ISTQB Certified Tester

Foundation Level

Sample Exam 2 - Answers

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American Software Testing Qualifications Board

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#1. C is correct, per syllabus. A & B are incorrect because they show the failure caused by defects. D is incorrect.

#2. A is correct, per syllabus. B is incorrect because it defines testing objectives. C is incorrect because the activities have already completed and the project is closing down. D is incorrect.

#3. D is correct, per syllabus. A and B are incorrect because this type of escalation is inappropriate. C is incorrect as it is the opposite approach to take because blame placing is not going to build a better team or product.

#4. B is correct, per syllabus. A is incorrect because it is not possible. C is incorrect because defect clustering is a testing principle, not an objective. D is incorrect because developers debug.

#5. B is correct, per syllabus. A is not correct because lawsuits, unfortunately, are not limited. C is not correct because there are not international laws covering all exported products. D is not correct because cross system testing may occur within an organization and require no legal documentation.

#6. A is correct, per syllabus. B is incorrect because root cause analysis will not make the developers code faster, better maybe, not faster. C is incorrect because root causes are not good things that should be transferred between teams. D is not correct because it will not improve funding.

#7. D is correct and is per the syllabus. A is not correct because dynamic testing should be used and helps to alleviate the pesticide paradox. B is just made up. C is not correct because testing should be context dependent.

#8. B is correct, per syllabus. Each test level should have a test objective. A is not correct because the duration of the level will be dependent on the complexity of the system and time available. C is not correct because test levels often overlap. D is not correct because multiple test design techniques can be employed for a test level.

#9. A is correct, per syllabus. Non-functional testing may be performed at any of the test levels.

#10. C is correct, per syllabus. A is incorrect, there is no such testing type. B is incorrect because this is more appropriate for current systems, not the system being retired. D is incorrect because this is of no use for a system being retired.

#11. D is correct, per syllabus. A is incorrect because this is usually conducted immediately prior to the start of testing. B is incorrect because it's early in the cycle and defects should be minimal, if there are any known at all. C is incorrect because this occurs late in the testing cycles.

#12. B is correct, per syllabus. A is incorrect as this is not a test activity. C is incorrect as this would not supersede regression. D is incorrect as it would not be warranted for a minor modification.

#13. A is correct, per syllabus. By definition, regression testing is looking for areas in which the system may have regressed (gone backwards). B is incorrect as the purpose of regression is not to monitor malicious or erroneous activities by the developers. C is incorrect as it is not in scope of regression

testing. D is incorrect because regression testing will not identify maintainability issues – that will have to be done via static analysis or specific maintainability tests.

#14. D is correct, per syllabus. A, B and C are all forms of dynamic testing.

#15. C is correct, per syllabus. A is incorrect as this is beyond the scope and intent of static analysis. B is incorrect as scope objectives are set independent of static analysis results. D is incorrect as compliers actually offer support for static analysis.

#16. A is correct, per syllabus. B is incorrect because defects will still need to be documented regardless of how early they are found. C is incorrect because this is dynamic analysis. D is incorrect because static analysis usually requires the use of tools.

#17. B is correct. Structure-based testing has coverage goals as the test objectives.

#18. B is correct, per syllabus. Black-box testing is based off the requirements documents. A and C are incorrect because these use the structure of the software as the test basis. D is incorrect because exploratory testing is often done when there is no specification, thus giving the tester the opportunity to learn about the software while testing.

#19. A is correct, per syllabus. B is not a testing technique. C is a test level, not a technique. D is not possible unless the code is trivial and is not an experience-based technique.

#20. C is correct, per syllabus. A, B, & D are considered formal test approaches.

#21. B is correct.

#22. D is correct, per syllabus. A and C are not measures. B is decision coverage.

#23. B is correct. A is not correct because it assumes you can't add and delete items from a burger. C is not correct because it makes the same assumption as A and has duplicate tests. D is not correct because the Results are wrong for the first two tests.

#24. C is correct. You need a partition for each of the 4 classes and one for a zero or negative weight.

#25. D is correct. Each bubble has been visited which indicates that the statements for each bubble have all been executed.

#26. C is correct. 2 per valid weight range plus one for a negative weight and one for a weight exceeding 100 lbs.

#27. A is correct. 50% has been done. The outcomes missed are 4-3, 7-6, 2-5, 5-8, 8-10

#28. C is correct. Covered all statements but only 3 of 4 decisions (missed D-A)

#29. A is correct.

#30. D is correct, this is a risk to the entire project. A, B and C are product risks.

#31. C is correct. This is the biggest problem. A and B are not necessarily true – some developers are good testers and have a good quality focus. D is not correct because unit testing is part of their job and time should be made in the schedule for at least unit testing.

#32. A is correct. Testers may be seen as slowing down the overall release process even though they are adding value by finding defects before the customers find them. B is not correct. The developers should do unit testing, but the testers usually do the majority of the testing. C is a benefit, not a drawback. D is unlikely because the testers have other ways to learn about the software, such as from the requirements, and they already know how to test.

#33. B is correct. The test design specification may refine the test approach as stated in the test plan to fit the test objectives of the test design specification.

#34. C is correct. Defect density is used to determine which areas of the software have the highest number (density) of defects. This information may be used to re-evaluate risk priorities and may also be used to re-allocate testing resources. A and B are often factors used within the defect density numbers to understand where the higher priority/severity defects are being found, but this is not a metric for just priority/severity information. D is a convergence trend.

#35. C is correct. Dependency is the most important and then priority within the dependency. So test 1 has to go first since everything else is dependent on it. 3 is the next highest priority, then we need to do 2 so we can do 4 and 5.

#36. D is correct. This is not likely to happen, so the urgency to fix it is low but it does crash the system so the impact to the system is high so the severity should be high.

#37. A is correct. This is the primary purpose of the test execution tools. B may be something the tool can do, but this is not the primary purpose. C is a static analysis tool and D is a test management tool.

#38. C is correct. Learn more about the tool, evaluate the fit in the organization, decide on standard usage and assess benefits to be achieved.

#39. B is the primary goal per the syllabus. A and C are useful information. D may not be needed, but would also be interesting.

#40. C is correct. This is one of the purposes of a static analysis tool.