

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: Use cases can be performed to test

- A. Performance testing
- B. Unit testing
- C. Business scenarios
- D. Static testing

Q. 2: What is an equivalence partition (also known as an equivalence class)?

- A. A set of test cases for testing classes of objects
- B. An input or output range of values such that only one value in the range becomes a test case
- C. An input or output range of values such that each value in the range becomes a test case
- D. An input or output range of values such that every tenth value in the range becomes a test case.

Q. 3: 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

Q. 4: Link Testing is also called as :

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

Q. 5: Who are the persons involved in a Formal Review :-

- i. Manager
- ii. Moderator
- iii. Scribe / Recorder
- iv. Assistant Manager

- A. i,ii,iii,iv are true
- B. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false.
- C. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false.
- D. i,iv are true and ii, iii are false.

Q. 6: Which of the following statements regarding static testing is false:

- A. Static testing requires the running of tests through the code
- B. Static testing includes desk checking
- C. Static testing includes techniques such as reviews and inspections
- D. Static testing can give measurements such as cyclomatic complexity

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Q. 7: Designing the test environment set-up and identifying any required infrastructure and tools are a part of which phase

- A. Test Implementation and execution
- B. Test Analysis and Design
- C. Evaluating the Exit Criteria and reporting
- D. Test Closure Activities

Q. 8: A Type of functional Testing, which investigates the functions relating to detection of threats, such as virus from malicious outsiders.

- A. Security Testing
- B. Recovery Testing
- C. Performance Testing
- D. Functionality Testing

Q. 9: A Person who documents all the issues, problems and open points that were identified during a formal review.

- A. Moderator.
- B. Scribe
- C. Author
- D. Manager

Q. 10: The Test Cases Derived from use cases

- A. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during real world use of the system
- B. Are most useful in uncovering defects in the process flows during the testing use of the system
- C. Are most useful in covering the defects in the process flows during real world use of the system
- D. Are most useful in covering the defects at the Integration Level

Q. 11: One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts alpha numeric values. Identify the Valid Equivalence class

- A. BOOK
- B. Book
- C. Boo01k
- D. book

Q. 12: In a Examination a candidate has to score minimum of 24 marks in order to clear the exam. The maximum that he can score is 40 marks. Identify the Valid Equivalence values if the student clears the exam.

- A. 22,23,26
- B. 21,39,40
- C. 29,30,31
- D. 0,15,22

Q. 13: Verification involves which of the following :-

- i. Helps to check the Quality of the built product
  - ii. Helps to check that we have built the right product.
  - iii. Helps in developing the product
  - iv. Monitoring tool wastage and obsolescence.
- A. Options i,ii,iii,iv are true.
  - B. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false
  - C. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
  - D. ii is true and i,iii,iv are false.

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Q. 14: A Project risk includes which of the following :

- A. Organizational Factors
- B. Poor Software characteristics
- C. Error Prone software delivered.
- D. Software that does not perform its intended functions

Q. 15: Which of the following is a Key Characteristics of Walk Through

- A. Scenario , Dry Run , Peer Group
- B. Pre Meeting Preparations
- C. Formal Follow Up Process
- D. Includes Metrics

Q. 16: Which of the following techniques is NOT a White box technique?

- A. Statement Testing and coverage
- B. Decision Testing and coverage
- C. Condition Coverage
- D. Boundary value analysis

Q. 17: 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

Q. 18: In a risk-based approach the risks identified may be used to :

- i. Determine the test technique to be employed
  - ii. Determine the extent of testing to be carried out
  - iii. Prioritize testing in an attempt to find critical defects as early as possible.
  - iv. Determine the cost of the project
- A. ii is True; i, iii, iv & v are False
  - B. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false
  - C. ii & iii are True; i, iv are False
  - D. ii, iii & iv are True; i is false

Q. 19: Incidents would not be raised against:

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

Q. 20: The Planning phase of a formal review includes the following :-

- A. Explaining the objectives
- B. Selecting the personnel, allocating roles.
- C. Follow up
- D. Individual Meeting preparations

Q. 21: Test Implementation and execution has which of the following major tasks?

- i. Developing and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally preparing the test harnesses and writing automated test scripts.
  - ii. Creating the test suite from the test cases for efficient test execution.
  - iii. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.
  - iv. Determining the exit criteria.
- A. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false

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- B. i,,iv are true and ii is false
- C. i,ii are true and iii,iv are false
- D. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false

Q. 22: One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts numeric values in the range of 18 to 25. Identify the invalid Equivalence class

- A. 17
- B. 19
- C. 24
- D. 21

Q. 23: Exhaustive Testing is

- A. Is impractical but possible
- B. Is practically possible
- C. Is impractical and impossible
- D. Is always possible

Q. 24: 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

Q. 25: Which one is not comes under international standard

- A. IEC
- B. IEEE
- C. ISO
- D. All of the above

Q. 26: In which phase static tests are used

- A. Requirements
- B. Design
- C. Coding
- D. All of the above

Q. 27: What's the disadvantage of Black Box Testing

- A. Chances of having repetition of tests that are already done by programmer.
- B. The test inputs needs to be from large sample space.
- C. It is difficult to identify all possible inputs in limited testing time. So writing test cases is slow and difficult
- D. All above

Q. 28: Static analysis tools are typically used by

- A. Testers
- B. Developers
- C. Testers & Developers
- D. None

Q. 29: Majority of system errors occur in the \_\_\_\_\_ phase

- A. Requirements Phase.
- B. Analysis and Design Phase
- C. Development Phase
- D. Testing Phase

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Q. 30: The specification which describes steps required to operate the system and exercise test cases in order to implement the associated test design

- A. Test Case Specification
- B. Test Design Specification
- C. Test Procedure Specification
- D. None

Q. 31: How much percentage of the life cycle costs of a software are spent on maintenance.

- A. 10%
- B. 30%
- C. 50%
- D. 70%

Q. 32: 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

Q. 33: Equivalence testing divides the input domain into classes of data from which test cases can be derived to reduce the total number of test cases that must be developed.

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 34: When to stop Testing?

- A. Stop when scheduled time for testing expires
- B. Stop if 75% of the pre-defined number of errors is detected.
- C. Stop when all the test cases execute with detecting few errors.
- D. None above

Q. 35: With thorough testing it is possible to remove all defects from a program prior to delivery to the customer.

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 36: Structure is unknown for which type of development project

- A. Traditional system development
- B. Iterative development
- C. System maintenance
- D. Purchased/contracted software

Q. 37: \_\_\_\_\_ indicates how important it is to fix the bug and when it should be fixed

- A. Severity
- B. Priority
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

Q. 38: The person who leads the review of the document(s), planning the review, running the meeting and follow-up after the meeting

- A. Reviewer

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- B. Author
- C. Moderator
- D. Auditor

Q. 39: Performs sufficient testing to evaluate every possible path and condition in the application system. The only test method that guarantees the proper functioning of the application system is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Regression Testing
- B. Exhaustive Testing
- C. Basic Path Testing
- D. Branch Testing

Q. 40: Quality Assurance is the process by which product quality is compared with the application standards and the action taken when nonconformance is detected.

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 41: A formal assessment of a work product conducted by one or more qualified independent reviewer to detect defects.

- A. Inspection.
- B. Walkthrough.
- C. Review
- D. Non Conformance

Q. 42: Test Case are grouped into Manageable (and scheduled) units are called as

- A. Test Harness
- B. Test Suite
- C. Test Cycle
- D. Test Driver

Q. 43: Configuration and compatibility testing are typically good choices for outsourcing

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 44: What type of tools to be used for Regression Testing

- A. Performance
- B. Record/Playback
- C. A. & B.
- D. None

Q. 45: System Integration testing should be done after

- A. Integration testing
- B. System testing
- C. Unit testing
- D. Component integration testing

Q. 46: During this event the entire system is tested to verify that all functional information structural and quality requirements have been met. A predetermined combination of tests is designed that when executed successfully satisfy management that the system meets specifications

- A. Validation Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. User Acceptance Testing

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D. System Testing

Q. 47: What is the normal order of activities in which software testing is organized?

- A. Unit, integration, system, validation
- B. System, integration, unit, validation
- C. Unit, integration, validation, system
- D. None of the above

Q. 48: The goal of a software tester is to find bugs, find them as early as possible and make sure they get fixed.

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 49: Beta testing is performed at developing organization's site where as Alpha testing is performed by people at their own locations.

- A. True
- B. False

Q. 50: The principal attributes of tools and automation are

- A. Speed & efficiency
- B. Accuracy & precision
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

Q. 51: Alpha testing is:

- A. Post-release testing by end user representatives at the developer's site.
- B. The first testing that is performed.
- C. Pre-release testing by end user representatives at the developer's site.
- D. Pre-release testing by end user representatives at their sites.

Q. 52: We split testing into distinct stages primarily because:

- A. Each test stage has a different purpose.
- B. It is easier to manage testing in stages.
- C. We can run different tests in different environments.
- D. The more stages we have, the better the testing.

Q. 53: Which of the following would NOT normally form part of a test plan?

- A. Features to be tested
- B. Incident reports
- C. Risks
- D. Schedule

Q. 54: Which of the following is a form of functional testing?

- A. Boundary value analysis
- B. Usability testing
- C. Performance testing
- D. Security testing

Q. 55: Which one of the following statements about system testing is NOT true?

- A. System tests are often performed by independent teams.
- B. Functional testing is used more than structural testing.
- C. Faults found during system tests can be very expensive to fix.
- D. End-users should be involved in system tests.

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- Q. 56: Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?
- A. Syntax testing
  - B. Equivalence partitioning
  - C. Stress testing
  - D. Modified condition/decision coverage
- Q. 57: Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?
- A. Regression testing
  - B. Integration testing
  - C. System testing
  - D. User acceptance testing
- Q. 58: Which of the following is false?
- A. Incidents should always be fixed.
  - B. An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.
  - C. Incidents can be analyzed to assist in test process improvement.
  - D. An incident can be raised against documentation.
- Q. 59: Static analysis is best described as:
- A. The analysis of batch programs.
  - B. The reviewing of test plans.
  - C. The analysis of program code.
  - D. The use of black box testing.
- Q. 60: Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
- A. A minimal test set that achieves 100% LCSAJ coverage will also achieve 100% branch coverage.
  - B. A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will also achieve 100% statement coverage.
  - C. A minimal test set that achieves 100% path coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% statement coverage.
  - D. A minimal test set that achieves 100% statement coverage will generally detect more faults than one that achieves 100% branch coverage.
- Q. 61: Which of the following statements about reviews is true?
- A. Reviews cannot be performed on user requirements specifications.
  - B. Reviews are the least effective way of testing code.
  - C. Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.
  - D. Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans.
- Q. 62: What is the main difference between a walkthrough and an inspection?
- A. An inspection is lead by the author, whilst a walkthrough is lead by a trained moderator.
  - B. An inspection has a trained leader, whilst a walkthrough has no leader.
  - C. Authors are not present during inspections, whilst they are during walkthroughs.
  - D. A walkthrough is lead by the author, whilst an inspection is lead by a trained moderator.
- Q. 63: Which of these activities provides the biggest potential cost saving from the use of CAST?
- A. Test management
  - B. Test design
  - C. Test execution
  - D. Test planning



Q. 64: Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?

- A. Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.
- B. Incidents may be raised against user requirements.
- C. Incidents require investigation and/or correction.
- D. Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.

Q. 65: Which of the following characterizes the cost of faults?

- A. They are cheapest to find in the early development phases and the most expensive to fix in the latest test phases.
- B. They are easiest to find during system testing but the most expensive to fix then.
- C. Faults are cheapest to find in the early development phases but the most expensive to fix then.
- D. Although faults are most expensive to find during early development phases, they are cheapest to fix then.

Q. 66: Which one of the following statements, about capture-replay tools, is NOT correct?

- A. They are used to support multi-user testing.
- B. They are used to capture and animate user requirements.
- C. They are the most frequently purchased types of CAST tool.
- D. They capture aspects of user behavior.

Q. 67: Which of the following is true of the V-model?

- A. It states that modules are tested against user requirements.
- B. It only models the testing phase.
- C. It specifies the test techniques to be used.
- D. It includes the verification of designs.

Q. 68: Error guessing:

- A. Supplements formal test design techniques.
- B. Can only be used in component, integration and system testing.
- C. Is only performed in user acceptance testing.
- D. Is not repeatable and should not be used.

Q. 69: In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10%

The next £28000 is taxed at 22%

Any further amount is taxed at 40%

Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?

- A. £4800; £14000; £28000
- B. £5200; £5500; £28000
- C. £28001; £32000; £35000
- D. £5800; £28000; £32000

Q. 70: The oracle assumption:

- A. Is that there is some existing system against which test output may be checked.
- B. Is that the tester can routinely identify the correct outcome of a test.
- C. Is that the tester knows everything about the software under test.
- D. Is that the tests are reviewed by experienced testers.

Q. 71: In prioritizing what to test, the most important objective is to:

- A. Find as many faults as possible.
- B. Test high risk areas.
- C. Obtain good test coverage.

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D. Test whatever is easiest to test.

Q. 72: The most important thing about early test design is that it:

- A. Makes test preparation easier.
- B. Means inspections are not required.
- C. Can prevent fault multiplication.
- D. Will find all faults.

Q. 73: A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:

- A. Linkage of customer requirements to version numbers.
- B. Facilities to compare test results with expected results.
- C. The precise differences in versions of software component source code.
- D. Restricted access to the source code library.

Q. 74: Integration testing in the small:

- A. Tests the individual components that have been developed.
- B. Tests interactions between modules or subsystems.
- C. Only uses components that form part of the live system.
- D. Tests interfaces to other systems.

Q. 75: Which of the following requirements is testable?

- A. The system shall be user friendly.
- B. The safety-critical parts of the system s all contain 0 faults.
- C. The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load.
- D. The system shall be built to be portable.

Q. 76: An important benefit of code inspections is that they:

- A. Enable the code to be tested before the execution environment is ready.
- B. Can be performed by the person who wrote the code.
- C. Can be performed by inexperienced staff.
- D. Are cheap to perform.

Q. 77: Test cases are designed during:

- A. Test recording.
- B. Test planning.
- C. Test configuration.
- D. Test specification.

Q. 78: A failure is:

- A. Found in the software; the result of an error.
- B. Departure from specified behaviour.
- C. An incorrect step, process or data definition in a computer program.
- D. A human action that produces an incorrect result.

Q. 79: How would you estimate the amount of re-testing likely to be required?

- A. Metrics from previous similar projects
- B. Discussions with the development team
- C. Time allocated for regression testing
- D. A. & B.

Q. 80: Given the following sets of test management terms (v-z), and activity descriptions (1-5), which one of the following best pairs the two sets?

v - Test control

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- w - Test monitoring
- x - Test estimation
- y - Incident management
- z - Configuration control
- 1 - Calculation of required test resources
- 2 - Maintenance of record of test results
- 3 - Re-allocation of resources when tests overrun
- 4 - Report on deviation from test plan
- 5 - Tracking of anomalous test results
- A. v-3,w-2,x-1,y-5,z-4
- B. v-2,w-5,x-1,y-4,z-3
- C. v-3,w-4,x-1,y-5,z-2
- D. v-2,w-1,x-4,y-3,z-5

Q. 81: In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:  
 An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10% The next £28000 is taxed at 22%  
 Any further amount is taxed at 40%  
 To the nearest whole pound, which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?

- A. £1500
- B. £32001
- C. £33501
- D. £28000

Q. 82: Which of the following is NOT true of test coverage criteria?

- A. Test coverage criteria can be measured in terms of items exercised by a test suite.
- B. A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of user requirements covered.
- C. A measure of test coverage criteria is the percentage of faults found.
- D. Test coverage criteria are often used when specifying test completion criteria.

Q. 83: Analyze the following highly simplified procedure:  
 Ask: "What type of ticket do you require, single or return?"  
 IF the customer wants 'return'  
 Ask: "What rate, Standard or Cheap-day?"  
 IF the customer replies 'Cheap-day'  
 Say: "That will be £11:20"  
 ELSE  
 Say: "That will be £19:50"  
 ENDIF  
 ELSE  
 Say: "That will be £9:75"  
 ENDIF  
 Now decide the minimum number of tests that are needed to ensure that all the questions have been asked, all combinations have occurred and all replies given.

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

Q. 84: Which of the following should NOT normally be an objective for a test?

- A. To find faults in the software.
- B. To assess whether the software is ready for release.
- C. To demonstrate that the software doesn't work.
- D. To prove that the software is correct.

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Q. 85: Enough testing has been performed when:

- A. Time runs out.
- B. The required level of confidence has been achieved.
- C. No more faults are found.
- D. The users won't find any serious faults.

Q. 86: Which of the following is the best source of Expected Outcomes for User Acceptance Test scripts?

- A. Actual results
- B. Program specification
- C. User requirements
- D. System specification

Q. 87: Capture and replay facilities are least likely to be used to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Performance testing
- B. Recovery testing
- C. GUI testing
- D. User requirements.

Q. 88: Which tool will be used to test the flag memory leaks and unassigned pointers

- A. Dynamic analysis tool
- B. Static Analysis tool.
- C. Maintenance tool.
- D. Configuration tool.

Q. 89: Cyclomatic complexity is used to calculate

- A. Number of independent paths in the basis set of a program
- B. Number of binary decisions + 1
- C. Number bound for the number of tests that must be conducted to ensure that all statements have been executed at least once
- D. Number of branches and decisions

Q. 90: Which of the following is not included in Test Plan.

- A. Features to be tested.
- B. Environmental needs.
- C. Suspension criteria.
- D. Expected results.

Q. 91: Software quality is not relevant to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Correctness
- B. Usability
- C. Viability
- D. Reusability.

Q. 92: Match the following:

- 1. Test estimation
- 2. Test control
- 3. Test monitoring
- a. Measures of tracking process
- b. Effort required to perform activities
- c. Reallocation of resources
- A. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
- B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c

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- C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b
- D. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c

Q. 93: When do you stop testing?

- A. When the specified number of faults are found.
- B. When the test completion criteria are met.
- C. When all high and medium priority tests are complete.
- D. When all statements have been executed

Q. 94: What is the smallest number of test cases required to Provide 100% branch coverage?

```
if(x>y) x=x+1;  
else y=y+1;  
while(x>y)  
{  
y=x*y; x=x+1;  
}
```

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

Q. 95: Match the following.

- 1. Configuration identification
  - 2. Configuration control
  - 3. Status reporting
  - 4. Configuration auditing
  - a. Maintains of CI's in a library
  - b. Checks on the contents of the library
  - c. Function recording and tracking problems.
  - d. Requires the all CI's and their versions in the system are known
- A. 1-d, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a.
  - B. 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b.
  - C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c.
  - D. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d.

Q. 96: Integration testing in the large involves:

- A. Testing the system when combined with other systems.
- B. Testing a sub-system using stubs and drivers.
- C. Testing a system with a large number of users.
- D. Combing software components and testing them in one go.

Q. 97: One of the following is not a part of white box testing as per BS7925-II standards.

- A. Random testing
- B. Data Flow testing.
- C. Statement testing.
- D. Syntax testing.

Q. 98: A piece of software has been given \_\_\_\_\_ what tests in the Following will you perform?

- 1) Test the areas most critical to business processes
- 2) Test the areas where faults will be maximum
- 3) Test the easiest functionalities

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- A. 1&2 are true and 3 is false.
- B. 1,2&3 are true.
- C. 1 is true, 2&3 are false.
- D. 1&2 are false, 3 is true

Q. 99: Which of the following is a type of non-functional testing?

- A. Usability testing.
- B. Statement Coverage.
- C. Dataflow testing.
- D. Cause-effect graphing.

Q. 100: What type of testing will you perform on internet banking solution?

- A. System integration
- B. Functional testing
- C. Non-functional testing.
- D. Requirements testing

Q. 101: Which of the following are false?

- A. Incidents should always be investigated and resolved.
- B. Incidents occur when expected and actual results differ.
- C. Incidents can be analyzed to assist in test process improvement.
- D. An incident can be raised against documentation.

Q. 102: Testing is not done to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Find faults
- B. Improve quality
- C. Check user friendliness.
- D. Improve software accuracy

Q. 103: A field failure occurs when multiple users access a system. Which of the following is true?

- A. This is an acceptable risk of a multi-user system.
- B. Insufficient functional testing has been performed.
- C. This indicates an important non-functional requirement was not specified and tested.
- D. It is not possible to test against such events prior to release.

Q. 104: People who don't participate in technical reviews

- A. Analysts
- B. Management
- C. Developers
- D. Testers

Q. 105: What is failure?

- A. Deviation from expected result to actual result
- B. Defect in the software.
- C. Error in the program code.
- D. Fault in the system.

Q. 106: Exclusive use of white box testing in a test-phase will:

- A. Ensure the test item is adequately tested.
- B. Make the need for black-box testing redundant.
- C. Run the risk that the requirements are not satisfied.
- D. Suffices for the unit testing phase.

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Q. 107: Which of the following is least important in test management?

- A. Estimating test duration.
- B. Incident Management.
- C. Configuration Management.
- D. De-bugging.

Q. 108: A standard for software testing terminology is:

- A. IEEE 802.11
- B. ISO 9001
- C. BS 7925-1
- D. BS 7925-2

Q. 109: Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of User Acceptance Testing?

- A. Use of automated test execution tools.
- B. Testing performed by users.
- C. Testing against acceptance test criteria.
- D. Integration of system with user documentation.

Q. 110: Which of the following provides the biggest potential cost saving from use of CAST?

- A. Test management
- B. Test design
- C. Test planning
- D. Test execution

Q. 111: What type of testing is done to supplement the rigorous testing?

- A. Regression testing.
- B. Integration testing.
- C. Error Guessing
- D. System testing.

Q. 112: To make a test effective it is most important that:

- A. It is easy to execute.
- B. It is designed to detect faults if present.
- C. The expected outcome is specified before execution.
- D. It is unlikely to delay progress.

Q. 113: Error guessing is:

- A. An appropriate way of deriving system tests.
- B. Only used if good requirements are not available.
- C. Only used when good requirements are available.
- D. The most appropriate way of deriving system tests.

Q. 114: Amount of testing performed will not depend on

- A. Risks involved
- B. Contractual requirements
- C. Legal requirements
- D. Test data.

Q. 115: For software to be reliable it must:

- A. Be easy to maintain.
- B. Be unlikely to cause a failure.
- C. Never fail under any circumstances.
- D. Be written according to coding standards

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Q. 116: In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid: An employee has \$4000 of salary tax free. The next \$1500 is taxed at 10% The next \$28000 is taxed at 22% Any further amount is taxed at 40%

To the nearest \$ which of these is a valid Boundary Value Analysis test case?

- A. \$1500
- B. \$32001
- C. \$28000
- D. \$33501

Q. 117: Faults found by users are due to:

- A. Poor quality software
- B. Poor software and poor testing
- C. Bad luck
- D. Insufficient time for testing

Q. 118: An incident logging system

- A. Only records defects
- B. Is of limited value
- C. Is a valuable source of project information during testing if it contains all incidents
- D. Should be used only by the test team.

Q. 119: The later in the development life cycle a fault is discovered, the more expensive it is to fix. Why?

- A. The documentation is poor, so it takes longer to find out what the software is doing.
- B. Wages are rising
- C. The fault has been built into more documentation, code, tests, etc
- D. None of the above

Q. 120: Which of the following is true?

- A. Component testing should be black box, system testing should be white box.
- B. If u find a lot of bugs in testing, you should not be very confident about the quality of software
- C. The fewer bugs you find, the better your testing was
- D. The more tests you run, the more bugs you will find.

Q. 121: If the pseudo code below were a programming language ,how many tests are required to achieve 100% statement coverage?

1. If x=3 then
2. Display\_messageX;
3. If y=2 then
4. Display\_messageY;
5. Else
6. Display\_messageZ;
7. Else
8. Display\_messageZ;

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

Q. 122: Software testing activities should start

- A. As soon as the code is written
- B. During the design stage

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- C. When the requirements have been formally documented
- D. As soon as possible in the development life cycle

Q. 123: Using the same code example as question 17, how many tests are required to achieve 100% branch/decision coverage?

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

Q. 124: A test design technique is

- A. A process for selecting test cases
- B. A process for determining expected outputs
- C. A way to measure the quality of software
- D. A way to measure in a test plan what has to be done

Q. 125: What is the main reason for testing software before releasing it?

- A. To show that system will work after release
- B. To decide when the software is of sufficient quality to release
- C. To find as many bugs as possible before release
- D. To give information for a risk based decision about release

Q. 126: Testware(test cases, test dataset)

- A. Needs configuration management just like requirements, design and code
- B. Should be newly constructed for each new version of the software
- C. Is needed only until the software is released into production or use
- D. Does not need to be documented and commented, as it does not form part of the released software system

Q. 127: Which of the following is NOT a standard related to testing?

- A. IEEE829
- B. IEEE610
- C. BS7925-1
- D. BS7925-2

Q. 128: In which order should tests be run?

- A. The most important tests first
- B. The most difficult tests first(to allow maximum time for fixing)
- C. The easiest tests first (to give initial confidence)
- D. The order they are thought of

Q. 129: A program validates a numeric field as follows:

Values less than 10 are rejected, values between 10 and 21 are accepted, values greater than or equal to 22 are rejected. Which of the following covers the MOST boundary values?

- A. 9,10,11,22
- B. 9,10,21,22
- C. 10,11,21,22
- D. 10,11,20,21

Q. 130: Which of the following is not the integration strategy?

- A. Design based
- B. Big-bang
- C. Bottom-up
- D. Top-down

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- Q. 131: Which of the following tools would you use to detect a memory leak?
- A. State analysis
  - B. Coverage analysis
  - C. Dynamic analysis
  - D. Memory analysis
- Q. 132: Which of the following statements are true?
- A. Faults in program specifications are the most expensive to fix.
  - B. Faults in code are the most expensive to fix.
  - C. Faults in requirements are the most expensive to fix
  - D. Faults in designs are the most expensive to fix.
- Q. 133: Increasing the quality of the software, by better development methods, will affect the time needed for testing (the test phases) by:
- A. Reducing test time
  - B. No change
  - C. Increasing test time
  - D. Can't say
- Q. 134: Which of the following is a black box design technique?
- A. Statement testing
  - B. Equivalence partitioning
  - C. Error- guessing
  - D. Usability testing

## Answers:

- Q.1 C
- Q.2 B
- Q.3 D
- Q.4 A
- Q.5 B
- Q.6 A
- Q.7 B
- Q.8 A
- Q.9 B
- Q.10 A
- Q.11 C
- Q.12 C
- Q.13 B
- Q.14 A
- Q.15 A
- Q.16 D
- Q.17 B
- Q.18 B
- Q.19 D
- Q.20 B
- Q.21 A

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Q.22 A  
Q.23 A  
Q.24 C  
Q.25 B  
Q.26 D  
Q.27 D  
Q.28 B  
Q.29 A  
Q.30 C  
Q.31 D  
Q.32 C  
Q.33 A  
Q.34 A  
Q.35 B  
Q.36 D  
Q.37 C  
Q.38 C  
Q.39 C  
Q.40 A  
Q.41 A  
Q.42 B  
Q.43 A  
Q.44 B  
Q.45 C  
Q.46 C  
Q.47 A  
Q.48 A  
Q.49 B  
Q.50 C  
Q.51 C  
Q.52 A  
Q.53 B  
Q.54 A  
Q.55 D  
Q.56 C  
Q.57 A  
Q.58 A  
Q.59 C  
Q.60 D  
Q.61 D  
Q.62 D  
Q.63 C  
Q.64 A  
Q.65 B  
Q.66 D  
Q.67 D  
Q.68 A  
Q.69 D  
Q.70 B  
Q.71 B  
Q.72 C  
Q.73 B

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Q.74 B  
Q.75 C  
Q.76 A  
Q.77 D  
Q.78 B  
Q.79 D  
Q.80 C  
Q.81 C  
Q.82 C  
Q.83 A  
Q.84 D  
Q.85 B  
Q.86 C  
Q.87 D  
Q.88 A  
Q.89 B  
Q.90 D  
Q.91 C  
Q.92 A  
Q.93 B  
Q.94 B  
Q.95 B  
Q.96 A  
Q.97 D  
Q.98 A  
Q.99 A  
Q.100 C  
Q.101 C  
Q.102 D  
Q.103 C  
Q.104 B  
Q.105 A  
Q.106 C  
Q.107 D  
Q.108 C  
Q.109 A  
Q.110 D  
Q.111 C  
Q.112 C  
Q.113 D  
Q.114 D  
Q.115 B  
Q.116 D  
Q.117 B  
Q.118 C  
Q.119 C  
Q.120 B  
Q.121 C  
Q.122 D  
Q.123 C  
Q.124 A  
Q.125 D

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Q.126 A  
Q.127 B  
Q.128 A  
Q.129 B  
Q.130 A  
Q.131 C  
Q.132 C  
Q.133 A  
Q.134 B

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