

## Sample EXAM ISTQB:

**Question 1:** According to the ISTQB Glossary, the word 'bug' is synonymous with which of the following words?

- a. Incident
- b. Defect**
- c. Mistake
- d. Error

**Question 2:** Ensuring that test design starts during the requirements definition phase is important to enable which of the following test objectives?

- a. Preventing defects in the system.**
- b. Finding defects through dynamic testing.
- c. Gaining confidence in the system.
- d. Finishing the project on time.

**Question 3:** A test team consistently finds between 90% and 95% of the defects present in the system under test. While the test manager understands that this is a good defect-detection percentage for her test team and industry, senior management and executives remain disappointed in the test group, saying that the test team misses too many bugs. Given that the users are generally happy with the system and that the failures which have occurred have generally been low impact, which of the following testing principles is most likely to help the test manager explain to these managers and executives why some defects are likely to be missed?

- a. Exhaustive testing is impossible**
- b. Defect clustering
- c. Pesticide paradox
- d. Absence-of-errors fallacy

**Question 4:** According to the ISTQB Glossary, regression testing is required for what purpose?

- a. To verify the success of corrective actions.
- b. To prevent a task from being incorrectly considered completed.
- c. To ensure that defects have not been introduced by a modification.**
- d. To motivate better unit testing by the programmers.

**Question 5:** Which of the following is most important to promote and maintain good relationships between testers and developers?

- a. Understanding what managers value about testing.
- b. Explaining test results in a neutral fashion.**
- c. Identifying potential customer work-arounds for bugs.

- d. Promoting better quality software whenever possible.

**Question 6:** Which of the statements below is the best assessment of how the test principles apply across the test life cycle?

- a. Test principles only affect the preparation for testing.
- b. Test principles only affect test execution activities.
- c. Test principles affect the early test activities such as review.
- d. **Test principles affect activities throughout the test life cycle.**

**Question 7:** What are good practices for testing within the development life cycle?

- a. Early test analysis and design.
- b. Different test levels are defined with specific objectives.
- c. Testers will start to get involved as soon as coding is done.
- d. **A and B above.**

**Question 8:** Which option best describes objectives for test levels with a life cycle model?

- a. Objectives should be generic for any test level.
- b. Objectives are the same for each test level.
- c. The objectives of a test level don't need to be defined in advance.
- d. **Each level has objectives specific to that level.**

**Question 9:** Which of the following is a non-functional quality characteristic?

- a. Feasibility
- b. **Usability**
- c. Maintenance
- d. Regression

**Question 10:** Which of these is a functional test?

- a. Measuring response time on an on-line booking system.
- b. Checking the effect of high volumes of traffic in a call-center system.
- c. **Checking the on-line bookings screen information and the database contents against the information on the letter to the customers.**
- d. Checking how easy the system is to use.

**Question 11:** Non-functional testing includes:

- a. Testing to see where the system does not function correctly.
- b. **Testing the quality attributes of the system including reliability and usability.**
- c. Gaining user approval for the system.
- d. Testing a system feature using only the software required for that function.

**Question 12:** Beta testing is:

- a. **Performed by customers at their own site.**
- b. Performed by customers at the software developer's site.
- c. Performed by an independent test team.
- d. Useful to test software developed for a specific customer or user.

**Question 13:** Which of the following artifacts can be examined by using review techniques?

- a. Software code
- b. Requirements specification
- c. Test designs
- d. **All of the above**

**Question 14:** Which statement about the function of a static analysis tool is true?

- a. **Gives quality information about the code without executing it.**
- b. Checks expected results against actual results.
- c. Can detect memory leaks.
- d. Gives information about what code has and has not been exercised.

**Question 15:** Which is not a type of review?

- a. Walkthrough
- b. Inspection
- c. Informal review
- d. **Management approval**

**Question 16:** What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?

- a. An inspection is led by the authors, whilst a walkthrough is led by a trained moderator.
- b. An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.
- c. Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.
- d. **A walkthrough is led by the author, whilst an inspection is led by a trained moderator.**

**Question 17:** Which of the following characteristics and types of review processes belong together?

- 1. Led by the author
- 2. Undocumented
- 3. No management participation

4. Led by a trained moderator or leader
5. Uses entry and exit criteria

s. Inspection

t. Technical review

u. Informal review

v. Walkthrough

a.  $s = 4, t = 3, u = 2$  and  $5, v = 1$

**b.  $s = 4$  and  $5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 1$**

c.  $s = 1$  and  $5, t = 3, u = 2, v = 4$

d.  $s = 5, t = 4, u = 3, v = 1$  and  $2$

**Question 18:** What statement about static analysis is true?

- a. **With static analysis, defects can be found that are difficult to find with dynamic testing.**
- b Compiling is not a form of static analysis.
- c. When properly performed, static analysis makes functional testing redundant.
- d. Static analysis finds all faults.

**Question 19:** Which of the following statements about early test design are true and which are false?

1. Defects found during early test design are more expensive to fix.
2. Early test design can find defects.
3. Early test design can cause changes to the requirements.
4. Early test design takes more effort.

- a. 1 and 3 are true. 2 and 4 are false.
- b. 2 is true. 1, 3 and 4 are false.
- c. 2 and 3 are true. 1 and 4 are false.**
- d. 2, 3 and 4 are true. 1 is false.

**Question 20:** 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.

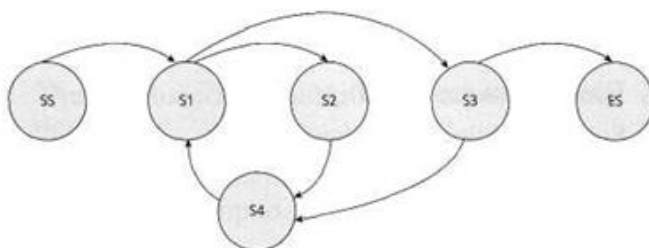
- a. 5,4, 2,1, 3, 7, 6
- b. 4,2,5,1,6,7,3
- c. 5,4,2,1,7,3,6**
- d. 5,1, 2, 3,4, 7, 6

**Question 21:** Which of the following statements about the relationship between statement coverage and decision coverage is correct?

- a. 100% decision coverage is achieved if statement coverage is greater than 90%.
- b. 100% statement coverage is achieved if decision coverage is greater than 90%.
- c. 100% decision coverage always means 100% statement coverage.**
- d. 100% statement coverage always means 100% decision coverage.

**Question 22:** Given the state diagram in Figure 4.6, which test case is the minimum series of valid transitions to cover every state?

- a. SS-S1-S2-S4-S1-S3-ES**
- b. SS-S1-S2-S3-S4-ES
- c. SS-S1-S2-S4-S1-S3-S4-S1-S3-ES
- d. SS-S1-S4-S2-S1-S3-ES



**FIGURE 4.6** State diagram

**Question 23:** 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.

**Question 24:** 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.

**Question 25:** 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 remaining to be configured.
- c. **Number of defects found and fixed.**
- d. Percentage of requirements for which a test has been written.

**Question 26:** 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.

**Question 27:** Assume postal rates for 'light letters' are:  
 \$0.25 up to 10 grams; \$0.35 up to 50 grams; \$0.45 up to 75 grams;  
 \$0.55 up to 100 grams.

Which test inputs (in grams) would be selected using boundary value analysis?

- a. 0,9,19,49,50,74,75, 99,100
- b. 10,50,75,100,250,1000
- c. 0,1,10,11,50,51,75,76,100,101**
- d. 25,26,35,36,45,46,55,56

**Question 28:** Consider the following decision table.

**TABLE 7.1** Decision table for car rental

Conditions	Rule 1	Rule 2	Rule 3	Rule 4
Over 23?	F	T	T	T
Clean driving record?	Don't care	F	T	T
On business?	Don't care	Don't care	F	T
<b>Actions</b>				
Supply rental car?	F	F	T	T
Premium charge?	F	F	F	T

Given this decision table, what is the expected result for the following test cases?

TC1: A 26-year-old on business but with violations or accidents on his driving record

TC2: A 62-year-old tourist with a clean driving record

- a. TC1: Don't supply car; TC2: Supply car with premium charge.
- b. TC1: Supply car with premium charge; TC2: Supply car with no premium charge.**

- c. **TC1: Don't supply car; TC2: Supply car with no premium charge.**
- d. TC1: Supply car with premium charge; TC2: Don't supply car.

**Question 29:** What does it mean if a set of tests has achieved 90% statement coverage?

- a. 9 out of 10 decision outcomes have been exercised by this set of tests.
- b. **9 out of 10 statements have been exercised by this set of tests.**
- c. 9 out of 10 tests have been run on this set of software.
- d. 9 out of 10 requirements statements about the software are correct.

**Question 30:** Which two specification-based testing techniques are most closely related to each other?

- a. Decision tables and state transition testing
- b. Equivalence partitioning and state transition testing
- c. Decision tables and boundary value analysis
- d. **Equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis**

**Question 31:** Which one of the following are non-functional testing methods?

- a. System testing
- b. Usability testing
- c. Performance testing
- d. **Both b & c**

**Question 32:** "How much testing is enough?"

- a. This question is impossible to answer
- b. This question is easy to answer
- c. **The answer depends on the risk for your industry, contract and special requirements**
- d. This answer depends on the maturity of your developers

**Question 33:** Statement Coverage will not check for the following.

- a. **Missing Statements**
- b. Unused Branches
- c. Dead Code
- d. Unused Statement

**Question 34:** Acceptance test cases are based on what?

- a. **Requirements**
- b. Design
- c. Code



d. Decision table

**Question 35:** How many test cases are necessary to cover all the possible sequences of statements (paths) for the following program fragment? Assume that the two conditions are independent of each other : -

.....

if (Condition 1)

then statement 1

else statement 2

fi

if (Condition 2)

then statement 3

.....

- a. 2 Test Cases
- b. **3 Test Cases**
- c. 4 Test Cases
- d. Not achievable

**Question 36:** Given the Following program

IF  $X < Y$

THEN Statement 1;

ELSE IF  $Y \geq Z$

THEN Statement 2;

END

McCabe's Cyclomatic Complexity is :

- a. 2
- b. 3**
- c. 4
- d. 5

**Question 37:** During the software development process, at what point can the test process start?

- a. When the code is complete.
- b. When the design is complete.
- c. When the software requirements have been approved.**
- d. When the first code module is ready for unit testing

**Question 38:** Boundary value testing

- a. Is the same as equivalence partitioning tests
- b. Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes**
- c. Tests combinations of input circumstances
- d. Is used in white box testing strategy

**Question 39:** An input field takes the year of birth between 1900 and 2004

The boundary values for testing this field are

- a. 0,1900,2004,2005
- b. 1900, 2004
- c. 1899,1900,2004,2005**
- d. 1899, 1900, 1901,2003,2004,2005

**Question 40:** If the pseudocode below were a programming language ,how many tests are required to achieve 100% statement coverage?

If x=3 then

Display\_messageX;

If  $y=2$  then

Display\_messageY;

Else

Display\_messageZ;

Else

Display\_messageZ;

a. 1

b. 2

**c. 3**

d. 4

**Question 40.1:** Using the same code example as question 40, how many tests are required to achieve 100% branch/decision coverage?

a. 1

b. 2

**c. 3**

d. 4

