ISTQB Foundation Sample Question Paper No. 17

Q. 1: 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. 2: Which is not the software characteristics
A. Reliability
B. Usability
C. Scalability
D. Maintainability

Q. 3: The principle of Cyclomatic complexity, considering L as edges or links, N as nodes, P as independent paths
A. L-N +2P
B. N-L +2P
C. N-L +P
D. N-L +P

Q. 4: 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. 5: A _____ is the step-by-step method followed to ensure that standards are met
A. SDLC
B. Project Plan
C. Policy
D. Procedure

Q. 6: 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. 7: 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. 8: Which is the non-functional testing
A. Performance testing
B. Unit testing
C. Regression testing
D. Sanity testing

Q. 9: 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. 10: Testing where in we subject the target of the test , to varying workloads to measure and evaluate the performance behaviors and ability of the target and of the test to continue to function properly under these different workloads.
A. Load Testing
B. Integration Testing
C. System Testing
D. Usability Testing

Q. 11: 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. 12: What can static analysis NOT find?
A. The use of a variable before it has been defined
B. Unreachable ("dead") code
C. Memory leaks
D. Array bound violations

Q. 13: White Box Techniques are also called as:
A. Structural Testing
B. Design Based Testin
C. Error Guessing Technique
D. Experience Based Technique

Q. 14: Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase
A. Test Analysis and Design
B. Test Implementation and execution
C. Test Closure Activities
D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Q. 15: Component Testing is also called as :-
i. Unit Testing
ii. Program Testing iii. Module Testing
iv. System Component Testing .
A. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
B. i,ii,iii,iv are false
C. i,ii,iv are true and iii is false
D. all of above is true

Q. 16: Which of the following is not a major task of Exit criteria?
A. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
B. Logging the outcome of test execution.

C. Assessing if more tests are needed.
D. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders.

Q. 17: Which of the following is true about Formal Review or Inspection:-
 i. Led by Trained Moderator (not the author).
ii. No Pre Meeting Preparations
iii. Formal Follow up process.
iv. Main Objective is to find defects

A. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false
B. i,iii,iv are true and ii is false
C. i,iii,iv are false and ii is true
D. iii is true and I,ii,iv are false

Q. 18: The Phases of formal review process is mentioned below arrange them in the correct order.
i. Planning
ii. Review Meeting
iii. Rework
iv. Individual Preparations
v. Kick Off
vi. Follow Up

A.i,ii,iii,iv,v,vi
B.vi,i,ii,iii,iv,v
C.i,v,iv,ii,iii,vi
D.i,ii,iii,v,iv,vi

Q. 19: Testing activity which is performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interaction between integrated components is :
A. System Level Testing
B. Integration Level Testing
C. Unit Level Testing
D. Component Testing

Q. 20: Methodologies adopted while performing Maintenance Testing:-
A. Breadth Test and Depth Test
B. Re-testing
C. Confirmation Testing
D. Sanity Testing

Q. 21: The Switch is switched off once the temperature falls below 18 and then it is turned on when the temperature is more than 21. When the temperature is more than
21. Identify the Equivalance values which belong to the same class.

A. 12,16,22
B. 24,27,17
C. 22,23,24
D. 14,15,19

Q. 22: What is an equivalence partition (also known as an equivalence class)?
A. A set of test cases for testing classes of objects
B. An input or output range of values such that only one value in the range becomes a test case
C. An input or output range of values such that each value in the range becomes a test case
D. An input or output range of values such that every tenth value in the range becomes a test case.

Q. 23: Which of the following is not a part of the Test Implementation and Execution Phase
A. Creating test suites from the test cases
B. Executing test cases either manually or by using test execution tools
C. Comparing actual results
D. Designing the Tests

Q. 24: Link Testing is also called as :
A. Component Integration testing
B. Component System Testing
C. Component Sub System Testing
D. Maintenance testing

Q. 25: Who are the persons involved in a Formal Review :-
i. Manager
ii. Moderator
iii. Scribe / Recorder iv. Assistant Manager

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. 26: Which of the following statements regarding static testing is false:
A. Static testing requires the running of tests through the code
B. Static testing includes desk checking
C. Static testing includes techniques such as reviews and inspections
D. Static testing can give measurements such as cyclomatic complexity

Q. 27: Designing the test environment set-up and identifying any required infrastructure and tools are a part of which phase
A. Test Implementation and execution
B. Test Analysis and Design
C. Evaluating the Exit Criteria and reporting
D. Test Closure Activities

Q. 28: A Type of functional Testing, which investigates the functions relating to detection of threats, such as virus from malicious outsiders.
A. Security Testing
B. Recovery Testing
C. Performance Testing
D. Functionality Testing

Q. 29: A Person who documents all the issues, problems and open points that were identified during a formal review.
A. Moderator.
B. Scribe
C. Author
D. Manager

Q. 30: The Test Cases Derived from use cases
A. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during real world use of the system
B. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during the testing use of the system
C. Are most useful in covering the defects in the process flows during real world use of the system
D. Are most useful in covering the defects at the Integration Level

Q. 31: One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts alpha numeric values. Identify the Valid Equivalence class
A. BOOK
B. Book
C. Boo01k
D. book

Q. 32: In an Examination a candidate has to score minimum of 24 marks in order to clear the exam. The maximum that he can score is 40 marks. Identify the Valid Equivalence values if the student clears the exam.
A. 22,23,26
B. 21,39,40
C. 29,30,31
D. 0,15,22

Q. 33: Verification involves which of the following :-
i. Helps to check the Quality of the built product
ii. Helps to check that we have built the right product.
iii. Helps in developing the product
iv. Monitoring tool wastage and obsoleteness.

A. Options i,ii,iii,iv are true.
B. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false
C. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
D. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false.

Q. 34: 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. 35: Which of the following is a Key Characteristics of Walk Through
A. Scenario , Dry Run , Peer Group
B. Pre Meeting Preparations
C. Formal Follow Up Process
D. Includes Metrics

Q. 36: Which of the following techniques is NOT a White box technique?
A. Statement Testing and coverage
B. Decision Testing and coverage
C. Condition Coverage
D. Boundary value analysis

Q. 37: Reporting Discrepancies as incidents is a part of which phase :-
A. Test Analysis and Design
B. Test Implementation and execution
C. Test Closure Activities
D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Q. 38: 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. 39: Incidents would not be raised against:
A. Requirements
B. Documentation
C. Test cases
D. Improvements suggested by users

Q. 40: The Planning phase of a formal review includes the following :-
A. Explaining the objectives
B. Selecting the personnel, allocating roles.
C. Follow up
D. Individual Meeting preparations

Answers:
Q.1-B
Q.2-C
Q.3-A
Q.4-B
Q.5-D
Q.6-B
Q.7-A
Q.8-A
Q.9-B
Q.10-A
Q.11-B
Q.12-C
Q.13-A
Q.14-A
Q.15-A
Q.16-B
Q.17-B
Q.18-C
Q.19-B
Q.20-A
Q.21-C
Q.22-B
Q.23-D
Q.24-A
Q.25-B
Q.26-A
Q.27-B
Q.28-A
Q.29-B
Q.30-A
Q.31-C
Q.32-C
Q.33-B
Q.34-A
Q.35-A
Q.36-D

Q.37-B
Q.38-B
Q.39-D
Q.40-B