

Below are some latest ISTQB certification exam questions with answers. Solve these questions and crosscheck with the answers provided at the end of this paper.

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Q. 1: What is the difference between testing software developed by contractor outside your country, versus testing software developed by a contractor within your country?

- A. Does not meet people needs
- B. Cultural difference
- C. Loss of control over reallocation of resources
- D. Relinquishments of control

Q. 2: The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from

- A. Project plan
- B. Business plan
- C. Support plan
- D. None of the above

Q. 3: To test a function, the programmer has to write a _____, which calls the function and passes it the test data.

- A. Stub
- B. Driver
- C. Proxy
- D. None of the above

Q. 4: Which of the following is not a static testing technique

- A. Error guessing
- B. Walkthrough
- C. Data flow analysis
- D. Inspections

Q. 5: Which of the following statements about component testing is not true?

- A. Component testing should be performed by development
- B. Component testing is also known as isolation or module testing
- C. Component testing should have completion criteria planned
- D. Component testing does not involve regression testing

Q. 6: Inspections can find all the following except

- A. Variables not defined in the code
- B. Spelling and grammar faults in the documents
- C. Requirements that have been omitted from the design documents
- D. How much of the code has been covered

Q. 7: Which of the following is not a characteristic for Testability?

- A. Operability
- B. Observability
- C. Simplicity

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D. Robustness

Q. 8: Software testing accounts to what percent of software development costs?

- A. 10-20
- B. 40-50
- C. 70-80
- D. 5-10

Q. 9: Equivalence partitioning is:

- A. A black box testing technique used only by developers
- B. A black box testing technique than can only be used during system testing
- C. A black box testing technique appropriate to all levels of testing
- D. A white box testing technique appropriate for component testing

Q. 10: If an expected result is not specified then:

- A. We cannot run the test
- B. It may be difficult to repeat the test
- C. It may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed
- D. We cannot automate the user inputs

Q. 11: How much testing is enough

- A. This question is impossible to answer
- B. The answer depends on the risks for your industry, contract and special requirements
- C. The answer depends on the maturity of your developers
- D. The answer should be standardized for the software development industry

Q. 12: The purpose of requirement phase is

- A. To freeze requirements
- B. To understand user needs
- C. To define the scope of testing
- D. All of the above

Q. 13: Which of these can be successfully tested using Loop Testing methodology?

- A. Simple Loops
- B. Nested Loops
- C. Concatenated Loops
- D. All of the above

Q. 14: Cyclomatic Complexity method comes under which testing method.

- A. White box
- B. Black box
- C. Green box
- D. Yellow box

Q. 15: A reliable system will be one that:

- A. Is unlikely to be completed on schedule
- B. Is unlikely to cause a failure
- C. Is likely to be fault-free
- D. Is likely to be liked by the users

Q. 16: Which, in general, is the least required skill of a good tester?

- A. Being diplomatic
- B. Able to write software
- C. Having good attention to detail

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D. Able to be relied on

Q. 17: A regression test:

- A. Will always be automated
- B. Will help ensure unchanged areas of the software have not been affected
- C. Will help ensure changed areas of the software have not been affected
- D. Can only be run during user acceptance testing

Q. 18: Function/Test matrix is a type of

- A. Interim Test report
- B. Final test report
- C. Project status report
- D. Management report

Q. 19: The process starting with the terminal modules is called:

- A. Top-down integration
- B. Bottom-up integration
- C. None of the above
- D. Module integration

Q. 20: Verification is:

- A. Checking that we are building the right system
- B. Checking that we are building the system right
- C. Performed by an independent test team
- D. Making sure that it is what the user really wants

Q. 21: The difference between re-testing and regression testing is

- A. Re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects
- B. Re-testing looks for unexpected side effects; regression testing is repeating those tests
- C. Re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier
- D. Re-testing uses different environments, regression testing uses the same environment
- E. Re-testing is done by developers, regression testing is done by independent testers

Q. 22: Which of the following is NOT a black box technique:

- A. Equivalence partitioning
- B. State transition testing
- C. LCSAJ
- D. Syntax testing
- E. Boundary value analysis

Q. 23: Expected results are:

- A. Only important in system testing
- B. Only used in component testing
- C. Never specified in advance
- D. Most useful when specified in advance
- E. Derived from the code

Q. 24: Beta testing is:

- A. Performed by customers at their own site
- B. Performed by customers at their software developer's site
- C. Performed by an independent test team
- D. Useful to test bespoke software
- E. Performed as early as possible in the lifecycle

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Q. 25: Consider the following:

Pick up and read the newspaper

Look at what is on television

If there is a program that you are interested in watching then switch the the television on and watch the program

Otherwise

Continue reading the newspaper

If there is a crossword in the newspaper then try and complete the crossword

A. SC = 1 and DC = 1

B. SC = 1 and DC = 2

C. SC = 1 and DC = 3

D. SC = 2 and DC = 2

E. SC = 2 and DC = 3

Q. 26: A typical commercial test execution tool would be able to perform all of the following EXCEPT:

A. Generating expected outputs

B. Replaying inputs according to a programmed script

C. Comparison of expected outcomes with actual outcomes

D. Recording test inputs

E. Reading test values from a data file

Q. 27: Consider the following statements about early test design:

i. Early test design can prevent fault multiplication

ii. Faults found during early test design are more expensive to fix

iii. Early test design can find faults

iv. Early test design can cause changes to the requirements

v. Early test design takes more effort

A. i, iii & iv are true. li & v are false

B. iii is true, I, ii, iv & v are false

C. iii & iv are true. i, ii & v are false

D. i, iii, iv & v are true, ii us false

E. i & iii are true, ii, iv & v are false

Q. 28: The selection of a test approach should consider the context:

i. Risk of Failure of the Project, hazards to the product and risks of product failure to humans

ii. Skills and experience of the people in the proposed technique, tools and methods

iii. The objective of the testing endeavor and the mission of the testing team.

iv. The size of the testing Team

A. i,ii,iii,iv are true

B. i,ii,iii are true and iv is false.

C. ii,iii,iv are true and i is false.

D. i,iv are true and ii, iii are false.

Q. 29: Benefits of Independent Testing

A. Independent testers are much more qualified than Developers

B. Independent testers see other and different defects and are unbiased.

C. Independent Testers cannot identify defects.

D. Independent Testers can test better than developers

Q. 30: Minimum Test Required for Statement Coverage:

Disc = 0

Order-qty = 0

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```
Read Order-qty
If Order-qty >=20 then
Disc = 0.05
If Order-qty >=100 then
Disc =0.1
End if
End if
```

- A. Statement coverage is 4
- B. Statement coverage is 1
- C. Statement coverage is 3
- D. Statement Coverage is 2

Q. 31: Test Conditions are derived from:

- A. Specifications
- B. Test Cases
- C. Test Data
- D. Test Design

Q. 32: Which of the following is the task of a Test Lead / Leader.

- i. Interaction with the Test Tool Vendor to identify best ways to leverage test tool on the project.
 - ii. Write Test Summary Reports based on the information gathered during testing
 - iii. Decide what should be automated , to what degree and how.
 - iv. Create the Test Specifications
- A. i, ii, iii is true and iv is false
 - B. ii,iii,iv is true and i is false
 - C. i is true and ii,iii,iv are false
 - D. iii and iv is correct and i and ii are incorrect

Q. 33: Impact Analysis helps to decide:

- A. How much regression testing should be done.
- B. Exit Criteria
- C. How many more test cases need to written.
- D. Different Tools to perform Regression Testing

Q. 34: Drivers are also known as:

- i. Spade
 - ii. Test harness
 - iii. Scaffolding
- A. i , ii are true and iii is false
 - B. i , iii are true and ii is false
 - C. ii , iii are true and i is false
 - D. All of the above are true

Q. 35: Which of the following is not a type of incremental testing approach?

- A. Top down
- B. Big-bang
- C. Bottom up
- D. Functional incrementation.

Q. 36: In a system designed to work out the tax to be paid:

An employee has £4000 of salary tax free. The next £1500 is taxed at 10% The next £28000 is taxed at 22% Any further amount is taxed at 40% Which of these groups of numbers would fall into the same equivalence class?

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- A. £4800; £14000; £28000
- B. £5200; £5500; £28000
- C. £28001; £32000; £35000
- D. £5800; £28000; £32000

Q. 37: In case of Large Systems :

- A. Only few tests should be run
- B. Testing should be on the basis of Risk
- C. Only Good Test Cases should be executed.
- D. Test Cases written by good test engineers should be executed.

Q. 38: What is the expected result for each of the following test cases?

Rule1 Rule2 Rule3 Rule4

Conditions

Citibank Card

Member

Yes Yes No No

Type of Room Silver Platinum Silver Platinum

Actions

Offer upgrade

To Gold Luxury

Yes No No No

Offer upgrade

to Silver

N/A Yes N/A No

- A. Citibank card member, holding a Silver room
- B. Non Citibank-member, holding a Platinum room
- A. A - Don't offer any upgrade, B - Don't offer any upgrade.
- B. A - Don't offer any upgrade, B - Offer upgrade to Gold.
- C. A - Offer upgrade to Silver, B - Offer upgrade to Silver.
- D. A - Offer upgrade to Gold, B - Don't offer any upgrade.

Q. 39: Which of the following is not phase of the Fundamental Test Process?

- A. Test Planning and Control
- B. Test implementation and Execution
- C. Requirement Analysis
- D. Evaluating Exit criteria and reporting

Q. 40: The structure of an incident report is covered in the Standard for Software Test Documentation IEEE 829 and is called as:

- A. Anomaly Report
- B. Defect Report
- C. Test Defect Report
- D. Test Incident Report

Q. 41: Repeated Testing of an already tested program, after modification, to discover any defects introduced or uncovered as a result of the changes in the software being tested or in another related or unrelated software component:

- A. Re Testing
- B. Confirmation Testing
- C. Regression Testing
- D. Negative Testing

Q. 42: Consider the following state transition diagram of a switch. Which of the

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following represents an invalid state transition?

- A. OFF to ON
- B. ON to OFF
- C. FAULT to ON

Q. 43: We use the output of the requirement analysis, the requirement specification as the input for writing:

- A. User Acceptance Test Cases
- B. Integration Level Test Cases
- C. Unit Level Test Cases
- D. Program specifications

Q. 44: Regression testing should be performed:

- i. Every week
 - ii. After the software has changed
 - iii. As often as possible
 - iv. When the environment has changed
 - v. When the project manager says
- A. i & ii are true, iii, iv & v are false
 - B. ii, iii & iv are true, i & v are false
 - C. ii & iv are true, i, iii & v are false
 - D. ii is true, i, iii, iv & v are false

Q. 45: With which of the following categories is a test comparator tool USUALLY associated?

- A. Tool support for performance and monitoring.
- B. Tool support for static testing.
- C. Tool support for test execution and logging.
- D. Tool support for the management of testing and tests.

Q. 46: Which activities form part of test planning?

- i) Developing test cases.
 - ii) Defining the overall approach to testing.
 - iii) Assigning resources.
 - iv) Building the test environment
 - v) Writing test conditions.
- A. i, ii & iv are true, iii & v are false.
 - B. ii & iii are true, i, iv & v are false.
 - C. iv & v are true, i, ii & iii are false.
 - D. i, ii & iii are true iv & v are false.

Q. 47: Match the following terms and statements.

- 1. Decision Table Testing
- 2. Decision Testing
- 3. State Transition Testing
- 4. Exploratory Testing

W. Testing carried out w boxes to achieve specific test objectives, possibly to complement structured testing.

X. A test technique used which may be used to verify different system re depending on current conditions or previous history.

Y. A test technique which combines combinations of inputs that might not otherwise have been exercised during testing.

Z. A form of control flow testing based on decision outcomes.

Options:

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- A. 1Y, 2Z, 3X, 4W.
- B. 1X, 2W, 3Z, 4Y.
- C. 1Z, 2X, 3W, 4Y.
- D. 1Z, 2Y, 3X, 4W.

Q. 48: Which type of test design techniques does the following statement best describe a procedure to derive test cases based on the specification of a component?

- A. Black Box Techniques.
- B. White Box Techniques.
- C. Glass Box Techniques.
- D. Experience Based Techniques.

Q. 49: For which of the following would a static analysis tool be MOST useful?

- A. Supporting reviews.
- B. Validating models of the software.
- C. Testing code executed in a special test harness.
- D. Enforcement of coding standards.

Q. 50: Which of the following types of defects is use case testing MOST LIKELY to uncover?

- i) Defects in the process flows during real-world use of the system.
- ii) Defects in the interface parameters in integration testing.
- iii) Integration defects caused by the interaction and interference of different components.
- iv) Defects in the system as it transitions between one state and another.

- A. ii, iii.
- B. i, iii.
- C. iii, iv.
- D. i, ii

Q. 51: Which of the following is MOST important in the selection of a test approach?

- A. Availability of tools to support the proposed techniques.
- B. The budget allowed for training in proposed techniques.
- C. Available skills and experience in the proposed techniques.
- D. The willingness of the test team to learn new techniques.

Q. 52: Which of the following is a benefit of test independence?

- A. It does not require familiarity with the code.
- B. It is cheaper than using developers to test their own code.
- C. It avoids author bias in defining effective tests.
- D. Testers are better at finding defects than developers.

Q. 53: The above diagram represents the following paths through the code.

- A. vwxy
- B. vwz
- C. vxy
- D. vxz

What is the MINIMUM combination of paths required to provide full statement coverage?
Exhibit:

- A. A
- B. ABD
- C. ABCD
- D. ACD

Q. 54: Which of the following is MOST characteristic of specification based (black-box)

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techniques?

- A. Test cases can be easily automated.
- B. Test cases are independent of each other.
- C. Test cases are derived systematically from models of the system .
- D. Test cases are derived systematically from the delivered code.

Q. 55: Which of the following combinations correctly describes a valid approach to component testing:

- i) Functional testing of the component in isolation.
 - ii) Structure-based testing of the code without recording incidents.
 - iii) Automated tests that are run until the component passes.
 - iv) Functional testing of the interfaces between modules.
- A. i and ii.
 - B. I, ii and iii
 - C. iii.
 - D. ii and iv

Q. 56: Which of the following is a purpose of the review planning phase?

- A. Log defects.
- B. Explain the documents to the participants.
- C. Gather metrics.
- D. Allocate the individual roles.

Q. 57: A defect arrival rate curve:

- A. Shows the number of newly discovered defects per unit time
- B. Shows the number of open defects per unit time.
- C. Shows the cumulative total number of defects found up to this time.
- D. Any of these, depending on the company.

Q. 58: Which is the best definition of complete testing:

- A. You have discovered every bug in the program.
- B. You have tested every statement, branch, and combination of branches in the program.
- C. You have completed every test in the test plan.
- D. You have reached the scheduled ship date.

Q. 59: Complete statement and branch coverage means:

- A. That you have tested every statement in the program.
- B. That you have tested every statement and every branch in the program.
- C. That you have tested every IF statement in the program.
- D. That you have tested every combination of values of IF statements in the program

Q. 60: There are several risks of managing your project's schedule with a statistical reliability model. These include (choose one or more of the following):

- A. Testers spend more energy early in the product trying to find bugs than preparing to do the rest of the project's work more efficiently
- B. Managers might not realize that the testing effort is ineffective, late in the project, because they expect a low rate of bug finding, so the low rate achieved doesn't alarm them.
- C. It can increase the end-of-project pressure on testers to not find bugs, or to not report bugs.
- D. All of the above

Q. 61: Typical defects that are easier to find in reviews than in dynamic testing are:

- A. Deviations from standards,

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- B. Requirement defects,
- C. Design defects,
- D. Insufficient maintainability and incorrect interface specifications.
- E. All of the above.

Q. 62: Reviews, static analysis and dynamic testing have the same objective

- A. Identifying defects.
- B. Fixing defects.
- C. A. and B
- D. None of the above

Q. 63: We can achieve complete statement coverage but still miss bugs because:

- A. The failure occurs only if you reach a statement taking the TRUE branch of an IF statement, and you got to the statement with a test that passed through the FALSE branch.
- B. The failure depends on the program's inability to handle specific data values, rather than on the program's flow of control.
- C. We are not required to test code that customers are unlikely to execute.
- D. All of the above

Q. 64: Measurement dysfunction is a problem because:

- A. Even though the numbers you look at appear better, to achieve these numbers, people are doing other aspects of their work much less well.
- B. We don't know how to measure a variable (our measurement is dysfunctional) and so we don't know how to interpret the result.
- C. You are measuring the wrong thing and thus reaching the wrong conclusions.
- D. All of the above.

Q. 65: Important consequences of the impossibility of complete testing are (Choose one or more answers):

- A. We can never be certain that the program is bug free.
- B. We have no definite stopping point for testing, which makes it easier for some managers to argue for very little testing.
- C. We have no easy answer for what testing tasks should always be required, because every task takes time that could be spent on other high importance tasks.
- D. All of the above.

Answers:

- Q.1 B
- Q.2 A
- Q.3 B
- Q.4 A
- Q.5 D
- Q.6 D
- Q.7 D
- Q.8 B
- Q.9 C
- Q.10 C

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Q.11 B
Q.12 D
Q.13 D
Q.14 A
Q.15 B
Q.16 B
Q.17 B
Q.18 C
Q.19 B
Q.20 B
Q.21 A
Q.22 C
Q.23 D
Q.24 A
Q.25 E
Q.26 A
Q.27 A
Q.28 B
Q.29 B
Q.30 B
Q.31 A
Q.32 A
Q.33 A
Q.34 C
Q.35 B
Q.36 D
Q.37 B
Q.38 D
Q.39 C
Q.40 A
Q.41 C
Q.42 C
Q.43 A
Q.44 C
Q.45 C
Q.46 B
Q.47 A
Q.48 A
Q.49 D
Q.50 B
Q.51 C
Q.52 C
Q.53 A
Q.54 C
Q.55 B
Q.56 D
Q.57 A
Q.58 A
Q.59 B
Q.60 D
Q.61 E
Q.62 A

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Q.63 B
Q.64 A
Q.65 D

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