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Topic 1, Exam Pool A

Question: 1

Which of the following errors CANNOT be found with structure-based testing techniques?

A. Memory is leaking
B. Features are only partially implemented
C. Data structures that are used before initialization
D. Division by zero

Answer: A

Explanation:

Memory leaks are errors that occur when a program does not release memory that it has allocated, causing the system to run out of memory and slow down or crash. Memory leaks cannot be detected by structure-based testing techniques, which are based on the code structure and logic. Structure-based testing techniques can only find errors that are related to the control flow, data flow, or logic of the program. For example, they can find errors such as features that are only partially implemented, data structures that are used before initialization, or division by zero. To detect memory leaks, you need dynamic analysis tools that monitor the memory usage of the program during execution. You can find more information about structure-based testing techniques and dynamic analysis tools in A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus, Chapter 4, Sections 4.2 and 4.31.

Question: 2

Which of the following is correct?

A. Intrusive test tools are tools that do not exhibit the probe-effect
B. Testing tools can be used by both developers and testers
C. Use of testing tools is effective only when done as part of a test automation system
D. Testing tools allow developers do testing Use of such tools changes the role of the test team

Answer: B

Explanation:

Testing tools can be used by both developers and testers for different purposes and at different stages of

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the software development life cycle. For example, developers can use tools such as unit testing frameworks, code coverage tools, debugging tools, static analysis tools, etc., to improve the quality of their code and find defects early. Testers can use tools such as test management tools, test design tools, test execution tools, test data preparation tools, performance testing tools, etc., to support their testing activities and increase their efficiency and effectiveness. The use of testing tools does not necessarily imply test automation, which is the use of software to perform or support test activities that would otherwise require manual intervention. Test automation is a complex and costly process that requires careful planning, design, implementation, maintenance, and evaluation. The use of testing tools also does not change the role of the test team, which is still responsible for defining the test strategy, designing the test cases, analyzing the test results, reporting the defects, etc. You can find more information about testing tools and test automation in A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus, Chapter 61.

Question: 3

The following sentences refer to the Standard for Software Test Documentation' specification (IEEE 829). Which sentence is correct?

A. The key to high quality test documentation regimes is strict adherence to this standard
B. Any deviation from this standard should be approved by management, marketing & development
C. This test plan outline is relevant for military projects For consumer market projects there is a different specification with fewer items
D. Most test documentation regimes follow this spec to some degree, with changes done to fit a specific situation or organization

Answer: D

Explanation:

The 'Standard for Software Test Documentation' specification (IEEE 829) is a standard that defines a set of documents that can be used to document the test process and its outcomes. The standard provides an outline for each document, specifying its purpose, content, and format. However, the standard does not prescribe how to apply it in different contexts or projects. It is up to each organization or project to decide how to adapt the standard to their specific needs and situation. Therefore, the standard is not a rigid or mandatory requirement that must be followed strictly by all testers. Rather, it is a flexible and adaptable guideline that can be used as a reference or a starting point for creating test documentation regimes. You can find more information about IEEE 829 and test documentation in A Study Guide to the ISTQB® Foundation Level 2018 Syllabus, Chapter 51.

Question: 4

A software company adopts the V-model as their development life cycle. Which of the following contains roles of a tester in this company?

A. Decide what should be automated, to what degree, and how.
B. Review test plans and set up test environments.
C. Coordinate the test strategy with the project managers

D. Introduce suitable metrics to measure the testing progress

	Answer: C

Explanation:

The V-model is a development life cycle model that shows the relationship between each phase of development and its corresponding phase of testing. In this model, each level of testing (unit testing, integration testing, system testing, acceptance testing) has a corresponding level of development (component design, component integration, system design, requirements analysis). The model also shows that testing activities should start as early as possible in the development process and that each level of testing should be planned and designed in parallel with its corresponding level of development. Therefore, one of the roles of a tester in a software company that adopts the V-model is to coordinate the test strategy with the project managers who are responsible for planning and managing each phase of development. This role involves defining the scope, objectives, approach, resources, schedule, risks, and deliverables of each level of testing in alignment with the development plan and the project requirements. You can find more information about the V-model and test planning in Software Testing Foundations: A Study Guide for the Certified Tester Exam, Chapter 22.

Question: 5

Which of the following is an appropriate reason for maintenance testing?

A. Bugs found in the field after upgrading the operation system
B. Bugs found during system testing
C. Bugs found during unit testing
D. Bugs found during integration testing

	Answer: A

Explanation:

Maintenance testing is a type of testing that is performed after a software product has been delivered and deployed to ensure that it still meets its requirements and functions correctly after changes have been made to it or to its environment. Changes can include corrective changes (fixing defects), adaptive changes (adapting to new platforms or environments), perfective changes (improving performance or usability), or preventive changes (avoiding potential problems). One of the appropriate reasons for maintenance testing is to verify that the software product works as expected after upgrading the operating system, which is an example of an adaptive change. Other reasons for maintenance testing can include verifying that the software product works as expected after fixing defects, adding new features, improving performance, or preventing future issues. You can find more information about maintenance testing in Software Testing Foundations: A Study Guide for the Certified Tester Exam, Chapter 12.

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