Q. 2: From a Testing perspective, what are the MAIN purposes of Configuration Management?:
i)Identifying the version of software under test.
ii)   Controlling the version of testware items.
iii)   Developing new testware items.
iv)   Tracking changes to testware items.
v)Analysing the need for new testware items.
A. ii, iv and v.
B. ii, iii and iv.i,
C. i, ii and iv.
D. i, iii and v.

Q. 7: Who would USUALLY perform debugging activities?
A.Developers.
B.Analysts.
C. Testers.
D.Incident Managers.
E.

Q. 8: Which of the following would you NOT usually find on a software incident report?
A. The name and/or organisational position of the person raising the problem.
B. Version of the Software Under Test.
C. Suggestions as to how to fix the problem.
D. Actual and expected results.

Q. 9: Which of the following defines the expected results of a test?
A. Test case specification.
B. Test design specification.
C. Test procedure specification.
D. Test results.

Q. 22: When should configuration management procedures be implemented?
A. During test planning.
B. During test analysis.
C. During test execution.
D. When evaluating exit criteria

Q. 28: What is the KEY difference between preventative and reactive approaches to testing?
A. Preventative tests and reactive tests are designed as early as possible.
B. Preventative tests are designed early; reactive tests are designed after the software has been produced.
C. Preventative testing is always analytical; reactive testing is always heuristic.
D. Preventative tests are designed after the software has been produced; reactive tests are designed early in response to review comments.

Q. 29: What is the purpose of exit criteria?
A. To define when a test level is complete.

B. To determine when a test has completed.
C. To identify when a software system should be retired.
D. To determine whether a test has passed.

Q. 30: What determines the level of risk?
A. The cost of dealing with an adverse event if it occurs.
B. The probability that an adverse event will occur.
C. The amount of testing planned before release of a system.
D. The likelihood of an adverse event and the impact of the event.

Q. 37: Which of the following is MOST important in the selection of a test approach?
A. Availability of tools to support the proposed techniques.
B. The budget allowed for training in proposed techniques.
C. Available skills and experience in the proposed techniques.
D. The willingness of the test team to learn new techniques.

Q. 38: Which of the following is a benefit of test independence?
A. It does not require familiarity with the code.
B. It is cheaper than using developers to test their own code.
C. It avoids author bias in defining effective tests.
D. Testers are better at finding defects than developers

Q. 43: A defect arrival rate curve:
A. Shows the number of newly discovered defects per unit time
B. Shows the number of open defects per unit time.
C. Shows the cumulative total number of defects found up to this time.
D. Any of these, depending on the company

Q. 46: There are several risks of managing your project's schedule with a statistical reliability model. These include (choose one or more of the following):
A. Testers spend more energy early in the product trying to find bugs than preparing to do the rest of the project's work more efficiently
B. Managers might not realize that the testing effort is ineffective, late in the project, because they expect a low rate of bug finding, so the low rate achieved doesn't alarm them.
C. It can increase the end-of-project pressure on testers to not find bugs, or to not report bugs.
D. All of the above

Q. 50: Measurement dysfunction is a problem because:
A. Even though the numbers you look at appear better, to achieve these numbers, people are doing other aspects of their work much less well.
B. We don't know how to measure a variable (our measurement is dysfunctional) and so we don't know how to interpret the result.
C. You are measuring the wrong thing and thus reaching the wrong conclusions.
D. All of the above.

Q. 52: Poor software characteristics are
A. Only Project risks

B. Only Product risks
C. Project risks and Product risks
D. Project risks or Product risks

Q. 58: Which is not the project risks
A. Supplier issues
B. Organization factors
C. Technical issues
D. Error-prone software delivered

Q. 59: Bug life cycle
A. Open, Assigned, Fixed, Closed
B. Open, Fixed, Assigned, Closed
C. Assigned, Open, Closed, Fixed
D. Assigned, Open, Fixed, Closed

Q. 63: A project that is in the implementation phase is six weeks behind schedule.
The delivery date for the product is four months away. The project is not allowed to slip the delivery date or compromise on the quality standards established for his product. Which of the following actions would bring this project back on schedule?
A. Eliminate some of the requirements that have not yet been implemented.
B. Add more engineers to the project to make up for lost work.
C. Ask the current developers to work overtime until the lost work is recovered.
D. Hire more software quality assurance personnel.

Q. 70: One person has been dominating the current software process improvement meeting. Which of the following techniques should the facilitator use to bring other team members into the discussion?
A. Confront the person and ask that other team members be allowed to express their opinions.
B. Wait for the person to pause, acknowledge the person' s opinion, and ask for someone else' s opinion.
C. Switch the topic to an issue about which the person does not have a strong opinion.
D. Express an opinion that differs from the person' s opinion in order to encourage others to express their ideas.

. 71: Stochastic testing using statistical information or operational profiles uses the following method
A. Heuristic testing approach
B. Methodical testing approach
C. Model based testing approach
D. Process or standard compliant testing approach

Q. 72: A software model that can't be used in functional testing
A. Process flow model
B. State transaction model
C. Menu structure model
D. Plain language specification model

Q. 74: The purpose of exit criteria is
A. Define when to stop testing
B. End of test level
C. When a set of tests has achieved a specific pre condition
D. All of the above

Q. 81: The _____ and _____ are used within individual workbenches to produce the right output products.
A. Tools and techniques
B. Procedures and standards
C. Processes and walkthroughs
D. Reviews and update

Q. 84: FPA is used to
A. To measure the functional requirements of the project
B. To measure the size of the functionality of an Information system
C. To measure the functional testing effort
D. To measure the functional flow

Q. 85: A _____ is the step-by-step method followed to ensure that standards are met
A. SDLC
B. Project Plan
C. Policy
D. Procedure

Q. 86: Which is not a test Oracle
A. The existing system (For a bench mark)
B. The code
C. Individual's knowledge
D. User manual

Q. 87: PDCA is known as
A. Plan, Do, Check, Act
B. Plan, Do, Correct, Act
C. Plan, Debug, Check, Act
D. Plan, Do, Check, Accept

Q. 89: A Test Plan Outline contains which of the following:
i. Test Items
ii. Test Scripts
iii.   Test Deliverables
iv. Responsibilities
A. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
B. i,iii,iv are true and ii is false
C. ii,iii are true and i and iv are false
D. i,ii are false and iii , iv are true

Q. 91: Which of the following is the task of a Tester?
i. Interaction with the Test Tool Vendor to identify best ways to leverage test tool on the project.
ii.Prepare and acquire Test Data
iii.   Implement Tests on all test levels, execute and log the tests.
iv.Create the Test Specifications
A. i, ii, iii is true and iv is false
B. ii,iii,iv is true and i is false
C. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false
D. iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect

Q. 104: Link Testing is also called as :
A. Component Integration testing
B. Component System Testing
C. Component Sub System Testing
D. Maintenance testing

Q. 114: A Project risk includes which of the following :
A. Organizational Factors
B. Poor Software characteristics
C. Error Prone software delivered.
D. Software that does not perform its intended functions

Q. 118: In a risk-based approach the risks identified may be used to :
i. Determine the test technique to be employed
ii.Determine the extent of testing to be carried out
iii.   Prioritize testing in an attempt to find critical defects as early as possible.
iv.Determine the cost of the project
A. ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False
B. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
C. ii & iii are True; i, iv are False
D. ii, iii & iv are True; i is false

Q. 119: Incidents would not be raised against:
A. Requirements
B. Documentation
C. Test cases
D. Improvements suggested by users

Q. 131: How much percentage of the life cycle costs of a software are spent on maintenance.
A. 10%
B. 30%
C. 50%
D. 70%

Q. 133: Which of the following is a valid objective of an incident report?
A. Prove that the tester is contributing to the quality of the system.
B. Provides test management ideas for test process improvement.
C. Gives a statistical way to determine which modules to redesign.
D. Provides developers a way to critique their individual work processes.

Q. 134: When to stop Testing?

A. Stop when scheduled time for testing expires
B. Stop if 75% of the pre-defined number of errors is detected.
C. Stop when all the test cases execute with detecting few errors.
D. None above

Q. 136: Structure is unknown for which type of development project
A. Traditional system development
B. Iterative development
C. System maintenance
D. Purchased/contracted software

Q. 137: _____indicates how important it is to fix the bug and when it should be fixed
A. Severity
B. Priority
C. All of the above
D. None of the above

. 140: Which of the following statements contains a valuable objective for a test team?
A. Prove that the remaining defects will not cause any additional failures.
B. Run all of the tests that are defined for the test object as quickly as possible.
C. Prove that all faults have been identified through thorough testing.
D. Cause as many failures as possible so that faults can be identified and corrected

Q. 142: Test Case are grouped into Manageable (and scheduled) units are called as
A. Test Harness
B. Test Suite
C. Test Cycle
D. Test Driver

Q. 152: A series of probing questions about the completeness and attributes of an application system is called
A. Checklist
B. Checkpoint review
C. Decision table
D. Decision tree

Q. 155: Which summarizes the testing activities associated with one or more test design specifications.
A. Test Summary report
B. Test Log
C. Test Incident Report
D. Test Script

Q. 163: EULA stands for
A. End Usability License Agreement
B. End User License Agreement
C. End User License Arrangement
D. End User License Attachment

Q. 165: CAST stands for
A. Computer Aided Software Testing
B. Computer Aided Software Tools
C. Computer Analysis Software Techniques
D. None

Q. 166: Which of the following could be a disadvantage of independent testing?
A. Developer and independent testing will overlap and waste resources.
B. Communication is limited between independent testers and developers.
C. Independent testers are too slow and delay the project schedule.
D. Developers can lose a sense of responsibility for quality.

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. 194: Independent Verification & Validation is
A. Done by the Developer
B. Done by the Test Engineers
C. Done By Management
D. Done by an Entity Outside the Project's sphere of influence

Q. 195: Defect Management process does not include
A. Defect prevention
B. Deliverable base-lining

C. Management reporting
D. None of the above

Q. 200: What is the difference between testing software developed by contractor outside your country, versus testing software developed by a contractor within your country?
A. Does not meet people needs
B. Cultural difference
C. Loss of control over reallocation of resources
D. Relinquishments of control

Q. 201: The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from
A. Project plan
B. Business plan
C. Support plan
D. None of the above

. 209: If an expected result is not specified then:
A. We cannot run the test
B. It may be difficult to repeat the test
C. It may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed
D. We cannot automate the user inputs

Q. 215: Which, in general, is the least required skill of a good tester?
A. Being diplomatic
B. Able to write software
C. Having good attention to detail
D. Able to be relied on

217: Function/Test matrix is a type of
A. Interim Test report
B. Final test report
C. Project status report
D. Management report

Q. 223: Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management:
A. Status accounting of configuration items
B. Auditing conformance to ISO9001
C. Identification of test versions
D. Record of changes to documentation over time
E. controlled library access

Q. 224: A test plan defines
A. What is selected for testing
B. Objectives and results
C. Expected results
D. Targets and misses

Q. 231: Test managers should not:
A. Report on deviations from the project plan
B. Sign the system off for release
C. Re-allocate resource to meet original plans
D. Rise incidents on faults that they have found
E. Provide information for risk analysis and quality improvement

. 235: What is the purpose of test completion criteria in a test plan:
A. To know when a specific test has finished its execution

B. To ensure that the test case specification is complete
C. To set the criteria used in generating test inputs
D. To know when test planning is complete
E. To plan when to stop testing
. 238: What information need not be included in a test incident report:
A. How to fix the fault
B. How to reproduce the fault
C. Test environment details
D. Severity, priority
E. The actual and expected outcomes
Q. 239: Which of the following is NOT included in the Test Plan document of the Test Documentation Standard:
A. Test items (i.e. software versions)
B. What is not to be tested
C. Test environments
D. Quality plans
E. Schedules and deadlines
Q. 240: IEEE 829 test plan documentation standard contains all of the following except:
A. Test items
B. Test deliverables
C. Test tasks
D. Test environment
E. Test specification
Q. 245: Which of the following statements about the component testing standard is false:
A. Black box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique
B. White box design techniques all have an associated measurement technique
C. Cyclomatic complexity is not a test measurement technique
D. Black box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique E. White box measurement techniques all have an associated test design technique
. 249: What statement about expected outcomes is FALSE:
A. Expected outcomes are defined by the software's behaviour
B. Expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code
C. Expected outcomes include outputs to a screen and changes to files and databases D. Expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run
E. Expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times
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
. 266: Which of the following helps in monitoring the Test Progress:
i. Percentage of Test Case Execution
ii. Percentage of work done in test environment preparation.

iii.   Defect Information e.g. defect density, defects found and fixed

iv. The size of the testing Team and skills of the engineers

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

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

C. i,ii are correct and iii,iv are incorrect

D. i,iv are correct and ii , iii are incorrect

Q. 271. The Provision and Management of a controlled library containing all the configurations items is called as

A. Configuration Control

B. Status Accounting

C. Configuration Identification

D. Configuration Identification

Q. 272: The selection of a test approach should consider the context:

i. Risk of Failure of the Project, hazards to the product and risks of product failure to humans

ii. Skills and experience of the people in the proposed technique, tools and methods

iii.   The objective of the testing endeavor and the mission of the testing team.

iv. The size of the testing Team

A. i,ii,iii,iv are true

B. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false.

C. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false.

D. i,iv are true and ii, iii are false.

Q. 273: Benefits of Independent Testing

A. Independent testers are much more qualified than Developers

B. Independent testers see other and different defects and are unbiased.

C. Independent Testers cannot identify defects.

D. Independent Testers can test better than developers

275: Test Conditions are derived from:

A. Specifications

B. Test Cases

C. Test Data

D. Test Design

Q. 276: Which of the following is the task of a Test Lead / Leader.

i. Interaction with the Test Tool Vendor to identify best ways to leverage test tool on the project.

ii. Write Test Summary Reports based on the information gathered during testing

iii.   Decide what should be automated , to what degree and how.

iv. Create the Test Specifications

A. i, ii, iii is true and iv is false

B. ii,iii,iv is true and i is false

C. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false

D. iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect

Q. 284: The structure of an incident report is covered in the Standard for Software Test Documentation IEEE 829 and is called as:

A. Anomaly Report

B. Defect Report

C. Test Defect Report

D. Test Incident Report

Q. 290: Which of the following has highest level of independence in which test cases are:
A. Designed by persons who write the software under test
B. Designed by a person from a different section
C. Designed by a person from a different organization
D. Designed by another person

. 297: Which of the following is NOT part of a high level test plan?
A. Functions not to be tested.
B. Environmental requirements.
C. Analysis of Specifications.
D. Entry and Exit criteria.

Q. 306: Which of the following is not included in Test Plan.
A. Features to be tested.
B. Environmental needs.
C. Suspension criteria.
D. Expected results.

308: Match the following:
1. Test estimation
2. Test control
3. Test monitoring
a. Measures of tracking process
b. Effort required to perform activities
c. Reallocation of resources
A. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c
C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
D. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

Q. 309: When do you stop testing?
A. When the specified number of faults are found.
B. When the test completion criteria are met.
C. When all high and medium priority tests are complete.
D. When all statements have been executed

. 311: Match the following.
1. Configuration identification
2. Configuration control
3. Status reporting
4. Configuration auditing
a. Maintains of CI's in a library
b. Checks on the contents of the library
c. Function recording and tracking problems.
d. Requires the all CI's and their versions in the system are known
A. 1-d, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a.
B. 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b.
C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c.
D. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d.

. 314: A piece of software has been given _____what tests in the Following will you perform?

1) Test the areas most critical to business processes
2) Test the areas where faults will be maximum
3) Test the easiest functionalities

A. 1&2 are true and 3 is false.
B. 1,2&3 are true.
C. 1 is true, 2&3 are false.
D. 1&2 are false, 3 is true

Q. 317: Which of the following are false?

A. Incidents should always be investigated and resolved.
B. Incidents occur when expected and actual results differ.
C. Incidents can be analyzed to assist in test process improvement.
D. An incident can be raised against documentation

323: Which of the following is least important in test management?

A. Estimating test duration.
B. Incident Management.
C. Configuration Management.
D. De-bugging

. 326: Which of the following provides the biggest potential cost saving from use of CAST?

A. Test management
B. Test design
C. Test planning
D. Test execution

Q. 328: To make a test effective it is most important that:

A. It is easy to execute.
B. It is designed to detect faults if present.
C. The expected outcome is specified before execution.
D. It is unlikely to delay progress.

Q. 334: An incident logging system

A. Only records defects
B. Is of limited value
C. Is a valuable source of project information during testing if it contains all incidents D. Should be used only by the test team.

Q. 342: Testware(test cases, test dataset)

A. Needs configuration management just like requirements, design and code
B. Should be newly constructed for each new version of the software
C. Is needed only until the software is released into production or use
D. Does not need to be documented and commented, as it does not form part of the released software system

Q. 351: When reporting faults found to developers, testers should be:

A. As polite, constructive and helpful as possible
B. Firm about insisting that a bug is not a "feature" if it should be fixed
C. Diplomatic, sensitive to the way they may react to criticism
D. All of the above

Q. 364: A number of critical bugs are fixed in software. All the bugs are in one module, related to reports. The test manager decides to do regression testing only on the reports module.

A. The test manager should do only automated regression testing.

B. The test manager is justified in her decision because no bug has been fixed in other modules C. The test manager should only do confirmation testing. There is no need to do regression testing

D. Regression testing should be done on other modules as well because fixing one module may affect other modules

. 369: A defect management system shall keep track of the status of every defect registered and enforce the rules about changing these states. If your task is to test the status tracking, which method would be best?

A.Logic-based testing

B.Use-case-based testing

C. State transition testing

D.Systematic testing according to the V-model

383: Which set of metrics can be used for monitoring of the test execution?

A. Number of detected defects, testing cost;

B. Number of residual defects in the test object.

C. Percentage of completed tasks in the preparation of test environment; test cases prepared D. Number of test cases run / not run; test cases passed / failed

Q. 384: What test items should be put under configuration management?

A. The test object, the test material and the test environment B. The problem reports and the test material

C. Only the test object. The test cases need to be adapted during agile testing D. The test object and the test material

. 386: What is the purpose of test exit criteria in the test plan?

A. To specify when to stop the testing activity

B. To set the criteria used in generating test inputs

C. To ensure that the test case specification is complete

D. To know when a specific test has finished its execution

388: Which of the following can be root cause of a bug in a software product?

(I)The project had incomplete procedures for configuration management.

(II)   The time schedule to develop a certain component was cut.

(III)   the specification was unclear

(IV) Use of the code standard was not followed up

(V)   The testers were not certified

A. (I) and (II) are correct

B. (I) through (IV) are correct

C. (III) through (V) are correct

D. (I), (II) and (IV) are correct

. 389: The following list contains risks that have been identified for a software product to be developed. Which of these risks is an example of a product risk?

A. Not enough qualified testers to complete the planned tests B. Software delivery is behind schedule

C. Threat to a patient's life

D. 3rd party supplier does not supply as stipulated

Q. 390: Which of the following statements is correct?
A. Static analysis tools produce statistics during program execution
B. Configuration management systems allow us to provide accurate defect statistics of different configurations
C. Stress testing tools examine the behavior of the test object at or beyond full load
D. Performance measurement tools can be used in all phases of software life-cycle

. 391: Which of the following project inputs influence testing?
(I) Contractual requirements
(II)   Legal requirements(III) Industry standards (IV) Application risk
(V)   Project size
A. (I) through (III) are correct
B. All alternatives are correct
C. (II) and (V) are correct
D. (I), (III) and (V) are correct

Q. 392: A test engineer is testing a Video Player (VCR), and logs the following report:
Title: Fast Forward stops after 2 minutes. It happens every time
Expected result: Fast forward continues till the end of the tape
Severity: High
Priority: Urgent
What important information did the engineer leave out?
A. Identification (Software and hardware) of the VCR
B. Actual result
C. History of the report
D. Ideas for the test case improvement

Q. 396: Which of the following items need not to be given in an incident report?
A. The version number of the test object
B. Test data and used environment
C. Identification of the test case that failed
D. The location and instructions on how to correct the fault

Q. 397: Test data planning essentially includes
A. Network
B. Operational Model
C. Boundary value analysis
D. Test Procedure Planning

. 400: A risk-based approach to testing provides proactive opportunities to reduce the levels of product risk, starting in the initial stages of a project
A. True
B. False

. 407: A test plan defines
A. What is selected for testing
B. Objectives and results
C. Expected results

D. Targets and misses

410: Which one is not the task of test leader?

A. Coordinate the test strategy and plan with project managers and others

B. Decide about the implementation of the test environment

C. Write test summary reports

D. Review and contribute to test plans

. 418: Size of a project is defined in terms of all the following except

A. Person days

B. Person hours

C. Calendar months

D. None of the above

Q. 419: Testing responsibilities:

Tester 1 – Verify that the program is able to display images clearly on all 10 of the monitors in the lab

Tester 2 - Make sure the program instructions are easy to use Security concerns are important for which type of applications

Tester 3 – Verify that the calculation module works correctly by using both scripts and ad hoc testing. Which term is used to refer to the testing that is performed by Tester 3 in the above scenario?

A. Unit testing

B. Algorithm specific testing

C. Compatibility testing

D. Black box testing

Q. 421: QC is

A. Phase building activity

B. Intermediate activity

C. End of Phase activity

D. Design activity

. 423: Testing Process comprised of

A. Test Plan and Test Cases

B. Test log and Test Status

C. Defect Tracking

D. All of the above

. 424: Preparing and automating test cases before coding is called

A. Test first approach

B. Test-driven development

C. Both A. & B.

D. None of the above

. 427: Risk analysis talks about

A. The data required for testing, the infrastructure requirements to manage the data as well as the methods for preparing test data, requirements, converters and sources

B. Details what types of tests must be conducted, what stages of testing are required and outlines the sequence and timing of tests

C. A testing goal. It is a statement of what the tester is expected to accomplish or validate during a testing activity. These guide the development of test cases and procedures

D. None of the above

Q. 428: What are the 2 major components taken into consideration with risk analysis?

A. The probability the negative event will occur
B. The potential loss or impact associated with the event
C. Both A. and B.
D. Neither A. nor B.

Q. 429: If the application is complex, but NOT data intensive and is to be tested on one configuration and 2 rounds, the easiest method to test is
A. Manual testing
B. Automation testing
C. Both
D. None

Q. 430: Which of the following are typical tester tasks?
A. Decide what should be automated, to what degree, and how.
B. Set up configuration management of testware; review tests developed by others.
C. Prepare and acquire test data; review tests developed by others.
D. Initiate the specification, preparation, implementation and execution of tests and monitor and control the execution.

Q. 437: Following are some of the testing risks
A. Budget, Test environment
B. Budget, Number of qualified test resources
C. Budget, Number of qualified test resources, Test environment
D. None of the above

Q. 441: Test Plan
A. Road map for testing
B. Tells about the actual results and expected results
C. Both a and b
D. None of the above

. 452: Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?
A. Features to be tested
B. Incident reports
C. Risks
D. Schedule

. 455: Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?
A. Syntax testing
B. Equivalence partitioning
C. Stress testing
D. Modified condition/decision coverage

Q. 457: Which of the following is false?
A. Incidents should always be fixed.
B. An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.
C. Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.
D. An incident can be raised against documentation

. 462: Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST?
A. Test management
B. Test design
C. Test execution
D. Test planning

Q. 463: Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?
A. Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.
B. Incidents may be raised against user requirements.
C. Incidents require investigation and/or correction.
D. Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.

Q. 469: The oracle assumption:
A. Is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked.
B. Is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test.
C. Is that the tester knows everything about the software under test.
D. Is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers.

Q. 472: A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:
A. Linkage of customer requirements to version numbers.
B. Facilities to compare test results with expected results.
C. The precise differences in versions of software component source code.
D. Restricted access to the source code library.

Q. 476: Test cases are designed during:
A. Test recording.
B. Test planning.
C. Test configuration.
D. Test specification

Q.479: Given the following sets of test management terms (v-z), and activity descriptions (1-5), which one of the following best pairs the two sets?
v - Test control
w - Test monitoring
x - Test estimation
y - Incident management
z - Configuration control
1 - Calculation of required test resources
2 - Maintenance of record of test results
3 - Re-allocation of resources when tests overrun
4 - Report on deviation from test plan
5 - Tracking of anomalous test results
A. v-3,w-2,x-1,y-5,z-4
B. v-2,w-5,x-1,y-4,z-3
C. v-3,w-4,x-1,y-5,z-2
D. v-2,w-1,x-4,y-3,z-5

Q. 478: How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required?
A. Metrics from previous similar projects
B. Discussions with the development team
C. Time allocated for regression testing
D. A. & B

. 488: The process of designing test cases consists of the following activities:
i. Elaborate and describe test cases in detail by using test design techniques.
ii. Specify the order of test case execution.
iii.   Analyse requirements and specifications to determine test conditions.
iv. Specify expected results.

According to the process of identifying and designing tests, what is the correct order of these activities?
A. iii, i, iv, ii.
B. iii, iv, i, ii.
C. iii, ii, i, iv.
D. ii, iii, i, iv.

Q. 489: Which is the MOST important advantage of independence in testing?
A. An independent tester may find defects more quickly than the person who wrote the software.
B. An independent tester may be more focused on showing how the software works than the person who wrote the software.
C. An independent tester may be more effective and efficient because they are less familiar with the software than the person who wrote it.
D. An independent tester may be more effective at finding defects missed by the person who wrote the software

Q. 492: What is the difference between a project risk and a product risk?
A. Project risks are potential failure areas in the software or system; product risks are risks that surround the project's capability to deliver its objectives.
B. Project risks are the risks that surround the project's capability to deliver its objectives; product risks are potential failure areas in the software or system.
C. Project risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues; product risks are typically related to skill and staff shortages.
D. Project risks are risks that delivered software will not work; product risks are typically related to supplier issues, organizational factors and technical issues.

. 494: What is the MAIN purpose of a Master Test Plan?
A. To communicate how incidents will be managed.
B. To communicate how testing will be performed.
C. To produce a test schedule.
D. To produce a work breakdown structure.

Q. 495: Which of the following defines the sequence in which tests should be executed?
A. Test plan.
B. Test procedure specification.
C. Test case specification.
D. Test design specification.

. 500: When software reliability measures are used to determine when to stop testing, the best types of test cases to use are those that
A. Exercise system functions in proportion to the frequency they will be used in the released product
B. Push the system beyond its designed operation limits and are likely to make the system fail
C. Exercise unusual and obscure scenarios that may not have been considered in design
D. Exercise the most complicated and the most error-prone portions of the system

Q. 504: Which of the following is determined by the level of product risk identified?
A. Extent of testing.
B. Scope for the use of test automation.
C. Size of the test team.
D. Requirement for regression testing

Q. 510: Which of the following are valid objectives for incident reports?
i. Provide developers and other parties with feedback about the problem to enable identification, isolation and correction as necessary.
ii.Provide ideas for test process improvement.
iii.   Provide a vehicle for assessing tester competence.
iv.Provide testers with a means of tracking the quality of the system under test.
A. i, ii, iii.
B. i, ii, iv.
C. i, iii, iv.
D. ii, iii, iv.

Q. 514: Which of the following is a benefit of independent testing?
A. Code cannot be released into production until independent testing is complete.
B. Testing is isolated from development.
C. Developers do not have to take as much responsibility for quality.
D. Independent testers see other and different defects, and are unbiased.

Q. 517: For testing, which of the options below best represents the main concerns of Configuration Management?
i. All items of testware are identified and version controlled;
ii.All items of testware are used in the final acceptance test;
iii.   All items of testware are stored in a common repository;
iv.All items of testware are tracked for change;
v. All items of testware are assigned to a responsible owner;
vi.All items of testware are related to each other and to development items.
A. i, iv, vi.
B. ii, iii, v.
C. i, iii, iv.
D. iv, v, vi.

519: What is typically the MOST important reason to use risk to drive testing efforts?
A. Because testing everything is not feasible.
B. Because risk-based testing is the most efficient approach to finding bugs.
C. Because risk-based testing is the most effective way to show value.
D. Because software is inherently risky.

. 522: Which of the following would be a valid measure of test progress?
A. Number of undetected defects.
B. Total number of defects in the product.
C. Number of test cases not yet executed.
D. Effort required to fix all defects

Q. 525: In a REACTIVE approach to testing when would you expect the bulk of the test design work to be begun?
A. After the software or system has been produced.
B. During development.
C. As early as possible.
D. During requirements analysis.

Q. 526: Which statement about expected outcomes is FALSE?
A. Expected outcomes are defined by the software's behaviour

B. Expected outcomes are derived from a specification, not from the code C. Expected outcomes should be predicted before a test is run
D. Expected outcomes may include timing constraints such as response times

. 528: Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management?
A. Operating systems
B. Test documentation
C. Live data
D. User requirement documents

535: A Test Plan Outline contains which of the following:-
i. Test Items
ii.Test Scripts
iii.   Test Deliverables
iv.Responsibilities
A. I,ii,iii are true and iv is false
B. i,iii,iv are true and ii is false
C. ii,iii are true and i and iv are false
D. i,ii are false and iii , iv are true

Q. 539: The bug tracking system will need to capture these phases for each bug.
I. Phase injected
II.Phase detected
III. Phase fixed
IV. Phase removed
A. I, II and III
B. I, II and IV
C. II, III and IV
D. I, III and IV

. 540: Which of the following software change management activities is most vital to assessing the impact of proposed software modifications?
A. Baseline identification
B. Configuration auditing
C. Change control
D. Version control

Q. 542: You are the test manager and you are about the start the system testing. The developer team says that due to change in requirements they will be able to deliver the system to you for testing 5 working days after the due date. You can not change the resources(work hours, test tools, etc.) What steps you will take to be able to finish the testing in time.
A. Tell to the development team to deliver the system in time so that testing activity will be finish in time.
B. Extend the testing plan, so that you can accommodate the slip going to occur
C. Rank the functionality as per risk and concentrate more on critical functionality testing
D. Add more resources so that the slippage should be avoided

Q. 543: There is one application, which runs on a single terminal. There is another application that works on multiple terminals. What are the test techniques you will use on the second application that you would not do on the first application?
A. Integrity, Response time
B. Concurrency test, Scalability
C. Update & Rollback, Response time
D. Concurrency test, Integrity

. 547: "The tracing of requirements for a test level through the layers of a test documentation" done by
A. Horizontal tracebility
B. Depth tracebility
C. Vertical tracebility
D. Horizontal & Vertical tracebilities

Q. 548: 'Entry criteria' should address questions such as
I. Are the necessary documentation, design and requirements information available that will allow testers to operate the system and judge correct behavior.
II. Is the test environment-lab, hardware, software and system administration support ready?
III.   Those conditions and situations that must prevail in the testing process to allow testing to continue effectively and efficiently.
IV. Are the supporting utilities, accessories and prerequisites available in forms that testers can use
A. I, II and IV
B. I, II and III
C. I, II, III and IV
D. II, III and IV.

Q. 551: An expert based test estimation is also known as
A. Narrow band Delphi
B. Wide band Delphi
C. Bespoke Delphi
D. Robust Delphi

. 552: A test harness is a
A. A high level document describing the principles, approach and major objectives of the organization regarding testing
B. A distance set of test activities collected into a manageable phase of a project
C. A test environment comprised of stubs and drives needed to conduct a test
D. A set of several test cases for a component or system under test

Q. 554: A project manager has been transferred to a major software development project that is in the implementation phase. The highest priority for this project manager should be to
A. Establish a relationship with the customer
B. Learn the project objectives and the existing project plan
C. Modify the project' s organizational structure to meet the manager's
management style D. Ensure that the project proceeds at its current pace

. 557: Which of the following functions is typically supported by a software quality information system?
I. Record keeping
II. System design

III.   Evaluation
scheduling IV. Error
reporting
A.I, II&III
B.II, III &IV
C.I, III &IV
D.I, II & IV
. 559: 'Defect Density' calculated in terms of
A. The number of defects identified in a component or system divided by the size of the component or the system
B. The number of defects found by a test phase divided by the number found by that test phase and any other means after wards
C. The number of defects identified in the component or system divided by the number of defects found by a test phase
D. The number of defects found by a test phase divided by the number found by the size of the system
Q. 560: Test charters are used in _____ testing
A. Exploratory testing
B. Usability testing
C. Component testing
D. Maintainability testing
Q. 561: Item transmittal report is also known as
A. Incident report
B. Release note
C. Review report
D. Audit report
. 563: Change request should be submitted through development or program management. A change request must be written and should include the following criteria.
I. Definition of the change
II.Documentation to be updated
III. Name of the tester or
developer
IV. Dependencies of the change request.
A. I, III and IV
B. I, II and III
C. II, III and IV
D. I, II and IV
Q. 564: Change X requires a higher level of authority than Change Y in which of the following pairs? Change X Change Y
A. Code in development Code in production
B. Specifications during requirements analysis Specifications during systems test
C. Documents requested by the technical development group Documents requested by customers
D. A product distributed to several sites A product with a single user

. 567: During the testing of a module tester 'X' finds a bug and assigned it to developer. But developer rejects the same, saying that it's not a bug. What 'X' should do?
A. Report the issue to the test manager and try to settle with the developer.
B. Retest the module and confirm the bug
C. Assign the same bug to another developer
D. Send to the detailed information of the bug encountered and check the reproducibility

Q. 568: One of the more daunting challenges of managing a test project is that so many dependencies converge at test execution. One missing configuration file or hard ware device can render all your test results meaning less. You can end up with an entire platoon of testers sitting around for days. Who is responsible for this incident?
A. Test managers faults only
B. Test lead faults only
C. Test manager and project manager faults
D. Testers faults only

Q. 569: You are a tester for testing a large system. The system data model is very large with many attributes and there are a lot of inter dependencies with in the fields. What steps would you use to test the system and also what are the efforts of the test you have taken on the test plan
A. Improve super vision, More reviews of artifacts or program means stage containment of the defects.
B. Extend the test plan so that you can test all the inter dependencies
C. Divide the large system in to small modules and test the functionality
D. Test the interdependencies first, after that check the system as a whole

. 571: A test manager wants to use the resources available for the automated testing of a web application. The best choice is
A. Test automater, web specialist, DBA, test lead
B. Tester, test automater, web specialist, DBA
C. Tester, test lead, test automater, DBA
D. Tester, web specialist, test lead, test automater

. 573: Consider the following statements
i. A incident may be closed without being fixed
ii.Incidents may not be raised against documentation
iii.   The final stage of incident tracking is fixing
iv.The incident record does not include information on test environments
v.Incidents should be raised when someone other than the author of the software performs the test
A. ii and v are true, I, iii and iv are false
B. i and v are true, ii, iii and iv are false
C. i, iv and v are true, ii and iii are false
D. i and ii are true, iii, iv and v are false
E. i is true, ii, iii, iv and v are false

. 575: Who OFTEN performs system testing and acceptance testing, respectively?
A. Senior programmers and professional testers
B. Technical system testers and potential customers
C. Independent test team and users of the system
D. Development team and customers of the system

. 580: Which of the following describe test control actions that may occur during testing?
I. Setting an entry criterion that developers must retest fixes before fixes are accepted into a build.
II. Changing the test schedule due to availability of a test environment.
III. Re-prioritizing tests when development delivers software late
A. I only
B. II only
C. I, II and III
D. I and III

. 589: Which of the following are metrics (measurements) that a test group may use to monitor progress?
I. Subjective confidence of the testers in the product II.
The number of testers currently testing
III. Percentage of planned test cases prepared IV.
Defects found and fixed
A. I only
B. I, III and IV
C. I, II and IV
D. II and IV

. 590: A test case has which of the following elements?
A. A test environment description and test instructions.
B. A set of inputs, execution preconditions, and expected outcomes.
C. A test plan, test inputs, and logging instructions.
D. Execution instructions and a function description to determine correct outcome.

596:Which of the following provides the test group with the ability to reference all documents and software items unambiguously?
A. Agile testing methodology
B. Effective use of tools
C. Configuration management
D. Requirements traceability matrix

597: Which of the following is not a job responsibility of a software tester?
A. Identifying test cases
B. Preparing test data
C. Executing tests
D. Writing the functional specifications

600: Errors that are cosmetic in nature are usually assigned a _____ severity level.

A. Fatal (Severity)
B. Low (Severity)
C. Serious (Severity)
D. Not Serious at all

. 603: Which type of document might be reviewed at a Review/Inspection session?
A. Employee performance review
B. Test Plan
C. Project Status Report
D. Defect Tracking Form

606: Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
A. Testers cannot help developers improve their skills through good defect documentation.
B. People align their plans with objectives set by management if they understand them.
C. Testing is a constructive activity when seen in the management of product risks.
D. Avoiding the author bias is a good reason to have an independent test group.

. 607: Which of the following are major test documents? (choose the best answer)
1) Test plan
2) Test case
3) Test design
4) Test procedure
5) Defect report
A. 1 and 2
B. 1, 3, and 4
C. 1, 3, 4, and 5
D. All the above

. 617: Which of the following BEST describes the task partition between test manager and tester?
A. The test manager plans, organizes and creates the test specifications, while the tester implements, prioritizes and executes tests.
B. The test manager plans, monitors and controls the testing activities, while the tester designs, executes tests and evaluates the results.
C. The test manager plans testing activities and chooses the standards to be followed, while the tester chooses the tools and controls their use.
D. The test manager reviews tests developed by others, while the tester selects tools to support testing
.

Q.621: The test strategy that is informal and non structured is:
A. Equivalence partitioning
B. Validation strategy
C. White box testing
D. Ad hoc testing

Q.622: The test strategy that involves understanding the program logic is:
A. Equivalence partitioning

B. White box testing
C. Black box testing
D. Boundary strategy

Q. 623: Which of the following details would most likely be included in an incident report?
I. Identification of the test item (configuration item) and environment.
II. Development process characteristics such as organization stability and test process used.
III. A review of the test basis, such as requirements, architecture, design, interfaces.
IV. Scope or degree of the impact on the stakeholders' interests.
A. I, II and III.
B. II and III.
C. I and IV
D. III and IV.

.626: The programs send bad data to devices, ignore error codes coming back, and try to use devices that are busy or aren't there. This is a:
A. Calculation error
B. Functional error
C. Hardware error
D. System error
E. User Interface error

.628: If a system is not functioning as documented and the data is not corrupted. What priority and measure are assigned?
A. Priority 1: Critical
B. Priority 2: High
C. Priority 3: Medium
D. Priority 4: Low

. 633: What test document contains all the information about a specific test case, including requirements and the modules to be tested?
A. Test plan
B. Test case specification
C. Test design specification
D. Test procedure
E. Defect report

. 635: Which best describes an analytical approach to testing?
A. Testing is directed to areas of greatest risk.
B. Testers study industry standards and base their testing on that analysis.
C. Test analysis, execution and evaluation are concurrent tasks.
D. ISO 9126 is used to guide the non-functional testing effort.

. 641: A company recently purchased a commercial off-the-shelf application to automate their bill paying process. They now plan to run an acceptance test against the package prior to putting it into production.
Which of the following is their most likely reason for testing?

A. To build confidence in the application.
B. To detect bugs in the application.
C. To gather evidence for a lawsuit.
D. To train the users

. 654: Which of the following is a true statement regarding the process of fixing emergency changes?
A. There is no time to test the change before it goes live, so only the best developers should do this work and should not involve testers as they slow down the process.
B. Just run the retest of the defect actually fixed.
C. Always run a full regression test of the whole system in case other parts of the system have been adversely affected.
D. Retest the changed area and then use risk assessment to decide on a reasonable subset of the whole regression test to run in case other parts of the system have been adversely affected.

Q 666: In which document described in IEEE 829 would you find instructions for the steps to be taken for a test including set-up, logging, environment and measurement?
A. Test plan
B. Test design specification
C. Test case specification
D. Test procedure specification

Q. 667: With a highly experienced tester with a good business background, which approach to defining test procedures would be effective and most efficient for a project under severe time pressure?
A. A high-level outline of the test conditions and general steps to take.
B. Every step in the test spelled out in detail.
C. A high-level outline of the test conditions with the steps to take discussed in detail with another experienced tester.
D. Detailed documentation of all test cases and careful records of each step taken in the testing.

Q. 668: Put the test cases that implement the following test conditions into the best order for the test execution schedule, for a test that is checking modifications of customers on a database.
1. Print modified customer record.
2. Change customer address: house number and street name.
3. Capture and print the on-screen error message.
4. Change customer address: postal code.
5. Confirm existing customer is on the database by opening that record.
6. Close the customer record and close the database.
7. Try to add a new customer with no details at all.
A. 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 7, 6
B. 4, 2, 5,1, 6, 7, 3
C. 5, 4, 2, 1, 7, 3, 6
D. 5,1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 6

. 683: Why is independent testing important?
A. Independent testing is usually cheaper than testing your own work.

B. Independent testing is more effective at finding defects.
C. Independent testers should determine the processes and methodologies used.
D. Independent testers are dispassionate about whether the project succeeds or fails.

Q. 684: Which of the following is among the typical tasks of a test leader?
A. Develop system requirements, design specifications and usage models.
B. Handle all test automation duties.
C. Keep tests and test coverage hidden from programmers.
D. Gather and report test progress metrics.

Q. 685: According to the ISTQB Glossary, what do we mean when we call someone a test manager?
A. A test manager manages a collection of test leaders.
B. A test manager is the leader of a test team or teams.
C. A test manager gets paid more than a test leader.
D. A test manager reports to a test leader.

Q. 686: What is the primary difference between the test plan, the test design specification, and the test procedure specification?
A. The test plan describes one or more levels of testing, the test design specification identifies the associated high-level test cases and a test procedure specification describes the actions for executing a test.
B. The test plan is for managers, the test design specification is for programmers and the test procedure specification is for testers who are automating tests.
C. The test plan is the least thorough, the test procedure specification is the most thorough and the test design specification is midway between the two.
D. The test plan is finished in the first third of the project, the test design specification is finished in the middle third of the project and the test procedure specification is finished in the last third of the project.

Q. 687: Which of the following factors is an influence on the test effort involved in most projects?
A. Geographical separation of tester and programmers.
B. The departure of the test manager during the project.
C. The quality of the information used to develop the tests.
D. Unexpected long-term illness by a member of the project team.

Q. 688: The ISTQB Foundation Syllabus establishes a fundamental test process where test planning occurs early in the project, while test execution occurs at the end. Which of the following elements of the test plan, while specified during test planning, is assessed during test execution?
A. Test tasks
B. Environmental needs
C. Exit criteria
D. Test team training

Q. 689: Consider the following exit criteria which might be found in a test plan:

I. No known customer-critical defects.
II.All interfaces between components tested.
III. 100% code coverage of all units.
IV. All specified requirements satisfied.
V. System functionality matches legacy system for all business rules.
Which of the following statements is true about whether these exit criteria belong in an acceptance test plan?
A. All statements belong in an acceptance test plan.
B. Only statement I belongs in an acceptance test plan.
C. Only statements I, II, and V belong in an acceptance test plan.
D. Only statements I, IV, and V belong in an acceptance test plan.

Q. 690: According to the ISTQB Glossary, what is a test level?
A. A group of test activities that are organized together.
B. One or more test design specification documents.
C. A test type.
D. An ISTQB certification.

. 691: Which of the following metrics would be most useful to monitor during test execution?
A. Percentage of test cases written.
B. Number of test environments remainin to be configured.
C. Number of defects found and fixed.
D. Percentage of requirements for which a test has been written.

Q. 692: During test execution, the test manager describes the following situation to the project team: '90% of the test cases have been run. 20% of the test cases have identified defects. 127 defects have been found. 112 defects have been fixed and have passed confirmation testing. Of the remaining 15 defects, project management has decided that they do not need to be fixed prior to release.' Which of the following is the most reasonable interpretation of this test status report?
A. The remaining 15 defects should be confirmation tested prior to release.
B. The remaining 10% of test cases should be run prior to release.
C. The system is now ready for release with no further testing or development effort.
D. The programmers should focus their attention on fixing the remaining known defects prior to release.

Q. 693: In a test summary report, the project's test leader makes the following statement, The payment processing subsystem fails to accept payments from American Express cardholders, which is considered a must-work feature for this release.' This statement is likely to be found in which of the following sections?
A. Evaluation
B. Summary of activities
C. Variances
D. Incident description

Q. 694: During an early period of test execution, a defect is located, resolved and confirmed as resolved by re-testing, but is seen again later during subsequent test execution. Which of the following is a testing-related aspect of configuration management that is most likely to have broken down?
A. Traceability
B. Confirmation testing
C. Configuration control
D. Test documentation management

Q. 695: You are working as a tester on a project to develop a point-of-sales system for grocery stores and other similar retail outlets. Which of the following is a product risk for such a project?
A. The arrival of a more-reliable competing product on the market.
B. Delivery of an incomplete test release to the first cycle of system test.
C. An excessively high number of defect fixes fail during re-testing.
D. Failure to accept allowed credit cards.

Q. 696: A product risk analysis meeting is held during the project planning period. Which of the following determines the level of risk?
A. Difficulty of fixing related problems in code
B. The harm that might result to the user
C. The price for which the software is sold
D. The technical staff in the meeting

Q. 697: You are writing a test plan using the IEEE 829 template and are currently completing the Risks and Contingencies section. Which of the following is most likely to be listed as a project risk?
A. Unexpected illness of a key team member
B. Excessively slow transaction-processing time
C. Data corruption under network congestion
D. Failure to handle a key use case

Q. 698: You and the project stakeholders develop a list of product risks and project risks during the planning stage of a project. What else should you do with those lists of risks during test planning?
A. Determine the extent of testing required for the product risks and the mitigation and contingency actions required for the project risks.
B. Obtain the resources needed to completely cover each product risk with tests and transfer responsibility for the project risks to the project manager.
C. Execute sufficient tests for the product risks, based on the likelihood and impact of each product risk and execute mitigation actions for all project risks.
D. No further risk management action is required at the test planning stage.

Q. 699: According to the ISTQB Glossary, a product risk is related to which of the following?
A. Control of the test project

B. The test object
C. A single test item
D. A potential negative outcome

Q. 700: In an incident report, the tester makes the following statement, 'At this point, I expect to receive an error message explaining the rejection of this invalid input and asking me to enter a valid input. Instead the system accepts the input, displays an hourglass for between one and five seconds and finally terminates abnormally, giving the message, "Unexpected data type: 15. Click to continue." '
This statement is likely to be found in which of the following sections of an IEEE 829 standard incident report?
A. Summary
B. Impact
C. Item pass/fail criteria
D. Incident description

. 701: According to the ISTQB Glossary, what do we call a document that describes any event that occurred during testing which requires further investigation?
A. A bug report
B. A defect report
C. An incident report
D. A test summary report

Q. 702: A product risk analysis is performed during the planning stage of the test process. During the execution stage of the test process, the test manager directs the testers to classify each defect report by the known product risk it relates to (or to 'other'). Once a week, the test manager runs a report that shows the percentage of defects related to each known product risk and to unknown risks.
What is one possible use of such a report?
A. To identify new risks to system quality.
B. To locate defect clusters in product subsystems.
C. To check risk coverage by tests.
D. To measure exploratory testing.

. 713: For a test procedure that is checking modifications of customers on a database, which two steps below would be the lowest priority if we didn't have time to execute all of the steps?
1. Open database and confirm existing customer
2. Change customer's marital status from single to married
3. Change customer's street name from Parks Road to Park Road
4. Change customer's credit limit from 500 to 750
5. Replace customer's first name with exactly the same first name
6. Close the customer record and close the database
A. Tests 1 and 4
B. Tests 2 and 3
C. Tests 5 and 6
D. Tests 3 and 5

Q. 714: Consider the following list of either product or project risks:
I. An incorrect calculation of fees might shortchange the organization.
II. A vendor might fail to deliver a system component on time.
III.   A defect might allow hackers to gain administrative privileges.
IV. A skills gap might occur in a new technology used in the system.
V. A defect-prioritization process might overload the development team. Which of the following statements is true?
A. I is primarily a product risk and II, III, IV and V are primarily project risks.
B. II and V are primarily product risks and I, III and V are primarily project risks.
C. I and III are primarily product risks, while II, IV and V are primarily project risks.
D. III and V are primarily product risks, while I, II and IV are primarily project risks

717: Review the following portion of an incident report.
1. I place any item in the shopping cart.
2. I place any other (different) item in the shopping cart.
3. I remove the first item from the shopping cart, but leave the second item in the cart.
4. I click the < Checkout > button.
5. I expect the system to display the first checkout screen. Instead, it gives the pop-up error message, 'No items in shopping cart. Click to continue shopping.'
6. I click < Okay >.
7. I expect the system to return to the main window to allow me to continue adding and removing items from the cart. Instead, the browser terminates.
8. The failure described in steps 5 and 7 occurred in each of three attempts to perform steps 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.
Assume that no other narrative information is included in the report. Which of the following important aspects of a good incident report is missing from this incident report?
   A. The steps to reproduce the failure.
   B. The summary.
   C. The check for intermittence.
   D. The use of an objective tone.

Q. 721: Consider the following list of test process activities:
I. Analysis and design
II. Test closure activities
III.   Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
IV. Planning and control
V. Implementation and execution
Which of the following places these in their logical sequence?
A. I, II, III, IV and V.
B. IV, I, V, III and II.
C. IV, I, V, II and III.
D. I, IV, V, III and II.

Q. 722: Test objectives vary between projects and so must be stated in the test plan. Which one of the following test objectives might conflict with the proper tester mindset?
A. Show that the system works before we ship it.

B. Find as many defects as possible.
C. Reduce the overall level of product risk.
D. Prevent defects through early involvement.

Q. 725: What is a test condition?
A. An input, expected outcome, pre-condition and post-condition
B. The steps to be taken to get the system to a given point
C. Something that can be tested
D. A specific state of the software, e.g. before a test can be run

Q. 726: Which of the following is the most important difference between the metrics-based approach and the expert-based approach to test estimation?
A. The metrics-based approach is more accurate than the expert-based approach.
B. The metrics-based approach uses calculations from historical data while the expertbased approach relies on team wisdom.
C. The metrics-based approach can be used to verify an estimate created using the expert-based approach, but not vice versa.
D. The expert-based approach takes longer than the metrics-based approach.

. 736: What is exploratory testing?
A. The process of anticipating or guessing where defects might occur.
B. A systematic approach to identifying specific equivalent classes of input.
C. The testing carried out by a chartered engineer.
D. Concurrent test design, test execution, test logging and learning.

Q. 738: A test plan is written specifically to describe a level of testing where the primary goal is establishing confidence in the system. Which of the following is a likely name for this document?
A. Master test plan
B. System test plan
C. Acceptance test plan
E.   Project plan

Q. 741: Consider the following activities that might relate to configuration management:
I. Identify and document the characteristics of a test item
II. Control changes to the characteristics of a test
item III. Check a test item for defects introduced by
a change IV. Record and report the status of
changes to test items V. Confirm that changes to a
test item fixed a defect
Which of the following statements is true?
A. Only I is a configuration management task.
B. All are configuration management tasks.
C. I, II and III are configuration management tasks.
D. I, II and IV are configuration management tasks.

Q. 742: A test plan included the following clauses among the exit criteria:
System test shall continue until all significant product risks have been covered to the extent specified in the product risk analysis document.
System test shall continue until no must-fix defects remain against any significant product risks specified in the product risk analysis document.
During test execution, the test team detects 430 must-fix defects prior to release and all must-fix defects are resolved. After release, the customers find 212 new defects, none of which were detected during testing. This means that only 67% of the important defects were found prior to release, a percentage which is well below average in your industry. You are asked to find the root cause for the high number of field failures. Consider the following list of explanations:
I. Not all the tests planned for the significant product risks were executed.
II. The organization has unrealistic expectations of the percentage of defects that testing can find.
III.   A version-control issue has resulted in the release of a version of the software that was used during early testing.
IV. The product risk analysis failed to identify all the important risks from a customer point of view.
V. The product risk analysis was not updated during the project as new information became available.
Which of the following statements indicate which explanations are possible root causes?
A. II, III and IV are possible explanations, but I and V are not possible.
B. All five are possible explanations.
C. I, IV and V are possible explanations, but II and III are not possible.
F.   III, IV and V are possible explanations, but I and II are not possible.

747: Which of the following is an advantage of independent testing?
A. Independent testers don't have to spend time communicating with the project team.
B. Programmers can stop worrying about the quality of their work and focus on producing more code.
C. The others on a project can pressure the independent testers to accelerate testing at the end of the schedule.
D. Independent testers sometimes question the assumptions behind requirements, designs and implementations

. 748: DDP formula that would apply for calculating DDP for the last level of testing prior to release to the field is
A. DDP = {Defects (Testers) – Defects (Field)} / Defects (Testers)
B. DDP = {Defects (Testers) + Defects (Field)} / Defects (Testers)
C. DDP = Defects (Testers) / {Defects (Field) + Defects (Testers)}
D. DDP = Defects (Testers) / {Defects (Field) - Defects (Testers)}

. 751: 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 n 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.

. 753: Which of the following best describes typical test exit criteria?
A. Reliability measures, number of tests written, and product completeness.
B. Thoroughness measures, reliability measures, cost, schedule, tester availability and residual risks.
C. Thoroughness measures, reliability measures, test cost, amount of time spent testing and product completeness, number of defects.
D. Time to market, residual defects, tester qualification, degree of tester independence, thoroughness measures and test cost.

762: An estimate of resources should be made so that an organization can create a schedule for testing. Which of the following approaches can be used for creating an estimate?
I. A skills-based approach, in which the estimate is based on all the testers' skills.
II. An expert-based approach, in which the owner or other expert creates the estimate.
III. A metrics-based approach, in which the estimate is based on previous testing efforts.
IV. A bottom-up approach, in which each tester estimates their work and all estimates are integrated.
A. II, III, and IV
B. I, III, and IV
C. I and IV
D. II and III

. 763: When conducting reviews, psychological sensitivity is required. Which mistake often occurs when conducting reviews and may lead to interpersonal problems within teams?
A. Testers and reviewers expect that defects in the software product are already found and fixed by the developers.
B. Due to time constraints, testers and reviewers do not believe they can afford enough time to find failures.
C. Testers and reviewers communicate defects as criticism against humans instead of against the software product.
D. Testers and reviewers are not sufficiently trained to accurately identify failures and faults in the item under review.

. 811: Which of the following statements is true?
A. A test condition specifies input values and expected results; a test case combines one or more test conditions
B. A test condition may be derived from requirements or specifications; a test procedure specifies the sequence of action for the execution of a test
C. A test case specifies the sequence of execution of test conditions; a test procedure specifies test pre-conditions and post-conditions

D. A test case specifies input values and expected results; a test procedure may be derived from requirements or specifications

Q. 812: Which one of the following statements about approaches to test estimation is true?
A. A metrics-based approach is based on data gathered from previous projects; an expert-based approach uses the knowledge of the owner of the tasks or experts
B. A metrics-based approach is based on creating a work-breakdown structure first; an expert-based approach is based on input from estimation experts
C. A metrics-based approach is based on data gathered from previous projects; an expert-based approach is based on a work-breakdown structure
D. A metrics-based approach is based on an analysis of the specification documents; an expert-based approach is based on the opinion of the most experienced tester in the organisation

817: Which of the following would TYPICALLY be carried out by a test leader and which by a tester?
a. Creation of a test strategy.
b. Creation of a test specification.
c. Raising of an incident report.
d. Write a test summary report.
A. a and b would be carried out by a test leader, whilst c and d would be carried out by a tester
B. b and c would be carried out by a test leader, whilst a and d would be carried out by a tester
C. a and d would be carried out by a test leader, whilst b and c would be carried out by a tester
G.   a and c would be carried out by a test leader, whilst b and d would be carried out by a teste

819: Which one of the following best describes risk-based testing?
A. Testing as much of the system as possible in the time available B. Targeting testing at the more critical areas of the system
C.   Making full use of formal test case design techniques
D. Fixing as many defects as possible before go-live

. 829: Which of the following would NOT NORMALLY be considered for a testing role on a project?
A. System operator
B. Developer
C. Configuration manager
D. Performance specialist

838: Which of the following is a project risk?
A. There are non-standard implementations of some features
B. We may not be able to get a contractor to join the test team as planned C. The response times of the software may not be fast enough
E.   The contract has a legal loophole which has affected the company's profit

. 843: Which of the following test activities are more likely to be undertaken by a test lead rather than a tester?
a. Create test specifications.
b. Schedule tests.

c. Define metrics for measuring test progress.
d. Prepare and acquire test data.
A. c and d
B. a and b
C. b and d
D. b and c

. 846: A failure has occurred during system testing and incident report must be raised. The following attributes are available for the report:
a. Tester's name.
b. Date raised.
c. Priority (to fix).
d. Severity (impact on the system).
e. Expected Results.
f. Actual Results.
g. Test case specification identifier.
h. Failing software function.
i. Tester's recommendations.
Which attributes would be the MOST effective to enable determination of WHEN the incident should be fixed and HOW MUCH effort might be required to apply the fix?
A. b, c, e, f, g
B. a, b, d, h, i
C. c, d, e, f, h
D. c, d, e, g, i

Q. 847: Which of the following would be MOST USEFUL in estimating the amount of re-testing and regression testing likely to be required?
a. The purchase of an automated test execution tool.
b. Time allocated for acceptance testing.
c. Metrics from previous similar projects.
d. Impact analysis.
A. a and b
B. b and c
C. a and d
F.   c and d

853: Which of the following BEST describes a keyword-driven testing approach?
A. Test input and expected results are stored in a table or spreadsheet, so that a single control script can execute all of the tests in the table
B. Action-words are defined to cover specific interactions in system (e.g., log-on entries) which can then be used by testers to build their tests
C. Keywords are entered into a test harness to obtain pre-defined test coverage reports
D. The test basis is searched using keywords to help identify suitable test conditions

857: What is the purpose of configuration management in testing?
a. To choose and implement a suitable configuration management tool.
b. To identify unique items of testware and their related developed software.
c. To provide traceability between items of testware and developed software.
d. To enable managers to configure the software.

e. To control the versions of software released into the test environment.
A. a, c and e
B. a, b and d
C. b, c and d
D. b, c and e

859: Which one of the following methods for test estimation rely on information captured from previous projects?
A. Test point-based
B. Expert-based
C. Metrics-based
D. Development effort-based

862: Which one of the following BEST describes a test control action?
A. Setting a completion date
B. Reporting on poor progress
C. Adding extra test scripts to a test suite
D. Retesting a defect fix

. 865: Which one of the following BEST describes the purpose of a priority rating in an incident report?
A. To show which parts of the system are affected by the incident
B. To show how quickly the problem should be fixed
C. To show how much it would cost to fix the defect
D. To show progress of testing

. 881: A programme level Master Test Plan states that a number of best practices must be adopted for its project life cycle models, irrespective of whether a sequential or iterative-incremental approach is adopted for each project. Which of the following life cycle related best practices would you expect to see in the Master Test Plan?
a. There should be a testing activity that corresponds to each development activity.
b. Each project should have four test levels if using a V-model.
c. Test personnel should ensure that they are invited to review requirements and design documents as soon as draft versions are available.
d. System testing must not be performed by the development teams.
A. a and b
B. a and c
C. b and d
E.   c and d

. 883: Which of the following statements is the MOST valid goal for a test team?
A. Determine whether enough component testing was executed.
B. Cause as many failures as possible so that faults can be identified and corrected. .

902: Which of the below would be the best basis for fault attack testing?

A. Experience, defect and failure data, knowledge about software failures.
B. Risk analysis performed at the beginning of the project.
C. Use Cases derived from the business flows by domain experts.
D. Expected results from comparison with an existing system.

. 907: Which of the following best describes the task partition between test manager and tester?

A. The test manager plans testing activities and chooses the standards to be followed, while the tester chooses the tools and controls to be used.
B. The test manager plans, organizes and controls the testing activities, while the tester specifies, automates and executes tests.
C. The test manager plans, monitors and controls the testing activities, while the tester designs tests.
D. The test manager plans and organizes the testing and specifies the test cases, while the tester prioritizes and executes the tests.

Q. 908: Which of the following can be categorized as product risks?
A. Low quality of requirements, design, code and tests.
B. Political problems and delays in especially complex areas in the product.
C. Error-prone areas, potential harm to the user, poor product characteristics.
D. Problems in defining the right requirements, potential failure areas in the software or system.

Q. 909: Which of the following are typical test exit criteria?
A. Thoroughness measures, reliability measures, test cost, schedule, state of defect correction and residual risks.
B. Thoroughness measures, reliability measures, degree of tester independence and product completeness.
C. Thoroughness measures, reliability measures, test cost, time to market and product completeness, availability of testable code.
D. Time to market, residual defects, tester qualification, degree of tester independence, thoroughness measures and test cost.

Q. 910: As a Test Manager you have the following requirements to be tested:
Requirements to test:
R1 - Process Anomalies – High Complexity
R2 - Remote Services – Medium Complexity
R3 – Synchronization – Medium Complexity
R4 – Confirmation – Medium Complexity
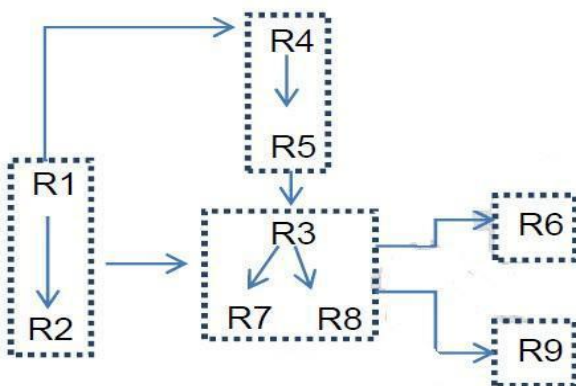R5 - Process closures – Low Complexity
R6 – Issues – Low Complexity
R7 - Financial Data – Low Complexity
R8 - Diagram Data – Low Complexity
R9 - Changes on user profile – Medium Complexity
Requirements logical dependencies (A -> B means that B is dependent on A.:

How would you structure the test execution schedule according to the requirement dependencies?
A. R4 > R5 > R1 > R2 > R3 > R7 > R8 > R6 > R9.
B. R1 > R2 > R3 > R4 > R5 > R7 > R8 > R6 > R9.
C. R1 > R2 > R4 > R5 > R3 > R7 > R8 > R6 > R9.
D. R1 > R2 > R3 > R7 > R8 > R4 > R5 > R6 > R9.

911: What is the benefit of independent testing?
A. More work gets done because testers do not disturb the developers all the time.
B. Independent testers tend to be unbiased and find different defects than the developers.
C. Independent testers do not need extra education and training.
D. Independent testers reduce the bottleneck in the incident management process.

Q. 912: Which of the following would be categorized as project risks?
A. Skill and staff shortages.
B. Poor software characteristics.
C. Failure-prone software delivered.
D. Possible reliability defect (bug).

Q. 913: As a test manager you are asked for a test summary report. Concerning test activities and according to IEEE 829 Standard, what should you consider in your report?
A. The number of test cases using Black Box techniques.
B. A summary of the major testing activities, events and its status in respect of meeting goals.
C. Overall evaluation of each development work item.
D. Training taken by members of the test team to support the test effort.

Q. 914: You are a tester in a safety-critical software development project. During execution of a test, you find out that one of your expected results was not achieved. You write an incident report about it. What do you consider to be the most important information to include according to the IEEE Std. 829?
A. Impact, incident description, date and time, your name.
B. Unique id for the report, special requirements needed.
C. Transmitted items, your name and you're feeling about the defect source.
D. Incident description, environment, expected results.

930: Acceptance testing may occur at more than just a single test level. With the exception of:
A. A COTS software product may be acceptance tested when it is installed or integrated.
B. Acceptance testing of the usability of a component may be done during component testing.
C. Acceptance testing after a change has been released to the user community.
D. Acceptance testing of a new functional enhancement may come before system testing.