Đề 1.

1. Which of the following is the best example of a defect that causes harm?
2. A usability defect that results in user dissatisfaction
3. A defect that causes slow response time when running reports
4. A defect that causes raw sewage to be dumped into the ocean
5. A regression defect that causes the desktop window to display in green
6. Which of the following will help prevent defects from reoccurring?
7. Rotating developers to keep them motivated
8. Determining the environmental conditions that caused the failure
9. Improving processes based on root cause analysis
10. Prioritizing reoccurring defects higher than new defects
11. Which characteristic must a tester possess in order to be successful when working with a project team?
12. Constructive communication skills
13. Authoritarian leadership style
14. Extroverted personality
15. Extensive organizational network
16. Which testing level is primarily focused on building confidence rather than finding defects?
17. Unit testing
18. Integration testing
19. System testing
20. Acceptance testing
21. If you need to add system integration testing as a test level for a particular project, what testing level should it directly follow?
22. Component
23. Component integration
24. System
25. Acceptance
26. In which testing level are the developers most heavily involved?
27. Compatibility
28. Acceptance
29. Component
30. Conversion
31. If are you testing to ensure that the software will be easy to analyze and change, what type of non-functional testing are you conducting?
32. Portability
33. Functional
34. Usability
35. Maintainability
36. Which of the following is an important characteristic of tests used for regression testing?
37. They focus on testing the intricate and difficult-to-test aspects of the software
38. They require significant maintenance effort for each release
39. They are used for one release and are then discarded to keep the test set fresh
40. They are reusable for multiple release with little maintenance
41. Which of the following is a trigger for maintenance testing?
42. A new software product is being developed and defects have been found in unit testing
43. A new software product is being developed and will work across multiple platform
44. A component of an existing production software product has been remove
45. A component of an existing production software product has received high usage
46. Which of the following is an effective method for finding defects early in the software lifecycle?
47. Static analysis
48. System testing
49. User acceptance testing
50. Implementation validation testing
51. What is one potential benefit of using a test automation tool
52. The quality of defects will improve
53. Ease of access to statistics about test progress
54. Disk space is not required to track versions of test artifacts
55. Less network traffic generated
56. Which of the following is a kay factor in the success of a work product review?
57. Limit the number of defects found
58. Define the objectives
59. Couple it to performance reviews
60. Open invitation
61. When should the expected results of a test case be defined?
62. When the test case is written, prior to execution
63. When the test case is execution
64. When the risk is assessed
65. When the test condition is identified
66. Which of the following black-box testing techniques focuses on covering all combinations of triggering conditions?
67. State transition testing
68. Equivalence partitioning
69. Boundary value testing
70. Decision table testing
71. What do use cases describe?
72. Process flows
73. Data flows
74. Control flows
75. Code flows
76. If you are using a testing technique to identify test cases that were missed when you applied formal testing techniques, what type of test design are you doing?
77. Experience-based
78. Informal
79. Defect-based
80. Ad hoc
81. If you need to attain a certain level of code coverage for a particular software product your team is testing, what type of testing should you use?
82. Specification-based
83. Structure-based
84. Experience-based
85. Defect-based
86. Which of the following task is most typical for a tester
87. Coordinate the testing strategy with project managers
88. Determine what tests should be automate
89. Acquire and prepare data to be used for testing
90. Use test results to guide future planning
91. At what point in the project should the test execution be schedule?
92. During test planning
93. During test analysis and design
94. During test implementation
95. During test execution
96. Which of the following should include the scheduling of test analysis?
97. Test approach
98. Test strategy
99. Test planning
100. Test estimation.
101. If the project is using highly skilled and experienced developers, what is affected by this factor?
102. The test strategy
103. The test estimate
104. The test reporting
105. The test automation
106. Which of the following test estimation approaches is based on typical values?
107. Risk-based
108. Value-based
109. Expect-based
110. Metrics-based
111. For what level of testing is the following criterion appropriate? No priority 1,2 or 3 defects are open and all priority 4 defects must have a documented workaround and are accepted by the business.
112. Exit from unit testing
113. Entrance to integration testing
114. Exit from integration testing
115. Exit from system testing
116. If you want to track all changes to versions of your testware, what should you implement?
117. Tracker control
118. Configuration management
119. Test control
120. Test reporting
121. Which of the following is a risk that could threaten the project’s objectives?
122. The software fails to detect the selection of an invalid workflow path by a user with restricted rights
123. A data conversion if failing because of an unexpected data format
124. The test environment is not ready
125. There are several usability issues in the software
126. What can a risk-based approach to testing help identify?
127. Levels of system access to provide to testers
128. Appropriate testing techniques to use on the system
129. Role of the test lead for the project
130. Responsibility for failures that occur in production
131. In an incident report, what is another attribute that can be used to indicate the priority of the incident?
132. Severity
133. Risk
134. Urgency
135. Impact
136. Which of the following tools would be most appropriate for managing defects throughout the software lifecycle?
137. Configuration management tools
138. Requirements management tools
139. Failure management tools
140. Incident management tools
141. Which of the following describes NOT related with Testing Principle on Syllabus?
142. Testing can show that defects are present, but cannot prove that there are no defects.
143. Exhaustive testing is feasible when risk analysis is use
144. To find defects early, testing activities shall be as early as possible in the software or system developer lifecycle.
145. Finding and fixing defects dose not help if the system built is unusable and dose not fulfill the users needs and expectation.
146. If the same tests are repeated over again, eventually the same set of test cases will no longer find any new defects. To overcome this, test cases need to be regularly reviewed and revised. Which of the following describes this in Software testing principle?
147. Pesticide paradox
148. Defect clustering
149. Absence-of-errors fallacy
150. Early testing
151. In which review process, the following activities is performed?

* Review all or part of the work product
* Noting potential defects, recommendations, and question

1. Fixing and reporting
2. Individual review
3. Planning
4. Issue communication and analysis
5. If you are applying risk-based testing, which type of test approach are you using?
6. Analytical
7. Methodical
8. Regulatory
9. Model-based
10. The different type of reviews vary from informal, characterized by no written instructions for reviews, to systematic, characterized by team participation, documented results of the review, and document procedures for conducting the review. Which followings is NOT the one of the most common types of reviews?
11. Walkthrough
12. Technical review
13. Inspection
14. Management review
15. What is objective of testing in Software development, maintenance and operation?
16. Testing can used to access quality
17. Testing ensures that the right version of code
18. Testing improves quality itself
19. Testing shows that that software is error free
20. In formal review, which following statement is the role of facilitator?
21. Identify potential defects in the work product under review
22. Executes control decisions in the event of inadequate of outcomes
23. Mediates, if necessary, between the various points of view
24. Fixes defects in the work product under review
25. Given the following decision table: Which of the following test cases and expected results is VALID?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Rule 1 | Rule 2 | Rule 3 | Rule 4 |
| Conditions |  |  |  |  |
| Age | <21 | 21-29 | 30-50 | >50 |
| Insurance Class | A | A or B | B. C or D | C or D |
| Action |  |  |  |  |
| Premium | $100 | $90 | $70 | $70 |
| Excess | $2500 | $2500 | $500 | $1000 |

1. 23 year old in insurance class A Premium is 90 and excess is 2500
2. 51 year old in insurance class C Premium is 70 and excess is 500
3. 31 year old in insurance class B Premium is 90 and excess is 2500
4. 43 year old in insurance class C Premium is 70 and excess is 1000
5. Which test approaches or strategies are characterized by the description below?

S. Process-compliant approaches

T. Heuristic approaches

U. Consultative approaches

V. Regression-averse approaches

1. Includes reuse of existing test material

2. Listens to suggestions from technology experts

3. Adheres to industry-specific standards

4. Runs test execution and evaluation concurrently

a. S4, T3, U2, V1

b. S1, T2, U3, V4

c. S2, T3, U1, V4

d. S3, T4, U2, V1

1. The above diagram- represents the following paths through the code.
2. vwy
3. vwz
4. vxy
5. vxz

What is the MINIMUM combination of paths required to provide full statement coverage?

Exhibit:

Read p,q,r,s

v

true

P>q

w

false

x

P=s/P

true

P+r<s

y

z

false

R=r\*P

1. A
2. ABD
3. ABCD
4. ACD
5. The principle of Cyclomatic complexity, considering L as edges or links, N as nodes, P as independent paths
6. L-N+2P
7. N-L+2P
8. L-N+P
9. N-L+P
10. How many test cases are required to cover 100% 1 – switch coverage respectively from X4?
11. 3
12. 4
13. 5
14. 2

Đề 2

1. When test cases are designed early in the lifecycle, verifying the test basic via the test design, which common test objective is being achieved?
2. Gaining confidence
3. Finding defects
4. Preventing defects
5. Providing information for decision making
6. When following the fundamental test process, when should the test control activity take place?
7. During the planning activities
8. During the implementation and execution activities
9. During the monitoring activities
10. During all the activities
11. Designing and prioritizing high level test cases occurs during which activity in the fundamental test process?
12. Test planning
13. Test analysis and design
14. Test implementation and execution
15. Evaluating exit criteria
16. Which of the following could be a reason for a failure
17. Testing fault
18. Software fault
19. Design fault
20. Environment fault
21. Documentation fault
22. 2 is a valid reason; 1,3,4 &5 are not
23. 1,2,3,4 are valid reason; 5 is not
24. 1,2,3 are valid reason; 4,5 are not
25. All of them are valid reasons for failure
26. Which of the following is a correct statement?
27. A developer make a mistake which causes a defect that may be seen as a failure during dynamic testing
28. A developer make a error which results in a failure that may be seen as a fault when the software is executed
29. A developer has a failure which results in a defect that may be seen as a mistake during dynamic testing
30. A developer makes a mistake which causes a bug that may be seen as a defect when the software is executed
31. In what way dose root cause analysis contribute to process improvement?
32. Helps to better identify and correct the root causes of defects
33. Outlines how development teams can code faster
34. Specifies the desired root causes to be achieved by other teams
35. Contributes to the justification of future project funding
36. Which of the following is a true statement about exhaustive testing?
37. It is a form of stress testing
38. It is not feasible except in the case of trivial software
39. It is commonly done with test automation
40. It is normally the responsibility of the developer
41. When should the testers start reviewing project document?
42. When they have been base lined and approved
43. After the first revision
44. As soon as a draft is available
45. When the developers have started coding
46. Which of the following is most correct regarding when functional/non-functional tests may be executed?
47. Unit and integration
48. Integration and system
49. System and acceptance
50. All level
51. Which of the following is the correct list of the triggers for maintenance testing?
52. A component in production is modified, migrated or retired
53. A fix has been received for a product that is in development
54. A regression has been discovered in a set of fixes just received from the developer
55. A new requirement has been received for the software that is currently under test that may result in an architectural change
56. In a V-model lifecycle, what should testers be doing when the design documents are available?
57. Preparing unit test code
58. Preparing functional and non-functional test cases
59. Reviewing the high-level requirements- documents
60. Preparing system acceptance tests
61. Usability testing is an example of which type of testing?
62. Functional
63. Non-functional
64. Structural
65. Change-related
66. In a formal review, which role is normally responsible for documenting all the open issues?
67. The moderator
68. The author
69. The scribe
70. The manager
71. Which of the following is a type of issue that is best found in static analysis?
72. An inaccurate formula
73. A memory leak
74. A piece of dead code
75. A problem with the code not matching the requirements
76. If test case are derived from looking at the code, what type of test design technique is being used?
77. Black-box
78. White-box
79. Specification-based
80. Behavior-based
81. Which document specifies the inputs and outputs for a test
82. If you are using error guessing to target your testing, which type of testing are you doing?
83. Specification-based
84. Structure-based
85. Experience-based
86. Reference-based
87. Given the following state transition diagram:

D

C

B

A

F

E

Which of the test cases

1. d
2. d
3. d
4. d
5. d
6. d
7. d
8. d
9. d
10. d
11. d
12. d
13. d
14. d
15. d
16. d
17. d
18. d
19. d
20. d
21. d
22. d
23. d