Question 1

Which of the following would you expect to be most likely an example of a demotivating factor for testers?

Number of correct responses: 2

Options:

A- The management asks the testers to be kept informed about the intensity, quality and results of testing

B- The testers' recommendations to improve the system or its testability are adopted by the development team

C- The same regressions tests are manually executed by the same testers, for every product release, without regression test tools

D- The testers are assessed on whether and how often they detect important and critical failures

E- Test quality is measured by counting the number of customer/user reported problems.

Answer:

C, E

Question 2

Which of the following would you expect to be most likely an example of a motivating factor for testers?

Number of correct responses: 1

Options:

A- The resources allocated for the testing activities are not sufficient and don't allow the testers to contribute to the quality of the product

B- The testers contribution to the quality of the software products developed from an organization is recognized with increased responsibilities

C- The same regressions tests are executed manually by the same testers, for every product release, without any progression in content

D- The testers are asked to perform, in parallel with their testing tasks, other tasks unrelated to their testing responsibilities

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An agile development team decides to hire a tester who has always worked:

- in independent test teams, reporting the problems found in a defect tracking system

- in safety-critical projects, with a stronger focus on the quality of the product than on time and budget.

This agile team is focused on short-term goals to get the product released on time and within budget.

Which of the following answers would you expect to be most likely true in this scenario?

Number of correct responses: 1

Options:

A- Agile teams like the presence of a tester in their teams and the tester will be able to adapt to the new context without any issue

B- The developers will immediately follow the guidelines described by the tester

C- The tester can continue to report the problems found in a defect tracking system and be more focused on the quality than on time and budget constraints

D- The tester's mission could be to verify adherence to requirements, instead of reporting formally the problems in a defect tracking system

Answer:

D

Question 4

Assume you are a Test Manager involved in system testing of a CRM application for a Pay-TV company. Currently the application is able to support a proper number of users assuring the required responsiveness. Since the business is expected to grow, you have been asked to evaluate the ability of the application to grow to support more users while maintaining the same responsiveness.

Which of the following tools would you expect to be the most useful at performing this evaluation?

Number of correct responses: 1

Options:

A- Coverage tools

B- Test management tools

C- Static analysis tools

D- Performance tools

Answer:

D

Question 5

After a selection process you have selected a test management tool that is going be introduced in your organization and used by your test team in a pilot project.

You have already identified the member of your test team who will be the administrator of the tool, since he/she has a significant experience with the administration of test management tools and so he/she is able to make effective and efficient up-front decisions about "how" the tool will be used. You have also developed a training plan for the other members of your test team.

In collaboration with the administrator of the tool you have also devised standard ways of managing, storing and maintaining the tool and its assets including backup/restore procedures.

You have also analyzed standard formats supported by the tool (CSV, XLS, XML, etc.) to export, import and archive all the information managed by the tool itself (requirements, test case specifications, test plans etc.) for compliance with the most important test management tools, in order to minimize the impacts of migrating this information to a new tool that could replace the existing one in the future.

Which of the following phases in the lifecycle of the new tool has NOT been adequately considered in this description?

Number of correct responses: 1

Options:

A- Acquisition

B- Support and maintenance

C- Evolution

D- Retirement

Answer:

C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Assume you are the Test Manager in charge of independent testing for avionics applications.

You are in charge of testing for a project to implement three different CSCI (Computer Software Configuration Item):

- a BOOT-X CSCI that must be certified at level B of the DO-178B standard

- a DIAG-X CSCI that must be certified at level C of the DO-178B standard

- a DRIV-X CSCI that must be certified at level A of the DO-178B standard

These are three different software modules written in C language to run on a specific hardware platform.

You have been asked to select a single code coverage tool to perform the mandatory code coverage measurements, in order to meet the structural coverage criteria prescribed by the DO-178B standard. This tool must be qualified as a verification tool under DO-178B.

Since there are significant budget constraints to purchase this tool, you are evaluating an open-source tool that is able to provide different types of code coverage. This tool meets perfectly your technical needs in terms of the programming language and the specific hardware platform (it supports also the specific C-compiler).

The source code of the tool is available.

Your team could easily customize the tool to meet the project needs. This tool is not qualified as a verification tool under the DO-178B.

Which of the following are the three main concerns related to that open-source tool selection?

Number of correct responses: 3

(2 credits out of 3 credits correct, 1 credit point)

Options:

A- Does the tool support all the types of code coverage required from the three levels A, B, C of the DO-178B standard?

B- Does the tool have a good general usability?

C- What are the costs to qualify the tool as a verification tool under the DO-178B?

D- Is the installation procedure of the tool easy?

E- Does the tool require a system with more than 4GB of RAM memory?

F- Is the licensing scheme of the tool compatible with the confidentiality needs of the avionics company?

Answer:

A, C, F

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Assume you are managing a test automation project for a mission-critical system.

Because vendor provided tools and open source solutions don't meet the needs of this project, you ask your test team to develop a custom automation framework.

Which of the following management issues associated to the development of this custom automation framework is least likely to manage?

Number of correct responses: 1

Options:

A- Proper testing for the custom automation framework must be performed

B- The custom automation framework will require an adequate documentation

C- The changes to the custom automation framework should be communicated to all external users of this tool under the GNU license

D- The custom automation framework will need proper maintenance

Answer:

C