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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are working on a project that is integrating code from multiple development groups. There have been numerous integration problems, particularly regarding reliability, error recovery and transactional integrity. You are now responsible for planning the performance efficiency testing for this product. There Is a strong feeling among the development managers that some parts of the code are weaker than others and will tend to exhibit problems during the performance efficiency testing. To identify these problematic areas as soon as possible, which type of testing should you do?

Options:

A- Load testing

B- Interoperability testing

C- Stress testing

D- Scalability testing

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Stress testing is the most appropriate method for identifying weak areas in code that may cause performance issues, especially under conditions of extreme load or stress. This type of testing deliberately pushes the system beyond its normal operational capacity to see how it behaves under stress, which can help reveal vulnerabilities in error recovery and transactional integrity that are not apparent under normal conditions. Stress testing can provide early insights into potential failure points and help prioritize areas for improvement before full-scale deployment.

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Your team is now accountable for the support and enhancement of a payroll system that has been in production for many years and modified by many different developers. It has been noticed by management that small functional enhancements take much longer than equivalent changes on more recently developed systems. You have been tasked with implementing improved testing approaches that will help to identify the root cause of this problem.

Which of the following is the best technique to apply in this scenario?

Options:

A- Orthogonal arrays

B- Exploratory analysis

C- Static analysis

D- Data flow analysis

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Static analysis is the best technique for identifying the root causes of issues in a legacy system where small functional enhancements take disproportionately long to implement. This technique involves examining the code without executing it to detect potential vulnerabilities, coding errors, and complexities. Static analysis can highlight problematic code segments and inefficient coding practices that may contribute to the increased time required for implementing changes, thereby assisting in addressing these systemic issues efficiently.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a reason for the Technical Test Analyst to take the time to prepare for a code review?

Options:

A- Allows the reviewer time to consider the Interaction of the item being reviewed with other items In the system

B- Allows time to prepare the test data

C- Allows time to gather the test metrics for management review

D- Allows time to plan the design and implementation of the item being reviewed

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Preparing for a code review is essential for understanding how the specific item under review interacts with other system components. This preparation allows the reviewer to identify potential integration issues or dependencies that could affect system functionality or performance. Adequate preparation ensures that the review is thorough and considers the broader system context, which is critical for ensuring that the system operates cohesively and according to specifications.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are working on a complex systems integration project that will soon be deployed to the production environment. This system is replacing a system that was popular with the users and had no outstanding non-functional issues. There are multiple components that interact and these have been developed by various development and testing groups including some outsourced groups. You will be leading the performance testing effort. Although you would prefer to have a dedicated test system for this effort, you will have to use the production system. You can do this testing at a low usage time, but there will be some users on the system and you will be using real data for the tests. You are now planning your performance testing. Unfortunately, there are no requirements for the performance requirements of the system. How do you determine the acceptable performance levels for the various operational profiles?

Options:

A- You should check the performance of the legacy system and use that as a benchmark for the new system

B- You should ask the users what they expect to see for the performance

C- You should go back to the business analysts and require them to update the requirements to include the performance expectations

D- You should use industry standard performance benchmarks

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Given the absence of defined performance requirements for the new system, a practical approach is to use the performance metrics of the legacy system as a benchmark. This method is beneficial as it provides a clear, historical baseline of what users are accustomed to and accept as satisfactory performance. Benchmarking against the legacy system ensures the new system meets or exceeds the performance levels that users already find acceptable, which can facilitate smoother acceptance and transition to the new system.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a true statement regarding a continuous integration environment?

Options:

A- Builds are done regularly every night

B- Automation tools are used to verify the results of the build

C- Unit testing is performed manually by the developers prior to code check in

D- Performance efficiency testing is conducted for every accepted build

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In a continuous integration environment, it's true that automation tools are used to verify the results of the build. This practice ensures that as new code integrations occur, they do not disrupt existing functionality and that all tests pass successfully before further deployments.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are responsible for planning the non-functional testing for a new product. You will be responsible for the performance testing and you have determined that you will need a simulator to complete your work, Which of the following are considerations when purchasing a simulator?

1. Path testing of the tool

2. Time to test the tool

3. cost of hmng specialists

4. Susceptibility to the "probe effect"

5. Method and bme to upgrade and retest the tool as the software changes

6. Control flow analysis

Options:

A- 1,4,6

B- 2, 3, 5

C- 4, 5,6

D- 1,2, 3, 4, 6

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When purchasing a simulator for performance testing, considerations should include:

Time to test the tool -- How long it will take to validate the simulator itself.

Cost of hiring specialists -- The financial aspect of requiring specialized knowledge to operate or customize the simulator.

Method and time to upgrade and retest the tool as the software changes -- How the simulator can be kept up-to-date with the software it is meant to simulate and the effort involved in retesting it after updates.

These points focus on practical and economic aspects of using a simulator in testing environments.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the common name for a type of automated testing technique that separates test input data and expected test results from the control script used to execute all of the tests?

Options:

A- Data-based testing

B- Keyword-driven testing

C- Model-driven testing

D- Behavior-based testing

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The common name for the automated testing technique that separates test input data and expected results from the control script is Keyword-driven testing. In this approach, test scripts are written using keywords related to the application under test, which are easy to read and can be interpreted by a script engine to perform testing actions.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have conducted static analysis on several new modules for an existing product. You are now executing test cases and are seeing inconsistent problems including crashes. Intermittent error messages are appearing. Despite all your best efforts, you are not able to find reproducible scenarios to force these errors.

What problem in the code are you likely seeing?

Options:

A- Wild pointers

B- Poor error handling

C- Undefined variables

D- Instrumented code

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Experiencing inconsistent problems such as crashes and intermittent error messages that do not have reproducible scenarios likely points to an issue with wild pointers. Wild pointers are pointers that do not point to a valid object of the appropriate type, often due to being uninitialized, pointing to deallocated memory, or having been overwritten accidentally.

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