ISTQB-FL

Glossary

Ch- 1

Prepare By :

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1- Software testing: is a way to assess the quality of the software and to reduce the risk of software failure in operation.

2- Dynamic testing: is a testing which does involve the execution of the component or system being tested.

3- Static testing: is a testing   does involve the execution of the component or system being tested.

4- Objectives of Testing:
- To prevent defects by evaluate work products such as requirements, user stories, design, and code
- To verify whether all specified requirements have been fulfilled
- To check whether the test object is complete and validate if it works as the users and other stakeholders expect
- To build confidence in the level of quality of the test object
- To find defects and failures thus reduce the level of risk of inadequate software quality
- To provide sufficient information to stakeholders to allow them to make informed decisions, especially regarding the level of quality of the test object
- To comply with contractual, legal, or regulatory requirements or standards

5- Errors, Defects, and Failures: A person can make an error (mistake), which can lead to the introduction of a defect (fault or bug) in the software code or related work product. If a defect in the code is executed, this may cause a failure

6- A/B testing: A statistical testing approach to determine which of two systems or components performs better.

7- Acceptance criteria: The criteria that a component or system must satisfy in order to be accepted by a user, customer, or other authorized entity.

8- Acceptance testing: A test level that focuses on determining whether to accept the system.

9- Accessibility: The degree to which a component or system can be used by people with the widest range of characteristics and capabilities to achieve a specified goal in a specified context of use.

10- Actual result: The behavior produced when a component or system is tested.

11- Debugging: is the development activity that finds, analyzes, and fixes such defects

12- Defect: An imperfection or deficiency in a work product whereit does not meet its requirements or specifications.

13- Reasons that cause failures:
By
- defects in the code
- environmental conditions. For example, radiation, electromagnetic fields, and pollution can cause defects in firmware
- influence the execution of software by changing hardware conditions

14- Error: A human action that produces an incorrect result

15- Failure: An event in which a component or system does not perform a required function within specified limits.

16- Quality: The degree to which a component or system satisfies the stated and implied needs of its various stakeholders.

17-   False positives: occur due to errors in the way tests were executed, or due to defects in the test data, the test environment, or other test ware, or for other reasons. false positives are reported as defects, but aren't actually defects.

18-   False negatives: are tests that do not detect defects that they should have detected.

19-   Quality Assurance: Activities focused on providing confidencethat quality requirements will be fulfilled.

20- Quality control: involves various activities, including test activi1ties, that support the achievement of appropriate levels of quality.

21- Root Cause: A source of a defect such that if it is removed, theoccurrence of the defect type is decreased or removed.

22- The root causes of defects: are the earliest actions or conditions that contributed to creating the defects.

23- Test Analysis: The activity that identifies test conditions by analyzing the test basis.

24- **Test Basis:** The body of knowledge used as the basis for testanalysis and design.

25- **Test Case:** A set of preconditions, inputs, actions (where applicable), expected results and postconditions, developed basedon test conditions.

26- **Test Completion:** The activity that makes test ware available for later use, leaves test environments in a satisfactory condition andcommunicates the results of testing to relevant stakeholders.

27- **Test Condition:** A testable aspect of a component or systemidentified as a basis for testing.

28- **Test Oracle:** A source to determine an expected result to compare with the actual result of the system under test.

29- **Test Planning:** The activity of establishing or updating a testplan.

30- **Test Procedure:** A sequence of test cases in execution order, and any associated actions that may be required to set up the initialpreconditions and any wrap up activities post execution.

31- Test Process: The set of interrelated activities comprising of test planning, test monitoring and control, test analysis, test design,test implementation, test execution, and test completion.

32- Test Suite (Set): A set of test scripts or test procedures to beexecuted in a specific test run

33- Test ware: Work products produced during the test process foruse in planning, designing, executing, evaluating and reporting on testing.

34- Traceability: The degree to which a relationship can be established between two or more work products.

35- Validation: Confirmation by examination and through provision of objective evidence that the requirements for a specificintended use or application have been fulfilled.

36- Verification: Confirmation by examination and through provision of objective evidence that specified requirements havebeen fulfilled