iSQI CTFL_Syll2018 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a typical characteristic of the WALKTHROUGH review type?

Options:

A- The meeting is led by the author.
B- Metrics are gathered throughout.
C- Attendees must prepare before the meeting.
D- Entry and exit criteria are defined.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A typical characteristic of the walkthrough review type is that the meeting is led by the author. A walkthrough is a type of informal review that involves a presentation of a work product by the author to peers and other stakeholders for feedback and comments. The author leads the meeting and explains the work product to the participants, who can ask questions and make suggestions for improvement. The author may also record any issues or action items during the meeting. A walkthrough does not require formal preparation or follow-up by the participants, nor does it have defined entry and exit criteria.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a correct set of boundary values to test the "Group Size" parameter, as defined by the following statement;

"In a reservation system for groups visiting a small museum, the graphical user interface presents a field asking the number of group members. Group size can be anywhere from 2 to 20 visitors"

Options:

A- 0,1,8,21,22
B- 0,1,2,3,10,19,20,21,22
C- 2,3,19,20
D- 1,2,20,21

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The requirement given in the image specifies a field asking for the number of group members, which can be anywhere from 2 to 20 visitors. To test this requirement, we can use boundary value analysis, which is a specification-based test technique that involves testing the values at or near the boundaries of an equivalence partition. An equivalence partition is a set of values that are expected to be treated in the same way by the system under test. For example, based on the requirement, we can identify two equivalence partitions for the input group size:

EP1: Group size < 2 (invalid)

EP2: Group size = 2 (valid)

EP3: 2 < Group size < 20 (valid)

EP4: Group size = 20 (valid)

EP5: Group size > 20 (invalid)

The boundary values for each equivalence partition are the values at or near the edges of the partition. For example, the boundary values for EP1 are -1 and 1. The boundary values for EP2 are 1 and 2. The boundary values for EP3 are 2 and 19. And so on.

To test this requirement using boundary value analysis, we need to select one value from each boundary and test it with different combinations of valid and invalid inputs. For example, we can select the following values:

BV1: Group size = -1 (from EP1)

BV2: Group size = 1 (from EP1 and EP2)

BV3: Group size = 2 (from EP2 and EP3)

BV4: Group size = 19 (from EP3 and EP4)

BV5: Group size = 20 (from EP4 and EP5)

BV6: Group size = 21 (from EP5)

We can then create test cases using these values and different combinations of valid and invalid inputs. For example:

TC1: Group size = -1 -> Invalid input

TC2: Group size = 1 -> Invalid input

TC3: Group size = 2 -> Valid input

TC4: Group size = 19 -> Valid input

TC5: Group size = 20 -> Valid input

TC6: Group size = 21 -> Invalid input

Therefore, we need a minimum of6valid test cases to achieve100%boundary value coverage based on input group size.

You can find more information about boundary value analysis in [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus], Chapter 4, Section 4.2.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which defect below is MOST likely to be found by a review during static testing?

Options:

A- Incorrect interface specifications.
B- Old versions of software in use.
C- Performance bottlenecks.
D- Broken links to web addresses.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Incorrect interface specifications are most likely to be found by a review during static testing. A review is a type of static testing technique that involves a manual examination of a work product by one or more individuals who follow a defined process. A review can be applied to any work product, such as requirements specifications, design specifications, code, test cases, test plans, user manuals, etc. A review can help find defects and improve the quality of any work product at any stage of the software development lifecycle. Incorrect interface specifications are defects that affect the definition and communication of the interfaces between components or systems.

These defects can be detected by reviewing the interface specifications document and comparing it with the requirements and design specifications.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a test condition?

Options:

A- A statement of test objectives and test ideas on how to test.
B- An item or event that could be verified by one or more test cases.
C- The process of identifying differences between the actual results and the expected results for a test.
D- All documents from which the requirements of a component or system can be inferred.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

An item or event that could be verified by one or more test cases. A test condition is a general term that refers to anything that can be tested by a test case, such as a requirement, a function, a feature, a use case, a user story, etc. A test condition is derived from the test basis (the source of information for testing) and serves as an input for test design and test case creation. A test condition can be expressed in natural language or in a formal notation. A detailed explanation of test condition can be found in [A Study Guide to the ISTQB Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus], pages 17-18.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a defect that is more likely to be found by a static analysis tool than by other testing techniques?

Options:

A- Omission of a major requirement
B- Inadequate decision coverage
C- Component memory leakage
D- Variables that are not used improperly declared

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Variables that are not used or improperly declared are defects that are more likely to be found by a static analysis tool than by other testing techniques, because they are syntactic or structural errors in the code that can be detected without executing the software13.A static analysis tool can analyse the code or design of the software under test and identify errors such as missing declarations, undefined variables, unused variables, or unreachable code13. The other options are not defects that are more likely to be found by a static analysis tool than by other testing techniques.Option A is not a defect that can be found by a static analysis tool, but rather by a requirements review or specification-based testing technique1.Option B is not a defect that can be found by a static analysis tool, but rather by a structure-based testing technique or a coverage measurement tool1.Option C is not a defect that can be found by a static analysis tool, but rather by a dynamic analysis tool or a monitoring tool1.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best is an approach that can be used for exploratory testing?

Options:

A- Time-boxed test sessions are created, during which a tester uses a test charter containing test objectives to guide the testing.
B- A tester methodically executes tests from a list of possible failures, based on experience, defect and failure data.
C- A tester analyses, designs and implements tests based on external rules and standards.
D- Tests are designed based on the guidance of stakeholders and experts outside the test team.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, exploratory testing is a technique that involves simultaneous learning, test design and test execution. A tester dynamically designs and executes tests based on their knowledge, exploration of the test item and the results of previous tests. A time-boxed test session is a fixed period of time during which testing is performed. A test charter is a document that contains test objectives, scope, risks and other information to guide the testing. The answer A is correct because it describes an approach that can be used for exploratory testing. The other answers are incorrect because they describe other techniques, such as error guessing (B), compliance testing and user acceptance testing (D).

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Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following would NOT be a common metric used for monitoring test preparation and execution?

Options:

A- Number of Test cases passed and failed
B- Percentage of planned test cases designed
C- Number of test plan review comments
D- Percentage of tasks complete in test environment preparation

P2P exams

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The percentage of planned test cases designed is not a common metric used for monitoring test preparation and execution, because it does not reflect the quality or completeness of the test cases or their alignment with the test objectives1. The other options are common metrics used for monitoring test preparation and execution.The number of test cases passed and failed indicates the quality and status of the software under test1.The number of test plan review comments indicates the quality and completeness of the test plan document1.The percentage of tasks complete in test environment preparation indicates the progress and readiness of the test environment1.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is an appropriate reason for maintenance testing?

Options:

A- Bugs found in the field after upgrading the operation system
B- Bugs found during system testing
C- Bugs found during unit testing
D- Bugs found during integration testing

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Maintenance testing is a type of testing that is performed after a software product has been delivered and deployed to ensure that it still meets its requirements and functions correctly after changes have been made to it or to its environment. Changes can include corrective changes (fixing defects), adaptive changes (adapting to new platforms or environments), perfective changes (improving performance or usability), or preventive changes (avoiding potential problems). One of the appropriate reasons for maintenance testing is to verify that the software product works as expected after upgrading the operating system, which is an example of an adaptive change. Other reasons for maintenance testing can include verifying that the software product works as expected after fixing defects, adding new features, improving performance, or preventing future issues. You can find more information about maintenance testing inSoftware Testing Foundations: A Study Guide for the Certified Tester Exam, Chapter 12.

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