

CTFL V4.0 Chapter-1 Practice Questions Set-1

Question 1:

Which one of the following answers describes a test condition?

- a) A distinguishing characteristic of a component or system
- b) A testable aspect of a component or system identified as a basis for testing
- c) The degree to which a software product provides functions that meet stated and implied needs when the software is used under specified conditions
- d) Test cases designed to execute combinations of conditions and actions resulting from them

Question 2:

Which of the following provides the definition of the term test case?

- a) Subset of the value domain of a variable within a component or system in which all values are expected to be treated the same based on the specification
- b) A source to determine an expected result to compare with the actual result of the system under test
- c) Work products produced during the test process for use in planning, designing, executing, evaluating, and reporting on testing
- d) A set of preconditions, inputs, actions (where applicable), expected results, and postconditions, developed based on test conditions

Question 3:

Which of the following is an example of why testing is necessary?

- a) Testers give final approval for the release of a new version of the product to the production environment
- b) Testers find bugs, so that the developers write better code
- c) Testers analyze bugs found by end users and find root causes
- d) Testers detect defects, developers debug identified defects; thus, testing indirectly contributes to higher quality test objects

Question 4:

In what way can testing be part of QC?

- a) It ensures that requirements are detailed enough
- b) Test results can be used to fix defects
- c) Test results can be used to provide feedback on how well the test processes are performing
- d) It measures the quality of software in terms of number of executed test cases

Question 5:

A phone ringing in a neighboring cubicle distracts a programmer causing him to improperly program the logic that checks the upper boundary of an input variable. Later, during system testing, a tester notices that this input field accepts invalid input values.

Which of the following correctly describes the accepting invalid inputs?

- a) The root cause
- b) A failure
- c) An error
- d) A defect

Question 6:

What is quality?

- a) Activities focused on providing confidence that quality requirements will be fulfilled
- b) The degree to which a work product satisfies the stated and implied needs of its stakeholders
- c) The degree to which a component or system protects information and data so that persons or other components or systems have the degree of access appropriate to their types and levels of authorization
- d) The total costs incurred on quality activities and issues and often split into prevention costs, appraisal costs, internal failure costs, and external failure costs

Question 7:

Mr. Test has been testing software applications on mobile devices for a period of 5 years. He has a wealth of experience in testing mobile applications and achieves better results in a shorter time than others. Over several months, Mr. Test did not modify the existing automated test cases and did not create any new test cases. This leads to fewer and fewer defects being found by executing the tests. What principle of testing did Mr. Test not observe?

- a) Testing depends on the environment
- b) Exhaustive testing is not possible
- c) Repeating of same tests will not find new defects
- d) Defects cluster together

Question 8:

Which of the following account for most of the failures in a system?

- a) They will be found in the smallest modules
- b) They will be evenly distributed among all modules
- c) They will be found in the largest modules
- d) They will be found in a small proportion of modules

Question 9:

Which test activity is the primary focus of the testing role?

- a) Test planning
- b) test monitoring and control
- c) Test design
- d) Test completion

Question 10:

Which general testing principles(1-3) are characterized by the descriptions(A-F) below?

1. Testing shows the presence, not the absence of defects

2. Absence-of-defects fallacy

3. Defects cluster together

A. This testing principle emphasizes more than others the importance of validation, not just verification

B. If many defects were found by testers, the end users will be satisfied because the system will be stable

C. Testing can show that defects are present in the test object, but cannot prove that there are no defects.

D. The tester with the help of confirmation testing can show that defects haven't been introduced or uncovered in unchanged areas of the software.

E. This principle is an illustration of the Pareto principle.

F. Defects always have a pair, once you find one always look for another one.

- a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-E
- b) 1-B, 2-A, 3-F
- c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-E
- d) 1-A, 2-C, 3-E

Question 11:

Which of the following statements is true regarding the importance of communication skills for testers?"

- a) Testers must be capable of defending their perspectives, as developers frequently criticize them due to inadequate quality in unit tests
- b) Confirmation bias can make it difficult to accept information that disagrees with currently held beliefs, therefore, not testers but managers should communicate bugs and failures

- c) Testers should communicate information about defects and failures in a constructive manner, as they may be perceived as the bearers of bad news
- d) Testers should communicate information about defects and failures in a constructive manner, as they may face criticism as the authors of the defects in the software code

Question 12:

Which of the following is USUALLY stated as a testing objective?

- a) Start testing only when the developers deploy a stable build to the testing environment
- b) Providing information to stakeholders to allow them to make informed decisions
- c) To validate that there are no unexplored input combinations, as all have been tested
- d) Prioritize defect reports and insist to include them into the next release scope

Question 13:

Which of the following statements BEST describes the difference between testing and debugging?

- a) When dynamic testing identifies a defect, debugging is concerned with removing it
- b) When static testing identifies a failure, debugging is concerned with removing it
- c) When static testing identifies a defect, debugging is concerned with removing it
- d) When static testing identifies a defect, debugging is concerned with reproduction of the defect, diagnosis, and eliminating it

Question 14:

According to the ISTQB Glossary, the word 'Error' is synonymous with which of the following words?

- a) Flaw
- b) Bug
- c) Defect
- d) Mistake

Question 15:

Which test activity produces 'The set of conditions for officially starting and completing a defined task' as an output?

- a) Test planning
- b) Test analysis
- c) Test design
- d) Test implementation

Question 16:

Consider the following definitions and match the term with the definition:

1. A reason **or** purpose **for** designing **and** executing a test
2. The component **or** system to be tested
3. Confirmation **by** examination **and** through the provision of objective evidence that specified requirements have been fulfilled

- a) 1) test object, 2) test objective, 3) validation
- b) 1) test objective, 2) test object, 3) validation
- c) 1) validation, 2) test basis, 3) verification
- d) 1) test objective, 2) test object, 3) verification

Question 17:

Which of the following statements describe a valid test objective?

- a) Verifying that a test object complies with contractual, legal, and regulatory requirements
- b) Automate all regression tests
- c) Provide advice to stakeholders on improving the quality of products and processes
- d) Make decisions about the release in the absence of the manager

Question 18:

Which activities below best represent responsibilities that are consistent with agile development's Whole Team approach?

- a) Testers are responsible for developing unit tests which they pass on to the developers for testing
- b) Business representatives are expected to select the tools the team will use during the project
- c) Testers are expected to work with customer representatives to create acceptance tests
- d) Developers are expected to test non-functional requirements (performance, usability, security, etc.)

Question 19:

As a result of risk analysis, more testing is being directed to those areas of the system under test where initial testing found more defects than average. Which of the following testing principles is being applied?

- a) Tests wear out
- b) Testing is context dependent

- c) Absence-of-errors is a fallacy
- d) Defects cluster together

Question 20:

The tester was called to a video meeting without warning. It will discuss a new feature where an admin user can see a group report of subscribers. The group report should include contact information and purchase summaries. The product owner assumes that since it is planned to use the already existing API "GET/contacts", there is no need to test the backend, only the frontend. The tester disagrees and notes that the "GET/contacts" API returns only "Contact information" and does not return information about user purchases, so backend testing will be mandatory.

Which of the following is a testing contribution to success that BEST matches this situation?

- a) Validating whether the test object is complete and works as expected by the stakeholders and ensuring that users' needs are considered throughout the SDLC
- b) Providing information to stakeholders to allow them to make informed decisions and ensuring required coverage of a test object
- c) Verifying whether specified requirements have been fulfilled and verifying that a test object complies with contractual requirements
- d) Triggering failures and ensuring required coverage of a test object