[ISTQB Foundation Sample Question Paper No. 32](http://istqbexamcertification.com/)

1. **. What is not the primary data given by the tester in test execution**
2. Total number of tests
3. Number of test cases written for change request
4. Number of test executed to date
5. Number of tests executed successfully to date
6. **. Do the current project results meet the performance requirements? Which section of Project Status Report I should look for:**
7. Vital Project Information
8. General Project Information
9. Project Activities Information
10. Essential Elements Information
11. **. Which is a section of Summary status report**
12. Vital project information
13. Essential elements information
14. Project activities information

d.Time Line Information

1. **.Test Result data is**
2. Test Transactions
3. Test events
4. Business objectives
5. Reviews
6. **.What types of efficiench can be evaluated during testing?**
7. Software system
8. Testing
9. Development
10. A and C
11. A and B
12. **.Who is essentially responsible for the quality of a product?**
13. Customer
14. QA Manager
15. Development Manager
16. Test Manager
17. **.What are the 3 costs that make up the Cost of Quality?**
18. Prevention, Appraisal, Failure
19. Appraisal, Developement, Testing
20. Testing, Prevention, rework
21. Failure, Prevention, Testing
22. **.What are expected production costs?**
23. labor, materials, and equipment
24. personnel, training, and rollout
25. training, testing, user-acceptance
26. **.Appraisal costs are:**
27. Costs associated with preventing errors
28. Costs associated with detection of errors
29. Costs associated with defective products delivered to customers
30. **.An example of a Failure Cost is:**
31. Training
32. Inspections
33. Rework
34. **If you could build a 0 defect product, would there be any costs involved? If yes, what costs?**
35. Preventive costs, but they are minimally involved
36. No costs will be involved
37. Failure costs
38. **How many Deming principles are there?**
39. 10
40. 14
41. 5
42. 7
43. **How many levels are in the CMM?**
44. 18
45. 3
46. 4
47. 5
48. **The Pareto analysis is most effective for:**
49. Ranking items by importance
50. Showing relationships between items Measuring the impact of identified items
51. **What is COTS?**
52. Commercial On-the-shelf software
53. Commercial off-the-shelf software
54. Common Offshore testing Software
55. **What is the purpose of code coverage tools?**
56. They are used to show the extent to which the logic in the program

was executed during testing.

1. They are used as an alternative to testing
2. They are used to compile the program
3. **Four examples of test specific metrics.**
4. Testing Effort variation, Defect Density, Testing Efficiency, Requirements tested.
5. Inspection, review efficiency, Testing Effort variation, Defect Density
6. Test scalability, Defect deviation, Testing Efficiency, Schedule variation
7. **Give one commonly recognized size measurement tool.**
8. Effort analysis
9. LCO Analysis
10. LOC Analysis
11. Code Analysis
12. **Give three components included in a system test report.**
13. Description of Testing; resource requirement; and Recommendation
14. Testing requirements; defects; and usability
15. Description of test results and finding(defects); Summary(environment and

references; and Recommendation)

1. **Reviews is what category of cost of quality?**
2. preventive
3. Appraisal
4. Failure
5. **The largest cose of quality is from production failure**
6. True
7. False
8. **Defects are least costly to correct at what stage of the development cycle?**
9. Requirements
10. Analysis and Design
11. Construction
12. Implementation
13. **The purpose of software testing is to:**
14. Demonstrate that the application works properly
15. Detect the defects
16. Validate the logical design
17. **must be developed to describe when and how testing will**

**occur.**

1. Test Strategy
2. Test Plan
3. Test Design
4. High Level document
5. **It is difficult to create test scenarios for high-level risks**
6. True
7. False
8. **testing assumes that the path of logic in a unit or program**

**is known.**

1. Black Box testing
2. Performance Testing
3. White Box testing
4. Functional testing
5. **test is conducted at the developer’s site by a customer.**
6. Beta
7. System
8. Alpha
9. None of the above
10. **Juran is famous for**
11. Quality Control
12. Working on Trend Analysis
13. Pareto
14. Fish Bone Diagram

**29.Software testing activities should start**

1. As soon as the code is written
2. During the design stage
3. When the requirements have been formally documented
4. As soon as possible in the development lifecycle
5. **.Non statistical tools are used in the**
6. Work Practice process
7. Benchmarking process
8. Both A and B
9. None of the above
10. **.Quality Function deploement(QFD) is a**
11. Statistical tool
12. Non statistical tool
13. Development tool
14. None of the above
15. **.The sequence of the four Phases involved in Bench marking process is**
16. Action, Planning, Integration, Analysis
17. Planning, Analysis, Integration, Action
18. Analysis, Planning, Integration, Action
19. Analysis, Action, Planning, Integration
20. **.Defect Density is calculated by**
21. Total no. of Defects/Effort
22. Valid Defects/ Total no. of Defect
23. Invalid Defects/ Valid Defects
24. Valid Defects/ Effort
25. **.Effort Variation is calculated by**
26. (Planned-Actual)/Actual
27. (Actual-Planned)/Actual
28. (Actual-Planned)/Planned
29. (Planned-Actully)/Planned
30. **.Percentage Rework is calculated by**
31. (Review effort + Rework effort)/Actual Effort expended
32. (Review effort + Rework effort)/Actual Effort expended
33. Rework Effort/Planned Effort
34. Rework Effort/Actual Effort expanded
35. **The is an application of process management and quality**

**improvement concepts to software development and maintenance.**

1. Malcolm Baldridge
2. ISO 9000
3. SEI/CMM
4. QS14000
5. **A quantitative measurement used to determine the test completion is**
6. Defect measurement
7. Requirements coverage
8. Statistical Analysis
9. **The categories of Error Oriented Techniques are**
10. Statistical assessment and Error-based testing
11. Error-based testing and Fault based testing.
12. Fault based testing and Statistical assessment
13. Statistical assessment, Error-based testing and Fault based testing.
14. **The following factors should be considered for the Test Tool selection**
15. **.Test Phase**
16. **.Test Objective**
17. **.Test Technique**
18. **.Test Deliverable**
19. 1 & 2
20. 1,2,3 & 4
21. 2 & 3
22. 1,2 & 3
23. **Equivalence partitioning consists of various activities:**
24. Ensure that test cases test each input and output equivalence class at least once
25. Identify all inputs and all outputs
26. Identify equivalence classes for each input
27. All of the above

Answers: Q.1-B Q.2-D Q.3-D Q.4-C Q.5-E Q.6-C Q.7-A

Q.8-A Q.9-B Q.10-C Q.11-A Q.12-B Q.13-D Q.14-A Q.15-B

Q.16-A Q.17-A Q.18-C Q.19-C

Q.20-B Q.21-A Q.22-A

Q.23-A Q.24-B Q.25-A

Q.26-C Q.27-C Q.28-A Q.29-D

Q.30-B

Q.31-B

Q.32-B Q.33-A Q.34-C Q.35-D Q.36-C Q.37-B

Q.38-D

Q.39-B

Q.40-D