

**ISTQB Foundation Sample Question Paper No. 9**

**1. Deliverables of test design phase include all the following except (Testing artifacts)**

- a) Test data
- b) Test data plan
- c) Test summary report
- d) Test procedure plan

**2. Which of the following is not decided in the test-planning phase? (Testing artifacts)**

- a) Schedules and deliverables
- b) Hardware and software
- c) Entry and exit criteria
- d) Types of test cases

**3. Typical defects that are easier to find in reviews than in dynamic testing are:**

- A. deviations from standards,
- B. requirement defects,
- C. design defects,
- D. insufficient maintainability and incorrect interface specifications.
- E. All of the above.

**4. Load Testing Tools (Per. Testing)**

- a) reduces the time spent by the testers
- b) reduces the resources spent (hardware)
- c) mostly used in web testing
- d) all of the above

**5. Reviews, static analysis and dynamic testing have the same objective –**

**A. identifying defects.**

- B. fixing defects.
- C. 1 and 2
- D. None

**6. Defect arrival rate curve:**

- A. Shows the number of newly discovered defects per unit time
- B. Shows the number of open defects per unit time.
- C. Shows the cumulative total number of defects found up to this time.
- D. Any of these, depending on the company.

**7. What are the 2 major components taken into consideration with risk analysis? (Test Mgmt)**

- a) The probability the negative event will occur
- b) The potential loss or impact associated with the event
- c) Both a and b

d) Neither a nor b

**8. We can achieve complete statement coverage but still miss bugs because:**

- A. The failure occurs only if you reach a statement taking the TRUE branch of an IF statement, and you got to the statement with a test that passed through the FALSE branch.
- B. The failure depends on the program's inability to handle specific data values, rather than on the program's flow of control.
- C. Both A and B
- D. We are not required to test code that customers are unlikely to execute.

**9. Who is responsible for conducting test readiness review? (Performing Test)**

- a. Test manager
- b. Test engineer
- c. both A & B
- d. Project Manager

**10. What if the project isn't big enough to justify extensive testing? (Test Mgmt)**

- a) Use risk based analysis to find out which areas need to be tested
- b) Use automation tool for testing
- c) a and b
- d) None of the above

**11. What are the key features to be concentrated upon when doing a testing for world wide web sites (Test Execution)**

- a) Interaction between html pages
- b) Performance on the client side
- c) Security aspects
- d) All of the above

**12. What can be done if requirements are changing continuously? (Test Mgmt)**

- a) Work with the project's stakeholders early on to understand how requirements might change so that alternate test plans and strategies can be worked out in advance, if possible.
- b) Negotiate to allow only easily-implemented new requirements into the project, while moving more difficult new requirements into future versions of the application
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

**13. The selection of test cases for regression testing (Testing artifacts)**

- a) Requires knowledge on the bug fixes and how it affect the system
- b) Includes the area of frequent defects

- c) Includes the area which has undergone many/recent code changes
- d) All of the above

**14. Measurement dysfunction is a problem because:**

- A. Even though the numbers you look at appear better, to achieve these numbers, people are doing other aspects of their work much less well.
- B. We don't know how to measure a variable (our measurement is dysfunctional) and so we don't know how to interpret the result.
- C. You are measuring the wrong thing and thus reaching the wrong conclusions.
- D. All of the above.

**15. What do you mean by “Having to say NO” (test planning process)**

- a. No, the problem is not with testers
- b. No, the software is not ready for production
- c. Both a & b
- d. none of the above

**16. According to the lecture, there are several risks of managing your project's schedule with a statistical reliability model. These include (choose one or more of the following):**

- A. Testers spend more energy early in the product trying to find bugs than preparing to do the rest of the project's work more efficiently
- B. Managers might not realize that the testing effort is ineffective, late in the project, because they expect a low rate of bug finding, so the low rate achieved doesn't alarm them.
- C. It can increase the end-of-project pressure on testers to not find bugs, or to not report bugs.
- D. All of the above

**17. Operations testing is (Performing Test)**

- a. compliance testing
- b. disaster testing
- c. verifying compliance to rules
- d. functional testing
- e. ease of operations

**18. Tools like change Man, Clear case are used as (test planning process)**

- a. functional automation tools
- b. performance testing tools
- c. configuration management tools
- d. none of the above.

**19. Important consequences of the impossibility of complete testing are (Choose one or more answers):**

- A. We can never be certain that the program is bug free.
- B. We have no definite stopping point for testing, which makes it easier for some managers to argue for very little testing.
- C. We have no easy answer for what testing tasks should always be required, because every task takes time that could be spent on other high importance tasks.
- D. All of the above.

**20. Which is not in sequence in 11 Step Software Testing process (Tester's Role SDLC)**

- a Assess development plan and status
- b Develop the test plan
- c Test software design
- d Test software requirement

**21. In the MASPAR case study:**A. Security failures were the result of untested parts of code.

- B. The development team achieved complete statement and branch coverage but missed a serious bug in the MASPAR operating system.
- C. An error in the code was so obscure that you had to test the function with almost every input value to find its two special-case failures.
- D. All of the above.

**22. Complete statement and branch coverage means:**

- A. That you have tested every statement in the program.
- B. That you have tested every statement and every branch in the program.
- C. That you have tested every IF statement in the program.
- D. That you have tested every combination of values of IF statements in the program

**23. What if the project isn't big enough to justify extensive testing? (Test Mgmt)**

- a) Use risk based analysis to find out which areas need to be tested
- b) Use automation tool for testing
- c) a and b
- d) None of the above

**24. Security falls under (Performing Test)**

- a. compliance testing
- b. disaster testing
- c. verifying compliance to rules
- d. functional testing
- e. ease of operations

**25. Which is the best definition of complete testing:**

- A. You have discovered every bug in the program.
- B. You have tested every statement, branch, and combination of branches in the program.

- C. You have completed every test in the test plan.
- D. You have reached the scheduled ship date.

**26. What is the concept of introducing a small change to the program and having the effects of that change show up in some test? (Testing concepts)**

- a) Desk checking
- b) Debugging a program
- c) A mutation error
- d) Performance testing
- e) Introducing mutations

**Answers:**

- 1 - C
- 2 - D
- 3 - E
- 4 - D
- 5 - A
- 6 - A
- 7 - C
- 8 - C
- 9 - A
- 10 - A
- 11 - D
- 12 - C
- 13 - D
- 14 - A
- 15 - B
- 16 - D
- 17 - E
- 18 - C
- 19 - D
- 20 - C
- 21 - C
- 22 - B
- 23 - A
- 24 - A
- 25 - D
- 26 - E