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# Question 1

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## Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Given the following examples of entry and exit criteria:

1. A defined level of code coverage has been achieved
2. The test automation tool has been installed and properly configured
3. The number of unresolved defects is within the predefined limit
4. The performance test environment has been set-up and is available
5. The user stories have proper acceptance criteria defined
6. The testing budget has been spent and the project sponsor bears the risk of not testing any further

Which of the following BEST categorizes them as entry and exit criteria:

### Options:

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**A-** Entry criteria - 1, 3, 4; Exit criteria - 2, 5, 6

**B-** Entry criteria - 2, 4, 5; Exit criteria - 1, 3, 6

**C-** Entry criteria - 2. 4: Exit criteria - 1. 3. 5. 6

**D-** Entry criteria - 2, 4. 5, 6; Exit criteria -1.3

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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The correct answer is B, as it categorizes them as entry and exit criteria correctly. Entry criteria are conditions that must be met before testing can begin or continue with a specific activity or phase. Exit criteria are conditions that must be met before testing can conclude or stop for a specific activity or phase. The following table shows how each example can be categorized:

Example	Category	Explanation
A defined level of code coverage has been achieved	Exit criteria	This is an exit criterion for unit testing or component testing, as it indicates that enough code has been tested by executing statements or branches <sup>3</sup>
The test automation tool has been installed and properly configured	Entry criteria	This is an entry criterion for automated testing, as it indicates that the necessary tool and environment are ready for test execution <sup>3</sup>
The number of unresolved defects is within the predefined limit	Exit criteria	This is an exit criterion for any testing activity or phase, as it indicates that the quality of the software is acceptable and no critical defects remain <sup>3</sup>
The performance test environment has been set-up and is available	Entry criteria	This is an entry criterion for performance testing, as it indicates that the necessary environment and data are ready for test execution <sup>3</sup>
The user stories have proper acceptance criteria defined	Entry criteria	This is an entry criterion for user story testing, as it indicates that the requirements are clear and testable <sup>3</sup>
The testing budget has been spent and the project sponsor bears the risk of not testing any further	Exit criteria	This is an exit criterion for any testing activity or phase, as it indicates that the resources for testing are exhausted and the decision to stop testing is made by the project sponsor <sup>3</sup>

Therefore, option B is the correct answer. Options A, C, and D are incorrect, as they do not categorize them as entry and exit criteria correctly. Reference:3, Section 2.4

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following tasks is MOST LIKELY to be performed by the tester?

### Options:

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- A- Develop a test strategy and test policy for the organization
- B- Introduce suitable metrics for measuring test progress
- C- Promote and advocate the test team within the organization
- D- Create the detailed test execution schedule

### Answer:

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D

## Explanation:

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The correct answer is D, as it describes a task that is most likely to be performed by the tester. A tester is a person who performs testing activities such as planning, designing, executing, and evaluating tests. Creating the detailed test execution schedule is one of these activities, as it involves defining the order and timing of test cases to be executed based on various factors such as dependencies, risks, priorities, and resources. Option A is incorrect, as it describes a task that is most likely to be performed by the test manager. A test manager is a person who leads and manages testing activities such as establishing test policies and strategies, managing test teams and stakeholders, monitoring and controlling test progress and quality, and reporting on test results. Developing a test strategy and test policy for the organization is one of these activities, as it involves defining the overall approach and objectives for testing at an organizational level. Option B is incorrect, as it describes a task that is most likely to be performed by the test analyst. A test analyst is a person who supports testing activities such as analyzing requirements and risks, designing and prioritizing tests, evaluating test coverage and traceability, and reviewing work products. Introducing suitable metrics for measuring test progress is one of these activities, as it involves defining and collecting quantitative data to monitor and control various aspects of testing such as efficiency, effectiveness, quality, and maturity. Option C is incorrect, as it describes a task that is most likely to be performed by the test leader. A test leader is a person who coordinates testing activities such as planning and estimating tests, allocating tasks and resources, supervising test execution and evaluation, communicating with stakeholders, and resolving issues. Promoting and advocating the test team within the organization is one of these activities, as it involves demonstrating the value and benefits of testing to other parties such as management, developers, customers, and users. Reference: ISTQB, Section 2.3

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following BEST explains a drawback of Independent testing?

**Options:**

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- A-** An independent test team may be isolated from the rest of the development and project team
- B-** Due to their differing backgrounds and perspectives, an independent test team may discover defects which the developers did not uncover
- C-** An independent test team may possess specializations in specific test types such as usability or security which detract from the overall effectiveness of the test team
- D-** Having the business organization participate as an independent test team can hurt the overall testing effort since business participants are often not trained nor experienced in testing

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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The correct answer is A, as it explains a drawback of independent testing. Independent testing is a type of testing that is performed by a person or team that is not involved in the development of the software<sup>1</sup>. Independent testing can have many benefits, such as providing an objective view of the software quality, reducing conflicts of interest, and increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of testing<sup>1</sup>. However, independent testing can also have some drawbacks, such as being isolated from the rest of the development and

project team<sup>1</sup>. This can lead to communication problems, lack of collaboration, and misunderstanding of requirements and expectations<sup>1</sup>. Option B is incorrect, as it does not explain a drawback of independent testing, but a benefit. Due to their differing backgrounds and perspectives, an independent test team may discover defects that the developers did not uncover<sup>1</sup>. This can improve the quality of the software and reduce the risk of failures in operation<sup>1</sup>. Option C is incorrect, as it does not explain a drawback of independent testing, but a strength. An independent test team may possess specializations in specific test types such as usability or security that enhance the overall effectiveness of the test team<sup>1</sup>. These test types may require specialized skills, tools, or environments that are not available to the developers or other testers<sup>1</sup>. Option D is incorrect, as it does not explain a drawback of independent testing, but a misconception. Having the business organization participate as an independent test team can benefit the overall testing effort since business participants can provide valuable feedback on the user requirements, expectations, and satisfaction<sup>1</sup>. However, business participants are often not trained nor experienced in testing, so they should not be the only source of independent testing<sup>1</sup>. They should be supported by professional testers who can apply appropriate test techniques and methods<sup>1</sup>. Reference: <sup>1</sup>, Section 2.2

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following BEST describes exploratory testing?

**Options:**

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- A- Exploratory testing is a suitable test technique which may replace both black-box and white-box test techniques
- B- Exploratory testing requires both solid specifications and much project time available for test execution
- C- Exploratory testing is a valid and useful black-box test technique since it focuses on test cases related to the architecture and design of a system
- D- Exploratory testing may be used within defined time periods, during which the tester may follow a test charter as a guide

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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The correct answer is D, as it describes exploratory testing. Exploratory testing is an experience-based test technique that involves simultaneous learning, test design, and test execution<sup>1</sup>. Exploratory testing may be used within defined time periods, during which the tester may follow a test charter as a guide. A test charter is a document that specifies the scope, objective, and approach of an exploratory testing session<sup>1</sup>. Option A is incorrect, as exploratory testing is not a suitable test technique that may replace both black-box and white-box test techniques, but a complementary technique that can be used along with other techniques<sup>1</sup>. Option B is incorrect, as exploratory testing does not require both solid specifications and much project time available for test execution, but can be used in situations where specifications are incomplete or changing and where time is limited<sup>1</sup>. Option C is incorrect, as exploratory testing is not a valid and useful black-box test technique since it focuses on test cases related to the architecture and design of a system, but an experience-based test technique that focuses on learning about the system and its behavior<sup>1</sup>. Reference: <sup>1</sup>, Section 4.2.6

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following BEST describes error guessing?

### Options:

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- A-** Error guessing involves designing tests based on experience, defect data, or common knowledge about why software fails
- B-** Error guessing involves building test cases based on the various experiences of developers, architects, users, and other stakeholders on project teams
- C-** Error guessing is a suitable test technique and can be used effectively in place of more formal techniques
- D-** Error guessing is a valid and useful white-box test technique due to its high degree of statement coverage

### Answer:

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A

### Explanation:

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The correct answer is A, as it describes error guessing. Error guessing is an experience-based test technique that involves designing tests based on experience, defect data, or common knowledge about why software fails<sup>1</sup>. Error guessing can be used to complement

other more formal test techniques by focusing on areas that are more likely to contain defects<sup>1</sup>. Option B is incorrect, as error guessing does not involve building test cases based on the various experiences of developers, architects, users, and other stakeholders on project teams, but based on the tester's own experience and knowledge<sup>1</sup>. Option C is incorrect, as error guessing is not a suitable test technique that can be used effectively in place of more formal techniques, but a supplementary technique that can be used in addition to more formal techniques<sup>1</sup>. Option D is incorrect, as error guessing is not a valid and useful white-box test technique due to its high degree of statement coverage, but an experience-based test technique that does not rely on the structure of the software<sup>1</sup>. Reference: <sup>1</sup>, Section 4.2.6

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following statements BEST describes how test cases are derived from a use case?

### Options:

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- A-** Test cases are derived based on non-functional requirements such as usability
- B-** Test cases are designed to cover various user behaviors, including basic, exceptional or alternative and error behaviors associated with human users or systems

- C- Test cases are created using white-box test techniques to execute scenarios of use cases
- D- Test cases are derived based on pair testing between a user and a tester to find defects

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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It describes how test cases are derived from a use case. A use case is a description of a set of sequences of actions, including variants, that a system performs to yield an observable result of value to an actor<sup>1</sup>. An actor can be a human user or another system. Test cases are designed to cover various user behaviors, including basic, exceptional or alternative and error behaviors associated with each use case<sup>1</sup>. Option A is incorrect, as test cases derived from a use case are not based on non-functional requirements such as usability, but on functional requirements that describe what the system does<sup>1</sup>. Option C is incorrect, as test cases derived from a use case are not created using white-box test techniques, but using black-box test techniques that focus on the inputs and outputs of the system<sup>1</sup>. Option D is incorrect, as test cases derived from a use case are not based on pair testing, which is a technique that involves two testers working together to find defects<sup>1</sup>. Reference: <sup>1</sup>, Section 4.2.4

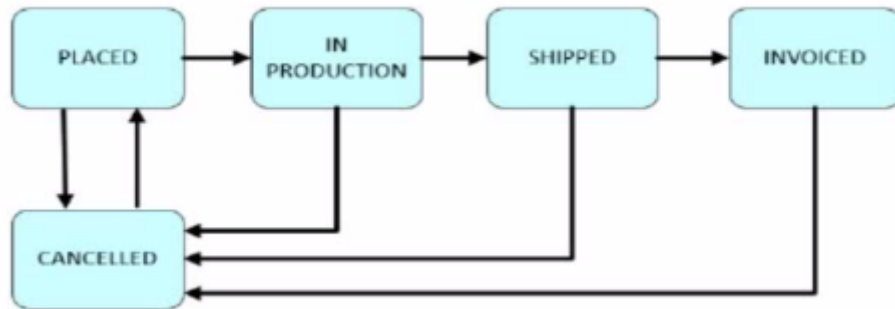
## Question 7

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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ISTQBw Certified Tester Foundation Level (Syllabus 2018. English) provided by iSOI GmbH, international Software Quality Institute  
Question 25 of 40 | Level: K3 | Number of correct answers: 1 | Credits: 1 Given the following state model of sales order software:



Which of the following sequences of transitions provides the highest level of transition coverage for the model (assuming you can start in any state)?

### Options:

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- A- PLACED --> CANCELLED ~> PLACED -> CANCELLED --> PLACED --> IN PRODUCTION --> CANCELLED
- B- PLACED --> IN PRODUCTION --> SHIPPED --> CANCELLED --> PLACED
- C- IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED -> INVOICED -> CANCELLED -> PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION
- D- IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED -> PLACED --> IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED --> PLACED

### Answer:

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C

**Explanation:**

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it provides the highest level of transition coverage for the model. Transition coverage is a white-box test technique that focuses on the percentage of transitions that have been exercised by a test suite<sup>1</sup>. In this case, the model is a state transition diagram that shows the possible states and transitions of a sales order software. The diagram has five states: PLACED, IN PRODUCTION, SHIPPED, INVOICED, and CANCELLED. The diagram has nine transitions: PLACED to IN PRODUCTION, PLACED to CANCELLED, IN PRODUCTION to SHIPPED, IN PRODUCTION to CANCELLED, SHIPPED to INVOICED, SHIPPED to CANCELLED, INVOICED to CANCELLED, CANCELLED to PLACED, and CANCELLED to IN PRODUCTION. Option C covers all nine transitions in the following sequence:

IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED

SHIPPED -> INVOICED

INVOICED -> CANCELLED

CANCELLED -> PLACED

PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION

Option A covers only six transitions in the following sequence:

PLACED -> CANCELLED

CANCELLED -> PLACED

PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION

IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED

Option B covers only five transitions in the following sequence:

PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION

IN PRODUCTION -> SHIPPED

SHIPPED -> CANCELLED

CANCELLED -> PLACED

Option D covers only four transitions in the following sequence:

IN PRODUCTION -> CANCELLED

CANCELLED -> PLACED

PLACED -> IN PRODUCTION

Therefore, option C is the correct answer. Options A, B, and D are incorrect, as they do not cover all the transitions in the model.

Reference:1, Section 4.2.2

## Question 8

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Decision table testing is being performed on transactions in a bank's ATM (Automated teller Machine) system. Two test cases have already been generated for rules 1 and 4, which are shown below:

RULES		R1	R4
Conditions	Account has been entered	T	F
	Amount has been entered	T	F
Actions	Process the transaction	T	F
	Generate an error message	F	T

Given the following additional test cases:

Test Case		DT1	DT2	DT3	DT4
Inputs	Account	Checking	Not entered	Not entered	Savings
	Amount	\$500	Not entered	\$100	Not entered
Expected Result	Process the transaction	T	F	F	F
	Generate an error message	F	T	T	T

Which two of the additional test cases would achieve full coverage of the full decision table (when combined with the test cases that have already been generated for rules 1 and 4)?

**Options:**

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**A-** DT1, DT2

**B-** DT2, DT3



C- DT3, DT4

D- DT1, DT4

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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The correct answer is D, as DT1 and DT4 would achieve full coverage of the full decision table when combined with the test cases that have already been generated for rules 1 and 4. Decision table testing is a black-box test technique that uses a table to show combinations of inputs and their associated outputs<sup>1</sup>. In this case, the inputs are the account type, the amount entered, and the expected result. The outputs are the actions taken by the ATM system. The decision table has eight rules, each corresponding to a possible combination of inputs and outputs. The test cases that have already been generated for rules 1 and 4 are:

TC1: Account = Checking, Amount = \$600, Expected Result = Process the transaction

TC4: Account = Savings, Amount = Not entered, Expected Result = Generate an error message

The additional test cases are:

DT1: Account = Checking, Amount = Not entered, Expected Result = Generate an error message

DT2: Account = Savings, Amount = \$100, Expected Result = Process the transaction

DT3: Account = Checking, Amount = \$100, Expected Result = Process the transaction

DT4: Account = Savings, Amount = \$600, Expected Result = Generate an error message

To achieve full coverage of the full decision table, two more test cases are needed that cover the remaining six rules. DT1 and DT4 cover these rules, as shown in the table below:

<b>Rule</b>	<b>Account</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Expected Result</b>	<b>Test Case</b>
1	Checking	\$600	Process the transaction	TC1
2	Checking	Not entered	Generate an error message	DT1
3	Checking	\$100	Process the transaction	DT3
4	Savings	Not entered	Generate an error message	TC4
5	Savings	\$100	Process the transaction	DT2
6	Savings	\$600	Generate an error message	DT4
7	Not entered	\$600 •	Generate an error message	DT1
8	Not entered	Not entered	Generate an error message	DT1

Therefore, option D is the correct answer. Options A, B, and C are incorrect, as they do not cover all the rules in the decision table.  
Reference:1, Section 4.2.5

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A bank offers a savings account with various interest rates based on the current balance in the account. The balance ranges and respective interest rates are:

Up to \$100.00	= 2%
\$100.01 to \$500.00	= 4%
\$500.01 to \$1,000.00	= 5%
Above \$1,000.00	= 7%

Using two-point boundary value analysis, which of the following sets of test Inputs provides the relatively highest level of boundary coverage?

**Options:**

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**A-** \$5.00, \$100.00, \$499.99, \$1,000.00, \$1,000.01

**B-** \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.00, \$1,000.01

**C-** \$100.00, \$100.01, \$100.02, \$500.00, \$999.99

**D-** \$5.00, \$100.00, \$500.00, \$1,000.01

### **Answer:**

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A

### **Explanation:**

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The correct answer is A, as it provides the highest level of boundary coverage using two-point boundary value analysis. Boundary value analysis is a black-box test technique that focuses on the boundaries of input and output partitions. Two-point boundary value analysis is a variation of boundary value analysis that uses only two values for each boundary: one just below the boundary and one just above the boundary. In this case, the boundaries are the balance ranges that correspond to different interest rates. Option A covers all four boundaries using two values for each boundary: \$100.00 and \$100.01 for the first boundary, \$500.00 and \$500.01 for the second boundary, \$1,000.00 and \$1,000.01 for the third boundary, and \$5.00 as an invalid value below the lowest boundary. Option B covers only three boundaries using one value for each boundary: \$100.00 for the first boundary, \$500.00 for the second boundary, and \$1,000.00 and \$1,000.01 for the third boundary. Option C covers only two boundaries using three values for each boundary: \$100.00, \$100.01, and \$100.02 for the first boundary, and \$500.00 and \$999.99 for the second boundary. Option D covers only two boundaries using one value for each boundary: \$100.00 for the first boundary, and \$1,000.01 for the third boundary, and \$5.00 as an invalid value below the lowest boundary. Reference:1, Section 4.2.3

## **Question 10**

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A test score indicator for students produces a performance score based on a combination of the number of consecutive hours studied (below 4 hours, 4 to 8 hours, 9 to 12 hours or above 12 hours) and the average intensity of focus on the material during the study time (low, medium or high). Given the following test cases:

	<u>hours</u>	<u>intensity</u>	<u>score</u>
T1	3	low	55
T2	14	high	95
T3	9	low	75

What is the minimum number of additional test cases that are needed to ensure full coverage of all valid INPUT equivalence partitions?

**Options:**

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

**Answer:**

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C

## **Explanation:**

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The correct answer is C, as three additional test cases are needed to ensure full coverage of all valid input equivalence partitions. Equivalence partitioning is a black-box test technique that divides the input domain into partitions of equivalent data from which test cases can be derived<sup>1</sup>. In this case, the input domain is the combination of the number of consecutive hours studied and the average intensity of focus on the material during the study time. The partitions are the possible combinations of these two factors. There are four possible values for the number of hours studied (below 4 hours, 4 to 8 hours, 9 to 12 hours or above 12 hours) and three possible values for the intensity of focus (low, medium or high). Therefore, there are 12 possible partitions in total. The given test cases cover nine partitions, as shown in the table below:

<b>Hours</b>	<b>Intensity</b>	<b>Test Case</b>
Below 4	Low	TC1
Below 4	Medium	TC2
Below 4	High	TC3
4 to 8	Low	TC4
4 to 8	Medium	TC5
4 to 8	High	-
9 to 12	Low	-
9 to 12	Medium	TC6
9 to 12	High	-
Above 12	Low	-
Above 12	Medium	TC7
Above 12	High	TC8

The missing partitions are marked with a dash (-). To cover these partitions, three additional test cases are needed, such as:

TC9: Hours = 4 to 8, Intensity = High

TC10: Hours = 9 to 12, Intensity = Low

TC11: Hours = 9 to 12, Intensity = High



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