Free Questions for CTFL_Syll2018

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following CORRECTLY matches a tester's ability to communicate about defects, test results, and other test Information well?

Options:

A- Emphasizing the benefits of testing

B- Taking a command-and-control approach with the project learn

C- Being firm and assertive with test findings and information

D- Writing subjective defect reports and review findings

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, a tester's ability to communicate about defects, test results, and other test information well is an important skill that contributes to testing effectiveness and efficiency. A tester should be able to communicate clearly, accurately, objectively,

constructively, politely, and persuasively with various stakeholders involved in testing or affected by testing outcomes. A tester should also be able to use appropriate communication methods and tools depending on the context and purpose of communication. The answer A is correct because it is an example of a tester's ability to communicate about defects, test results, and other test information well. Emphasizing the benefits of testing means highlighting how testing adds value to the software product and the business goals. This can help to gain support and trust from stakeholders and foster a positive attitude towards testing. The other answers are incorrect because they are examples of poor communication skills that can hinder testing effectiveness and efficiency. Taking a command-and-control approach with the project team (B) means imposing one's own decisions or opinions without considering others' inputs or feedback. This can create conflicts and resentment among team members and reduce collaboration and cooperation. Being firm and assertive with test findings and information means insisting on one's own views or demands without being flexible or open-minded. This can lead to arguments and disagreements with stakeholders who may have different perspectives or expectations. Writing subjective defect reports and review findings (D) means using personal, biased, or unobservable information that does not support the evaluation or analysis of defects or tests. This can cause confusion and misunderstanding among stakeholders who may not be able to reproduce or verify the defects or tests.

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following Is NOT a benefit of traceability between the test basis and test work products?

Options:

A- It helps evaluate the extent of test coverage

B- It obscures the impact of changes

C- It allows testing to be auditable

D- It meets the criteria for IT governance

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, traceability between the test basis and test work products is the ability to link each element of the test basis to the various test work products associated with that element, such as test conditions, test cases, test procedures, and test results. Traceability between the test basis and test work products has several benefits, such as evaluating the extent of test coverage, analyzing the impact of changes, making testing auditable, meeting IT governance criteria, improving the understandability of test reports, and providing information to assess product quality, process capability, and project progress. The answer B is incorrect because it is not a benefit of traceability between the test basis and test work products. It obscures the impact of changes. On the contrary, traceability helps to reveal the impact of changes by showing which elements of the test basis are affected by a change and which test work products need to be updated or executed accordingly. The other answers are correct because they are examples of benefits of traceability between the test basis and test work products.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following Is an example of tasks most associated with the test design activity?

Options:

A- Test data, derived from production data, is developed for use during testing

B- The project manager updates the project schedule as key test tasks are completed

C- The Identification of test execution and test automation tools

D- Every day, the tester notes the status of his/her test cases in preparation for daily reports

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, test design is the activity of deriving and specifying test cases from test conditions to test software. Test design involves processes such as identifying test data, designing test scenarios, creating test procedures, and defining expected results. The answer A is correct because it is an example of a task most associated with the test design activity. Test data, derived from

production data, is developed for use during testing. The other answers are incorrect because they are examples of tasks associated with other test activities, such as test planning (B), test implementation , and test monitoring and control (D).

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following Is an example of the absence-of-errors fallacy?

Options:

A- Over lime, running the same test cases do not find any defects

B- Other than trivial cases, it is not feasible to test all combinations of inputs and preconditions

C- A small number of modules contains the most defects

D- Since testing found very few defects, the system certainly will be successful

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, the absence-of-errors fallacy is a common misconception that finding and fixing defects will ensure the success of a system. This fallacy ignores the fact that there may be other factors that affect user satisfaction and system value, such as usability, functionality, performance, reliability, security, etc. The answer D is correct because it is an example of the absence-of-errors fallacy. Since testing found very few defects, the system certainly will be successful. This statement assumes that defect detection is the only criterion for system success, which is not true. The other answers are incorrect because they are not examples of the absence-of-errors fallacy, but rather facts or challenges related to testing.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A software application incorrectly provided customers discounts of 50% off their total purchases rf the purchases exceeded S100. II, was discovered through an audit that the discount should have been only 5% off these purchases. A root cause analysis uncovered that the requirements incorrectly stated 50% instead of 5% in this scenario.

Which of the following MOST accurately reflects this scenario?

Options:

A- The audit finding is the root cause, requiring a root cause analysis which led to investigating the software code, design, and requirements

B- An issue with the design is determined to be the root cause of the incorrect calculation

C- The incorrect customer discount is the effect and the reason for the requirement error is the root cause

D- The audit finding is the root cause, the incorrect calculation of 50% is the defect, and the incorrect requirement is the effect

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, root cause analysis is a technique that aims to identify and address the underlying causes of defects or problems in a process or system. Root cause analysis involves finding the effect (the observable symptom or outcome of the problem), finding the cause (the factor or factors that directly influence the effect), and finding the root cause (the fundamental reason why the cause exists). The answer C is correct because it most accurately reflects this scenario. The incorrect customer discount is the effect and the reason for the requirement error is the root cause. The other answers are incorrect because they either confuse the effect, cause, and root cause or use incorrect terms.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following Is a possible reason for Introducing a defect In software code?

Options:

A- Rushing to meet a tight deadline to turn code over for testing

B- Improper system testing

C- Improper unit testing

D- Focus on static testing over dynamic testing

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, a defect is a flaw in a component or system that can cause it to fail to perform its required function. A defect can be introduced in any phase of the software development life cycle, such as requirements, design, coding, testing, or deployment. A possible reason for introducing a defect in software code is rushing to meet a tight deadline to turn code over for testing. This can lead to careless mistakes, incomplete functionality, or poor quality code. The answer A is correct because it is an example of a possible reason for introducing a defect in software code. The other answers are incorrect because they are not reasons for introducing defects in software code, but rather consequences or detection methods of defects.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following BEST distinguishes the terms "validation" and "verification"?

Options:

A- Validation Is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while verification is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the requirements for a specific intended use have been met

B- Verification is confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while validation is confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the designs for a specific intended use have been met

C- Validation is confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while verification Is confirmation through the provision of subjective evidence that the designs for a specific intended use have been met

D- Verification is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the specified requirements have been met while validation is confirmation through the provision of objective evidence that the requirements for a specific intended use have been met

Answer:

D

Explanation:

According to the syllabus, verification is the process of evaluating a product or component to determine whether it satisfies its specified requirements. Validation is the process of evaluating a product or component to determine whether it fulfills its intended use and user expectations. Verification answers the question ''Are we building the product right?'' while validation answers the question ''Are we building the right product?'' Both verification and validation involve providing objective evidence, which means factual, unbiased, and observable information that supports the evaluation. The answer D is correct because it best distinguishes the terms ''validation'' and ''verification''. The other answers are incorrect because they either confuse the terms ''validation'' and ''verification'' or use subjective evidence, which means personal, biased, or unobservable information that does not support the evaluation.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

After a record of poor-quality software releases (incorrect menu selection options, new features that do not work, users allowed to change security levels without administrator rights), you have been asked to review the test capability in your company.

You have limited time to do the review before the next project, which type of testing would be MOST appropriate to review first?

Options:

A- Functional testing.

B- Non-functional testing.

C- Performance testing.

D- Structural testing.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Functional testing is the most appropriate type of testing to review first, after a record of poor-quality software releases. Functional testing is a type of testing that verifies the functionality and behavior of the software against its requirements and specifications. Functional testing can help detect defects such as incorrect menu selection options, new features that do not work, users allowed to change security levels without administrator rights, etc. Functional testing can also help improve the user satisfaction and confidence in the software. Therefore, functional testing should be reviewed first to ensure that it is done effectively and efficiently, and that it covers all the relevant aspects of the software functionality.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Integration testing has following characteristics.

I, It can be done in incremental manner

II, It is always done after system testing

II,I, It includes functional tests

IV It includes non-functional tests

Options:

A- I, I and IV are correct

B- I Ill and IV are correct

C- TI is correct

D- II, and II,I are correct

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Integration testing is the process of testing the interactions between different components or subsystems of a system. It has the following characteristics:

It can be done in an incremental manner, meaning that components or subsystems are integrated and tested one by one until the whole system is integrated and tested.

It is usually done before system testing, which is the process of testing the system as a whole against its requirements and specifications.

It includes functional tests, which are tests that verify the functionality and behavior of the system or its components.

It includes non-functional tests, which are tests that verify the quality attributes of the system or its components, such as performance, reliability, security, etc.

Therefore, statements I, II,I, and IV are correct.

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following test types are non-functional tests?

I) Acceptance test

II,) Regression test

II,I) Stress test

IV) Component test

V) Reliability test

Options:

A- I, II,I and V

B- I, II, and IV

C- II, Ill and V

D- II,I and V

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Non-functional testing is a type of testing that focuses on the quality attributes of the system or its components, such as performance, reliability, usability, security, etc. Non-functional testing can be done at any test level, depending on the test objectives and scope. In this case, the test types that are non-functional tests are:

Acceptance test: A test level that focuses on verifying whether the system meets the user's needs and expectations, and whether it is acceptable for delivery or deployment.

Stress test: A type of performance testing that evaluates the behavior of the system under extreme or abnormal conditions, such as high load, limited resources, or concurrent access.

Reliability test: A type of testing that evaluates the ability of the system or its components to perform their required functions under stated conditions for a specified period of time.

Therefore, statements I, II,I, and V are correct.

Question 11

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which of the following are correct tasks during "Test analysis and design"?

I, Designing and prioritizing test cases

II, Identifying any required infrastructure and tools

II,I, Reviewing the test basis

IV Creating test data and preparing test harnesses

V, Writing automated test scripts

Options:

A- II, II,I, IV, V

B- I, II,I IV

C- I, II, Ill

D- I, Il

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Test analysis and design is the phase of the test process where test cases and test data are designed and prioritized, based on the test basis and test objectives. Therefore, option C is correct, as it includes tasks I, II, and II,I, Option A is incorrect, as it includes tasks IV and V, which are part of test implementation and execution phase. Option B is incorrect, as it includes task IV, which is part of test implementation and execution phase. Option D is incorrect, as it does not include task II,I, which is part of test analysis and design phase.