

# Exam Questions CTFL-001

ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

- (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

- (Topic 1)

A test log is one of the documents that need to be produced in this domain in order to provide evidence of testing. However, the level of detail of test logs can vary. Which of the following is NOT an influencing factor for the level of detail of the test logs being produced? 1 credit

- A. Level of test execution automation
- B. Test level
- C. Regulatory requirements
- D. Experience level of testers

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Consider the typical objectives of testing. Which of the following metrics can be used to measure the effectiveness of the testing process in achieving one of those objectives? 1 credit

- A. Average number of days between defect discovery and resolution
- B. Percentage of requirements covered
- C. Lines of code written per developer per day
- D. Percentage of test effort spent on regression testing

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 2)

What is the main reason why reviews are especially beneficial in the above-mentioned scenario? 2 credits

- A. They ensure a common understanding of the product.
- B. They find defects early.
- C. They enhance project communication.
- D. They can be performed without exercising the code.

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 2)

As part of the improvement program, the organization is also looking at tool support. Which type of tool could be used to ensure higher quality of the code to be reviewed? 1 credit

- A. Review tool
- B. Test execution tool
- C. Static analysis tool
- D. Test design tool

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is an example of testing as part of the requirements specification phase? 1 credit

- A. A requirements review meeting
- B. A business analyst eliciting requirements
- C. Performing acceptance tests against requirements
- D. A test report showing requirements coverage

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following would you least expect to form part of the analysis of initial tool costs? 1 credit

- A. Integration with other tools

- B. Learning time required to use the new tool
- C. Tool portability
- D. Evaluation of suitable tools

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following is a characteristic of good testing in any life cycle model? 1 credit

- A. Analysis and design of tests begins as soon as development is completed.
- B. Some, but not all, development activities have corresponding test activities.
- C. Each test level has test objectives specific to that level.
- D. All document reviews involve the development team.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 4)

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.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (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

- (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 14

- (Topic 5)

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

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 6)

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

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 6)

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

**Answer:** C

### NEW QUESTION 26

- (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 31

- (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 34

- (Topic 8)

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

**Answer:** D

### NEW QUESTION 39

- (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

- (Topic 8)

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 testin
- D. Software component testing is a national standard used internationall
- E. It covers a number of testing techniques that may be useful both on component testing level and on system testing level.
- F. SY-395-01 'Standard for East Coast Hospital software' is a regional standard adapted from a national on
- G. Besides hospital software, this standard ought to be used also by other types of software system in the region.
- H. IEEE 829 'standard for software test documentation' is an international standard to be following mandatory by all testing origination regardless of lifecycle models.

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 47**

- (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 terminology
- 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**

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

**Answer:** ABD

**NEW QUESTION 54**

- (Topic 10)

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 58**

- (Topic 10)

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.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 59**

- (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 62**

- (Topic 11)

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

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 67**

- (Topic 12)

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 69**

- (Topic 12)

Which of the following is the odd one out..?

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 71**

- (Topic 12)

Which one of the following roles is typically used in a review?

- A. Champion.
- B. Author.
- C. Project sponsor.
- D. Custodian.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Author is the only role that is typically used in a review.

A Champion might sponsor the review process but is not a defined role within an actual review; a Project Sponsor, if technically competent, might be asked to play a defined role within the review process, but whilst using that role they will not be a Project Sponsor; finally, a Custodian might ensure the results are stored safely but would not be involved in the actual review itself.

**NEW QUESTION 75**

- (Topic 12)

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 77**

- (Topic 12)

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.
- 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 81**

- (Topic 12)

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.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 82**

- (Topic 12)

When assembling a test team to work on an enhancement to an existing system, which of the following has the highest level of test independence?

- A. A business analyst who wrote the original requirements for the system.
- B. A permanent programmer who reviewed some of the new code, but has not written any of it.
- C. A permanent tester who found most defects in the original system.
- D. A contract tester who has never worked for the organization before.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

In this scenario, the contract tester who has never worked for the organization before has the highest level of test independence. The three others are less independent as they are likely to make assumptions based on their previous knowledge of the requirements, code and general functionality of the original system. Note that independence does not necessarily equate to most useful. In practice most test or project managers would recruit a permanent tester who has worked on the original system in preference to a contract tester with no knowledge of the system. However, when assembling a team it would be useful to have staff with varying levels of test independence and system knowledge.

**NEW QUESTION 83**

- (Topic 12)

Which of the following is usually the test basis for integration testing?

- A. Program specification
- B. Functional specification
- C. Technical specification
- D. Requirement specification

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Option (A) is used for unit testing. Option (B) is used for system testing and Option (D) is used for acceptance testing.

**NEW QUESTION 84**

- (Topic 12)

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 88**

- (Topic 12)

Which of the following is a structure-based (white-box) technique?

- A. Decision table testing
- B. State transition testing
- C. Statement testing
- D. Boundary value analysis

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

All other options are specification-based (black-box) techniques, and the main distracter is answer (A) because decision table testing could be confused with decision testing.

**NEW QUESTION 91**

- (Topic 12)

Failure is

- A. Incorrect program behavior due to a fault in the program
- B. Bug found before product Release
- C. Bug found after product Release
- D. Bug found during Design phase

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 94

- (Topic 12)

What is the concept of introducing a small change to the program and having the effects of that change show up in some test..?

- A. Introducing mutations
- B. Performance testing
- C. A mutation error
- D. Debugging a program

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 12)

What do static analysis tools analyze?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 12)

Which list of levels of tester independence is in the correct order, starting with the most independent first?

- A. Tests designed by the author; tests designed by another member of the development team; tests designed by someone from a different company.
- B. Tests designed by someone from a different department within the company; tests designed by the author; tests designed by someone from a different company.
- C. Tests designed by someone from a different company; tests designed by someone from a different department within the company; tests designed by another member of the development team.
- D. Tests designed by someone from a different department within the company; tests designed by someone from a different company; tests designed by the author.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

This option has someone nearer to the written code in each statement. All other options are not in this order.

#### NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 12)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### 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.

#### NEW QUESTION 105

- (Topic 12)

Which of the following could be a disadvantage of independent testing?

- A. Developer and independent testing will overlap and waste resources.
- B. Communication is limited between independent testers and developers.
- C. Independent testers are too slow and delay the project schedule.
- D. Developers can lose a sense of responsibility for quality.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 106

- (Topic 12)

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 110**

- (Topic 12)

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 113**

- (Topic 12)

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 114**

- (Topic 12)

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

**Answer:** E

**NEW QUESTION 116**

- (Topic 12)

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)

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 117**

- (Topic 12)

Complete statement and branch coverage means..?

- A. That you have tested every statement in the program
- B. That you have tested every statement and every branch in the program
- C. That you have tested every IF statement in the program
- D. That you have tested every combination of values of IF statements in the program

**Answer:**

B

**NEW QUESTION 121**

- (Topic 12)

During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?

- A. Execution
- B. Design
- C. Planning
- D. Check Exit criteria completion

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 123**

- (Topic 12)

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 126**

- (Topic 12)

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: B**

**NEW QUESTION 131**

- (Topic 12)

In a review meeting a moderator is a person who:

- A. Takes minutes of the meeting
- B. Mediates between people
- C. Takes telephone calls
- D. Writes the documents to be reviewed

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 136**

- (Topic 12)

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
```

How many test cases are needed to achieve 100 per cent decision coverage?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The three decisions are in sequence and the conditions are all mutually exclusive (if any one is true the others must be false). Hence a test case that makes the first decision true will make the second and third decisions false and so on.

So test case 1 (say Time = 6) would exercise the path True, False, False, test case 2 (say Time = 15) would exercise the path False, True, False. Test case 3 would have to be Time

= 12. This combination achieves 100 per cent decision coverage because each decision has been exercised through its true and its false outcomes.

**NEW QUESTION 141**

- (Topic 12)

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 144

- (Topic 12)

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.

**Answer: D**

#### 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.

#### NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 12)

When what is visible to end-users is a deviation from the specific or expected behavior, this is called..?

- A. An error
- B. A fault
- C. A failure
- D. A defect
- E. A mistake

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 146

- (Topic 12)

What is the purpose of exit criteria?

- A. To identify how many tests to design.
- B. To identify when to start testing.
- C. To identify when to stop testing.
- D. To identify who will carry out the test execution.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 151

- (Topic 12)

Security falls under..?

- A. compliance testing
- B. disaster testing
- C. verifying compliance to rules
- D. functional testing
- E. ease of operations

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 154

- (Topic 12)

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 156

- (Topic 12)

Which of the following best describes the purpose of non-functional testing?

- A. To measure characteristics of a system which give an indication of how the system performs its functions
- B. To ensure that a system complies with the quality standards set by ISO 9126

- C. To ensure that the system deals appropriately with software malfunctions
- D. To measure the extent to which a system has been tested by functional testing

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 160

- (Topic 12)

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 161

- (Topic 12)

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 164

- (Topic 12)

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 167

- (Topic 12)

What is the main purpose of use case testing?

- A. To identify defects in process flows related to typical use of the system.
- B. To identify defects in the connections between components.
- C. To identify defects in the system related to extreme scenarios.
- D. To identify defects in the system related to the use of unapproved programming practices.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Answer (B) relates to integration testing; answer (C) could relate to boundary value analysis or performance testing, but use cases exercise typical process flows rather than extreme examples; answer (D) relates to static analysis.

#### NEW QUESTION 169

- (Topic 12)

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)

**Answer:** A

#### 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.

#### NEW QUESTION 171

- (Topic 12)

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 173

- (Topic 12)

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 176

- (Topic 12)

Code Coverage is used as a measure of what?

- A. Defects
- B. Trends analysis
- C. Test Effectiveness
- D. Time Spent Testing

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 177

- (Topic 12)

Statement Coverage will not check for the following:

- A. Missing Statements
- B. Unused Branches
- C. Dead Code
- D. Unused Statement

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 12)

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.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 186

- (Topic 12)

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 188**

- (Topic 12)

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 190**

- (Topic 12)

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 191**

- (Topic 12)

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 193**

- (Topic 12)

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

**Answer: D**

**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.

**NEW QUESTION 198**

- (Topic 12)

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 200**

- (Topic 12)

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)

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 203**

- (Topic 12)

A tool that supports traceability, recording of incidents or scheduling of tests is called..?

- A. A dynamic analysis tool
- B. A test execution tool
- C. A debugging tool
- D. A test management tool
- E. A configuration management tool

Answer: E

**NEW QUESTION 205**

- (Topic 12)

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.

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 207**

- (Topic 12)

A new system is about to be developed. Which of the following functions has the highest level of risk?

- A. Likelihood of failure = 20%; impact value = £100,000
- B. Likelihood of failure = 10%; impact value = £150,000
- C. Likelihood of failure = 1%; impact value = £500,000
- D. Likelihood of failure = 2%; impact value = £200,000

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

In (B) the product of probability x impact has the value £15,000; in (C) the value is £5,000 and in (D) it is £4,000. The value of £20,000 in (A) is therefore the highest.

**NEW QUESTION 208**

- (Topic 12)

A bug or defect is:

- A. A mistake made by a person;
- B. A run-time problem experienced by a user;
- C. The result of an error or mistake;
- D. The result of a failure, which may lead to an error?

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 213**

- (Topic 12)

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 214**

- (Topic 12)

Acceptance test cases are based on what?

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

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 217**

- (Topic 12)

Incidents would not be raised against

- A. Requirements
- B. Documentation
- C. Test cases
- D. Improvements suggested by users

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 222**

- (Topic 12)

Which of the following is correct? Debugging is:

- A. Testing/checking whether the software performs correctly.
- B. Checking that a previously reported defect has been corrected.
- C. Identifying the cause of a defect, repairing the code and checking the fix is correct.
- D. Checking that no unintended consequences have occurred as a result of a fix.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- A. Is a brief definition of testing.
- B. Is retesting.
- D. Is regression testing.

**NEW QUESTION 225**

- (Topic 12)

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.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 227**

- (Topic 12)

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 229**

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