

Below are some latest ISTQB certification exam questions with answers. Solve these questions and crosscheck with the answers provided at the end of this paper.

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Q. 1: Which of the following tools would be involved in the automation of regression test?

- A. Data tester
- B. Boundary tester
- C. Capture/Playback
- D. Output comparator.

Q. 2: Incorrect form of Logic coverage is:

- A. Statement Coverage
- B. Pole Coverage
- C. Condition Coverage
- D. Path Coverage

Q. 3: Code Coverage is used as a measure of what?

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

Q. 4: 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

Q. 5: Which of the following is not a quality characteristic listed in ISO 9126 Standard?

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

Q. 6: One Key reason why developers have difficulty testing their own work is :

- A. Lack of technical documentation
- B. Lack of test tools on the market for developers
- C. Lack of training
- D. Lack of Objectivity

Q. 7: Statement Coverage will not check for the following.

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

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Q. 8: Given the Following program

```
IF X <>= Z
```

```
THEN Statement 2;
```

```
END
```

McCabe's Cyclomatic Complexity is :

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Q. 9: 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

Q. 10: Pick the best definition of quality

A. Quality is job one

B. Zero defects

C. Conformance to requirements

D. Work as designed

Q. 11: Boundary value testing

A. Is the same as equivalence partitioning tests

B. Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes

C. Tests combinations of input circumstances

D. Is used in white box testing strategy

Q. 12: An input field takes the year of birth between 1900 and 2004

The boundary values for testing this field are

A. 0,1900,2004,2005

B. 1900, 2004

C. 1899,1900,2004,2005

D. 1899, 1900, 1901,2003,2004,2005

Q. 13: How many test cases are necessary to cover all the possible sequences of statements (paths) for the following program fragment? Assume that the two conditions are independent of each other:

```
if (Condition 1)
```

```
then statement 1
```

```
else statement 2
```

```
fi
```

```
if (Condition 2)
```

```
then statement 3
```

```
fi
```

A. 2 Test Cases

B. 3 Test Cases

C. 4 Test Cases

D. Not achievable

Q. 14: A common test technique during component test is

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- A. Statement and branch testing
- B. Usability testing
- C. Security testing
- D. Performance testing

Q. 15: In a review meeting a moderator is a person who

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

Q. 16: Acceptance test cases are based on what?

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

Q. 17: Which one of the following are non-functional testing methods?

- A. System testing
- B. Usability testing
- C. Performance testing
- D. Both B & C

Q. 18: Independent Verification & Validation is

- A. Done by the Developer
- B. Done by the Test Engineers
- C. Done By Management
- D. Done by an Entity Outside the Project's sphere of influence

Q. 19: Defect Management process does not include

- A. Defect prevention
- B. Deliverable base-lining
- C. Management reporting
- D. None of the above

Q. 20: Which of the following could be a reason for a failure

- 1) Testing fault
- 2) Software fault
- 3) Design fault
- 4) Environment Fault
- 5) Documentation Fault
- A. 2 is a valid reason; 1,3,4 & 5 are not
- B. 1,2,3,4 are valid reasons; 5 is not
- C. 1,2,3 are valid reasons; 4 & 5 are not
- D. All of them are valid reasons for failure

Q. 21: Test 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

Q. 22: When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:

- A. A small team to establish the best way to use the tool

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- B. Everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool
- C. The independent testing team
- D. The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts

Q. 23: During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?

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

Q. 24: Which of the following statements contains a valid goal for a functional test set?

- A. A goal is that no more failures will result from the remaining defects
- B. A goal is to find as many failures as possible so that the cause of the failures can be identified and fixed
- C. A goal is to eliminate as much as possible the causes of defects
- D. A goal is to fulfill all requirements for testing that are defined in the project plan.

Q. 25: What makes an inspection different from other review types?

- A. It is led by a trained leader, uses formal entry and exit criteria and checklists
- B. It is led by the author of the document to be inspected
- C. It can only be used for reviewing design and code
- D. It is led by the author, uses checklists, and collects data for improvement

Q. 26: Why does the boundary value analysis provide good test cases?

- A. Because it is an industry standard
- B. Because errors are frequently made during programming of the different cases near the 'edges' of the range of values
- C. Because only equivalence classes that are equal from a functional point of view are considered in the test cases
- D. Because the test object is tested under maximal load up to its performance limits

Q. 27: If a program is tested and 100% branch coverage is achieved, which of the following coverage criteria is then guaranteed to be achieved?

- A. 100% Equivalence class coverage
- B. 100% Condition coverage and 100% Statement coverage
- C. 100% Statement coverage
- D. 100% Multiple condition coverage

Q. 28: A defect management system shall keep track of the status of every defect registered and enforce the rules about changing these states. If your task is to test the status tracking, which method would be best?

- A. Logic-based testing
- B. Use-case-based testing
- C. State transition testing
- D. Systematic testing according to the V-model

Q. 29: In system testing...

- A. Both functional and non-functional requirements are to be tested
- B. Only functional requirements are tested; non-functional requirements are validated in a review
- C. Only non-functional requirements are tested; functional requirements are validated in a review
- D. Only requirements which are listed in the specification document are to be tested

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Q. 30: Integration testing has following characteristics

- I. It can be done in incremental manner
- II. It is always done after system testing
- III. It includes functional tests
- IV. It includes non-functional tests

- A. I, II and III are correct
- B. I is correct
- C. I, III and IV are correct

Q. 31: Which of the following activities differentiate a walkthrough from a formal review?

- A. A walkthrough does not follow a defined process
- B. For a walkthrough individual preparation by the reviewers is optional
- C. A walkthrough requires meeting
- D. A walkthrough finds the causes of failures, while formal review finds the failures

Q. 32: Why is testing necessary?

- A. Because testing is good method to make there are not defects in the software
- B. Because verification and validation are not enough to get to know the quality of the software
- C. Because testing measures the quality of the software system and helps to increase the quality
- D. Because testing finds more defects than reviews and inspections.
- D. I, II and IV are correct

Q. 33: The following list contains risks that have been identified for a software product to be developed. Which of these risks is an example of a product risk?

- A. Not enough qualified testers to complete the planned tests
- B. Software delivery is behind schedule
- C. Threat to a patient's life
- D. 3rd party supplier does not supply as stipulated

Q. 34: Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Static analysis tools produce statistics during program execution
- B. Configuration management systems allow us to provide accurate defect statistics of different configurations
- C. Stress testing tools examine the behavior of the test object at or beyond full load
- D. Performance measurement tools can be used in all phases of software life-cycle

Q. 35: Which of the following project inputs influence testing?

- (I) Contractual requirements
- (II) Legal requirements(III) Industry standards
- (IV) Application risk
- (V) Project size
- A. (I) through (III) are correct
- B. All alternatives are correct
- C. (II) and (V) are correct
- D. (I), (III) and (V) are correct

Q. 36: A test engineer is testing a Video Player (VCR), and logs the following report:

Title: Fast Forward stops after 2 minutes. It happens every time

Expected result: Fast forward continues till the end of the tape

Severity: High

Priority: Urgent

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What important information did the engineer leave out?

- A. Identification (Software and hardware) of the VCR
- B. Actual result
- C. History of the report
- D. Ideas for the test case improvement

Q. 37: Maintenance testing is:

- A. Testing management
- B. Synonym of testing the quality of service
- C. Triggered by modifications, migration or retirement of existing software
- D. Testing the level of maintenance by the vendor

Q. 38: Why is incremental integration preferred over "big bang" integration?

- A. Because incremental integration has better early defects screening and isolation ability
- B. Because "big bang" integration is suitable only for real time applications
- C. Incremental integration is preferred over "Big Bang Integration" only for "bottom up" development model
- D. Because incremental integration can compensate for weak and inadequate component testing

Q. 39: V-Model is:

- A. A software development model that illustrates how testing activities integrate with software development phases
- B. A software life-cycle model that is not relevant for testing
- C. The official software development and testing life-cycle model of ISTQB
- D. A testing life cycle model including unit, integration, system and acceptance phases

Q. 40: Which of the following items need not to be given in an incident report?

- A. The version number of the test object
- B. Test data and used environment
- C. Identification of the test case that failed
- D. The location and instructions on how to correct the fault

Q. 41: Test data planning essentially includes

- A. Network
- B. Operational Model
- C. Boundary value analysis
- D. Test Procedure Planning

Q. 42: Acceptance testing means

- A. Testing performed on a single stand - alone module or unit of code
- B. Testing after changes have been made to ensure that no unwanted changes were introduced
- C. Testing to ensure that the system meets the needs of the organization and end user.
- D. Users test the application in the developers environment

Q. 43: The _____ testing should include operational tests of the new environment as well as of the changed software

- A. System Testing
- B. Integration testing
- C. Component testing
- D. Maintenance testing

Q. 44: A risk-based approach to testing provides proactive opportunities to reduce the

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levels of product risk, starting in the initial stages of a project

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 45: What is beta testing?

- A. Testing performed by potential customers at the developers location.
- B. Testing performed by potential customers at their own locations.
- C. Testing performed by product developers at the customer's location.
- D. Testing performed by product developers at their own locations.

Q. 46: Given the following fragment of code, how many tests are required for 100% decision coverage?

```
if width > length
then
  biggest_dimension = width
if height > width
then
  biggest_dimension = height
end_if
else
  biggest_dimension = length
if height > length
then
  biggest_dimension = height
end_if
end_if
```

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

Q. 47: You have designed test cases to provide 100% statement and 100% decision coverage for the following fragment of code.

```
if width > length
then
  biggest_dimension = width
else
  biggest_dimension = length
end_if
```

The following has been added to the bottom of the code fragment above.

```
print "Biggest dimension is " & biggest_dimension
print "Width: " & width
print "Length: " & length
```

How many more test cases are required?

- A. One more test case will be required for 100 % decision coverage.
- B. Two more test cases will be required for 100 % statement coverage, one of which will be used to provide 100% decision coverage.
- C. None, existing test cases can be used.
- D. One more test case will be required for 100" statement coverage.

Q. 48: A thermometer measures temperature in whole degrees only. If the temperature falls below 18 degrees, the heating is switched off. It is switched on again when the temperature reaches 21 degrees. What are the best values in degrees to cover all equivalence partitions?

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- A. 15, 19 and 25.
- B. 17, 18 and 19.
- C. 18, 20 and 22.
- D. 16, 26 and 32.

Q. 49: Which activity in the fundamental test process creates test suites for efficient test execution?

- A. Implementation and execution.
- B. Planning and control.
- C. Analysis and design.
- D. Test closure.

Q. 50: Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Confirmation testing is testing fixes to a set of defects and Regression testing is testing to establish whether any defects have been introduced as a result of changes.
- B. Confirmation testing is testing to establish whether any defects have been introduced as a result of changes and Regression testing is testing fixes to a set of defects.
- C. Confirmation testing and Regression testing are both testing to establish whether any defects have been introduced as a result of changes.
- D. Confirmation testing and Regression testing are both testing fixes to a set of defects.

Q. 51: Given the following decision table: Which of the following test cases and expected results is VALID?

Rule 1 Rule 2 Rule 3 Rule 4

Conditions

Age <21

yrs

21-29 yrs 30-50yrs > 50yrs

Insurance

Class

A A or B B. C or D C or D

Actions

Premium £100 £90 £70 £70

Excess £2,500 £2,500 £500 £1000

- A. 23 year old in insurance class A Premium is 0 and excess is ,500.
- B. 51 year old in insurance class C Premium is 0 and excess is 00.
- C. 31 year old in insurance class B Premium is 0 and excess is ,500.
- D. 43 year old in insurance class C Premium is 0 and excess is ,000.

Q. 52: When should configuration management procedures be implemented?

- A. During test planning.
- B. During test analysis.
- C. During test execution.
- D. When evaluating exit criteria

Q. 53: Which of the following are characteristic of regression testing ?

- i) Regression testing is run ONLY once
- ii) Regression testing is used after fixes have been made
- iii) Regression testing is often automated
- iv) Regression tests need not be maintained

Options:

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

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D. iii.

Q. 54: A wholesaler sells printer cartridges. The minimum order quantity is 5. There is a 20% discount for orders of 100 or more printer cartridges. You have been asked to prepare test cases using various values for the number of printer cartridges ordered. Which of the following groups contain three test inputs that would be generated using Boundary Value Analysis?

- A. 5, 6, 20
- B. 4, 5, 80
- C. 4, 5, 99
- D. 1, 20, 100

Q. 55: Which of the following activities should be performed during the selection and implementation of a testing tool?

- i) Investigate the organization's test process.
- ii) Conduct a proof of concept.
- iii) Implement the selected tool on a project behind schedule to save time.
- iv) Identify coaching and mentoring requirements for the use of the selected tool.

Options:

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

Q. 56: What is the MAIN benefit of designing tests early in the life cycle?

- A. It is cheaper than designing tests during the test phases.
- B. It helps prevent defects from being introduced into the code.
- C. Tests designed early are more effective than tests designed later.
- D. It saves time during the testing phases when testers are busy.

Q. 57: Which of the following benefits are MOST likely to be achieved by using test tools?

- i) Easy to access information about tests and testing.
- ii) Reduced maintenance of testware.
- iii) Easy and cheap to implement.
- iv) Greater consistency of tests.

Options:

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

Q. 58: What is the KEY difference between preventative and reactive approaches to testing?

- A. Preventative tests and reactive tests are designed as early as possible.
- B. Preventative tests are designed early; reactive tests are designed after the software has been produced.
- C. Preventative testing is always analytical; reactive testing is always heuristic.
- D. Preventative tests are designed after the software has been produced; reactive tests are designed early in response to review comments.

Q. 59: What is the purpose of exit criteria?

- A. To define when a test level is complete.
- B. To determine when a test has completed.

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- C. To identify when a software system should be retired.
 - D. To determine whether a test has passed.
- Q. 60: What determines the level of risk?
- A. The cost of dealing with an adverse event if it occurs.
 - B. The probability that an adverse event will occur.
 - C. The amount of testing planned before release of a system.
 - D. The likelihood of an adverse event and the impact of the event.

Answers:

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

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Q.30 C
Q.31 B
Q.32 C
Q.33 C
Q.34 C
Q.35 B
Q.36 A
Q.37 C
Q.38 A
Q.39 A
Q.40 D
Q.41 D
Q.42 C
Q.43 D
Q.44 A
Q.45 B
Q.46 B
Q.47 C
Q.48 A
Q.49 A
Q.50 A
Q.51 A
Q.52 A
Q.53 B
Q.54 C
Q.55 D
Q.56 B
Q.57 C
Q.58 B
Q.59 A
Q.60 D

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