EXAM 1 – ISTQB FOUNDATION4,12

# CHAPTER 1

3.What is the main reason for testing software before releasing it?

a. to show that system will work after release

b. to decide when the software is of sufficient quality to release

c. to find as many bugs as possible before release

d. to give information for a risk based decision about release

6.In which order should tests be run?

a. the most important tests first

b. the most difficult tests first(to allow maximum time for fixing)

c. the easiest tests first(to give initial confidence)

d. the order they are thought of

# CHAPTER 2

1.Software testing activities should start

a. as soon as the code is written

b. during the design stage

c. when the requirements have been formally documented

d. as soon as possible in the development life cycle

7. The later in the development life cycle a fault is discovered, the more expensive it is to fix. why?

a. the documentation is poor, so it takes longer to find out what the software is doing.

b. wages are rising

c. the fault has been built into more documentation,code,tests, etc

d. none of the above

5. When reporting faults found to developers, testers should be:

a. as polite, constructive and helpful as possible

b. firm about insisting that a bug is not a “feature” if it should be fixed

c. diplomatic, sensitive to the way they may react to criticism

d. All of the above

# CHAPTER 3

# CHAPTER 4

15. Which of the following is true?

a. Component testing should be black box, system testing should be white box.

b. if u find a lot of bugs in testing, you should not be very confident about the quality of software

c. the fewer bugs you find,the better your testing was

d. the more tests you run, the more bugs you will find.

8. Which is not true-The black box tester

a. should be able to understand a functional specification or requirements document

b. should be able to understand the source code.

c. is highly motivated to find faults

d. is creative to find the system’s weaknesses

9. A test design technique is

a. a process for selecting test cases

b. a process for determining expected outputs

c. a way to measure the quality of software

d. a way to measure in a test plan what has to be done

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

1. Assume postal rates for light letters are: (4.2.1)

$0.25 up to 10 grams.

$0.35 up to 50 grams.

$0.45 up to 75 grams.

$0.55 up to 100 grams.

Which test inputs (in grams) could be selected using equivalence partitioning?

| A | 0, 9, 10, 49, 50, 74, 75, 99, 100 |
| --- | --- |
| **B** | 5, 35, 65, 95, 115 |
| C | 0, 1, 10, 11, 50, 51, 75, 76, 100, 101 |
| D | 5, 25, 35, 45, 55 |

# CHAPTER 5

11. An incident logging system

a only records defects

b is of limited value

c is a valuable source of project information during testing if it contains all incidents

d. should be used only by the test team.

12. Increasing the quality of the software, by better development methods, will affect the time

needed for testing (the test phases) by:

a. reducing test time

b. no change

c. increasing test time

d. can’t say

2.Faults found by users are due to:

a. Poor quality software

b. Poor software and poor testing

c. bad luck

d. insufficient time for testing

# CHAPTER 6