**Q. 171: Which of the following are success factors when rolling out a new tool?**

I. Roll the tool out to the entire organization to ensure reasonably even coverage.

II. Avoid changing existing processes to reduce impact of the tool.

III. Provide training and mentoring to new users.

IV. Allow users to determine where the tool fits into the process best.

A. I and II

B. I, III and IV

C. III

D. IV

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 172: As a test leader you are collecting measures about defects. You recognize that after the first test cycle � covering all requirements - subsystem C has a defect density that is 150% higher than the average. Subsystem A on the other hand has a defect density that is 60% lower than the average. What conclusions for the next test cycle could you draw from this fact?**

A. It is probable that subsystem C has still more hidden defects. Therefore we need to test subsystem C in more detail.

B. Because we have already found many defects in subsystem C, we should concentrate testing resources on Subsystem A.

C. Observed defect density does not allow any conclusions about the amount of additional testing.

D. We should try to equalize the amount of testing over all modules to ensure that we test all subsystems evenly.

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 173: Which of these are objectives for software testing?**

A. Determine the productivity of programmers  
B. Eliminate the need for future program maintenance  
C. Eliminate every error prior to release  
D. Uncover software errors

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 174: Failure is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

A. Incorrect program behavior due to a fault in the program  
B. Bug found before product Release  
C. Bug found after product Release  
D. Bug found during Design phase

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 175: During the software development process, at what point can the test process start?**

A. When the code is complete.  
B. When the design is complete.  
C. When the software requirements have been approved.  
D. When the first code module is ready for unit testing

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 176: "How much testing is enough?"**

A. This question is impossible to answer  
B. This question is easy to answer  
C. The answer depends on the risk for your industry, contract and special requirements  
D. This answer depends on the maturity of your developers

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 177: Which  approaches  can  help  increase  the  quality  of  software?**I. Incorporating  rigorous  testing  
II. Preventing  change  requests  
III. Establishing  defects  metrics  
IV. Allocating  schedule  contingencies

A. I and II are true; III and IV are false  
B. II and IV are true; I and II are false  
C. I and IV are true; II and III are false  
D. I and III are true; II and IV are false

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 178: Features  to  be  tested,  approach, item pass / fail  criteria  and  test  deliverables  should  be specified  in  which  document?**

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

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 179: What  is  the  difference  between  component  testing  and  integration  testing?**

A. Component  testing  tests interfaces; integration  testing  searches  for defects  
B. Component  testing  searches for defects; integration  testing tests Interfaces  
C. Developers  perform  component testing; testers  perform  integration  testing  
D. Testers  perform  component testing; users  perform  integration  testing

**<<<<<< =================== >>>>>>**

**Q. 180: Fault Masking is**

A. Error condition hiding another error condition  
B. Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault  
C. Masking a fault by developer  
D. Masking a fault by a tester

