

# ISTQB

## Exam Questions CTFL-Foundation

Certified Tester Foundation Level



#### NEW QUESTION 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 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

Select THREE issues from the options provided that should at least be raised. 1 credit

- A. Has there been sufficient comparison of tools?
- B. What are the problems we are trying to address?
- C. Do we have a set of tool requirements to validate the tool against?
- D. How will the implementation be organized?
- E. Which project will be selected to perform the tool pilot?
- F. Is customized training available?
- G. How will the change process be managed?

**Answer:** ABC

#### NEW QUESTION 7

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 grad

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 8

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 iteratio

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 9

Which of the following are valid reasons for adopting a different life cycle (from the V model), for increments after the first year? 2 credits

- A. We do not have a clear understanding of the requirements from a customer perspective.i
- B. We see the risk of delivering requested functionality late as being higher than the risk of delivering a lower quality product.ii
- C. We do not have a budget for additional regression testing which is needed to ensure that existing functionality is not compromised by future iterations.i
- D. The company test strategy does not fit well within the V life cycle model.
- E. (i) and (ii)
- F. (i) and (iv)
- G. (ii) and (iii)
- H. (ii) and (iv)

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 tea

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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

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 15

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 20

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 loose 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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 23

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 24

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.i
- B. Testing is outsourced.ii
- C. Testing is carried out by the developer.i
- D. A separate test team carries out the testing.
- E. Testing is performed by the business.v
- F. Testing is performed by a different developer.Which of the following orders the above in a correct order of independence? 1 credit
- G. i, ii, iv, vi
- H. ii, i, v, vi
- I. ii, v, i, iii
- J. i, iv, v, vi

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 29

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 33

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 35

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 39

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.
- F. the quality of the test basis, quality of development testing, configuration management, availability of test tools, also influence the effort needed for testing.
- G. It builds on large set of historical data
- H. The result is almost always a too low estimate for the required test effort

**Answer:** ADE

**NEW QUESTION 40**

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 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

**Answer:** ABD

**NEW QUESTION 42**

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 45**

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 cycle

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 47**

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 48**

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 51**

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 56

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 59

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 63

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 66

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 69

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 product

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 72

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 75**

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 practice

**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 79**

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 81**

Which of the following statements contains a valuable objective for a test team?

- A. Prove that the remaining defects will not cause any additional failures.
- B. Run all of the tests that are defined for the test object as quickly as possible.
- C. Prove that all faults have been identified through thorough testing.
- D. Cause as many failures as possible so that faults can be identified and corrected

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 86**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 91**

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 93**

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 97**

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

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 98**

Which of the following are examples of iterative development models?

- (i) V-model
- (ii) Rapid Application Development model
- (iii) Waterfall model
- (iv) Agile development model

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The other two models are sequential models.

**NEW QUESTION 101**

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.

**Answer:** B

**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.

**NEW QUESTION 102**

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 105**

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 correctl

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 109**

Which of the following terms is used to describe the management of software components comprising an integrated system?

- A. Configuration management
- B. Incident management
- C. Test monitoring
- D. Risk management

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Incident management is the collection and processing of incidents raised when errors and defects are discovered. Test monitoring identifies the status of the testing activity on a continuous basis. Risk management identifies, analyses and mitigates risks to the project and the product. Configuration management is concerned with the management of changes to software components and their associated documentation and testware.



#### NEW QUESTION 111

The difference between re-testing and regression testing is:

- A. Re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects
- B. Re-testing looks for unexpected side effects; regression testing is repeating those tests
- C. Re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier
- D. Re-testing uses different environments, regression testing uses the same environment
- E. Re-testing is done by developers, regression testing is done by independent testers

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 113

Tests are prioritized so that:

- A. You shorten the time required for testing
- B. You do the best testing in the time available
- C. You do more effective testing
- D. You find more faults

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 115

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 117

The five parts of the fundamental test process have a broad chronological order. Which of the options gives three different parts in the correct order?

- A. Implementation and execution, planning and control, analysis and design.
- B. Analysis and design, evaluating exit criteria and reporting, test closure activities.
- C. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting, implementation and execution, analysis and design.
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting, test closure activities, analysis and design.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

All other answers have at least one stage of the fundamental test process in the wrong sequence.

#### NEW QUESTION 120

Which of the following is a benefit of test independence?

- A. It does not require familiarity with the code.
- B. It is cheaper than using developers to test their own code.
- C. It avoids author bias in defining effective tests.
- D. Testers are better at finding defects than developer

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 124

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 failure

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 129**

A software component has the code shown below: Program BiggestA,  
Biggest: Integer Begin  
Read A Biggest = 10 While A > 0 Do  
If A > Biggest Then Biggest = A Endif  
Read A Enddo End

The component has exit criteria for component testing that include 100% statement coverage. Which of the following test cases will satisfy this criterion?

- A. 10, 0
- B. 10, 5, 0
- C. 10, 11, 0

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 134**

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 135**

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 138**

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 139**

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 140**

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 143**

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 148**

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 150**

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 155**

Which option is part of the 'implementation and execution' area of the fundamental test process?

- A. Developing the tests.
- B. Comparing actual and expected results.
- C. Writing a test summary.
- D. Analyzing lessons learnt for future releases.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

- A. is part of 'Analysis and design'.
- C. is part of 'Evaluating exit criteria and reporting'.
- D. is part of 'Test closure activities'.

**NEW QUESTION 160**

What are the key features to be concentrated upon when doing a testing for world wide web sites ..?

- A. Interaction between html pages
- B. Performance on the client side
- C. Security aspects
- D. All of the above

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 161**

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 163

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 165

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)

**Answer:** D

#### 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.

#### NEW QUESTION 168

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 172

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 177

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 181

Which is not in sequence in 11 Step Software Testing process..?

- A. Assess development plan and status
- B. Develop the test plan
- C. Test software design
- D. Test software requirement

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 185

One of the roles in a review is that of moderator, which of the following best describes this role?

- A. Plans the review, runs the review meeting and ensures that follow-up activities are completed.
- B. Allocates time in the plan, decides which reviews will take place and that the benefits are delivered.
- C. Writes the document to be reviewed, agrees that the document can be reviewed, and updates the document with any changes.
- D. Documents all issues raised in the review meeting, records problems and open point

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 188

Consider the following statements about early test design:

- A. Early test design can prevent fault multiplicationi
- B. Faults found during early test design are more expensive to fixii
- C. Early test design can find faultsi
- D. Early test design can cause changes to the requirements
- E. Early test design takes more effort
- F. i, iii & iv are tru
- G. ii & v are false
- H. iii is true, i, ii, iv & v are false
- I. iii & iv are tru
- J. i, ii & v are false
- K. i, iii, iv & v are true, ii us false
- L. i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 190

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 191

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 194

Which of the following is not a type of incremental testing approach?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 198

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 vers

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 201

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 202**

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 fals

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 206**

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 211**

“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 213**

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 217**

Which of the following is not a major task of Exit criteria?

- A. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
- B. Logging the outcome of test execution.
- C. Assessing if more tests are needed.
- D. Writing a test summary report for stakeholder

**Answer:** B



#### NEW QUESTION 218

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 223

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 227

The purpose of requirement phase is:

- A. To freeze requirements
- B. To understand user needs
- C. To define the scope of testing
- D. All of the above

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 228

Incidents would not be raised against

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 231

Which of the following comparisons of component testing and system testing are TRUE?

- A. Component testing verifies the functioning of software modules, program objects, and classes that are separately testable, whereas system testing verifies interfaces between components and interactions with different parts of the system.
- B. Test cases for component testing are usually derived from component specifications, design specifications, or data models, whereas test cases for system testing are usually derived from requirement specifications, functional specifications or use cases.
- C. Component testing focuses on functional characteristics, whereas system testing focuses on functional and non- functional characteristics.
- D. Component testing is the responsibility of the technical testers, whereas system testing typically is the responsibility of the users of the system.

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 233

To test a function, the programmer has to write a , which calls the function to be tested and passes it test data:

- A. Stub
- B. Driver
- C. Proxy
- D. None of the above

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 235

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)

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 236

Which statement correctly describes debugging? [K2]

- A. Testers identify defects, developers locate and correct defects, testers confirm the correction has cleared the original defect
- B. Developers identify defects, testers locate defects, developers correct and confirm the correction has cleared the original defect
- C. Testers identify and locate defects, developers correct defects and confirm the correction has cleared the original defect
- D. Developers identify, locate and correct defects, testers confirm the correction has cleared the original defect

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 240

Which of the following is a valid reason for writing test cases based on experience and intuition? [K1]

- A. Use of formal techniques requires expensive training
- B. Only experience can ensure all functionality is covered
- C. Tests based on experience and intuition can supplement formal techniques
- D. Formal techniques require the use of expensive tools

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 241

Which of the following statements about software development models is most accurate? [K1]

- A. The 4 stage V model is always the best choice of software development model for any project
- B. The agile development model is usually most appropriate for short projects
- C. The choice of software development model depends on product and project characteristics
- D. The 2 stage V model is the most appropriate development model for simple products

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 245

What is static analysis?

- A. The decision between using white or black box test techniques.
- B. Executing software to validate the most common path through the code.
- C. A technique to find defects in software source code and software models, performed without executing code.
- D. It is a testing technique used during system testin

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 249

Which of the following correctly states a limitation in the use of static analysis tools? [K1]

- A. Static analysis tools can be applied to new code but cannot be applied to existing code
- B. Static analysis tools can be used to enforce coding standards
- C. Static analysis tools always generate large numbers of warning messages when applied to new code, even if the code meets coding standards
- D. Static analysis tools do not generate warning messages when applied to existing code

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 250

Which of the following BEST defines static techniques? [K1]

- A. Executing the software work product
- B. Manually examining the code or project documentation
- C. Automated analysis of the code or project documentation
- D. Manual examination and automated analysis of code or project documentation

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 255

What content would be in an incident report if that incident report was based on the IEEE 829 Standard for SoftwareTest Documentation?

- (i)Identification of configuration items of the software or system. (ii)Software or system lifecycle process in which the incident was observed. (iii)Description of the anomaly to enable reproduction of the incident. (iv)Number of occurrences of the incident.
- (v)Classification of the cause of the incident for metrics and for reporting purposes. Number of correct answers: 1

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 260

Which of the following best describes the Black-box technique?

- A. It uses decision coverage for completeness.
- B. It ensures all possible branches in the code are tested.
- C. It is based on the internal structure of the system.
- D. It can be done without reference to the internal structure of the component or system.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 265

Which of the following test design techniques is not a black box technique?

- A. Equivalence partitioning
- B. State transition testing
- C. Boundary value analysis
- D. Statement coverage

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 270

What is decision table testing?

- A. It's a testing design technique based in the internal software structure.
- B. It's a static test design technique.
- C. It's a testing design technique to verify decisions.
- D. It's a testing design technique based in the system requirement

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 273

A client-server system for a web development must support a minimum enquiries per hour. In peak times, it must be available 24 hours x 7 days due to the critical nature of the application, and must have a response time lower than 20 seconds during peak loads.

Which of the following set of test types would be most appropriate to verify the non-functional requirements expressed in this statement?

- A. Performance, Usability, Regression.
- B. System, Load, Fail-over.
- C. Performance, Load, Stress.
- D. Load, Volume and Component

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 278

Which of the following test design techniques is classified as a structure-based (white box) technique? [K1]

- A. Exploratory testing
- B. Decision table testing
- C. State transition testing
- D. Statement testing

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 279

Which of the following is a valid objective of testing? [K1]

- A. Correcting defects
- B. Locating defects in the code
- C. Preventing defects
- D. Ensuring no defects are present

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 281

Test objectives for systems testing of a safety critical system include completion of all outstanding defect correction. Regression testing is required following defect correction at all test levels. Which TWO of the following metrics would be MOST suitable for determining whether the test objective has been met? [K2]

- A. Regression tests run and passed in systems testing
- B. Incidents closed in systems testing
- C. Planned tests run and passed in system testing
- D. Planned tests run and passed at all levels of testing
- E. Incidents raised and closed at all levels of testing
- F. a and e
- G. b and c
- H. d and e
- I. a and b

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 286

Which of the following statements is most true about test conditions?

- A. An item or event of a component or system that can be verified by one or more test cases.
- B. The grouping of a composite set of test cases which, when tested as a whole, reveal a positive or negative result.
- C. A testable component derived from business requirements.
- D. Applies to software testing onl

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 291

Which from the following list are typically found to enable the review process to be successful? [K2]

- A. Each review has clear defined objectives
- B. The lower the number of defects, the better the review process
- C. The right people for the review objective are involved
- D. There is an emphasis on learning and process improvement
- E. Management are not involved in the process at all
- F. Checklists should not be used, as these slow down the process
- G. Defects found are welcomed and expressed objectively
- H. a, f and g.
- I. b, c and f.
- J. a, c and d.
- K. d, e and

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 296

What can testing demonstrate?

- A. Testing can demonstrate that there are no defects
- B. Testing can demonstrate that there are defects
- C. Testing can demonstrate that the software is correct
- D. Testing can demonstrate that there are no hidden defects in the software

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 300

Which of the main activities of the fundamental test process does the task 'verify the test environment set up is correct' relate to? [K1]

- A. Planning and control
- B. Analysis and design
- C. Implementation and execution
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 305

Under which of the following circumstances is maintenance testing required? [K1]

- A. Migration of software onto a new platform
- B. Testing during initial development of a replacement for an existing system
- C. Purchase of a new software tool
- D. Updating of a regression suite

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 309

Which of the following is a role of a formal review? [K1]

- A. Adjudicator
- B. Moderator
- C. Governor
- D. Corrector

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 313

A data driven approach to test automation design is best described as:

- A. Using action words to describe the actions to be taken, the test data.
- B. Scaling to support large numbers of users.
- C. Being based on Equivalence Partitioning testing techniques.
- D. Separating out the test data inputs and using a generic script that can read the test data and perform the same test steps with different data.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 316

Testers are often seen as the bearer of unwanted news regarding defects. What are effective ways to improve the communication and relationship between testers and others?

- a) Communicate factual information in a constructive way.
- b) Try to understand how the other person feels and why they react the way they do.
- c) Always outsource testing activities.
- d) Never record information that could be used to apportion blame to an individual or team.

- A. a and b
- B. a, b and c
- C. a, b and d
- D. a and c

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 318

When should testers be involved in reviewing a UAT specification? [K1]

- A. At the beginning of the project
- B. As soon as requirements have been approved
- C. As soon as the UAT specification has been drafted
- D. At any time before UAT begins

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 321

What is the value of static code analysis?

- A. Detection of failures not easily found by other types of testing
- B. Early defect detection
- C. Detection of suspicious operations caused by deviations from regulations
- D. Detect deviations in standards by executing the source code

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 325

Which of the following processes ensures that all items of testware are identified, version controlled, tracked for changes, so that traceability can be maintained throughout the test process?

- A. Software traceability process
- B. Incidence management process
- C. Testing design process
- D. Configuration management process

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 328

What are metrics NOT used for?

- A. To identify the percentage of work done in test environment preparation.
- B. To identify the percentage of work done in test case preparation.
- C. To apply to the RAD development model.
- D. To measure whether dates of test milestones were met

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 333

Which of the following statements about use-case testing are most accurate? (i) In a use-case diagram an actor represents a type of user. (ii) Use-cases are the most common test basis for unit testing. (iii) A use-case describes interactions between actors. (iv) An actor is always a human user that interacts with the system. (v) Test cases can be based on use-case scenarios. (vi) Use-case testing will often identify gaps not found by testing individual components.

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 334

Which of the following are valid test objectives? (i) Finding defects. (ii) Gaining confidence about the level of quality and providing information. (iii) Preventing defects. (iv) Debugging the code.

- A. i, ii and iii
- B. i, ii and iv
- C. ii and iii
- D. i and iv

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 339**

Of the following, select the best description of the fundamental test process:

- A. Planning and control, analysis, design, implementation, execution, evaluation of exit criteria and reporting, test closure.
- B. Executing tests, identifying and recording defects and preparing recommendation and closure reports.
- C. Controls, preparation of test cases, execution of test cases, execution of regression packs, communicating with developers, writing recommendations for release.
- D. Static testing, dynamic testing, defect reporting, reporting and closure

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 343**

Which of the following test organizations has the highest level of independence?

- A. Independent testers within the development teams
- B. Independent testers from the user community
- C. Independent test specialists for specific test types, such as usability, performance or certification test specialists
- D. Code tested by another developer from the development team

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 348**

Consider the following pseudo code:

1. Begin
2. Input X, Y
3. If  $X > Y$
4. Print (X, 'is greater than', Y)
5. Else
6. Print (Y, 'is greater than or equal to', X)
7. EndIf
8. End

What is the minimum number of test cases required to guarantee both 100% statement coverage and 100% decision coverage?

- A. Statement coverage = 3, Decision coverage = 3
- B. Statement coverage = 2, Decision coverage = 2
- C. Statement coverage = 1, Decision coverage = 2
- D. Statement coverage = 2, Decision coverage = 1

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 352**

It is recommended to perform exhaustive tests for covering all combinations of inputs and preconditions.

- A. Yes, it's strongly recommended.
- B. No, risk analysis and priorities should be used to focus testing efforts
- C. Yes, and it's also necessary to include all the exit combinations
- D. Only the expert testers can make exhaustive test

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 357**

Typically, exit criteria may consist of:

- A. Defining the amount, level of detail structure, and templates for the test documentation.
- B. Estimates of defect density or reliability measures.
- C. Adequacy of the test approaches taken.
- D. Discussions on disaster recovery

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 358**

Which of the following is NOT a valid objective of testing?

- A. Preventing defects from being introduced into the code
- B. Investigating and fixing defects in the software under test
- C. Gaining confidence that the system is fit-for-purpose
- D. Providing information for stakeholders' decision making

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 360**

A live defect has been found where a code component fails to release memory after it has finished using it.

Which of the following tools would have been the MOST effective at detecting this defect prior to live implementation?



- A. Dynamic analysis tool
- B. Monitoring tool
- C. Configuration management tool
- D. Coverage measurement tool

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 363**

During which stage of the fundamental test process is the testability of requirements evaluated?

- A. Test Implementation and Execution
- B. Test Planning and Control
- C. Evaluating Exit Criteria and Reporting
- D. Test Analysis and Design

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 365**

Which of the following represents good testing practice for testers, irrespective of the software lifecycle model used?

- A. They should start test analysis when the corresponding development level is complete
- B. They should be involved in reviewing requirements or user stories as soon as drafts are available
- C. They should ensure that the same test objectives apply to each test level
- D. They should minimize the ratio of development levels to test levels to reduce project costs

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 369**

You are examining a document which gives the precise steps needed in order to execute a test. What is the correct definition of this document?

- A. Test design specification
- B. Test condition
- C. Test procedure specification
- D. Test case specification

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 373**

A system requirement states that up to 100 users should be able to carry out a transaction, with responses returned within 5 seconds. What type of non-functional testing would you carry out to verify these requirements?

- A. Stress testing
- B. Maintenance testing
- C. Load testing
- D. Usability testing

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 375**

When considering the roles of test leader and tester, which of the following tasks would NOT typically be performed by a tester?

- A. Prepare and acquire the test data
- B. Set up and check the test environment
- C. Write test summary reports
- D. Review tests developed by others

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 378**

Which of the following is a Black Box test design technique?

- A. Decision Coverage
- B. Error Guessing
- C. Statement Coverage
- D. Equivalence Partitioning

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 382**

When can functional and structural testing BOTH be applied?

- A. System and Component test levels only
- B. All 'Development' test levels, i.
- C. those before Acceptance testing
- D. Component and Component integration test levels only

E. All test levels

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 383**

.....

## Thank You for Trying Our Product

### We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

### CTFL-Foundation Practice Exam Features:

- \* CTFL-Foundation Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- \* CTFL-Foundation Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- \* CTFL-Foundation Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- \* CTFL-Foundation Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

**100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click**  
**[Order The CTFL-Foundation Practice Test Here](#)**