EXAM 1 – ISTQB FOUNDATION

# CHAPTER 1

**Q. 26: The cost of fixing a fault:**

| A | Is not important |
| --- | --- |
| B | **Increases as we move the product towards live use** |
| C | Decreases as we move the product towards live use |
| D | Is more expensive if found in requirements than functional design |
| E | Can never be determined |

**Q. 28: When what is visible to end-users is a deviation from the specific or expected behavior, this is called:**

| A | An error |
| --- | --- |
| B | A fault |
| C | **A failure** |
| D | A defect |
| E | A mistake |

**Q. 7: Software testing accounts to what percent of software development costs?**

| A | 10-20 |
| --- | --- |
| B | **40-50** |
| C | 70-80 |
| D | 5-10 |

**Q. 14: A reliable system will be one that:**

| A | Is unlikely to be completed on schedule |
| --- | --- |
| B | **Is unlikely to cause a failure** |
| C | Is likely to be fault-free |
| D | Is likely to be liked by the users |

**Q. 10: How much testing is enough**

| A | This question is impossible to answer |
| --- | --- |
| B | **The answer depends on the risks for your industry, contract and special requirements** |
| C | The answer depends on the maturity of your developers |
| D | The answer should be standardized for the software development industry |

**Q. 38: 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 |

# CHAPTER 2

**Q. 2: To test a function, the programmer has to write a \_\_\_\_\_\_, which calls the function and passes it the test data.**

| A | Stub |
| --- | --- |
| B | **Driver** |
| C | Proxy |
| D | None of the above |

**Q. 4: Which of the following statements about component testing is not true?**

| A | Component testing should be performed by development |
| --- | --- |
| B | Component testing is also known as isolation or module testing |
| C | Component testing should have completion criteria planned |
| D | **Component testing does not involve regression testing** |

**Q. 16: A regression test:**

| A | Will always be automated |
| --- | --- |
| B | **Will help ensure unchanged areas of the software have not been affected** |
| C | Will help ensure changed areas of the software have not been affected |
| D | Can only be run during user acceptance testing |

**Q. 19: Verification is:**

| A | Checking that we are building the right system |
| --- | --- |
| B | **Checking that we are building the system right** |
| C | Performed by an independent test team |
| D | Making sure that it is what the user really wants |

**Q. 20: The difference between re-testing and regression testing is**

| A | **Re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects** |
| --- | --- |
| B | Re-testing looks for unexpected side effects; regression testing is repeating those tests |
| C | Re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier |
| D | Re-testing uses different environments, regression testing uses the same environment |
| E | Re-testing is done by developers, regression testing is done by independent testers |

**Q. 22: Which of the following is the main purpose of the integration strategy for integration testing**

**in the small?**

| A | To ensure that all of the small modules are tested adequately |
| --- | --- |
| B | To ensure that the system interfaces to other systems and networks |
| C | **To specify which modules to combine when and how many at once** |
| D | To ensure that the integration testing can be performed by a small team |
| E | To specify how the software should be divided into modules |

**Q. 24:Regression testing should be performed:**

**v) Every week**

**w) After the software has changed**

**x) As often as possible**

**y) When the environment has changed**

**z) When the project manager says**

| A | v & w are true, x – z are false |
| --- | --- |
| B | w, x & y are true, v & z are false |
| C | **w & y are true, v, x & z are false** |
| D | w is true, v, x y and z are false |
| E | All of the above are true |

**Q. 32: Which of the following is NOT part of system testing:**

| A | Business process-based testing |
| --- | --- |
| B | Performance, load and stress testing |
| C | Requirements-based testing |
| D | Usability testing |
| E | **Top-down integration testing** |

**Q. 34: Which of the following is not part of performance testing:**

| A | Measuring response time |
| --- | --- |
| B | Measuring transaction rates |
| C | **Recovery testing** |
| D | Simulating many users |
| E | Generating many transactions |

**Q. 18: The process starting with the terminal modules is called:**

| A | Top-down integration |
| --- | --- |
| B | **Bottom-up integration** |
| C | None of the above |
| D | Module integration |

**Q. 13: Cyclomatic Complexity method comes under which testing method.**

| A | **White box** |
| --- | --- |
| B | Black box |
| C | Green box |
| D | Yellow box |

**Q. 6: Which of the following is not a characteristic for Testability?**

| A | Operability |
| --- | --- |
| B | Observability |
| C | Simplicity |
| D | **Robustness** |

**Q. 9: If an expected result is not specified then:**

| A | We cannot run the test |
| --- | --- |
| B | It may be difficult to repeat the test |
| C | **It may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed** |
| D | We cannot automate the user inputs |

# CHAPTER 3

**Q. 3: Which of the following is not a static testing technique**

| A | **Error guessing** |
| --- | --- |
| B | Walkthrough |
| C | Data flow analysis |
| D | Inspections |

**Q. 5: Inspections can find all the following except**

| A | Variables not defined in the code |
| --- | --- |
| B | Spelling and grammar faults in the documents |
| C | Requirements that have been omitted from the design documents |
| D | **How much of the code has been covered** |

**Q. 29: Which expression best matches the following characteristics or review processes:**

**1. Led by author**

**2. Undocumented**

**3. No management participation**

**4. Led by a trained moderator or leader**

**5. Uses entry exit criteria**

**s) Inspection**

**t) Peer review**

**u) Informal review**

**v) Walkthrough**

| A | s = 4, t = 3, u = 2 and 5, v = 1 |
| --- | --- |
| B | **s = 4 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1** |
| C | s = 1 and 5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4 |
| D | s = 5, t = 4, u = 3, v = 1 and 2 |
| E | s = 4 and 5, t = 1, u = 2, v = 3 |

**Q. 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 |

# CHAPTER 4

**Q. 8: Equivalence partitioning is:**

| A | A black box testing technique used only by developers |
| --- | --- |
| B | A black box testing technique than can only be used during system testing |
| C | **A black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing** |
| D | A white box testing technique appropriate for component testing |

**Q. 27: Order numbers on a stock control system can range between 10000 and 99999 inclusive.**

**Which of the following inputs might be a result of designing tests for only valid equivalence classes and valid boundaries:**

| A | 1000, 5000, 99999 |
| --- | --- |
| B | 9999, 50000, 100000 |
| C | **10000, 50000, 99999** |
| D | 10000, 99999 |
| E | 9999, 10000, 50000, 99999, 10000 |

**Q. 30: Given the following:**

**Switch PC on**

**Start "outlook"**

**IF outlook appears THEN Send an email**

**Close outlook**

| A | 1 test for statement coverage, 1 for branch coverage |
| --- | --- |
| B | **1 test for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage** |
| C | 1 test for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage |
| D | 2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage |
| E | 2 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage |

**Q. 36: Given the following code, which is true:**

**IF A > B THEN C = A – B**

**ELSE**

**C = A + B ENDIF Read D**

**IF C = D Then Print "Error" ENDIF**

| A | 1 test for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage |
| --- | --- |
| B | **2 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage** |
| C | 2 tests for statement coverage. 3 for branch coverage |
| D | 3 tests for statement coverage, 3 for branch coverage |
| E | 3 tests for statement coverage, 2 for branch coverage |

**Q. 12: Which of these can be successfully tested using Loop Testing methodology?**

| A | Simple Loops |
| --- | --- |
| B | Nested Loops |
| C | Concatenated Loops |
| D | **All of the above** |

# CHAPTER 5

**Q. 1: The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from**

| A | **Project plan** |
| --- | --- |
| B | Business plan |
| C | Support plan |
| D | None of the above |

**Q.23: Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management:**

| A | Status accounting of configuration items |
| --- | --- |
| B | **Auditing conformance to ISO9001** |
| C | Identification of test versions |
| D | Record of changes to documentation over time |
| E | Controlled library access |

**Q. 31: Test managers should not:**

| A | Report on deviations from the project plan |
| --- | --- |
| B | Sign the system off for release |
| C | **Re-allocate resource to meet original plans** |
| D | Rise incidents on faults that they have found |
| E | Provide information for risk analysis and quality improvement |

**Q. 35: What is the purpose of test completion criteria in a test plan:**

| A | To know when a specific test has finished its execution |
| --- | --- |
| B | To ensure that the test case specification is complete |
| C | To set the criteria used in generating test inputs |
| D | To know when test planning is complete |
| E | **To plan when to stop testing** |

**Q. 39: Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test**

**Documentation Standard:**

| A | Test items (i.e. software versions) |
| --- | --- |
| B | What is not to be tested |
| C | Test environments |
| D | **Quality plans** |
| E | Schedules and deadlines |

**Q. 40: IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except:**

| A | Test items |
| --- | --- |
| B | Test deliverables |
| C | Test tasks |
| D | Test environment |
| E | **Test specification** |

**Q. 15: Which, in general, is the least required skill of a good tester?**

| A | Being diplomatic |
| --- | --- |
| B | **Able to write software** |
| C | Having good attention to detail |
| D | Able to be relied on |

**Q. 21: Testing should be stopped when:**

| A | All the planned tests have been run |
| --- | --- |
| B | Time has run out |
| C | All faults have been fixed correctly |
| D | Both A and C |
| E | **I depends on the risks for the system being tested** |

**Q. 11: The purpose of requirement phase is**

| A | To freeze requirements |
| --- | --- |
| B | To understand user needs |
| C | To define the scope of testing |
| D | **All of the above** |

**Q. 17: Function/Test matrix is a type of**

| A | Interim Test report |
| --- | --- |
| B | Final test report |
| C | **Project status report** |
| D | Management report |

# CHAPTER 6

**Q. 25: 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. 33: 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 |

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