

# Exam Questions CTFL-Foundation

Certified Tester Foundation Level

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#### NEW QUESTION 1

Since the system is in the medical domain and therefore in the safety critical area, testing needs to be rigorous and evidence is required that the system has been adequately tested. Identify THREE measures that would typically be part of the test approach in this domain and which are not always applicable in other domains! 1 credit

- A. High level of documentation
- B. Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) sessions
- C. Traceability to requirements
- D. Non-functional testing
- E. Master test planning
- F. Test design techniques
- G. Reviews

**Answer:** ABC

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

Identify the THREE types of formal peer reviews that can be recognized. 1 credit

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

**Answer:** ACE

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

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 14

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 16

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 cycle

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 21

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

- A. Any deviation from the procedures described in the test
  - B. strategy document
  - C. The overall estimated costs, timescales and resource
  - D. requirements
  - E. A detailed schedule of testing activities
  - F. The development deliverables to be tested
  - G. Which test staff members (names) will be involved and when
  - H. Level of requirements coverage achieved
- Which TWO of the above mentioned characteristics relate to the phase test plan? 1 credit
- I. a
  - J. b
  - K. c
  - L. d
  - M. e
  - N. f

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 25

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 29

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 33

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 36

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 40

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 45**

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 46**

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 50**

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 53**

A system is designed to accept values of examination marks as follows: Fail: 0–39 inclusive Pass: 40–59 inclusive Merit: 60–79 inclusive Distinction: 80–100 inclusive  
In which of the following sets of values are all values in different equivalence partitions?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 58**

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 63**

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 67**

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

- A. White box

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 70

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 71

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

- (i) Tools available.
  - (ii) Regulatory standards.
  - (iii) Experience of the development team.
  - (iv) Knowledge of the test team.
- The need to maintain levels of capability in each technique.

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Answer (i) looks temptingly right, and the availability of tools might make the use of a technique more or less attractive, but it would not be decisive in the way that regulatory standards and tester knowledge are.

Answer (iii) is irrelevant because testing should be independent of development anyway, but it could tempt someone who is unsure about the relationship between development and testing.

Answer (v) is a factor in managing the test team, and experience would need to be maintained, but this should not influence the selection of techniques for a live project.

#### NEW QUESTION 76

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 77

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 79

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 84

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 88

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 91

Reporting Discrepancies as incidents is a part of which phase:

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 96

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 98

Important consequences of the impossibility of complete testing are ..?

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

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 103

The purpose of exit criteria is:

- A. Define when to stop testing
- B. End of test level
- C. When a set of tests has achieved a specific pre condition
- D. All of the above

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 105

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 107

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 110

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 111

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 112

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 113

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 117

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 120

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 125

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 130

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 134

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 137

Which of the following is not a quality characteristic listed in ISO 9126 Standard?

- A. Functionality
- B. Usability
- C. Supportability
- D. Maintainability

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 140

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

- A. Kick-off, review meeting, planning, follow-up.
- B. Kick-off, planning, review meeting, re-work.

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 144**

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 149**

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 150**

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 155**

Which of the following statements about risks is most accurate?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 159**

Which of the following statements best characterises maintenance testing? [K2]

- A. Maintenance testing is triggered by changes to delivered software and uses impact analysis to minimise the amount of regression testing needed
- B. Maintenance testing is triggered by changes to software under development before initial delivery and uses the test plan to determine how much regression testing to do
- C. Maintenance testing is triggered by changes to the test environment and uses testing tools to perform regression testing
- D. Maintenance testing is triggered by changes to the software environment and uses structural testing to ensure the changes function correctly

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 164**

Why is independent testing important? [K1]

- A. Because independent testers make fewer assumptions than developers
- B. Because independent testers are isolated from the development team
- C. Because independent testers can verify assumptions made during specification and implementation of the system
- D. Because independent testers have a greater sense of responsibility for quality than developers

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 166

Which of the following test case design techniques is white box (structure-based)? [K1]

- A. Use case testing
- B. State transition testing
- C. Decision testing
- D. Equivalence partitioning

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 167

Before an invoice can be created, an account is required. Before an account can be set up, an account user is required (in order to set up the account). The software is delivered with a master user only, who can only create other types of users. The following test cases have been written to test the high-level structure of the software

- A. Create an invoice
  - B. Amend an invoice
  - C. Process an invoice (send to customer)
  - D. Delete an invoice
  - E. Create an account
  - F. Create an account user
  - G. Amend an account user
  - H. Delete an account user
  - I. Amend an account
  - J. Delete an account
- Which of the following test procedures would enable all tests to be run? [K3]
- K. f, g, a, c, b, d, e, i, j, h
  - L. e, i, a, c, b, d, f, g, h, j
  - M. e, i, f, g, a, c, b, d, h, j
  - N. f, g, e, i, a, b, c, d, j, h

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 168

What content would be in an incident report if that incident report was based on the IEEE 829 Standard for Software Test 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 170

Which of the following accurately defines the integration testing test level? [K2]

- A. Test basis includes software and system design, test objects include interfaces, and tests concentrate on the interactions between different parts of a system
- B. Test basis includes component requirements, test objects include database modules, and tests concentrate on the behaviour of the system as a whole.
- C. Test basis includes business processes, test objects include system configuration and configuration data, and tests concentrate on establishing confidence in the system
- D. Test basis includes use cases, test objects include user procedures and tests concentrate on a high level model of system behaviour

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 175

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 177

Which of the following BEST describes the relationship between test planning and test execution? [K2]

- A. Test planning ensures the level of detail in test procedures is appropriate for test execution
- B. Test planning schedules test execution but does not assign resources
- C. Test planning defines the overall approach to testing but does not schedule specific activities such as test execution
- D. Test planning identifies test objectives related to scope and risk but does not define the level of detail for test procedures used in test execution

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION 179

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 Componen

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 183

Dynamic Analysis Tools are used to:

- A. Determine differences between files or databases.
- B. Monitor and report on how a system behaves under a variety of conditions.
- C. Find defects, such as memory leaks, while software is executing.
- D. Measure the percentage of specific types of code structure that have been exercise

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 184

"Experience based" test design techniques, typically...

- A. Use decision tables to generate the Boolean test conditions to be executed.
- B. Identify the structure of the system or software at the component, integration or system level.
- C. Use the skill, intuition and experience of the tester to derive the test cases, using error guessing and exploratory testing.
- D. Establish traceability from test conditions back to the specifications and requirement

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 189

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 191

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 192

What type of test design technique is the most effective in testing screen-dialog flows?

- A. Use case testing
- B. Boundary value testing
- C. Statement testing and coverage
- D. State transition testing

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 196

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 me

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 201

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 206

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 210

Which of the following type of defect would NOT be typically found by using a static analysis tool?

- A. A variable is defined but is then not used
- B. A variable is used in a calculation before it is defined
- C. A variable has the wrong numeric value passed into it
- D. A variable is used but not declared

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 212

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 214

Which of the following does NOT represent one of the three triggers for maintenance testing an operational system?

- A. Data migration
- B. System retirement
- C. System modification
- D. Introduction of a test management tool

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 216

Why is measurement of code coverage important?

- A. Because 100% code coverage implies 100% coverage of requirements
- B. Because 100% code coverage guarantees that there are no coding errors
- C. Because code coverage can be used to ensure that all code is exercised by tests
- D. Because code coverage can ensure that all decisions are correctly implemented in the code

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 220

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 225

Which one of the following statements about testing techniques is TRUE?

- A. Exploratory testing can replace black box techniques when testing time is very limited
- B. Test execution scheduling should give priority to experienced based testing
- C. Specification based techniques can be used as a substitute for a poorly defined test basis
- D. Experienced based techniques are systematic and produce detailed test documentation

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 230**

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 234**

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 235**

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