EXAM 1 – ISTQB FOUNDATION

Q. 6: This part of a program is given:

WHILE (condition A)

Do B

END WHILE

How many decisions should be tested in this code in order to achieve 100% decision coverage?

A. 2

B. Indefinite

C. 1

D. 4

Q. 30: A risk-based approach to testing provides proactive opportunities to reduce the levels of

product risk, starting in the initial stages of a project

A. True

B. False

# CHAPTER 1

Q. 5: Which of the following is true

| A | Testing is the same as quality assurance |
| --- | --- |
| B | Testing is a part of quality assurance |
| C | Testing is not a part of quality assurance |
| D | Testing is same as debugging |

Q. 4: In foundation level syllabus you will find the main basic principles of testing. Which of the

following sentences describes one of these basic principles?

| A | Complete testing of software is attainable if you have enough resources and test tools |
| --- | --- |
| B | With automated testing you can make statements with more confidence about the quality of a  product than with manual testing |
| C | For a software system, it is not possible, under normal conditions, to test all input and output  combinations. |
| D | A goal of testing is to show that the software is defect free. |

Q 3: Why is testing necessary?

| A | Because testing is good method to make there are not defects in the software |
| --- | --- |
| B | Because verification and validation are not enough to get to know the quality of the software |
| C | Because testing measures the quality of the software system and helps to increase the quality |
| D | Because testing finds more defects than reviews and inspections. |
| E | I, II and IV are correct |

Q. 13: Which set of metrics can be used for monitoring of the test execution?

| A | Number of detected defects, testing cost; |
| --- | --- |
| B | Number of residual defects in the test object. |
| C | Percentage of completed tasks in the preparation of test environment; test cases  prepared |
| D | Number of test cases run / not run; test cases passed / failed |

Q. 21: Which of the following project inputs influence testing?

(I) Contractual requirements

(II) Legal requirements(III) Industry standards

(IV) Application risk

(V) Project size

| A | (I) through (III) are correct |
| --- | --- |
| B | All alternatives are correct |
| C | (II) and (V) are correct |
| D | (I), (III) and (V) are correct |

Q. 37: A test plan defines

| A | What is selected for testing |
| --- | --- |
| B | Objectives and results |
| C | Expected results |
| D | Targets and misses |

# CHAPTER 2

# 1: Integration testing has following characteristics

# I. It can be done in incremental manner

# II. It is always done after system testing

# III. It includes functional tests

# IV. It includes non-functional tests

| A | I, II and III are correct |
| --- | --- |
| B | I is correct |
| **C** | **I, III and IV are correct** |

Q. 12: Which of the following list contains only non-functional tests?

| A | Interoperability (compatibility) testing, reliability testing, performance testing |
| --- | --- |
| B | System testing, performance testing |
| C | Load testing, stress testing, component testing, portability testing |
| D | Testing various configurations, beta testing, load testing |

Q. 10: Which of the following is most often considered as components interface bug?

| A | For two components exchanging data, one component used metric units, the other one used British units |
| --- | --- |
| B | The system is difficult to use due to a too complicated terminal input structure |
| C | The messages for user input errors are misleading and not helpful for understanding the input error cause |
| D | Under high load, the system does not provide enough open ports to connect to |

Q. 19: The following list contains risks that have been identified for a software product to be

developed. Which of these risks is an example of a product risk?

| A | Not enough qualified testers to complete the planned tests |
| --- | --- |
| B | Software delivery is behind schedule |
| C | Threat to a patient’s life |
| D | 3rd party supplier does not supply as stipulated |

Q. 17:If a program is tested and 100% condition coverage is achieved, which of the following

coverage criteria is then guaranteed to be achieved?

| A | 100% branch coverage |
| --- | --- |
| B | 100% condition coverage and 100% statement coverage |
| C | Equivalence class and boundary value coverage |
| D | No other white box coverage criterion is guaranteed to be fulfilled 100% |

Q. 23: Maintenance testing is:

| A | Testing management |
| --- | --- |
| B | Synonym of testing the quality of service |
| C | Triggered by modifications, migration or retirement of existing software |
| D | Testing the level of maintenance by the vendor |

Q. 25: V-Model is:

| A | A software development model that illustrates how testing activities integrate with software  development phases |
| --- | --- |
| B | A software life-cycle model that is not relevant for testing |
| C | The official software development and testing life-cycle model of ISTQB |
| D | A testing life cycle model including unit, integration, system and acceptance phases |

Q. 28: Acceptance testing means

| A | Testing performed on a single stand – alone module or unit of code |
| --- | --- |
| B | Testing after changes have been made to ensure that no unwanted changes were introduced |
| C | Testing to ensure that the system meets the needs of the organization and end user. |
| D | Users test the application in the developers environment |

Q. 26: Which of the following items need not to be given in an incident report?

| A | The version number of the test object |
| --- | --- |
| B | Test data and used environment |
| C | Identification of the test case that failed |
| D | The location and instructions on how to correct the fault |

Q. 24: Why is incremental integration preferred over "big bang" integration?

| A | Because incremental integration has better early defects screening and isolation ability |
| --- | --- |
| B | Because "big bang" integration is suitable only for real time applications |
| C | Incremental integration is preferred over "Big Bang Integration" only for "bottom up"  development model |
| D | Because incremental integration can compensate for weak and inadequate component testing |

Q. 22: A test engineer is testing a Video Player (VCR), and logs the following report:

Title: Fast Forward stops after 2 minutes. It happens every time Expected result: Fast forward

continues till the end of the tape Severity: High

Priority: Urgent

What important information did the engineer leave out?

| A | Identification (Software and hardware) of the VCR |
| --- | --- |
| B | Actual result |
| C | History of the report |
| D | Ideas for the test case improvement |

Q. 38: Component integration testing can be done

| A | Before Integration testing |
| --- | --- |
| B | After unit testing |
| C | After component testing |
| D | After system testing |

Q. 34: Integration testing where no incremental testing takes place prior to all the system’s

components being combined to form the system.

| A | System testing |
| --- | --- |
| B | Component Testing |
| C | Incremental Testing |
| D | Big bang testing |

Q. 29: The testing should include operational tests of the new environment as well as of

the changed software

| A | System Testing |
| --- | --- |
| B | Integration testing |
| C | Component testing |
| D | Maintenance testing |

Q. 31: Functional testing is mostly

| A | Validation techniques |
| --- | --- |
| B | Verification techniques |
| C | Both of the above |
| D | None of the above |

# CHAPTER 3

# Which of the following activities differentiate a walkthrough from a formal review?

# 

| A | A walkthrough does not follow a defined process |
| --- | --- |
| B | For a walkthrough individual preparation by the reviewers is optional |
| C | A walkthrough requires meeting |
| D | A walkthrough finds the causes of failures, while formal review finds the failures |

Q. 40: Which one is not the task of test leader?

| A | Coordinate the test strategy and plan with project managers and others |
| --- | --- |
| B | Decide about the implementation of the test environment |
| C | Write test summary reports |
| D | Review and contribute to test plans |

Q. 36: Who should have technical and Business background.

| A | Moderator |
| --- | --- |
| B | Author |
| C | Reviewer |
| D | Recorder |

# CHAPTER 4

Q. 7: In a flight reservation system, the number of available seats in each plane model is an input.

A plane may have any positive number of available seats, up to the given capacity of the plane.

Using Boundary Value analysis, a list of available – seat values were generated. Which of the

following lists is correct?

| A | 1, 2, capacity -1, capacity, capacity plus 1 |
| --- | --- |
| B | 0, 1, capacity, capacity plus 1 |
| C | 0, 1, 2, capacity plus 1, a very large number |
| D | 0, 1, 10, 100, capacity, capacity plus one |

Q. 39: Test basis documentation is analyzed in which phase of testing c4

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

Q. 35: A test case design technique for a component in which test cases are designed to execute

statements is called as?

| A | State transition Testing |
| --- | --- |
| B | Static Testing |
| C | Transition testing |
| D | Statement testing |

Q. 32: Branch Coverage c4

| A | Another name for decision coverage |
| --- | --- |
| B | Another name for all-edges coverage |
| C | Another name for basic path coverage |
| D | All the above |

Q. 33: The Is the activity where general testing objectives are transformed into

tangible test conditions and test designs

| A | Testing Planning |
| --- | --- |
| B | Test Control |
| C | Test analysis and design |
| D | Test implementation |

Q. 8: Which of the following is a valid collection of equivalence classes for the following problem:

An integer field shall contain values from and including 1 to and including 15

A. Less than 1, 1 through 15, more than 15

B. Negative numbers, 1 through 15, above 15

C. Less than 1, 1 through 14, more than 15

D. Less than 0, 1 through 14, 15 and more

# CHAPTER 5

1. **What is not the primary data given by the tester in test execution (C5)**

| A | Total number of tests |
| --- | --- |
| B | Number of test cases written for change request |
| C | Number of test executed to date |
| D | Number of tests executed successfully to date |

Q. 14: What test items should be put under configuration management?

| A | The test object, the test material and the test environment |
| --- | --- |
| B | The problem reports and the test material |
| C | Only the test object. The test cases need to be adapted during agile testing |
| D | The test object and the test material |

Q. 16: What is the purpose of test exit criteria in the test plan?

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

Q. 27: Test data planning essentially includes

| A | Network |
| --- | --- |
| B | Operational Model |
| C | Boundary value analysis |
| D | Test Procedure Planning |

Q. 18: Which of the following can be root cause of a bug in a software product?

(I) The project had incomplete procedures for configuration management.

(II) The time schedule to develop a certain component was cut.

(III) the specification was unclear

(IV) Use of the code standard was not followed up

(V) The testers were not certified

| A | (I) and (II) are correct |
| --- | --- |
| B | (I) through (IV) are correct |
| C | (III) through (V) are correct |
| D | (I), (II) and (IV) are correct |

# CHAPTER 6

Q. 9: Which of the following is correct about static analysis tools

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

Q. 11: Which of the following is correct about static analysis tools?

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

Q. 20: Which of the following statements is correct?

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