EXAM 1 – ISTQB FOUNDATION

# Tăng tốc độ lên em nhé

# CHAPTER 1

Q. 1: We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:

| A | Each test stage has a different purpose. |
| --- | --- |
| B | It is easier to manage testing in stages. |
| C | We can run different tests in different environments. |
| D | The more stages we have, the better the testing. |

Q. 7: Which of the following is false?

| a | Incidents should always be fixed. |
| --- | --- |
| B | An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ. |
| C | Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement. |
| D | An incident can be raised against documentation. |

Q. 13: Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?

| a | Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Incidents may be raised against user requirements. |
| C | Incidents require investigation and/or correction. |
| D | Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ. |

Q. 14: Which of the following characterizes the cost of faults?

| A | They are cheapest to find in the early development phases and the most expensive to fix in the latest test phases. |
| --- | --- |
| B | They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then. |
| C | Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then. |
| D | Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then. |

Q. 20: In prioritising what to test, the most important objective is to:

| A | Find as many faults as possible. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Test high risk areas. |
| C | Obtain good test coverage. |
| D | Test whatever is easiest to test. |

# CHAPTER 2

Q. 4: Which one of the following statements about system testing is NOT true?

| A | System tests are often performed by independent teams. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Functional testing is used more than structural testing. |
| C | Faults found during system tests can be very expensive to fix. |
| D | End-users should be involved in system tests. |

Q. 16: Which of the following is true of the V-model?

| A | It states that modules are tested against user requirements. |
| --- | --- |
| B | It only models the testing phase. |
| C | It specifies the test techniques to be used. |
| D | It includes the verification of designs. |

Q. 17: Error guessing:

| A | Supplements formal test design techniques. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Can only be used in component, integration and system testing. |
| C | Is only performed in user acceptance testing. |
| D | Is not repeatable and should not be used. |

Q. 23: Integration testing in the small:

| A | Tests the individual components that have been developed. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Tests interactions between modules or subsystems. |
| C | Only uses components that form part of the live system. |
| D | Tests interfaces to other systems. |

Q. 24: Which of the following requirements is testable?

| A | The system shall be user friendly. |
| --- | --- |
| B | The safety-critical parts of the system s all contain 0 faults. |
| C | The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load. |
| D | The system shall be built to be portable. |

Q. 27: A failure is:

| A | Found in the software; the result of an error. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Departure from specified behaviour. |
| C | An incorrect step, process or data definition in a computer program. |
| D | A human action that produces an incorrect result. |

# CHAPTER 3

Q. 6: Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test

capture and replay facilities?

| A | Regression testing |
| --- | --- |
| B | Integration testing |
| C | System testing |
| D | User acceptance testing |

Q. 8: Static analysis is best described as:

| a | The analysis of batch programs. |
| --- | --- |
| B | The reviewing of test plans. |
| C | The analysis of program code. |
| D | The use of black box testing. |

Q. 10: Which of the following statements about reviews is true?

| A | Reviews cannot be performed on user requirements specifications. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Reviews are the least effective way of testing code. |
| C | Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans. |
| D | Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans. |

Q. 11: What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?

| A | . An inspection is lead by the author, whilst a walkthrough is lead by a trained moderator. |
| --- | --- |
| B | B. An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader. |
| C | Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs. |
| D | A walkthrough is lead by the author, whilst an inspection is lead by a trained moderator. |

Q. 21: The most important thing about early test design is that it:

| a | Makes test preparation easier. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Means inspections are not required. |
| C | Can prevent fault multiplication. |
| D | Will find all faults. |

Q. 25: An important benefit of code inspections is that they:

| A | Enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Can be performed by the person who wrote the code. |
| C | Can be performed by inexperienced staff. |
| D | Are cheap to perform. |

# CHAPTER 4

Q. 5: Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?

| A | Syntax testing |
| --- | --- |
| B | Equivalence partitioning |
| C | Stress testing |
| D | Modified condition/decision coverage |

Q. 9: Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

| A | A minimal test set that achieves 100% LCSAJ coverage will also achieve 100% branch coverage. |
| --- | --- |
| B | A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will also achieve 100% statement coverage. |
| C | A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% statement coverage. |
| D | D. A minimal test set that achieves 100% statement coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% branch coverage. |

Q. 18: In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10% The next £28000 is taxed at 22% Any further amount is taxed at 40%

Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?

| A | £4800; £14000; £28000 |
| --- | --- |
| B | £5200; £5500; £28000 |
| C | £28001; £32000; £35000 |
| D | £5800; £28000; £32000 |

Q. 26: Test cases are designed during:

| A | Test recording |
| --- | --- |
| B | Test planning. |
| C | Test configuration. |
| D | Test specification. |

# CHAPTER 5

Q. 2: Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?

| A | Features to be tested |
| --- | --- |
| B | Incident reports |
| C | Risks |
| D | Schedule |

Q. 3: Which of the following is a form of functional testing?

| A | Boundary value analysis |
| --- | --- |
| B | Usability testing |
| C | Performance testing |
| D | Security testing |

Q. 19: The oracle assumption:

| A | Is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked. |
| --- | --- |
| B | I Is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test. |
| C | Is that the tester knows everything about the software under test. |
| D | Is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers. |

Q. 22: A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:

| A | Linkage of customer requirements to version numbers. |
| --- | --- |
| B | I Is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test. |
| C | Is that the tester knows everything about the software under test. |
| D | Restricted access to the source code library. |

# CHAPTER 6

Q. 12: Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST?

| A | Test management |
| --- | --- |
| B | Test design |
| C | Test execution |
| D | Test planning |

Q. 15: Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct

| A | They are used to support multi-user testing. |
| --- | --- |
| B | They are used to capture and animate user requirements. |
| C | They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool. |
| D | They capture aspects of user behaviour. |