

ISTQB Foundation Sample Question Paper No. 31

1. File Integrity falls under

- a. compliance testing
- b. disaster testing
- c. verifying compliance to rules
- d. functional testing
- e. ease of operations

2. Operations testing is

- a. compliance testing
- b. disaster testing
- c. verifying compliance to rules
- d. functional testing
- e. ease of operations

3. Security falls under

- a. compliance testing
- b. disaster testing
- c. verifying compliance to rules
- d. functional testing
- e. ease of operations

4. Portability falls under

- a. compliance testing
- b. disaster testing
- c. verifying compliance to rules
- d. functional testing
- e. ease of operations

5. What are the four attributes to be present in any test problem?

- a. statement, criteria, effect and cause
- b. priority, fix, schedule and report
- c. statement, fix effect and report
- d. none of the above

6. Which is not the Phase of SDLC?

- a. Initiation Phase
- b. Definition Phase
- c. Planning Phase
- d. Programming and Training Phase

7. Comparison of the expected benefit versus the cost of the solution is done in which phase of SDLC?

- a. Definition Phase
- b. Design Phase

- b. Initiation Phase
- d. Implementation Phase

8. Who is the policy/oversight participant in SDLC?

- a. Project Manager
- b. Contracting Office
- c. Information Technology Manager
- d. Information Resources Management Official

9. Who reviews proposed procurement for sufficiency in the acquisition and installation of the Off-the-Self Software?

- a. Sponsor / User
- b. Project Manager
- c. IT Manger
- d. All of the Above

10. “V” testing process is

- a. System development process and system test process begins
- b. Testing starts after coding is done
- c. Do procedures are followed by Check procedures
- d. Testing starts after the prototype is done

11. Validation is

- a. Execute test
- b. Review code
- c. Desk check
- d. Audit

12. 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

13. Structural testing is

- a. Requirements are properly satisfied by the application
- b. Uncover errors during “Coding” of the program
- c. Functions works properly
- d. To test how the business requirements are implemented.

14. Functional testing is

- a. Path testing
- b. Technology has been used properly
- c. Uncover errors that occurs in implementing requirements.
- d. Uncover errors in program unit.

15. Structural testing is NOT

- a. Installation testing
- b. Stress testing
- c. Recovery testing
- d. Compliance testing

16. Stress testing transaction can be obtained from

- a. Test Data generators
- b. Test transactions created by the test group
- c. Transactions previously processed in the production environment
- d. All of the above.

17. Who will assess vulnerability in the system

- a. Internal Control Officer
- b. System Security Officer
- c. QA Engineer
- d. Test Manager

18. What is the structure testing process

- a. Parallel
- b. Regression
- c. Stress
- d. Intersystem

19. What is Risk analysis?

- a. Evaluating risks
- b. Evaluating Controls
- c. Evaluating vulnerabilities
- d. All of the above

20. Major component of Risk Analysis are

- a. The probability that the negative event will occur
- b. The potential loss is very high
- c. The potential loss or impact associated with the event

21. Method of conducting Risk Analysis is

- a. Use your judgment
- b. Use your instinct
- c. Cost of failure
- d. All of the above

22. Which is not Testing Risk

- a. Budget
- b. Number of qualified test resources
- c. Sequence and increments of code delivery
- d. Inadequately tested applications

23. If abnormal termination type X occurs 100 times per year, and the loss per occurrence is \$500, then the loss associated with the risk is \$50,000. What methods of measuring the magnitude of risk I am using?

- a. Judgment
- b. Annual loss expectation estimation
- c. Risk Formula
- d. Consensus

24. What is Cascading error?

- a. Unrelated errors
- b. Triggers a second unrelated error in another part
- c. A functionality could not be tested
- d. Two similar errors

25. Configuration defects will be introduced if

- a. Environment is not stable
- b. Environment does not mirror test environment
- c. Environment does not mirror production environment
- d. All of the above

26. Quality Risk is

- a. Requirement comply with methodology
- b. Incorrect result will be produced
- c. Result of the system are unreliable
- d. Complex technology used.

27. Risk control objectives are established in

- a. Design phase
- b. Requirement Phase
- c. Testing Phase
- d. Implementation Phase

28. Which of the following is not Risk characteristic

- a. Inherent in every project
- b. Neither intrinsically good nor bad
- c. Something to fear but not something to manage
- d. Probability of loss

29. Application developed should fit user's business process. The components of fit are

- a. Data
- b. People
- c. Structure
- d. All of the above

30. Which is not the responsibility of customer/ user of the software

- a. Plan how and by whom each acceptance activity will be performed
- b. Prepare the acceptance plan
- c. Prepare resource plan
- d. Plan resources for providing information on which to base acceptance decisions

31. In preparation for developing the acceptance criteria, the user should

- a. Know the defects in the application
- b. Acquire the basis knowledge of the application for which the system is intended
- c. Understand the risks and benefits of the development methodology that is to be used in correcting the software system
- d. Know new enhancement and basic understanding of how the application is implemented in users organization

32. Acceptance requirements that a system should meet is

- a. Usability
- b. Understandability
- c. Functionality
- d. Enhancements

33. Testing techniques that can be used in acceptance testing are

- a. Structural
- b. Functional
- c. Usability
- d. A and B
- e. B and C

34. For final software acceptance testing, the system should include

- a. Delivered software
- b. All user documents
- c. Final version of other software deliverables
- d. All of the above

35. Acceptance testing means

- a. Testing performed on a single stand-alone module or unit of code
- b. Testing after changes has been made to ensure that no unwanted changes were introduced
- c. Testing to ensure that the system meets the need of the organization and end user.
- d. Users test the application in the developers environment

36. Acceptance tests are normally conducted by the

- a. Developers
- b. End users
- c. Test team
- d. System engineers

37. Which is not test result data

- a. Test factors
- b. Interface objective
- c. Platform
- d. Test estimation

38. What type of test that will be conducted during the execution of tests, which will be based on software requirements. What category of status data I am looking?

- a. Test Result
- b. Test Transaction
- c. Defects
- d. Efficiency

39. Summary (project)status report provides

- a. General view of a project
- b. General view of all the projects
- c. Detailed view of all the projects
- d. Detailed information about a project

40. Project status report provides

- a. General view of a project
- b. General view of all the projects
- c. Detailed view of all the projects
- d. Detailed information about a project

Answers:

- Q.1-D
- Q.2-E
- Q.3-A
- Q.4-B
- Q.5-A
- Q.6-C
- Q.7-C
- Q.8-D
- Q.9-A
- Q.10-A
- Q.11-A
- Q.12-C
- Q.13-B
- Q.14-C
- Q.15-B
- Q.16-D
- Q.17-A
- Q.18-C
- Q.19-D

Q.20-D
Q.21-D
Q.22-D
Q.23-C
Q.24-B
Q.25-D
Q.26-A
Q.27-B
Q.28-C
Q.29-D
Q.30-C
Q.31-C
Q.32-C
Q.33-D
Q.34-D
Q.35-C
Q.36-B
Q.37-D
Q.38-B
Q.39-B
Q.40-D