Exam Questions CTFL

Certified Software Tester - Foundation Level (CSTFL)

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NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 1)
You have been given responsibility for the non-functional testing of a safety-critical monitoring & diagnostics package in the medical area. Which of the following would you least expect to see addressed in the test plan? 1 credit

A. Availability
B. Safety
C. Portability
D. Reliability

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 1)
You are about to release a test progress report to a senior manager, who is not a test specialist. Which of the following topics should NOT be included in the test progress report? 1 credit

A. Product risks which have been mitigated and those which are outstanding.
B. Recommendations for taking controlling actions
C. Status compared against the started exit criteria
D. Detailed overview of the risk-based test approach being used to ensure the exit criteria to be achieved

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 1)
Explain how the above mentioned report may differ from a report that you produce for the project manager, who is a test specialist Select TWO items from the following options that can be used to report to the project manager and would not be included in a report to senior management. 1 credit

A. Show details on effort spent
B. List of all outstanding defects with their priority and severity
C. Give product risk status
D. Show trend analysis
E. State recommendations for release

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 2)
The introduction of reviews and inspections has often failed as a process improvement action. Identify the THREE most important measures that should be taken to reduce the risk that this test process improvement will fail. 2 Credits (for 2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

A. Process ownership and experienced moderators who drive the inspection process.
B. Management support
C. Training of those involved
D. The availability of stands and processes
E. Usage of a more traditional software development lifecycle
F. Alignment with software process improvement
G. Using a reference model, e.
H. TMMi

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 2)
Identify the THREE types of formal peer reviews that can be recognized. 1 credit

A. Inspection
B. Management review
C. Walkthrough
D. Audit
E. Technical review
F. Informal review
G. Assessment

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 4)
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 4)
Which of the following would you expect to see in the master test plan? 1 credit

A. A description of how the test cases are cross-referenced to requirements in the test management tool.
B. A detailed identification of the resources that will carry out structural testing in the first iteration.
C. The test approach that will be applied at system integration testing.
D. A list of the names of the testers who will carry out the performance testing for the final iteration.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 4)
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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 4)
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.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 4)
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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Exam Topic 5)
What is the Risk Priority Number for risk item number 2? 2 credits

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Exam Topic 5)
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Exam Topic 5)
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.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Exam Topic 6)
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Exam Topic 6)
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 tool
B. They can then work closely with Vicki.
C. 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 tool
D. They also offer training and besides they offer to run and maintain the regression tests in the future.
E. Internal offer from the development department of XYZ to create the regression package using CppUnit as test automation too
F. One of the development groups have very good experiences in automating unit tests, and they are willing to do training as well.
G. 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 month and based on that build the regression test suit
H. In addition to Vicki, Steve is the only one that has time available to be educated.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Exam Topic 6)
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

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 35
- (Exam Topic 6)
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Exam Topic 7)
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Exam Topic 8)
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

Answer: ADF

NEW QUESTION 43
- (Exam Topic 8)
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 45
- (Exam Topic 8)
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 terminolog
C. TMMi addresses management commitment very strongly and is therefore more suitable to support a top-down improvement process.
D. TPI is much more a bottom-up model that is suitable for addressing test topics for a specific (test) project.
E. TMMi can only be used with the traditional V model,whereas TPI can be used with all types of software life cycles.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Exam Topic 9)
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

A. a
B. b
C. c
D. d
E. e
F. f

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 54
- (Exam Topic 10)
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Exam Topic 10)
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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 56
- (Exam Topic 10)
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 61
- (Exam Topic 12)
Given is the following defect removal chart reported at the end of system testing - showing total defects detected and closed defects (fixed and successfully retested). A number of open defects are classified as critical. All tests have been executed.
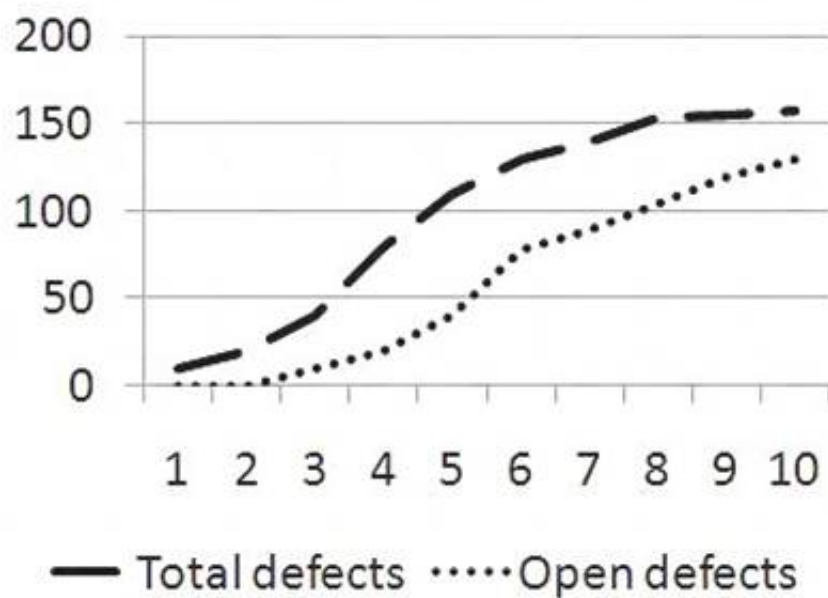
Based on the chart above, what is the most appropriate next test phase? 1 credit

A. Acceptance testing to verify the business process
B. Acceptance testing to verify operational requirements
C. Requirements testing as part of testing regulatory compliance
D. Another system test cycle to verify defect resolution

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 64
- (Exam Topic 13)
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).

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Exam Topic 13)
Which is not the fundamental test process?

A. Planning and control
B. Test closure activities
C. Analysis and design
D. None

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 67
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following is the odd one out..?

A. White box
B. Glass box
C. Structural
D. Functional

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 72
- (Exam Topic 13)
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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following are aids to good communication, and which hinder it?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 78
- (Exam Topic 13)
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.

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Exam Topic 13)
In the MASPAR case study..?

A. Security failures were the result of untested parts of code
B. The development team achieved complete statement and branch coverage but missed a serious bug in the MASPAR operating system
C. An error in the code was so obscure that you had to test the function with almost every input value to find its two special-case failures
D. All the above

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 86
- (Exam Topic 13)
Who is responsible for conducting test readiness review..?

A. Project Manager
B. Test Engineer
C. Test Manager
D. None of the above

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 90
- (Exam Topic 13)
Non-functional system testing includes:

A. Testing to see where the system does not function properly
B. Testing quality attributes of the system including performance and usability
C. Testing a system feature using only the software required for that action
D. Testing a system feature using only the software required for that function
E. Testing for functions that should not exist

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 94
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management..?

A. Status accounting of configuration items
B. Auditing conformance to ISO9001
C. Identification of test versions
D. Record of changes to documentation over time
E. Controlled library access

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Exam Topic 13)
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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 103
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which statement is most true?

A. Different testing is needed depending upon the application.
B. All software is tested in the same way.
C. A technique that finds defects will always find defects.
D. A technique that has found no defects is not useful.

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is a restatement of the testing principle 'Testing is context dependent'

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer:

C

NEW QUESTION 109
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following is in the correct order (typically)?

A. Unit testing, system testing, acceptance testing, maintenance testing.
B. System testing, unit testing, acceptance testing, maintenance testing.
C. Acceptance testing, system testing, maintenance testing, unit testing.
D. Unit testing, maintenance testing, system testing, acceptance testing.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following is most likely to be a benefit of using static techniques?

A. Fewer performance defects.
B. Productivity improvements in the development process.
C. More efficient regression testing.
D. Quick return on investment in static analysis tools.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Although the other options might be seen as benefits they are not amongst the most likely benefits. Option (B) is the benefit that is most likely to be realized.

NEW QUESTION 114
- (Exam Topic 13)
The following statements relate to activities that are part of the fundamental test process.

A. Evaluating the testability of requirements.i
B. Repeating testing activities after changes.ii
C. Designing the test environment set-up.i
D. Developing and prioritizing test cases.
E. Verifying the environment is set up correctl
F. Which statement below is TRUE?
G. (i) and (ii) are part of analysis and design, (iii), (iv) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.
H. (i) and (iii) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iv) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.
I. (i) and (v) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iii) and (iv) are part of test implementation and execution.
J. (i) and (iv) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iii) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 118
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following defines the expected result of a test?

A. Test case
B. Test procedure
C. Test execution schedule
D. Test condition

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 124
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following statements describes a key principle of software testing?

A. Automated tests allow better statements of confidence about the quality of software products.
B. For a software system, it is normally impossible to test all the input and output combinations.
C. Exhaustive software testing is, with enough effort and tool support, feasible for all software.
D. The purpose of software testing is demonstrating the absence of defects in software products.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 126
- (Exam Topic 13) Consider the following pseudo code:
1 Begin
2 Read Time
3 If Time < 12 Then
4 Print(Time, "am")
5 Endif
6 If Time > 12 Then
7 Print(Time 12, "pm")
8 Endif
9 If Time = 12 Then
10 Print (Time, "noon")
11 Endif
12 End
If the test cases Time = 11 and Time = 15 were input, what level of decision coverage would be achieved?

A. 100% or 6/6
B. 50% or 3/6
C. 67% or 4/6
D. 83% or 5/6

Answer: D

Explanation:
Test case 1 exercises the decision outcomes True, False, False Test case 2 exercises the decision outcomes False, True, False This leaves the True outcome of decision 3 not exercised.
Of the 6 possible decision outcomes, 5 have been exercised, so the decision coverage is 5/6 (about 83%).

NEW QUESTION 127
- (Exam Topic 13)
What if the project isn't big enough to justify extensive testing..?

A. Use risk based analysis to find out which areas need to be tested
B. Use automation tool for testing
C. Both a and b
D. None of the above

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following describes structure-based (white-box) test case design techniques?

A. Test cases are derived systematically from models of the system.
B. Test cases are derived systematically from the tester's experience.
C. Test cases are derived systematically from the delivered code.
D. Test cases are derived from the developers' experience.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Answer (A) relates to specification-based testing, answer (B) relates to experience-based testing and answer (D) could relate either to debugging or to experience-based techniques.

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Exam Topic 13)
Given the Following program IF X <>= ZTHEN Statement 2;ENDMcCabe's Cyclomatic Complexity is :

A. 2
B. 3

C. 4
D. 5

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following characteristics of good testing apply to any software development life cycle model?

A. Acceptance testing is always the final test level to be applied.
B. All test levels are planned and completed for each developed feature.
C. Testers are involved as soon as the first piece of code can be executed.
D. For every development activity there is a corresponding testing activity.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 143
- (Exam Topic 13)
Independent Verification & Validation is:

A. Done by the Developer
B. Done by the Test Engineers
C. Done By Management
D. Done by an Entity Outside the Project's sphere of influence

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Exam Topic 13)
What is retesting?

A. Running the same test again in the same circumstances to reproduce the problem.
B. A cursory run through a test pack to see if any new errors have been introduced.
C. Checking that the predetermined exit criteria for the test phase have been met.
D. Running a previously failed test against new software/data/documents to see if the problem is solved.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which TWO of the review types below are the BEST fitted (most adequate) options to choose for reviewing safety critical components in a software project? Select 2 options.

A. Informal review.
B. Management review.
C. Inspection.
D. Walkthrough
E. Technical Review

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 151
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which is not a major task of test implementation and execution?

A. Develop and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally, preparing test harness and writing automated test scripts.
B. Logging the outcome of test execution and recording the identities and versions of the software under test, test tools and testware.
C. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
D. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Exam Topic 13)

Acceptance test cases are based on what?

A. Requirements
B. Design
C. Code
D. Decision table

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 159
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following statements BEST describes the difference between testing and debugging?

A. Testing pinpoints (identifies the source of) the defect
B. Debugging analyzes the faults and proposes prevention activities.
C. Dynamic testing shows failures caused by defect
D. Debugging finds, analyzes, and removes the causes of failures in the software.
E. Testing removes fault
F. Debugging identifies the causes of failures.
G. Dynamic testing prevents causes of failure
H. Debugging removes the failures.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 162
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following statements is the MOST valid goal for a test team?

A. Determine whether enough component testing was executed.
B. Cause as many failures as possible so that faults can be identified and corrected.
C. Prove that all faults are identified.
D. Prove that any remaining faults will not cause any failures.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 164
- (Exam Topic 13)
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 white-box 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)

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 167
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 169
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following is not a type of incremental testing approach?

A. Top down
B. Big-bang
C. Bottom up
D. Functional incrementation.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 174
- (Exam Topic 13)
The cost of fixing a fault:

A. Is not important
B. Increases as we move the product towards live use
C. Decreases as we move the product towards live use
D. Is more expensive if found in requirements than functional design
E. Can never be determined

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 175
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 179
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 182
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 183
- (Exam Topic 13)
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 defect
E. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 185
- (Exam Topic 13)
Test Implementation and execution has which of the following major tasks?

A. Developing and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally preparing the test harnesses and writing automated test scripts.i
B. Creating the test suite from the test cases for efficient test execution.ii
C. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.i
D. Determining the exit criteria.
E. i, ii, iii are true and iv is false
F. i, iv are true and ii is false
G. i, ii are true and iii, iv are false
H. ii, iii, iv are true and i is false

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 13)
Tools like change Man, Clear case are used as..?

A. functional automation tools
B. performance testing tools
C. configuration management tools
D. none of the above

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 189
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 192
- (Exam Topic 13)
What do static analysis tools analyze?

A. Design
B. Test cases
C. Requirements
D. Program code

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 195
- (Exam Topic 13)
Fault Masking is:

A. Error condition hiding another error condition
B. Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault
C. Masking a fault by developer
D. Masking a fault by a tester

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following are static techniques?

A. Walkthrough.
B. State transition testing.
C. Decision table testing.
D. Statement testing.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Options (B), (C) and (D) are all dynamic test techniques.

NEW QUESTION 200
- (Exam Topic 13)
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)

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION 202
- (Exam Topic 13)
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.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 207
- (Exam Topic 13)
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.

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 209
- (Exam Topic 13)
What do you mean by "Having to say NO"..?

A. No, the problem is not with testers
B. No, the software is not ready for production
C. Both a & b
D. None of the above

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 214
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 217
- (Exam Topic 13)
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 1else statement 2if (Condition 2)then statement 3

A. 2 Test Cases
B. 3 Test Cases
C. 4 Test Cases
D. Not achievable

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 221
- (Exam Topic 13)
What is the purpose of test completion criteria in a test plan:

A. To know when a specific test has finished its execution
B. To ensure that the test case specification is complete
C. To set the criteria used in generating test inputs
D. To know when test planning is complete
E. To plan when to stop testing

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 226
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 231
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following statements about risks is most accurate?

A. Project risks rarely affect product risk.
B. Product risks rarely affect project risk.
C. A risk-based approach is more likely to be used to mitigate product rather than project risks.
D. A risk-based approach is more likely to be used to mitigate project rather than product risks.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In general, project risk and product risk can be hard to differentiate. Anything that impacts on the quality of the delivered system is likely to lead to delays or increased costs as the problem is tackled. Anything causing delays to the project is likely to threaten the delivered system's quality. The risk-based approach is an approach to managing product risk through testing, so it impacts most directly on product risk.

NEW QUESTION 234
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following is the task of a Tester?

A. Interaction with the Test Tool Vendor to identify best ways to leverage test tool on the project.i
B. Prepare and acquire Test Dataii
C. Implement Tests on all test levels, execute and log the tests.i
D. Create the Test Specifications
E. i, ii, iii is true and iv is false
F. ii, iii, iv is true and i is false
G. i is true and ii, iii, iv are false
H. iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 235
- (Exam Topic 13)
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 defect
E. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 237
- (Exam Topic 13)
When a defect is detected and fixed then the software should be retested to confirm that the original defect has been successfully removed. This is called:

A. Regression testing
B. Maintenance testing
C. Confirmation testing
D. None of the above

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 238
- (Exam Topic 13)
Pick the best definition of quality:

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 245
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following is not true of regression testing?

A. It can be carried out at each stage of the life cycle.
B. It serves to demonstrate that the changed software works as intended.
C. It serves to demonstrate that software has not been unintentionally changed.
D. It is often automated.

Answer: B

Explanation:
This is a definition of confirmation testing. The other three options are true of regression testing.

NEW QUESTION 249
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which of the following statements are TRUE? A. Regression testing and acceptance testing are the same. B. Regression tests show if all defects have been resolved. C. Regression tests are typically well-suited for test automation. D. Regression tests are performed to find out if code changes have introduced or uncovered defects. E. Regression tests should be performed in integration testing.

A. A, C and D and E are true; B is false.
B. A, C and E are true; B and D are false.
C. C and D are true; A, B and E are false.
D. B and E are true; A, C and D are false.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 254
- (Exam Topic 13)
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.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 259
- (Exam Topic 13)
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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 264
- (Exam Topic 13)
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 interes
C. Profession: Certified software testers shall consider the wider public interest in their actions.
D. Public: Certified software testers shall consider the wider public interest in their action
E. 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.
F. Public: Certified software testers shall consider the wider public interest in their action
G. Profession: Certified software testers shall advance the integrity and reputation of their industry consistent with the public interest.

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 267
- (Exam Topic 13)
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)

Answer: C

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.

NEW QUESTION 269
- (Exam Topic 13)
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.

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION 270
- (Exam Topic 13)
Which is not the testing objective?

A. Finding defects
B. Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information
C. Preventing defects.
D. Debugging defects

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 275
- (Exam Topic 13)
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)

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION 276

- (Exam Topic 13)
When is testing complete?

A. When time and budget are exhausted.
B. When there is enough information for sponsors to make an informed decision about release.
C. When there are no remaining high priority defects outstanding.
D. When every data combination has been exercised successfully.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Sometimes time/money does signify the end of testing, but it is really complete when everything that was set out in advance has been achieved.

NEW QUESTION 277
- (Exam Topic 13)
"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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 279
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