-based techniques.
- D. Exploratory testing is strongly associated with methodical testing strategies.

ISTQB GURU

- 111.** You have been asked to participate in a review based on a checklist of the following extract (partial specification) of the user requirements specification. This specification will be used to describe the characteristics of a software product that will implement a dashboard that collects critical system availability information for your organization:

User types: Dashboard Administrator, Managers, Technical Staff

1. The dashboard displays information on the availability of:
 - 1.1. The services registered.
 - 1.2. The systems assigned to each service.

The user "Administrator" will be able to

Regarding the Services

2. Register a service.
3. Remove a service.
 - 3.1. A service can only be withdrawn if it has no assigned systems.
4. Modify a service.
 - 4.1. Modify the systems associated with the service.
5. Assign a system to a service.
 - 5.1. An "existing" system can only be assigned to an "existing" service.
 - 5.2. A system may be assigned to more than one service.
 - 5.3. A system cannot be removed from the dashboard if it is assigned to a service.
6. Generate reports on services.

Regarding the System

7. Register a system.
8. Remove a system.
 - 8.1. A system has no restrictions for being removed.
9. Modify a system.
 - 9.1. A system assigned to a service cannot be modified.

You have been assigned the checklist entry for "inconsistencies between individual requirements" (that is, conflicts between requirements. For example, contradictions between requirements).

Select the option that identifies the pairs of specific requirements that present inconsistencies.

- A. The following points are inconsistent (4.1 and 8.1)
- B. The following points are inconsistent (4.1 and 9.1)**
- C. The following points are inconsistent (3.1 and 9.1)
- D. There are no inconsistencies between individual requirements

112. Which ONE of the following options BESTS explains a benefit of independent testing?

- A. The testers can be isolated from the development team and thus avoid acquiring the same bias as the developers.
- B. Independent testers are likely to recognize different types of failures compared to developers.
- C. Developers may lose a sense of responsibility for the quality of the product they develop.
- D. Independent testers may lack information regarding the test object.

113. Which ONE of the following statements BEST describes a configuration management feature that supports testing?

- A. Configuration management identifies and maintains the parameters that are used to configure test environments.
- B. Configuration management is synonymous with version management; therefore, it provides all the versions of the software products for the testing process.
- C. Configuration management provides the mechanisms for maintaining traceability between test products and test items throughout the testing process.
- D. Configuration management is a sub-process of version management that allows testers to identify changes made in a testing process.

114. How is statement coverage measured?

- A. Coverage is measured as the number of statements executed by the tests divided by the total number of executable statements in the test object, normally expressed as a percentage.
- B. Coverage is measured as the number of decision outcomes executed by the tests divided by the total number of decision outcomes in the test object, normally expressed as a percentage.
- C. Coverage is measured as the total number of test cases that can practice executable sentences divided by the total number of executable sentences in the test object, normally expressed as a percentage.
- D. Coverage is measured as the expected number of statements executed by the tests divided by the total number of executable statements in the test object, normally expressed as a percentage.

115. Which ONE of the following descriptions of decision coverage is CORRECT?

- A. Decision coverage is a measure of the percentage of possible paths through the source code that tests can exercise when executed.
- B. Decision coverage is a measure of the percentage of business flows through the component exercised by the tests.
- C. Decision coverage is measured as the number of decision outcomes executed by the tests divided by the total number of decision outcomes in the test object, normally expressed as a percentage.
- D. Decision coverage is a measure of the "IF" statements of the test object code that have been exercised regardless of the true or false result.

116. Scenario 1:

An intelligent application for agricultural use incorporates temperature sensors located at different points of an enclosure. The sensors measure and record the temperature at regular and extract the statistical values for these measurements. These values include the average daily temperature.

A new variety of tomatoes is currently being grown and the "World Organization for Happy Tomatoes" has established temperature ranges related to vegetative development.

When the system establishes that the average temperature is within a certain range, it emits a value that will be used to monitor and control the crop.

	Temperature in degrees Celsius	Output Values
Temperature detrimental to the crop	$7 \geq t$	A
Vegetative development stand still temperature	[8;21]	B
Ideal temperature for vegetative development	[22;29]	C
Temperature detrimental to the crop	$t \geq 30$	D

Question: Using the Boundary Value Analysis technique in its two-point variant, identify the set of input values that provides the highest coverage.

- A. {7, 8, 21, 22, 29, 30}
- B. {6, 7, 8, 21, 22, 29, 31}
- C. {7, 8, 22, 23, 29, 30}
- D. {6, 7, 21, 22, 29, 30}

117. Use the same "Scenario 1" (from the previous question):

An intelligent application for agricultural use incorporates temperature sensors located at different points of an enclosure. The sensors measure and record the temperature at regular intervals and extract the statistical values for these measurements. These values include the average daily temperature.

A new variety of tomato is currently being grown and the "World Organization for Happy Tomatoes" has established temperature ranges related to vegetative development.

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Ideal temperature for vegetative development	[22;29]	C
Temperature detrimental to the crop	$t \geq 30$	D

Question:

When running test case TC 59, the actual result for $t = 35$ degrees Celsius is OUTPUT = B.

Which information should NOT be included in the defect report? (Select only ONE option)

- A. A title and a short summary of the defect being reported.
- B. Identification of the test item and environment.
- C. Expected and actual results.
- D. Description of the structure of the test team.**

118. Use the same "Scenario 1" (from the previous question):

An intelligent application for agricultural use incorporates temperature sensors located at different points of an enclosure. The sensors measure and record the temperature at regular intervals and extract the statistical values for these measurements. These values include the average daily temperature.

A new variety of tomato is currently being grown and the "World Organization for Happy Tomatoes" has established temperature ranges related to vegetative development.

When the system establishes that the average temperature is within a certain range, it emits a value that will be used to monitor and control the crop.

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Ideal temperature for vegetative development	[22;29]	C
Temperature detrimental to the crop	$t \geq 30$	D

Question:

Using the equivalence partitioning technique, identify the set of input values that provides the HIGHEST coverage.

- A. {7, 10, 21, 40}
- B. {7, 10, 25, 29}
- C. {8, 10, 25, 40}
- D. {7, 10, 25, 40}

119. Scenario 2:

The Management of the company 'The Big Drop' has used the following table to ask the corresponding group to configure the discounts so that they become effective in the sales terminals to the public

BULK DISCOUNT		
PURCHASE VOLUME		DISCOUNT
1 to 100 units		0%
101 to 1000 units		5%
More than 1000 Units		10%
DISCOUNT FOR FREQUENT CUSTOMER		
FREQUENT CUSTOMER	PURCHASE VOLUME	DISCOUNT
YES	Independent of Quantity	5%
NO	Independent of Quantity	0%

You must design test cases to represent all POSSIBLE and REAL business scenarios,

How many POSSIBLE decision rules can be extracted the above table?

- A. 32 decision rules.
- B. 8 decision rules.
- C. 6 decision rules.**
- D. 5 decision rules.

120. Use the same "Scenario 2" (from the previous question):

The Management of the company 'The Big Drop' has used the following table to ask the corresponding group to configure the discounts so that they become effective in the sales terminals to the public

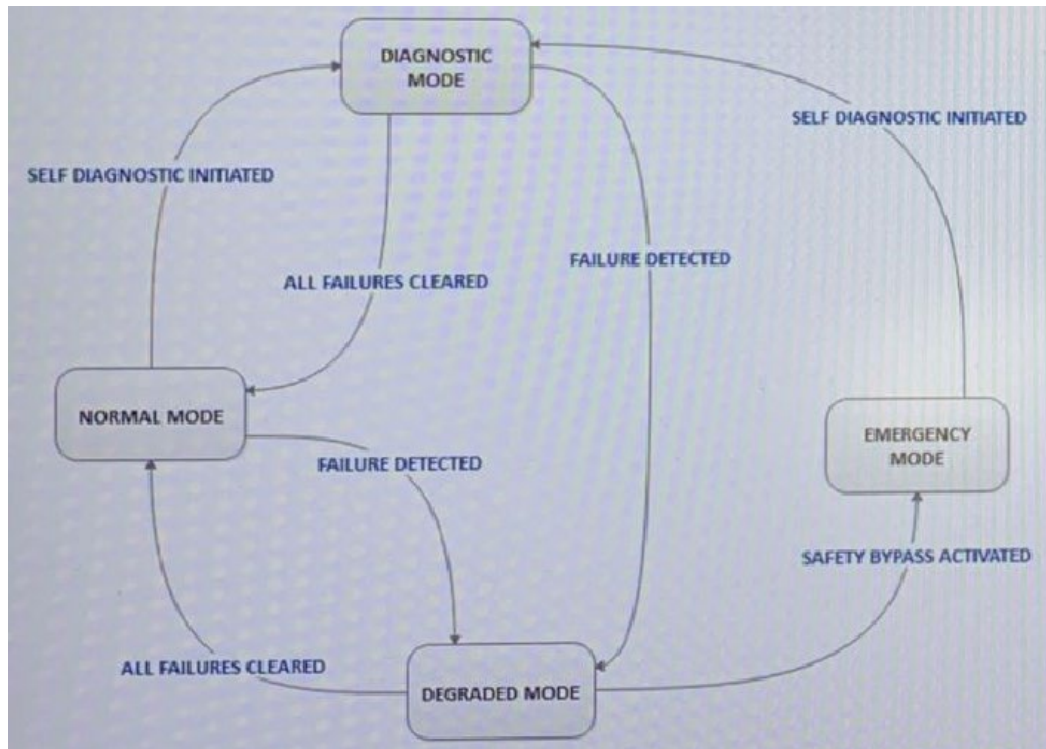
BULK DISCOUNT		
PURCHASE VOLUME		DISCOUNT
1 to 100 units		0%
101 to 1000 units		5%
More than 1000 Units		10%
DISCOUNT FOR FREQUENT CUSTOMER		
FREQUENT CUSTOMER	PURCHASE VOLUME	DISCOUNT
YES	Independent of Quantity	5%
NO	Independent of Quantity	0%

You must design test cases according to the technique of Boundary value Analysis in its two-profit variant. Select the option containing the set of input values that has been generated using the boundary value analysis technique for the table above.

- A. (0, 1, 99, 100, 1000, 1001)
- B. {0, 1, 100, 101, 999, 1000}
- C. {1, 2, 100, 101, 1000, 1001}
- D. {0, 1, 100, 101, 1000, 1001}

121. The following state diagram describes the behaviour of a control system in terms of its possible modes of operation. The initial pseudo state will be the 'NORMAL MODE'.

Which of the following test cases covers an INVALID sequence?

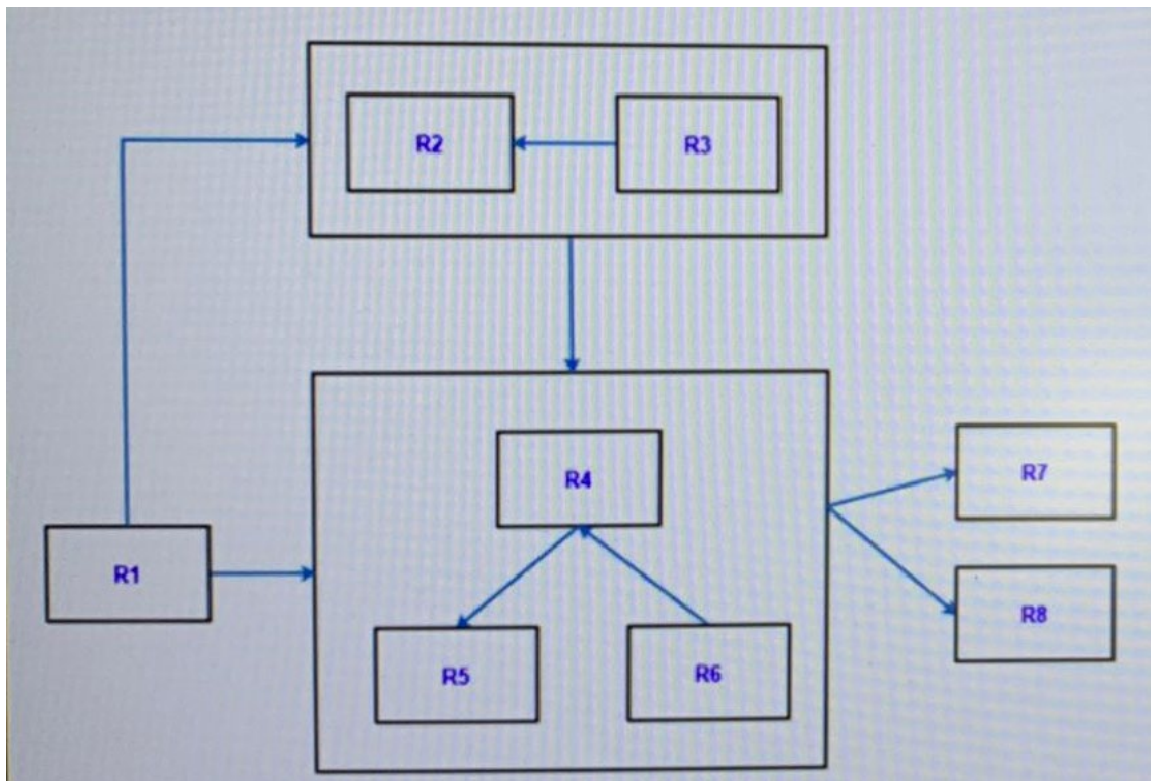


- A. NORMAL MODE >> DIAGNOSTIC MODE >> NORMAL MODE >> DIAGNOSTIC MODE >> EMERGENCY MODE >> DIAGNOSTIC MODE >> NORMAL MODE
- B. NORMAL MODE >> DEGRADED MODE >> NORMAL MODE >> DIAGNOSTIC MODE >> DEGRADED MODE >> EMERGENCY MODE >> DIAGNOSTIC MODE
- C. NORMAL MODE >> DIAGNOSTIC MODE >> DEGRADED MODE >> EMERGENCY MODE >> DIAGNOSTIC MODE NORMAL MODE >> DIAGNOSTIC MODE
- D. NORMAL MODE >> DIAGNOSTIC MODE >> DEGRADED MODE >> EMERGENCY MODE >> DIAGNOSTIC MODE NORMAL MODE >> DEGRADED MODE

122. Which ONE of the following options CORRECTLY reflects the value of static testing?

- A. When using reviews, it has been observed that both the quality of the specifications and the time required for development and testing activities have increased.
- B. When using static testing techniques, it has been observed that the detection and correction of failures is performed more efficiently and prior to the execution of the dynamic test.
- C. Since static analysis has been applied, the number of missing requirements has been reduced and communication between testers and developers has improved,
- D. Since static analysis has been applied, code defects have been detected that would not have been detected in the dynamic test.

123. The following diagram shows the logical dependencies between a set of requirements; each arrow indicates a dependency. For example, “**R3 → R2**” means that R2 depends on R3.



Which ONE of the following options structures the test execution schedule according to the dependencies of the requirements?

- A. R1 -> R3 -> R2 -> R4 -> R6 -> R5 -> R7 -> R8
- B. R1 -> R2 -> R3 -> R6 -> R4 -> R5 -> R7 -> R6
- C. R1 -> R3 -> R2 -> R6 -> R4 -> R5 -> R7 -> R8**
- D. R1 -> R3 -> R2 -> R5 -> R4 -> R6 -> R7 -> R8

124. Which ONE of the following options corresponds to a characteristic of a test technique belonging to the black-box test category?

- A. Test conditions, test cases and test data are derived from a test basis that may include the knowledge and experience of testers, developers, users and other stakeholders.
- B. Test conditions, test cases, and test data are derived from a test basis that may include software requirements, specifications, use cases, and user stories.**
- C. The test conditions, test cases and test data are derived from a test basis that may include code, software architecture, detailed design or any other source of information related to the structure of the software.
- D. Specifications are often used as an additional source of information to determine the expected outcome of test cases.

125. Classify the test tools by associating the type of tool (listed from 1 to 4) and the activity it supports (listed from A to D).

1. Tool support for specialized testing needs.
2. Tool support for test design and implementation.
3. Tool support for management of testing and test ware.
4. Tool support for performance measurement and dynamic analysis.

- A. Defect management tools.
- B. Monitoring tools.
- C. Test data preparation tools.
- D. Security testing tools.

- A. 1B, 2C, 3A, 4D
- B. 1D, 2C, 3A, 4B**
- C. 1D, 2A, 3A, 4C
- D. 1B, 2D, 3C, 4B

126. Which type of test strategy is being used if it relies on the systematic use of a list of quality characteristics and sub-characteristics of the ISO 25010 standard?

- A. Methodical.**
- B. Analytical.
- C. Model-Based.
- D. Process-Compliant.

127. Select the MOST correct description of the factors used to determine the risk level.

- A. The level of risk is determined by the likelihood of a negative event and the likelihood of not identifying it.
- B. The level of risk is determined by the likelihood of the event and the impact (the harm) from that event.**
- C. The level of risk is determined by the likelihood of an event occurring, both positive and negative, and the impact of that event on the test plan.
- D. The level of risk is determined by the likelihood of a negative event occurring on the project and the impact of that event on the quality of the product.

128. Which ONE of the following options identifies the main activities of a work product review process?

- A. Planning - Check Entry Criteria - Individual Review - Issue Communication and Analysis - Fixing and Reporting
- B. Planning - Initiate Review - Individual Review - Issue Communication and Analysis - Fixing and Reporting - Close
- C. Planning - Initiate Review - Individual Review - Issue Communication and Analysis - Reconstruction - Follow-up
- D. Planning - Initiate Review - Individual Review - Issue Communication and Analysis - Fixing and Reporting**

129. Which item in the following list may affect and be part of a test plan?

- A. Test cases.
- B. Budget restrictions.**
- C. Requirements in the form of use cases or user stories.
- D. Test log.

130. Classify the following criteria for a given test into entry and exit criteria.

- I. Planned tests have been executed.
- II. Availability of test items that have met the exit criteria for any prior test levels.
- III. A defined level of coverage (e.g., of requirements, user stories, acceptance criteria, risks, code) has been achieved.
- IV. Availability of the test environment.
- V. Availability of necessary test tools.
- VI. The evaluated levels of reliability, performance efficiency, usability, security, and other relevant quality characteristics are sufficient.

- A. Entry Criteria: {II, IV, V} Exit Criteria: {I, III, VI}.**
- B. Entry Criteria: {I, IV, V} Exit Criteria: {II, III, VI}.
- C. Entry Criteria: {IV, V} Exit Criteria: {I, II, III, VI}.
- D. Entry Criteria: {II, III, IV, V} Exit Criteria: {I, VI}.

131. Which ONE of the following options is a reason to use a pilot project to introduce a tool into an organization?

- A. Evaluating the maturity of the organization, its strengths, and weaknesses.
- B. Gaining in-depth knowledge about the tool, understanding both its strengths and weaknesses.**
- C. Estimating the cost-benefit ratio from a specific business case (if necessary).
- D. Assessing test automation skills and the training, mentoring, and coaching needs of the testers who will use the tool.

132. Which ONE of the following activities is a regular activity of the test manager?

- A. Create a detailed test execution schedule.
- B. Review tests developed by others.
- C. Design and implement test cases and test procedures.
- D. Adapt planning based on test results and progress.**

133. Select ONE option you consider CORRECT regarding the value of the statement and decision testing.

- A. When 100% statement coverage is achieved, it ensures that all executable code statements have been tested at least once.**
- B. Statement testing may provide more coverage than decision testing.
- C. When 100% statement coverage is reached, it can be ensured that all decision results have been executed.
- D. Statement coverage makes it possible to find all of the defects in the code that were not exercised by other tests.

134. Select ONE option that BEST describes characteristics of the test based on a checklist.

- A. In checklist-based testing, testers design, implement and execute tests to cover test conditions found in a checklist.
- B. As part of the implementation, testers create a new checklist or expand an existing checklist.
- C. Checklists can be created to support functional tests but not non-functional testing.
- D. In the absence of detailed test cases, tests based on checklists provide guidelines with a high degree of consistency.

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