

Exam Code: CTFL

Exam Name: ISTQB Foundation Level



Exam A

QUESTION 1

Which of the following would be the most significant input to estimating the time to carry out the specified testing tasks? 3 credits

- A. The skills and experience of developers to correct the failures.
- B. The standards used for the requirements specification.
- C. The metrics recorded from testing the capture-replay tool.
- D. The number of testers in the company and their grade.

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 2

Which of the following would be the TWO most appropriate examples of entry criteria documented in the system integration test plan? 2 credits

- A. The percentage of decision coverage achieved during unit testing.
- B. The availability of the latest version of the capture-replay tool (for testing the interface with the newly developed test management tool).
- C. The sign-off of a performance test software release note (test item transmittal report) by both development and testing showing that system performance meets the specified acceptance criteria.
- D. The percentage of acceptance test procedures scheduled for execution.
- E. The percentage of requirements coverage achieved during system integration test.

Correct Answer: A, B

Section:

QUESTION 3

Which test management control option is most appropriate to adopt under these circumstances? 2 credits

- A. Introduce mandatory evening and weekend working to retrieve the 3 week slippage.
- B. Reconsider the exit criteria and review the test plan in the context of the current situation.
- C. Advise the user community regarding the reduced scope of requirements and the additional incremental delivery.
- D. Arrange a meeting with the user community representatives to discuss the user interface.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 4

Risks should be constantly reviewed. Given the current situation, which one of the following factors is most likely to lead to a revised view of product risk? 3 credits

- A. The concerns over the user interface may lead to changes to the interface which cannot be implemented by development in time for the second test iteration.
- B. The concerns over the user interface raises the likelihood of a risk in that area and increases the amount of test effort needed for the user interface, thereby limiting the test effort available for other parts of the test management tool.
- C. The delivery of the application without the interface changes may upset the user community.
- D. The method used for test estimation is not accurate enough and hence the money spent on testing exceeded its budget.



Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is least likely to be used as a technique to identify project and product risks? 1 credit

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Inspections
- C. Expert interviews
- D. Independent assessments

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 6

Which of the following is a project risk mitigation step you might take as test manager? 1 credit

- A. Testing for performance problems
- B. Hiring a contractor after a test analyst leaves the company
- C. Arranging a back-up test environment in case the existing one fails during testing
- D. Performing a project retrospective meeting using the test results after each increment

Correct Answer: C

Section:



QUESTION 7

You have been asked to write a testing strategy for the company. Which statement best explains how risk can be addressed within the testing strategy? 1 credit

- A. A test strategy should address identified generic product risks and present a process for mitigating those risks in line with the testing policy.
- B. A test strategy identifies the specific product for a project risk and defines the approach for the test project.
- C. A test strategy is derived from the test policy and describes the way risk assessments are performed in projects.
- D. A test strategy is the result of a project risk analysis and defines the approach and resources for testing.

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 8

In addition to risk, identify TWO other components of a testing strategy. 1 credit

- A. The entry and exit criteria for each test phase
- B. Test training needs for the project resources
- C. The test design techniques to be used
- D. Test performance indicators
- E. The test schedule

Correct Answer: A, C

Section:

QUESTION 9

Part of the testing strategy indicates that you are going to be using systematic test design techniques.

Your manager has asked that you present the main advantages of using these techniques at the next board meeting. Identify THREE main benefits of using systematic test design techniques within this company. 2 credits (for 2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

- A. Easier to quickly adapt testing to changing requirements compared to experienced-based testing
- B. Targets certain types of faults
- C. Will guide experienced testers to find defects
- D. Provides a way to differentiate depth of testing based on product risks by using different techniques
- E. More enhanced documentation and therefore higher repeatability and reproducibility
- F. Will make non-systematic testing redundant
- G. Will reduce the need for early reviews

Correct Answer: B, D, E

Section:

QUESTION 10

What is the Risk Priority Number for risk item number 2? 2 credits

- A. 16
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 63

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 11

What would be a test approach regarding the test design techniques to be applied that would fit an item with the highest risk? 2 credits

- A. Component testing: decision testing; System testing: exploratory testing
- B. Component testing: decision testing; System testing: decision table testing
- C. Component testing: statement testing; System testing: equivalence partitioning
- D. Component testing: statement testing; System testing: decision table partitioning

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is a benefit of independent testing? 1 credit

- A. Code cannot be released into production until independent testing is complete.
- B. Testing is isolated from development.
- C. Independent testers find different defects and are unbiased.
- D. Developers do not have to take as much responsibility for quality.

Correct Answer: C



Section:

QUESTION 13

A number of options have been suggested for the level of independence to be employed for the testing on the next project, and are shown below.

- A. External test specialists perform non-functional testing.
 - ii. Testing is outsourced.
 - iii. Testing is carried out by the developer.
 - iv. A separate test team carries out the testing.

- B. Testing is performed by the business.
 - vi. Testing is performed by a different developer.

Which of the following orders the above in a correct order of independence? 1 credit

- C. i, ii, iv, vi
- D. ii, i, v, vi
- E. ii, v, i, iii
- F. i, iv, v, vi

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 14

Which of the following is a valid drawback of independent testing? 1 credit

- A. Developer and independent testing will overlap and waste resources.
- B. Developers lose the sense of responsibility and independent testers may become a bottleneck.
- C. Independent testers need extra education and always cost more.
- D. Independent testers will become a bottleneck and introduce problems in incident management.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 15

Based on the information given in the scenario, identify how the team could be improved most effectively? 2 credits

- A. By providing training in the payroll domain
- B. By providing a workshop on test design techniques
- C. By providing specific training on the systems being tested
- D. By providing training on reviewing requirements

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 16

Which of the following team roles would be most appropriate to enhance the team and why? 2 credits

- A. A person with the ability to complete tasks
- B. A quality assurance officer

- C. A person with in-depth technical skills
- D. A person who brings new ideas to the team

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 17

You are considering involving users during test execution. In general, what is the main reason for involving users during test execution? 1 credit

- A. They are a cheap resource
- B. They have good testing skills
- C. This can serve as a way to build their confidence in the system
- D. They have the ability to also focus on invalid test cases

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 18

In addition to introducing the new team member, you have decided to raise motivation. Which of the measures listed below would be the best measure to take in order to increase the motivation of the team? 2 credits

- A. Provide more time for testing in the schedule
- B. Allow people to take some time off
- C. Introduce entry criteria to the testing phase
- D. Organize a meeting with senior management in which they address the importance of good testing for this project

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 19

Evaluate the status of the project against the defined exit criteria. Which of the following options shows the correct status? 2 credits

- A. Criteria A = OK, criteria B = OK, criteria C = OK
- B. Criteria A = NOT OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = OK
- C. Criteria A = OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = NOT OK
- D. Criteria A = NOT OK, criteria B = NOT OK, criteria C = NOT OK

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 20

You have investigated different possibilities and selected four of them to present to IT management. Which of the proposals will you most likely give your highest recommendations? 3 credits

- A. Insourcing of test automation based on an offer from a local company ABC that has people who are specialists in system level capture-replay automation tools and they also do regular training courses in test automation methods and tools. They can then work closely with Vicki.
- B. Outsourcing of test automation based on an offer from an Asian company, AsiaAutoTest, which has people who are specialists in system level capture-replay automation tools. They also offer training and besides they offer to run and maintain the regression tests in the future.
- C. Internal offer from the development department of XYZ to create the regression package using CppUnit as test automation tool. One of the development groups have very good experiences in automating unit tests, and

they are willing to do training as well.

- D. Solution from a tool vendor offering to educate two test team members in the use of their easy-to-use test automation capture/replay tool over the first 3 months and based on that build the regression test suite. In addition to Vicki, Steve is the only one that has time available to be educated.

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 21

Instead of having an independent test team within the company, the company is considering to outsource testing. What are THREE key challenges that are typical for outsourcing? 1 credit

- A. Test environment more complex
- B. Define expectation for tasks and deliverables
- C. Clear channels of communications
- D. Possibly different cultures
- E. Testing of non-functional requirements
- F. Audit trail from requirements to test cases
- G. Applying test automation

Correct Answer: B, C, D

Section:

QUESTION 22

Identify THREE items that would be part of the work-breakdown structure showing the key testing activities for the acceptance test project. 2 credits (for 2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

- A. Test planning, test case preparation and test execution for each of the four iterations
- B. Work should be explicitly allocated to test completion, test management, installation and to training on using the system
- C. Activities to deploy the system in the user environment
- D. Regression testing in the second, third and fourth iterations
- E. Development activities for unit and integration testing
- F. Reviews on requirements documentation
- G. Defining test environment requirements for system testing

Correct Answer: A, B, D

Section:

QUESTION 23

In general which part of the testing activity is most difficult to estimate? 1 credit

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 24

In general, why is it NOT a good idea to estimate the testing effort based only on a percentage of development effort? Identify THREE valid reasons. 1 credit

- A. The quality of the development estimate may be poor.
- B. In general bottom-up estimation is always better than top-down estimation.
- C. The percentage based technique only applies to the V life cycle model.
- D. Using the same percentage every time does not address the level of risk of the application to be tested.
- E. The maturity of the organization, e.g. the quality of the test basis, quality of development testing, configuration management, availability of test tools, also influence the effort needed for testing.
- F. It builds on large set of historical data
- G. The result is almost always a too low estimate for the required test effort

Correct Answer: A, D, E

Section:

QUESTION 25

Which aspect in the test estimate is the main risk in this project? 1 credit

- A. Quality of the specification
- B. Availability of end-users
- C. The costs of hardware and tools
- D. Unknown input quality due to third party development

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 26

Model characteristics:

Which THREE of the below mentioned characteristics relate to TMMi? 1 credit

- A. 5 maturity levels
- B. Focussed on higher level testing
- C. 20 key areas
- D. Highly related to CMMI
- E. Continuous model
- F. Staged model
- G. Focussed on component and integration testing
- H. Is build around 12 critical testing processes

Correct Answer: A, D, F

Section:

QUESTION 27

The test improvement project will take place in an organization developing a safety-critical avionics application. Which one of the following standards do you believe would be most appropriate to take into account for compliance during your assignment? 1 credit

- A. ISO 9126



- B. IEEE 829
- C. BS 7925/2
- D. DO-178B

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 28

Comparing TMMi and TPI, which is not a valid reason for choosing either TPI or TMMi? 2 credits

- A. If the scope of test performance improvement covers all test levels, TMMi is preferred since TPI focusses mainly on black-box testing.
- B. If the organization is already applying CMMI, TMMi may be preferred since it has the same structure and uses the same terminology. TMMi addresses management commitment very strongly and is therefore more suitable to support a top-down improvement process.
- C. TPI is much more a bottom-up model that is suitable for addressing test topics for a specific (test) project.
- D. TMMi can only be used with the traditional V model, whereas TPI can be used with all types of software life cycles.

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 29

A test assessment has been carried out using the selected model as a reference framework. A number of recommendations have been identified and you are asked to prioritize them. Based on your knowledge of the project, you are expecting severe resistance to change. Which of the following would be the most important selection criterion for defining the priority of the recommendations? 2 credits

- A. Synchronized with the overall long-term organizational strategy
- B. Defined according to the maturity model used
- C. Most visible to stakeholders
- D. Low costs actions first



Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 30

During test process improvement it is recommended to use standards where possible. Standards originate from various sources and they cover different subjects in relation to testing Pick TWO sources of software standards, useful to software testing from the ones mentioned below. 1 credit

- A. ISO 9126-1 'Software engineering- Product quality Part 1: Quality model' is an international standard, that provides a basis on which to define quality assurance solutions.
- B. ISA 4126-1 'Software engineering- Product quality Part 1: Quality model' is an international standard, that provides a basis on which to define quality assurance solutions.
- C. BS-7925-2 'Software testing. Software component testing is a national standard used internationally. It covers a number of testing techniques that may be useful both on component testing level and on system testing level.
- D. SY-395-01 'Standard for East Coast Hospital software' is a regional standard adapted from a national one. Besides hospital software, this standard ought to be used also by other types of software system in the region.
- E. IEEE 829 'standard for software test documentation' is an international standard to be following mandatory by all testing origination regardless of lifecycle models.

Correct Answer: A, C

Section:

QUESTION 31

Which of the following phases in the fundamental test process is considered to deliver a document which can be used as a major input for test process improvement? 1 credit

- A. Test planning and control
- B. Test implementation & execution
- C. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting
- D. Test project closure

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 32

Which THREE activities would be valid steps during the development of the test strategy? 2 credits (2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

- A. Identify test staff members that will be involved in the system test
- B. Define test career paths
- C. Understand the software development life cycle used by the software house
- D. Assess the testing that needs to be done to minimize the risks
- E. Issue the test strategy document for review
- F. Define a master test plan template
- G. Perform a project risk analysis

Correct Answer: C, D, E

Section:

QUESTION 33

As part of the test strategy, entry and exit criteria will be defined for each test level. Which is NOT a valid reason for using entry and exit criteria? 1 credit

- A. The expectation is that development testing is not adequate.
- B. Exit criteria are used to decide on when to stop testing.
- C. Entry and exit criteria are a principal way for getting adequate resources.
- D. Using entry and exit criteria will prevent software that is not or poorly tested from going to the next test level.

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 34

Within the projects, a master test plan and phase test plan will be used. Following is a list of characteristics applicable for test plans:

- A. Any deviation from the procedures described in the test strategy document
- B. The overall estimated costs, timescales and resource requirements
- C. A detailed schedule of testing activities
- D. The development deliverables to be tested
- E. Which test staff members (names) will be involved and when
- F. Level of requirements coverage achieved

Which THREE of the above mentioned characteristics relate to the master test plan? 1 credit

- G. a
- H. b

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- I. c
- J. d
- K. e
- L. f

Correct Answer: A, B, D

Section:

QUESTION 35

Within the projects, a master test plan and phase test plan will be used. Following is a list of characteristics applicable for test plans:

- A. Any deviation from the procedures described in the test
- B. strategy document
- C. The overall estimated costs, timescales and resource
- D. requirements
- E. A detailed schedule of testing activities
- F. The development deliverables to be tested
- G. Which test staff members (names) will be involved and when
- H. Level of requirements coverage achieved

Which TWO of the above mentioned characteristics relate to the phase test plan? 1 credit

- I. a
- J. b
- K. c
- L. d
- M. e
- N. f

Correct Answer: C, E

Section:

QUESTION 36

Which of the following product risks would be most effectively addressed just by static testing? 3 credits

- A. In the delivered application, one of the countries, as specified in the requirements, has not been correctly implemented.
- B. The application takes too long to process a request for additional cover.
- C. The test cases do not cover the key requirements.
- D. The successful bidder may not deliver all the required functionality on time.

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 37

The development manager is managing the review of the responses received from bidders, and has asked the in-house test manager to provide a review checklist for the test management aspects of the responses. Which of the following checkpoints would be appropriate? 2 credits

- A. The bidder's test policy should enforce that incident management fully conforms to IEEE 1044.



- B. The bidder's project strategy shows that the data content of all the test environments conforms to EU standards.
- C. The bidder's test plan shows that the application will be delivered for acceptance in six months time.
- D. The bidder's project test plan depicts a phased implementation with later delivery dates to be confirmed and states that test deliverables will be developed using IEEE 829 as a guide.

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 38

Which one of the following estimation approaches is appropriate at this stage of the project? 2 credits

- A. Create an estimate based on the function point analysis technique and test point analysis
- B. Create an estimate based on the complexity of the code
- C. Create an estimate based on the credentials of the successful bidder
- D. Create an estimate based on a percentage of the development effort

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 39

Why might a RAD approach be a better option for the test manager rather than a sequential development? 2 credits

- A. It will extend the development team's abilities and enhance future delivery capabilities.
- B. It will allow the marketing, clerical and testing staff to validate and verify the early screen prototypes.
- C. Time-box constraints will guarantee code releases are delivered on schedule.
- D. More time can be spent on test execution as less formal documentation is required.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 40

Which of the following is NOT a typical key challenge for testing in a RAD based development approach? 1 credit

- A. Re-usable test scripts for (automated) regression testing
- B. Project management and control
- C. No complete requirements specification
- D. Time-boxing

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 41

As a result of the RAD based development approach, the test manager has decided to change the risk mitigation approach. Which test technique might be most appropriate to use? 2 credits

- A. Decision Table Testing
- B. Boundary Value Analysis
- C. Error Guessing
- D. Exploratory Testing

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 42

The business has asked for a weekly progress report. Which of the following would be appropriate as a measure of test coverage? 2 credits

- A. Percentage of business requirements exercised
- B. Percentage of planned hours worked this week
- C. Percentage of countries that have test scenarios
- D. Percentage of test iterations completed

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 43

Regarding the process described above, what is the most important recommendation you would make using IEEE 1044 as a guide? 2 credits

- A. No priority or severity assigned
- B. Incident numbering is manual rather than automated
- C. No mentioning of reproduceability
- D. No classification on type of incident

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 44

Relying only on the information provided in the scenario, select the TWO items and/or features for which sufficient information is available to proceed with test design. 2 credits

- A. All supported credit cards
- B. Language localization
- C. Valid and invalid advances
- D. Usability
- E. Response time

Correct Answer: A, C

Section:

QUESTION 45

Continuing with the Scenario described in the previous question, which of the following topics would you need to address in detail in the master test plan? 3 credits

- A. An approach to regression testing
- B. A list of boundary values for "advance amount"
- C. A description of dependencies between test cases
- D. A logical collection of test cases

Correct Answer: A

Section:



QUESTION 46

A deviation from the specified or expected behavior that is visible to end-users is called:

- A. an error
- B. a fault
- C. a failure
- D. a defect

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 47

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.

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 48

Maintenance testing is:

- A. updating tests when the software has changed
- B. testing a released system that has been changed
- C. testing by users to ensure that the system meets a business need
- D. testing to maintain business advantage

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 49

Hand over of Testware is a part of which Phase:

- A. Test Analysis and Design
- B. Test Planning and control
- C. Test Closure Activities
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 50

One Key reason why developers have difficulty testing their own work is:



- A. Lack of technical documentation
- B. Lack of test tools on the market for developers
- C. Lack of training
- D. Lack of Objectivity

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 51

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 52

What is important to do when working with software development models?

- A. To adapt the models to the context of project and product characteristics.
- B. To choose the waterfall model because it is the first and best proven model.
- C. To start with the V-model and then move to either iterative or incremental models.
- D. To only change the organization to fit the model and not vice versa.



Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 53

Which statement below BEST describes non-functional testing?

- A. The process of testing an integrated system to verify that it meets specified requirements.
- B. The process of testing to determine the compliance of a system to coding standards.
- C. Testing without reference to the internal structure of a system.
- D. Testing system attributes, such as usability, reliability or maintainability.

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 54

For which of the following would maintenance testing be used?

- A. Correction of defects during the development phase.
- B. Planned enhancements to an existing operational system.
- C. Complaints about system quality during user acceptance testing.

D. Integrating functions during the development of a new system.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 55

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 56

Important consequences of the impossibility of complete testing are:

- A. We can never be certain that the program is bug free.
- B. We have no definite stopping point for testing, which makes it easier for some managers to argue for very little testing.
- C. We have no easy answer for what testing tasks should always be required, because every task takes time that could be spent on other high importance tasks.
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 57

Which of the following is the main purpose of the component build and integration strategy?

- A. to ensure that all of the small components are tested
- B. to ensure that the system interfaces to other systems and networks
- C. to ensure that the integration testing can be performed by a small team
- D. to specify how the software should be divided into components
- E. to specify which components to combine when, and how many at once

Correct Answer: E

Section:

QUESTION 58

What should be the MAIN objective during development testing?

- A. To cause as many failures as possible so that defects in the software are identified and can be fixed
- B. To confirm that the system works as expected and that requirements have been met
- C. To assess the quality of the software with no intention of fixing defects
- D. To give information to stakeholders of the risk of releasing the system at a given time



Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 59

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 60

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

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 61

Which of the following statements BEST describes one of the seven key principles of software testing?

- A. Automated tests are better than manual tests for avoiding the Exhaustive Testing.
- B. Exhaustive testing is, with sufficient effort and tool support, feasible for all software.
- C. It is normally impossible to test all input / output combinations for a software system.
- D. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects.

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 62

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.

Correct Answer: B

Section:



QUESTION 63

What is the purpose of a test completion criterion?

- 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 determine when to stop testing

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 64

Which activities form part of test planning?

- i) Developing test cases.
- ii) Defining the overall approach to testing.
- iii) Assigning resources.
- iv) Building the test environment.
- v) Writing test conditions.

- A. i, ii & iv are true, iii & v are false.
- B. ii & iii are true, i, iv & v are false.
- C. iv & v are true, i, ii & iii are false.
- D. i, ii & iii are true iv & v are false.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 65

Testing should be stopped when:

- A. All the planned tests have been run
- B. Time has run out
- C. All faults have been fixed correctly
- D. Both A and C
- E. It depends on the risks for the system being tested

Correct Answer: E

Section:

QUESTION 66

Pick the best definition of quality:

- A. Quality is job one
- B. Zero defects
- C. Conformance to requirements
- D. Work as designed



Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 67

Which of these are objectives for software testing?

- A. Determine the productivity of programmers
- B. Eliminate the need for future program maintenance
- C. Eliminate every error prior to release
- D. Uncover software errors

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 68

Consider the following statements about early test design:

- A. Early test design can prevent fault multiplication
 - ii. Faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix
 - iii. Early test design can find faults
 - iv. Early test design can cause changes to the requirements
- B. Early test design takes more effort
- C. i, iii & iv are true. ii & v are false
- D. iii is true, i, ii, iv & v are false
- E. iii & iv are true. i, ii & v are false
- F. i, iii, iv & v are true, ii is false
- G. i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 69

Which of the following are the typical defects found by static analysis tools?

- A. Variables that are never used.
- B. Security vulnerabilities.
- C. Poor performance.
- D. Unreachable code.
- E. Business processes not followed.
- F. b, c and d are true; a and e are false
- G. a is true; b, c, d and e are false
- H. c, d and e are true; a and b are false
- I. a, b and d are true; c and e are false

Correct Answer: D

Section:



QUESTION 70

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

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 71

For which of the following activities in the fundamental test process would an incident management tool be most useful?

- A. Test planning and control
- B. Test analysis and design
- C. Test implementation and execution
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

Incident management tools are most useful during test implementation and execution as this is the stage at which the tool is used to raise, manage, retest and close incidents.

The data collected during the defect life cycle can then be manipulated into information that is useful for other activities within the fundamental test process.

Information on numbers of defects outstanding may be useful for evaluating exit criteria (option (D)).

This information could also be used for planning future testing and for taking control (option (A)).

Incident management tools can also assist in test analysis and design (option (B)) as information about defects found when testing the previous release of the system could be used when analyzing the type of testing required for the next enhancement.

QUESTION 72

Which of the following defects is most likely to be found by a test harness?

- A. Variance from programming standards.
- B. A defect in middleware.
- C. Memory leaks.
- D. Regression defects.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

Variance from programming standards defects (option (A)) are found during the review or static testing process. Therefore a test harness is unlikely to find a defect in programming standards.

Memory leak defects (option (C)) could potentially be found by a test harness designed to run many test cases.

Regression defects (option (D)) could be found using many types of test tool.

Defects in middleware (option (B)) are generally more likely to be found by a test harness or a dynamic analysis tool than by any other type of tool.

QUESTION 73

A test management tool is most likely to integrate with which of the following tools?

- A. Performance testing tool
- B. Test data preparation tool
- C. Static analysis tool
- D. Requirements management tool

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

Requirements management tools (option (D)) often have interfaces with test management tools. In some cases they will be sold as a package or in other cases a test management tool may have its own requirements module. The use of such interfaces or integrated packages aids traceability from requirements through to test scripts and defects.

Performance management tools (option (A)), test data preparation tools (option (B)) and static analysis tools (option (C)) are unlikely to have an interface or be integrated with a test management tool. They serve different purposes and therefore there is little need for such interfaces.

QUESTION 74

Which of the following are aids to good communication, and which hinder it?

- A. Try to understand how the other person feels.
 - ii. Communicate personal feelings, concentrating upon individuals.
 - iii. Confirm the other person has understood what you have said and vice versa.
 - iv. Emphasize the common goal of better quality.
- B. Each discussion is a battle to be won.
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii) aid, (iv) and (v) hinder.
- D. (iii), (iv) and (v) aid, (i) and (ii) hinder.
- E. (i), (iii) and (iv) aid, (ii) and (v) hinder.
- F. (ii), (iii) and (iv) aid, (i) and (v) hinder.

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 75

Which pair of definitions is correct?

- A. Regression testing is checking that the reported defect has been fixed; retesting is testing that there are no additional problems in previously tested software.
- B. Regression testing is checking there are no additional problems in previously tested software; retesting enables developers to isolate the problem.
- C. Regression testing involves running all tests that have been run before; retesting runs new tests.
- D. Regression testing is checking that there are no additional problems in previously tested software, retesting is demonstrating that the reported defect has been fixed.

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

Regression testing is testing that nothing has regressed. Retesting (or confirmation testing) confirms the fix is correct by running the same test after the fix has been made. No other option has both of these as true.

QUESTION 76

The following statements relate to activities that are part of the fundamental test process.

- A. Evaluating the testability of requirements.
 - ii. Repeating testing activities after changes.



- iii. Designing the test environment set-up.
 - iv. Developing and prioritizing test cases.
- B. Verifying the environment is set up correctly.
Which statement below is TRUE?
- C. (i) and (ii) are part of analysis and design, (iii), (iv) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.
 - D. (i) and (iii) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iv) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.
 - E. (i) and (v) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iii) and (iv) are part of test implementation and execution.
 - F. (i) and (iv) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iii) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

All other answers contain an activity identified as analysis and design that is part of implementation and test execution.

QUESTION 77

Which statement correctly describes the public and profession aspects of the code of ethics?

- A. Public: Certified software testers shall act in the best interests of their client and employer (being consistent with the wider public interest). Profession: Certified software testers shall advance the integrity and reputation of their industry consistent with the public interest.
- B. Public: Certified software testers shall advance the integrity and reputation of the profession consistent with the public interest. Profession: Certified software testers shall consider the wider public interest in their actions.
- C. Public: Certified software testers shall consider the wider public interest in their actions.
Profession: Certified software testers shall participate in lifelong learning regarding the practice of their profession and shall promote an ethical approach to the practice of their profession.
- D. Public: Certified software testers shall consider the wider public interest in their actions.
Profession: Certified software testers shall advance the integrity and reputation of their industry consistent with the public interest.

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

All other answers contain an activity identified as analysis and design that is part of implementation and test execution.

QUESTION 78

Which of the following is true about the V-model?

- A. It has the same steps as the waterfall model for software development.
- B. It is referred to as a cyclical model for software development.
- C. It enables the production of a working version of the system as early as possible.
- D. It enables test planning to start as early as possible.

Correct Answer: D

Section:

QUESTION 79

Which of the following is true of iterative development?

- A. It uses fully defined specifications from the start.
- B. It involves the users in the testing throughout.

- C. Changes to the system do not need to be formally recorded.
- D. It is not suitable for developing websites.

Correct Answer: B

Section:

QUESTION 80

A top-down development strategy affects which level of testing most?

- A. Component testing
- B. Integration testing
- C. System testing
- D. User acceptance testing

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

The development strategy will affect the component testing (option (A)), in so far as it cannot be tested unless it has been built. Options (C) and (D) require the system to have been delivered; at these points the development strategy followed is not important to the tester. Option (B) needs knowledge of the development strategy in order to determine the order in which components will be integrated and tested.

QUESTION 81

Which of the following is a non-functional requirement?

- A. The system will enable users to buy books.
- B. The system will allow users to return books.
- C. The system will ensure security of the customer details.
- D. The system will allow up to 100 users to log in at the same time.

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

The other options are functional requirements. Note that security is regarded as a functional requirement in this syllabus.

QUESTION 82

Which of the following statements are true?

- (i) For every development activity there is a corresponding testing activity.
- (ii) Each test level has the same test objectives.
- (iii) The analysis and design of tests for a given test level should begin after the corresponding development activity.
- (iv) Testers should be involved in reviewing documents as soon as drafts are available in the development life cycle.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (iii) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i) and (iv)

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:



Option (ii) is incorrect: each test level has a different objective. Option (iii) is also incorrect: test analysis and design should start once the documentation has been completed.

QUESTION 83

Which of the following statements are correct for walkthroughs?

- (i) Often led by the author.
- (ii) Documented and defined results.
- (iii) All participants have defined roles.
- (iv) Used to aid learning.
- (v) Main purpose is to find defects.

- A. (i) and (v) are correct.
- B. (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- C. (i) and (iv) are correct.
- D. (iii) and (iv) are correct.

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 84

Which of the following has the typical formal review activities in the correct sequence?

- A. Kick-off, review meeting, planning, follow-up.
- B. Kick-off, planning, review meeting, re-work.
- C. Planning, kick-off, individual preparation, review meeting.
- D. Planning, individual preparation, follow-up, re-work.



Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

The correct sequence is: planning, kick-off, individual preparation, review meeting, re-work, followup.
All of the other options have either the activities in the wrong order or activities missing from the strict flow.

QUESTION 85

Which of the following statements are true?

- (i) Defects are likely to be found earlier in the development process by using reviews rather than static analysis.
- (ii) Walkthroughs require code but static analysis does not require code.
- (iii) Informal reviews can be performed on code and specifications.
- (iv) Dynamic techniques are generally used before static techniques.
- (v) Dynamic techniques can only be used after code is ready to be executed.

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

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

The other answers are incorrect because:

- (ii) Walkthroughs do not require code and static analysis does require code.
- (iv) Static techniques do not execute the code and therefore can be run before and after the code is ready for execution.

QUESTION 86

Which of the following is most likely to be performed by developers?

- A. Technical review of a functional specification.
- B. Walkthrough of a requirements document.
- C. Informal review of a program specification.
- D. Static analysis of a software model.

Correct Answer: D

Section:

Explanation:

Static analysis is done almost exclusively by developers. The other review types would be performed using a combination of developers, testers and other interested stakeholders.

QUESTION 87

Which of the following are most characteristic of structure-based testing?

- (i) Information about how the software is constructed is used to derive test cases.
- (ii) Statement coverage and/or decision coverage can be measured for existing test cases.
- (iii) The knowledge and experience of people are used to derive test cases.
- (iv) Test cases are derived from a model or specification of the system.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (ii) and (iv)
- D. (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 88

Which of the following are the most important factors to be taken into account when selecting test techniques?

- (i) Tools available.
- (ii) Regulatory standards.
- (iii) Experience of the development team.
- (iv) Knowledge of the test team.

The need to maintain levels of capability in each technique.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iv)
- C. (iii) and (iv)
- D. (i) and (v)

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:



Answer (i) looks temptingly right, and the availability of tools might make the use of a technique more or less attractive, but it would not be decisive in the way that regulatory standards and tester knowledge are. Answer (iii) is irrelevant because testing should be independent of development anyway, but it could tempt someone who is unsure about the relationship between development and testing. Answer (v) is a factor in managing the test team, and experience would need to be maintained, but this should not influence the selection of techniques for a live project.

QUESTION 89

Which of the following are most likely to be used when developing a test strategy or test approach?

- (i) Failure-based approach
- (ii) Test specification approach
- (iii) Model-based approach
- (iv) Finance-based approach

- A. (iii) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (i)
- D. (i) and (iii)

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 90

What test roles (or parts in the testing process) is a developer most likely to perform?

- (i) Executing component integration tests.
- (ii) Static analysis.
- (iii) Setting up the test environment.
- (iv) Deciding how much testing should be automated.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

- (i) Executing component integration tests is usually done by developers. Developers are usually responsible for unit and component integration testing. Independent testing usually follows at system and acceptance test levels.
- (ii) Static analysis is usually done by developers because: it requires an understanding of the code and therefore the person doing this needs skills in the programming language; and it can be done as soon as the code is written. Therefore it is quick and effective for the developer to do it. The risk of a lack of test independence can be mitigated by performing independent system and acceptance testing.
- (iii) Setting up the test environment is an activity typically performed by a tester. It may require support from developers and staff from other departments and on some occasions environments could be set up by developers. However, it is a task that could be done by a tester rather than a developer.
- (iv) Deciding how much testing should be automated is typically a decision made by the test leader, who will consult other staff in the decision-making process. Developers may be involved and their skills may be required to automate some tests. However, the decision on how much to automate should not be made by developers.

QUESTION 91

Which of the following are valid justifications for developers testing their own code during unit testing?

- (i) Their lack of independence is mitigated by independent testing during system and acceptance testing.
- (ii) A person with a good understanding of the code can find more defects more quickly using whitebox techniques.
- (iii) Developers have a better understanding of the requirements than testers.
- (iv) Testers write unnecessary incident reports because they find minor differences between the way in which the system behaves and the way in which it is specified to work.



- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

It is unlikely that developers will have a better understanding of the requirements than testers, partly because testers work closely with the user community (and may be drawn from it) and partly because developers seldom work with the complete set of requirements in a medium to large development.

Testers may raise incidents related to the difference between user expectations and the specification, but these are not unnecessary. Such issues are more likely to arise at the later stages of testing.

Early testing (unit testing) is usually done most effectively by developers with a good understanding of the code and the development environment; they can be more efficient and more effective at this level. Later independent stages of testing offset any disadvantage from the lack of independence at unit testing level.

QUESTION 92

Which of the following pairs of test tools are likely to be most useful during the test analysis and design stage of the fundamental test process?

(i) Test execution tool (ii) Test data preparation tool (iii) Test management tool (iv) Requirements management tool

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: D

Section:



QUESTION 93

Which of the following is most likely to cause failure in the implementation of a test tool?

- A. Underestimating the demand for a tool.
- B. The purchase price of the tool.
- C. No agreed requirements for the tool.
- D. The cost of resources to implement and maintain the tool.

Correct Answer: C

Section:

QUESTION 94

What benefits do static analysis tools have over test execution tools?

- A. Static analysis tools find defects earlier in the life cycle.
- B. Static analysis tools can be used before code is written.
- C. Static analysis tools test that the delivered code meets business requirements.
- D. Static analysis tools are particularly effective for regression testing.

Correct Answer: A

Section:

QUESTION 95

Which of the following principles should be followed when introducing a test tool into an organization?

- (i) Assessing organizational maturity to establish whether a tool will provide expected benefits.
- (ii) Requiring a quick payback on the initial investment.
- (iii) Including a requirement for the tool to be easy to use without having to train unskilled testers.
- (iv) Identifying and agreeing requirements before evaluating test tools.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: B

Section:

Explanation:

Assessing organizational maturity (i) is very important when deciding whether to introduce a test tool, as implementing a tool in an immature test organization with poor processes is unlikely to produce any benefits.

A quick return on the initial investment (ii) in a test tool is rare.

Having a requirement that a tool should be easy to use for untrained and unskilled testers (iii) is generally a false hope. This is comparable with expecting someone who has never driven a car to be able to drive safely and effectively.

Agreeing requirements before evaluating tools (iv) is essential. Not to do so would be comparable with building and testing a system without requirements.

In conclusion, (i) and (iv) are good principles to follow when introducing a tool and (ii) and (iii) are not.

QUESTION 96

How can test execution tools be of most benefit during exploratory testing?

- A. They can record user actions so that defects are easier to recreate.
- B. They can be used to perform the regression aspects of exploratory testing.
- C. They can help to mitigate the risk of low test coverage.
- D. They can use data-driven tests to increase the amount of exploratory testing performed.



Correct Answer: A

Section:

Explanation:

Exploratory testing is used when it is unclear what the system is supposed to do. Therefore test execution tools are of little use because expected results cannot be predicted.

However, the record feature of a test execution tool can be used to log the actions performed so that defects can be recreated (option (A)) and rectified more easily.

QUESTION 97

Which of the following types of test tool are most likely to include traceability functions?

- (i) Performance testing tool
- (ii) Requirements management tool
- (iii) Configuration management tool
- (iv) Static analysis tool

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer: C

Section:

Explanation:

Requirements management tools (ii) have traceability because they enable test conditions and subsequently test scripts and defects to be traced back to requirements. Configuration management tools (iii) also need to trace the appropriate version of a test script to the release or version of a system or module.

Performance monitoring tools (i) and static analysis tools (iv) are designed for specific objectives.

Neither of these tools particularly need traceability functions.

QUESTION 98

A system is designed to accept values of examination marks as follows:

Fail: 0–39 inclusive Pass: 40–59 inclusive Merit: 60–79 inclusive Distinction: 80–100 inclusive In which of the following sets of values are all values in different equivalence partitions?

- A. 25, 40, 60, 75
- B. 0, 45, 79, 87
- C. 35, 40, 59, 69
- D. 25, 39, 60, 81

Correct Answer: B

Section:

