EXAM 1 – ISTQB FOUNDATION

# Good, tăng tốc em nhé

# CHAPTER 1

1. **During which fundamental test process activity do we determine if MORE tests are needed?**

| A | Test implementation and execution. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Evaluating test exit criteria. |
| C | Test analysis and design. |
| D | Test planning and control. |

1. **Which of the following defines the sequence in which tests should be executed?**

| A | Test plan. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Test procedure specification. |
| C | Test case specification. |
| D | Test design specification. |

1. **Which of the following is a major task of test planning?**

| A | Determining the test approach. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Preparing test specifications. |
| C | Evaluating exit criteria and reporting. |
| D | Measuring and analyzing results. |

1. **Test coverage analysis is the process of**

| A | Creating additional test cases to increase coverage |
| --- | --- |
| B | Finding areas of program exercised by the test cases |
| C | Evaluating exit criteria and reporting. |
| D | All of the above. |

1. **Essential Testing Skills are:**

| A | Test Planning, Risk Management, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management |
| --- | --- |
| B | Test Planning, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management, Test Measurement |
| C | Test Planning, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management |
| D | Test Planning, Tool Usage, Test Execution, Defect Management, Test Case Design |

# CHAPTER 2

# CHAPTER 3

1. **What is the main purpose of impact analysis for testers?**

| A | To determine the programming effort needed to make the changes. |
| --- | --- |
| B | To determine what proportion of the changes need to be tested.. |
| C | To determine how much the planned changes will affect users. |
| D | To determine how the existing system may be affected by changes. |

1. **When software reliability measures are used to determine when to stop testing, the best types of test cases to use are those that:**

| A | Exercise system functions in proportion to the frequency they will be used in the released product |
| --- | --- |
| B | Push the system beyond its designed operation limits and are likely to make the system fail |
| C | Exercise unusual and obscure scenarios that may not have been considered in design |
| D | Exercise the most complicated and the most error-prone portions of the system |

1. **Hierarchial System:**

| A | several levels of component that includes objects and classes |
| --- | --- |
| B | several levels of component that includes objects, classes, systems |
| C | several levels of comp |
| D | none of the above. |

# CHAPTER 4

1. **Consider the following statements:**

**i.100% statement coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.**

**ii.100% branch coverage guarantees 100% statement coverage.**

**iii.100% branch coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage.**

**iv.100% decision coverage guarantees 100% branch coverage.**

**v.100% statement coverage guarantees 100% decision coverage**

| A | ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False |
| --- | --- |
| B | i & v are True; ii, iii & iv are False |
| C | ii & iii are True; i, iv & v are False |
| D | ii, iii & iv are True; i & v are False |

1. **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 after that is taxed at 22%.**

**Any further amount is taxed at 40%.To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?**

| A | £28000. |
| --- | --- |
| B | £33501. |
| C | £32001. |
| D | £1500. |

1. **Test coverage analysis is the process of:**

| A | Creating additional test cases to increase coverage |
| --- | --- |
| B | Finding areas of program exercised by the test cases |
| C | Determining a quantitative measure of code coverage, which is a  direct measure of quality. |
| D | All of the above. |

1. **Hybrid Testing**

| A | combination of one or more testing techniques |
| --- | --- |
| B | Combination of top-down and bottom-up testing |
| C | Both a and b |
| D | None of the above. |

1. **`Class testing:**

| A | require a driver to test |
| --- | --- |
| B | no need of instances of other classes |
| C | no need to test the transitions |
| D | All of the above. |

1. **White Box Testing:**

| A | same as glass box testing |
| --- | --- |
| B | same as clear box testing |
| C | both a and b |
| D | none of the above. |

# CHAPTER 5

1. **What is the difference between a project risk and a product risk?**

| A | Project risks are potential failure areas in the software or system; product risks are risks that surround the project’s capability to deliver its objectives. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Project risks are the risks that surround the project’s capability to deliver its objectives;  product risks are potential failure areas in the software or system. |
| C | Project risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues; product risks are typically related to skill and staff shortages. |
| D | Project risks are risks that delivered software will not work; product risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues. |

1. **What is the MAIN purpose of a Master Test Plan?**

| A | To communicate how incidents will be managed. |
| --- | --- |
| B | To communicate how testing will be performed. |
| C | To produce a test schedule. |
| D | To produce a work breakdown structure**.** |

1. **Defect Tracking**

| A | is the communication channel between test team and development team |
| --- | --- |
| B | is the communication channel between testing team and the rest of the team |
| C | is the communication channel between the testing team and end users |
| D | all of the above |

# CHAPTER 6

1. **Which of the following tools is most likely to contain a comparator?**

| A | Dynamic Analysis tool. |
| --- | --- |
| B | Test Execution tool. |
| C | Static Analysis tool. |
| D | Security tool. |

1. **Load Testing Tools 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:**

| 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 |

**Chưa làm:**

1. **Testing across different languages is called**

**a) Linguistic Testing**

**b)Localization Testing**

**c) Both a and b**

**d) None of the above.**