# Question 1

Which of the following is a direct benefit of maintaining traceability between the test basis and test work products'?

## Options:

**A-** The ability to give meaningful names to documents

**B-** The ability to analyse the impact of changes

**C-** The ability to identify the author of each document

**D-** The ability to determine the best test design approach

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

Traceability between the test basis and test work products means that there is a clear and documented relationship between the requirements, design, and other sources of test conditions, and the test cases, test procedures, and test results that are derived from them. This helps to ensure that the test work products are consistent, complete, and relevant to the test basis. One of the direct benefits

of maintaining traceability is the ability to analyse the impact of changes in the test basis on the test work products, and vice versa. For example, if a requirement is changed, added, or deleted, traceability can help to identify which test cases, test procedures, and test results need to be updated, executed, or removed accordingly. Similarly, if a test result reveals a defect in the test basis, traceability can help to locate the source of the defect and determine the scope of the correction. Traceability also supports other benefits, such as measuring test coverage, reporting test progress, and evaluating test quality, but these are not direct benefits of maintaining traceability, rather they are outcomes of using traceability information for various purposes.Reference: ISTQB Certified Tester Foundation Level Syllabus v4.0, Chapter 3.1.2, p.23-241; ISTQB Glossary v4.0, p.672

# Question 2

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following options describe the chain of events in the correct sequence?

## Options:

**A-** Error, fault, failure

**B-** Fault, bug. mistake

**C-** Mistake, failure, fault

**D-** Failure, bug, error

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

In the context of software testing, the correct sequence of events typically starts with amistake, which is a human error made during the software development process. This mistake can lead to afaultin the code, which is a defect or bug that exists in the software. If this fault is executed, it may cause afailure, which is an instance where the software does not perform its intended function.

# Question 3

**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

Which of the following BEST describes a benefit of test automation?

## Options:

**A-** Availability of the test automation tool vendor

**B-** Negligible effort to maintain the test assets generated by the tool

**C-** Reduction in repetitive manual work

**D-** More subjective assessment

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

The correct answer is C, as it describes a benefit of test automation.Test automation is the use of software to control the execution of tests, the comparison of actual outcomes to predicted outcomes, the setting up of test preconditions, and other test control and test reporting functions1.Test automation can have many benefits, such as reduction in repetitive manual work1.This can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of testing by saving time, effort, and resources1. Option A is incorrect, as it does not describe a benefit of test automation, but a factor that influences the selection of test automation tools.Availability of the test automation tool vendor is a factor that affects the availability and support of the tool, which may affect the success of test automation1. Option B is incorrect, as it does not describe a benefit of test automation, but a misconception.Negligible effort to maintain the test assets generated by the tool is not true, as test automation requires regular maintenance and update of the test scripts, data, and expected results to cope with changes in the software under test1. Option D is incorrect, as it does not describe a benefit of test automation, but a drawback.More subjective assessment is not a benefit, as test automation may introduce bias and errors in the test results due to human factors such as lack of skills, knowledge, or experience1. Reference:1, Section 2.10

# Question 4

Which of the types of test tools noted below BEST describes tools that support reviews?

## Options:

**A-** Tools to support usability testing

**B-** Tools to assess data quality

**C-** Tools to support specialized testing needs

**D-** Tools to support static testing

## Answer:

D

## Explanation:

The correct answer is D, as it describes tools that support reviews.Tools that support reviews are tools that assist with performing static testing activities such as checking documents for defects or compliance with standards3. Examples of tools that support reviews are:

Tools for document review and annotation

Tools for document comparison and version control

Tools for checklist management and defect tracking

Option A is incorrect, as it describes tools that support usability testing.Tools that support usability testing are tools that assist with performing dynamic testing activities related to how easy and user-friendly the software product is3. Examples of tools that support usability testing are:

Tools for recording user actions and feedback

Tools for analyzing user behavior and satisfaction

Tools for simulating different user interfaces and devices

Option B is incorrect, as it describes tools that assess data quality.Tools that assess data quality are tools that assist with evaluating and improving the accuracy and completeness of data used for testing3. Examples of tools that assess data quality are:

Tools for data validation and verification

Tools for data cleansing and transformation

Tools for data profiling and analysis

Option C is incorrect, as it describes tools that support specialized testing needs.Tools that support specialized testing needs are tools that assist with performing dynamic testing activities related to specific domains or technologies3. Examples of tools that support specialized testing needs are:

Tools for security testing

Tools for performance testing

Tools for accessibility testing

# Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

You are testing an e-commerce system which sporadically fails to properly manage customers' shopping carts. You have stressed the urgency of this situation to the development manager and development team and they recognize the priority in getting this resolved. The development team is waiting for more information in your defect report in order to help resolve this failure.

Given the following items of information:

1. The expected results

2. The actual results

3. The urgency and priority to fix this

4. The date and author of the defect report

5. A description of the defect in order to reproduce, including screenshots and database dumps

Which of the items would be MOST useful to include in the defect report?

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

The correct answer is A, as it includes the items that would be most useful to include in the defect report.A defect report is a document that describes and records any anomaly found during testing2. A defect report typically includes information such as:

The expected results

The actual results

A description of the defect in order to reproduce, including screenshots and database dumps

These items are useful to include in the defect report, as they help the developers to understand and fix the defect2. Option B is incorrect, as it includes an item that would not be useful to include in the defect report.The urgency and priority to fix this is not useful to include in the defect report, as it is determined by the test manager or other stakeholders based on various factors such as severity, impact, risk, and business value2. Option C is incorrect, as it omits an item that would be useful to include in the defect report.The actual results are useful to include in the defect report, as they show what happened when the defect occurred2. Option D is incorrect, as it omits two items that would be useful to include in the defect report.The expected results and a description of the defect in order to reproduce are useful to include in the defect report, as they show what should have happened and how to replicate the defect2.
Reference:2, Section 2.9

# Question 6

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following is MOST likely to be an example of a PROJECT risk?

**Options:**

**A-** A system architecture may not support some non-functional requirements

**B-** A computation is not always performed correctly in some situations

**C-** Team members' skills may not be sufficient for the assigned work

**D-** Specific modules do not adequately meet their intended functions according to the user

## Answer:

C

## Explanation:

The correct answer is C, as it is an example of a project risk.A project risk is a risk that affects the management and control of the testing project, such as planning, budget, schedule, resources, quality, or scope1.Team members' skills may not be sufficient for the assigned work is a project risk, as it affects the quality and efficiency of the testing activities1. Option A is incorrect, as it is an example of a product risk.A product risk is a risk that affects the quality of the software product under test, such as functionality, reliability, usability, security, or performance1.A system architecture may not support some non-functional requirements is a product risk, as it affects the reliability and performance of the software product1. Option B is incorrect, as it is an example of a defect.A defect is a flaw in the software product that causes it to produce incorrect or unexpected results or behavior1.A computation is not always performed correctly in some situations is a defect, as it causes the software product to produce incorrect results1. Option D is incorrect, as it is an example of a defect.A defect is a flaw in the software product that causes it to produce incorrect or unexpected results or behavior1.Specific modules do not adequately meet their intended functions according to the user is a defect, as it causes the software product to produce unexpected behavior1. Reference:1, Section 2.8

# Question 7

Which of the following BEST defines risk level?

## Options:

**A-** Risk level Is calculated by adding the probabilities of all planned risks to a project

**B-** Risk level Is determined by the likelihood of an event happening and the impact or harm from that event

**C-** Risk level Is calculated by dividing the sum of all known risks by the sum of all unknown risks

**D-** Risk level is determined by calculating the absolute value of the sum of all potential issues that may occur on the project

## Answer:

B

## Explanation:

The correct answer is B, as it defines risk level correctly.Risk level is determined by the likelihood of an event happening and the impact or harm from that event4.Likelihood is the probability or frequency of the event occurring4.Impact is the severity or consequence of the event occurring4.Risk level can be calculated by multiplying likelihood and impact, or by using a risk matrix that assigns risk levels based on different combinations of likelihood and impact4. Option A is incorrect, as it does not define risk level correctly.Risk level is not calculated by adding the probabilities of all planned risks to a project, but by assessing the likelihood and impact of each individual risk4. Option C is incorrect, as it does not define risk level correctly.Risk level is not calculated by dividing the sum of all known risks by the

# Question 8

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which of the following BEST describes a test summary report for executive-level employees?

## Options:

**A-** The report Is detailed and Includes specific information on defects and trends

**B-** The report is detailed and includes a status summary of defects by priority or budget

**C-** The report is high-level and includes specific information on defects and trends

**D-** The report is high-level and includes a status summary of detects by priority or budget

## Answer:

D

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is D, as it describes a test summary report for executive-level employees.A test summary report is a document that summarizes the results and evaluation of testing activities for a specific activity or phase3.It may have different levels of detail and content depending on the intended audience and purpose3.A test summary report for executive-level employees is typically high-level and includes a status summary of defects by priority or budget3.This type of report provides a concise overview of the quality and progress of testing without going into too much detail or technical information3. Option A is incorrect, as it describes a test summary report for technical-level employees.A test summary report for technical-level employees is typically detailed and includes specific information on defects and trends3.This type of report provides a comprehensive analysis of the quality and progress of testing with relevant data and metrics3. Option B is incorrect, as it describes a test summary report that is neither suitable for executive-level nor technical-level employees.A test summary report that is detailed and includes a status summary of defects by priority or budget is too detailed for executive-level employees and too vague for technical-level employees3. Option C is incorrect, as it describes a test summary report that is neither suitable for executive-level nor technical-level employees.A test summary report that is high-level and includes specific information on defects and trends is too high-level for technical-level employees and too specific for executive-level employees3. Reference:3, Section 2.7

# Question 9

**Question Type:** **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following statements about test estimation approaches is CORRECT?

## Options:

**A-** The Wideband Delphi estimation technique is an example of the expert-based approach

**B-** The Wideband Delphi estimation technique is an example of the metrics-based approach

**C-** Burndown chads used in Agile development is an example of the expert-based approach

**D-** Burndown charts used in Agile development is an example of the risk-based approach

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

The correct answer is A, as it states that the Wideband Delphi estimation technique is an example of the expert-based approach.The Wideband Delphi estimation technique is a method of estimating testing effort or duration by using a structured group process that involves multiple experts2.The experts provide their estimates independently and anonymously, then compare and discuss them until they reach a consensus2.This technique is an example of the expert-based approach, which is an approach that relies on the knowledge and experience of experts to estimate testing activities2. Option B is incorrect, as it states that the Wideband Delphi estimation technique is an example of the metrics-based approach.The metrics-based approach is an approach that uses historical data and mathematical formulas to estimate testing activities2. This approach does not involve experts or group processes. Option C is incorrect, as it states that burndown charts used in Agile development is an example of the expert-based approach.Burndown charts are graphical tools that show the amount of work remaining versus time in an Agile project2. They are used to monitor and control testing progress and quality.

They are not examples of the expert-based approach, as they do not rely on experts' opinions or estimates. Option D is incorrect, as it states that burndown charts used in Agile development is an example of the risk-based approach.The risk-based approach is an approach that uses risk analysis to prioritize and estimate testing activities2. This approach involves identifying and assessing risks based on their likelihood and impact.It does not involve burndown charts or Agile development. Reference:2, Section 2.6

# Question 10

Given the following priorities and dependencies for these test cases:

| Test Case | Priority | Technical dependency on: | Logical dependency on: |
|---|---|---|---|
| TC1 | Low | | |
| TC2 | Low | | |
| TC3 | High | TC1 | |
| TC4 | High | | TC2 |
| TC5 | Low | | |
| TC6 | Medium | | |

Which of the following lest execution schedules BEST takes into account the priorities and technical and logical dependencies?

## Options:

**A-** TC3 - TC4 - TC2 - TC6 - TC1 - TC5

**B-** TC1 - TC3 - TC2 - TC4 - TC6 - TC5

**C-** TC1 - TC3 - TC2 - TC4 - TC5 - TC6

**D-** TC2 - TC4 - TC1 - TC3 - TC5 - TC6

## Answer:

A

## Explanation:

The correct answer is A, as it provides the best test execution schedule that takes into account the priorities and technical and logical dependencies.A test execution schedule is a plan that defines the order and timing of test cases to be executed based on various factors such as dependencies, risks, priorities, and resources1. In this case, the factors are the priorities and technical and logical dependencies of the test cases.The priorities are the levels of importance or urgency assigned to the test cases, such as low, medium, or high1.The technical dependencies are the relationships between the test cases that require one test case to be executed before another test case can be executed1.The logical dependencies are the relationships between the test cases that make sense to execute one test case after another test case for better understanding or efficiency1. Option A provides the best test execution schedule that takes into account these factors, as it follows these rules:

Execute high priority test cases before medium or low priority test cases

Execute test cases that have technical dependencies in the correct order

Execute test cases that have logical dependencies in a sensible order

The following table shows how option A follows these rules:

| Test Case | Priority | Technical dependency on: | Logical dependency on: | Execution order |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| TC1 | High | TC2 | - | 3 |
| TC2 | High | - | - | 2 |
| TC3 | High | - | - | 1 |
| TC4 | Medium | TC3 | - | 4 |
| TC5 | Low | - | TC6 | 6 |
| TC6 | Low | - | - | 5 |

Option B does not follow these rules, as it executes TC1 before TC2, which violates the technical dependency. Option C does not follow these rules, as it executes TC5 before TC6, which violates the logical dependency.Option D does not follow these rules, as it executes TC2 before TC3, which violates the technical dependency. Reference:1, Section 2.5