**Q. 251: Which of the following is NOT a black box technique:**

A. Equivalence partitioning   
B. State transition testing   
C. LCSAJ  
D. Syntax testing  
E. Boundary value analysis

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

**Q. 252: Expected results are:**  
  
A. Only important in system testing   
B. Only used in component testing   
C. Never specified in advance  
D. Most useful when specified in advance   
E. Derived from the code

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

**Q. 253: Beta testing is:**  
A. Performed by customers at their own site  
B. Performed by customers at their software developer�s site   
C. Performed by an independent test team  
D. Useful to test bespoke software

E. Performed as early as possible in the lifecycle

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

**Q. 254: Consider the following:**

Pick up and read the newspaper  
Look at what is on television  
If there is a program that you are interested in watching then switch the the television on and watch the program  
Otherwise  
Continue reading the newspaper  
If there is a crossword in the newspaper then try and complete the crossword

A. SC = 1 and DC = 1   
B. SC = 1 and DC = 2   
C. SC = 1 and DC = 3   
D. SC = 2 and DC = 2   
E. SC = 2 and DC = 3

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

**Q. 255: A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following EXCEPT:**

A. Generating expected outputs  
B. Replaying inputs according to a programmed script  
C. Comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes   
D. Recording test inputs  
E. Reading test values from a data file

**Q. 256: Consider the following statements about early test design:**

i. Early test design can prevent fault multiplication  
ii. Faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix   
iii. Early test design can find faults  
iv. Early test design can cause changes to the requirements   
v. Early test design takes more effort

A. i, iii & iv are true. Ii & v are false   
B. iii is true, I, ii, iv & v are false  
C. iii & iv are true. i, ii & v are false   
D. i, iii, iv & v are true, ii us false  
E. i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false

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

**Q. 257: Given the following code, which is true about the minimum number of test cases required for full statement and branch coverage:**

Read P   
Read Q  
IF P+Q > 100 THEN   
Print "Large"   
ENDIF

If P > 50 THEN   
Print "P Large"   
ENDIF

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

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

**Q. 258: The place to start if you want a (new) test tool is:**

A. Attend a tool exhibition  
B. Invite a vendor to give a demo  
C. Analyse your needs and requirements  
D. Find out what your budget would be for the tool   
E. Search the internet

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

**Q. 259: Error guessing is best used**

A. As the first approach to deriving test cases  
B. After more formal techniques have been applied   
C. By inexperienced testers  
D. After the system has gone live   
E. Only by end users

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

**Q. 260: Exit Criteria may consist of:**

i. Thoroughness measures, such as coverage of code, functionality or risk  
ii. Estimates of Defect density or reliability measures.  
iii. Residual risk such as defects not fixed or lack of test coverage in certain areas  
iv. Verifying the Test Environment.

A. iv is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect.  
B. i,ii,iii is correct and iv is incorrect  
C. ii is correct and i,ii,iii are incorrect  
D. iii and iv are correct and i,ii are incorrect

