

ISTQB Foundation Sample Question Paper No. 32

1. What is not the primary data given by the tester in test execution

- a. Total number of tests
- b. Number of test cases written for change request
- c. Number of test executed to date
- d. Number of tests executed successfully to date

2. Do the current project results meet the performance requirements? Which section of Project Status Report I should look for:

- a. Vital Project Information
- b. General Project Information
- c. Project Activities Information
- d. Essential Elements Information

3. Which is a section of Summary status report

- a. Vital project information
- b. Essential elements information
- c. Project activities information
- d. Time Line Information

4. Test Result data is

- a. Test Transactions
- b. Test events
- c. Business objectives
- d. Reviews

5. What types of efficiency can be evaluated during testing?

- a. Software system
- b. Testing
- c. Development
- d. A and C
- e. A and B

6. Who is essentially responsible for the quality of a product?

- a. Customer
- b. QA Manager
- c. Development Manager
- d. Test Manager

7. What are the 3 costs that make up the Cost of Quality?

- a. Prevention, Appraisal, Failure
- b. Appraisal, Development, Testing
- c. Testing, Prevention, rework
- d. Failure, Prevention, Testing

8.What are expected production costs?

- a. labor, materials, and equipment
- b. personnel, training, and rollout
- c. training, testing, user-acceptance

9.Appraisal costs are:

- a. Costs associated with preventing errors
- b. Costs associated with detection of errors
- c. Costs associated with defective products delivered to customers

10.An example of a Failure Cost is:

- a. Training
- b. Inspections
- c. Rework

**11. If you could build a 0 defect product, would there be any costs involved?
If yes, what costs?**

- a. Preventive costs, but they are minimally involved
- b. No costs will be involved
- c. Failure costs

12. How many Deming principles are there?

- a. 10
- b. 14
- c. 5
- d. 7

13. How many levels are in the CMM?

- a. 18
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

14. The Pareto analysis is most effective for:

- a) Ranking items by importance
- b) Showing relationships between items Measuring the impact of identified items

15. What is COTS?

- a. Commercial On-the-shelf software
- b. Commercial off-the-shelf software
- c. Common Offshore testing Software

16. What is the purpose of code coverage tools?

- a. They are used to show the extent to which the logic in the program was executed during testing.
- b. They are used as an alternative to testing

c. They are used to compile the program

17.Four examples of test specific metrics.

- a. Testing Effort variation, Defect Density, Testing Efficiency, Requirements tested.
- b. Inspection, review efficiency, Testing Effort variation, Defect Density
- c. Test scalability, Defect deviation, Testing Efficiency, Schedule variation

18.Give one commonly recognized size measurement tool.

- a. Effort analysis
- b. LCO Analysis
- c. LOC Analysis
- d. Code Analysis

19.Give three components included in a system test report.

- a. Description of Testing; resource requirement; and Recommendation
- b. Testing requirements; defects; and usability
- c. Description of test results and finding(defects); Summary(environment and references; and Recommendation)

20.Reviews is what category of cost of quality?

- a. preventive
- b. Appraisal
- c. Failure

21.The largest cose of quality is from production failure

- a. True
- b. False

22. Defects are least costly to correct at what stage of the development cycle?

- a. Requirements
- b. Analysis and Design
- c. Construction
- d. Implementation

23. The purpose of software testing is to:

- a. Demonstrate that the application works properly
- b. Detect the defects
- c. Validate the logical design

24. _____ must be developed to describe when and how testing will occur.

- a. Test Strategy
- b. Test Plan
- c. Test Design
- d. High Level document

25. It is difficult to create test scenarios for high-level risks

- a. True
- b. False

26. _____ testing assumes that the path of logic in a unit or program is known.

- a. Black Box testing
- b. Performance Testing
- c. White Box testing
- d. Functional testing

27. _____ test is conducted at the developer's site by a customer.

- a. Beta
- b. System
- c. Alpha
- d. None of the above

28. Juran is famous for

- a. Quality Control
- b. Working on Trend Analysis
- c. Pareto
- d. Fish Bone Diagram

29. Software testing activities should start

- a. As soon as the code is written
- b. During the design stage
- c. When the requirements have been formally documented
- d. As soon as possible in the development lifecycle

30. Non statistical tools are used in the

- a. Work Practice process
- b. Benchmarking process
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

31. Quality Function deployment(QFD) is a

- a. Statistical tool
- b. Non statistical tool
- c. Development tool
- d. None of the above

32. The sequence of the four Phases involved in Bench marking process is

- a. Action, Planning, Integration, Analysis
- b. Planning, Analysis, Integration, Action
- c. Analysis, Planning, Integration, Action
- d. Analysis, Action, Planning, Integration

33. Defect Density is calculated by

- a. Total no. of Defects/Effort
- b. Valid Defects/ Total no. of Defect
- c. Invalid Defects/ Valid Defects
- d. Valid Defects/ Effort

34. Effort Variation is calculated by

- a. (Planned-Actual)/Actual
- b. (Actual-Planned)/Actual
- c. (Actual-Planned)/Planned
- d. (Planned-Actual)/Planned

35. Percentage Rework is calculated by

- a. (Review effort + Rework effort)/Actual Effort expended
- b. (Review effort + Rework effort)/Actual Effort expended
- c. Rework Effort/Planned Effort
- d. Rework Effort/Actual Effort expended

36. The _____ is an application of process management and quality improvement concepts to software development and maintenance.

- a. Malcolm Baldrige
- b. ISO 9000
- c. SEI/CMM
- d. QS14000

37. A quantitative measurement used to determine the test completion is

- a. Defect measurement
- b. Requirements coverage
- c. Statistical Analysis

38. The categories of Error Oriented Techniques are

- a. Statistical assessment and Error-based testing
- b. Error-based testing and Fault based testing.
- c. Fault based testing and Statistical assessment
- d. Statistical assessment, Error-based testing and Fault based testing.

39. The following factors should be considered for the Test Tool selection

1. Test Phase

2. Test Objective

3. Test Technique

4. Test Deliverable

- a. 1 & 2
- b. 1,2,3 & 4
- c. 2 & 3
- d. 1,2 & 3

40. Equivalence partitioning consists of various activities:

- a. Ensure that test cases test each input and output equivalence class at least once
- b. Identify all inputs and all outputs
- c. Identify equivalence classes for each input
- d. All of the above

Answers:

- Q.1-B
- Q.2-D
- Q.3-D
- Q.4-C
- Q.5-E
- Q.6-C
- Q.7-A
- Q.8-A
- Q.9-B
- Q.10-C
- Q.11-A
- Q.12-B
- Q.13-D
- Q.14-A
- Q.15-B
- Q.16-A
- Q.17-A
- Q.18-C
- Q.19-C
- Q.20-B
- Q.21-A
- Q.22-A
- Q.23-A
- Q.24-B
- Q.25-A
- Q.26-C
- Q.27-C
- Q.28-A
- Q.29-D
- Q.30-B
- Q.31-B
- Q.32-B
- Q.33-A
- Q.34-C
- Q.35-D
- Q.36-C
- Q.37-B

Q.38-D

Q.39-B

Q.40-D