

# GAQM

## Exam Questions CTFL

Certified Software Tester - Foundation Level (CSTFL)



#### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

Consider the typical objectives of testing. Which of the following metrics can be used to measure the effectiveness of the testing process in achieving one of those objectives? 1 credit

- A. Average number of days between defect discovery and resolution
- B. Percentage of requirements covered
- C. Lines of code written per developer per day
- D. Percentage of test effort spent on regression testing

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

Considerable attention will be given in this project to defining exit criteria and on reporting back on their status. Which combination of TWO exit criteria from the list would be best to use? 1 credit

- A. Total number of defects foundI
- B. Percentage of test cases executedII
- C. Total test effort planned versus total actual test effort spentI
- D. Defect trend (number of defects found per test run over time
- E. (i) and (ii)
- F. (i) and (iv)
- G. (ii) and (iii)
- H. (ii) and (iv)

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 4)

Which of the following would be the most significant input to estimating the time to carry out the specified testing tasks? 3 credits

- A. The skills and experience of developers to correct the failures.
- B. The standards used for the requirements specification.
- C. The metrics recorded from testing the capture-replay tool.
- D. The number of testers in the company and their grade.

**Answer: C**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 5)

Part of the testing strategy indicates that you are going to be using systematic test design techniques. Your manager has asked that you present the main advantages of using these techniques at the next board meeting. Identify THREE main benefits of using systematic test design techniques within this company. 2 credits (for 2 out of 3 correct 1 credit)

- A. Easier to quickly adapt testing to changing requirements compared to experienced-based testing
- B. Targets certain types of faults
- C. Will guide experienced testers to find defects
- D. Provides a way to differentiate depth of testing based on product risks by using different techniques
- E. More enhanced documentation and therefore higher repeatability and reproducibility
- F. Will make non-systematic testing redundant
- G. Will reduce the need for early reviews

**Answer: BDE**

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 5)

In addition to risk, identify TWO other components of a testing strategy. 1 credit

- A. The entry and exit criteria for each test phase
- B. Test training needs for the project resources
- C. The test design techniques to be used
- D. Test performance indicators
- E. The test schedule

**Answer: AC**

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 6)

Which of the following team roles would be most appropriate to enhance the team and why? 2 credits

- A. A person with the ability to complete tasks
- B. A quality assurance officer
- C. A person with in-depth technical skills
- D. A person who brings new ideas to the team

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are considering involving users during test execution. In general, what is the main reason for involving users during test execution? 1 credit

- A. They are a cheap resource
- B. They have good testing skills
- C. This can serve as a way to build their confidence in the system
- D. They have the ability to also focus on invalid test cases

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Exam Topic 7)

In general which part of the testing activity is most difficult to estimate? 1 credit

- A. Test planning
- B. Test execution
- C. Test management
- D. Test design

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Exam Topic 8)

The test improvement project will take place in an organization developing a safety-critical avionics application. Which one of the following standards do you believe would be most appropriate to take into account for compliance during your assignment? 1 credit

- A. ISO 9126
- B. IEEE 829
- C. BS 7925/2
- D. DO-178B

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 10)

Which of the following product risks would be most effectively addressed just by static testing? 3 credits

- A. In the delivered application, one of the countries, as specified in the requirements, has not been correctly implemented.
- B. The application takes too long to process a request for additional cover.
- C. The test cases do not cover the key requirements.
- D. The successful bidder may not deliver all the required functionality on time.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 11)

Regarding the process described above, what is the most important recommendation you would make using IEEE 1044 as a guide? 2 credits

- A. No priority or severity assigned
- B. Incident numbering is manual rather than automated
- C. No mentioning of reproduceability
- D. No classification on type of incident

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 13**

- (Exam Topic 13)

A software component has the code shown below:

```
Program BiggestA,  
Biggest: Integer  
Begin  
  Read A  
  Biggest = 10  
  While A > 0  
  Do  
    If A > Biggest  
    Then Biggest = A  
  Endif  
  Read A  
Enddo  
End
```

The component has exit criteria for component testing that include 100% statement coverage. Which of the following test cases will satisfy this criterion?

- A. 10, 0

- B. 10, 5, 0
- C. 10, 11, 0

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 18**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which is not the fundamental test process?

- A. Planning and control
- B. Test closure activities
- C. Analysis and design
- D. None

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 21**

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 24**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following is true of iterative development?

- A. It uses fully defined specifications from the start.
- B. It involves the users in the testing throughout.
- C. Changes to the system do not need to be formally recorded.
- D. It is not suitable for developing websites.

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Exam Topic 13)

What benefits do static analysis tools have over test execution tools?

- A. Static analysis tools find defects earlier in the life cycle.
- B. Static analysis tools can be used before code is written.
- C. Static analysis tools test that the delivered code meets business requirements.
- D. Static analysis tools are particularly effective for regression testing.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 28**

- (Exam Topic 13)

In the MASPAR case study..?

- A. Security failures were the result of untested parts of code
- B. The development team achieved complete statement and branch coverage but missed a serious bug in the MASPAR operating system
- C. An error in the code was so obscure that you had to test the function with almost every input value to find its two special-case failures
- D. All the above

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 32**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase

- A. Test Analysis and Design
- B. Test Implementation and execution
- C. Test Closure Activities
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 34**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which statement below BEST describes non-functional testing?

- A. The process of testing an integrated system to verify that it meets specified requirements.
- B. The process of testing to determine the compliance of a system to coding standards.
- C. Testing without reference to the internal structure of a system.
- D. Testing system attributes, such as usability, reliability or maintainability.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 35

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following is NOT part of configuration management..?

- A. Status accounting of configuration items
- B. Auditing conformance to ISO9001
- C. Identification of test versions
- D. Record of changes to documentation over time
- E. Controlled library access

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following is most likely to be a benefit of using static techniques?

- A. Fewer performance defects.
- B. Productivity improvements in the development process.
- C. More efficient regression testing.
- D. Quick return on investment in static analysis tools.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Although the other options might be seen as benefits they are not amongst the most likely benefits. Option (B) is the benefit that is most likely to be realized.

#### NEW QUESTION 40

- (Exam Topic 13)

A top-down development strategy affects which level of testing most?

- A. Component testing
- B. Integration testing
- C. System testing
- D. User acceptance testing

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The development strategy will affect the component testing (option (A)), in so far as it cannot be tested unless it has been built. Options (C) and (D) require the system to have been delivered; at these points the development strategy followed is not important to the tester. Option (B) needs knowledge of the development strategy in order to determine the order in which components will be integrated and tested.

#### NEW QUESTION 41

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following statements are correct for walkthroughs?

- (i) Often led by the author.
- (ii) Documented and defined results.
- (iii) All participants have defined roles.
- (iv) Used to aid learning.
- (v) Main purpose is to find defects.

- A. (i) and (v) are correct.
- B. (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- C. (i) and (iv) are correct.
- D. (iii) and (iv) are correct.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 13)

The following statements relate to activities that are part of the fundamental test process.

- A. Evaluating the testability of requirements.i
- B. Repeating testing activities after changes.ii
- C. Designing the test environment set-up.i
- D. Developing and prioritizing test cases.
- E. Verifying the environment is set up correctl
- F. Which statement below is TRUE?
- G. (i) and (ii) are part of analysis and design, (iii), (iv) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.
- H. (i) and (iii) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iv) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.
- I. (i) and (v) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iii) and (iv) are part of test implementation and execution.

J. (i) and (iv) are part of analysis and design, (ii), (iii) and (v) are part of test implementation and execution.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

All other answers contain an activity identified as analysis and design that is part of implementation and test execution.

**NEW QUESTION 47**

- (Exam Topic 13)

What if the project isn't big enough to justify extensive testing..?

- A. Use risk based analysis to find out which areas need to be tested
- B. Use automation tool for testing
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 52**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following characteristics of good testing apply to any software development life cycle model?

- A. Acceptance testing is always the final test level to be applied.
- B. All test levels are planned and completed for each developed feature.
- C. Testers are involved as soon as the first piece of code can be executed.
- D. For every development activity there is a corresponding testing activity.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 57**

- (Exam Topic 13)

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.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 61**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which is not a major task of test implementation and execution?

- A. Develop and prioritizing test cases, creating test data, writing test procedures and optionally, preparing test harness and writing automated test scripts.
- B. Logging the outcome of test execution and recording the identities and versions of the software under test, test tools and testware.
- C. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
- D. Verifying that the test environment has been set up correctly.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 62**

- (Exam Topic 13)

What is the concept of introducing a small change to the program and having the effects of that change show up in some test..?

- A. Introducing mutations
- B. Performance testing
- C. A mutation error
- D. Debugging a program

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 63**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following is a structure-based (white-box) technique?

- A. Decision table testing
- B. State transition testing
- C. Statement testing
- D. Boundary value analysis

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

All other options are specification-based (black-box) techniques, and the main distracter is answer (A) because decision table testing could be confused with decision testing.

#### NEW QUESTION 64

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following is true about the V-model?

- A. It has the same steps as the waterfall model for software development.
- B. It is referred to as a cyclical model for software development.
- C. It enables the production of a working version of the system as early as possible.
- D. It enables test planning to start as early as possible.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 69

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following is not decided in the test-planning phase..?

- A. Schedules and deliverables
- B. Hardware and software
- C. Entry and exit criteria
- D. Types of test cases

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 73

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following statements BEST describes one of the seven key principles of software testing?

- A. Automated tests are better than manual tests for avoiding the Exhaustive Testing.
- B. Exhaustive testing is, with sufficient effort and tool support, feasible for all software.
- C. It is normally impossible to test all input / output combinations for a software system.
- D. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defect
- E. The purpose of testing is to demonstrate the absence of defects.

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 78

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which one of the following roles is typically used in a review?

- A. Champion.
- B. Author.
- C. Project sponsor.
- D. Custodian.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The Author is the only role that is typically used in a review.

A Champion might sponsor the review process but is not a defined role within an actual review; a Project Sponsor, if technically competent, might be asked to play a defined role within the review process, but whilst using that role they will not be a Project Sponsor; finally, a Custodian might ensure the results are stored safely but would not be involved in the actual review itself.

#### NEW QUESTION 81

- (Exam Topic 13)

One Key reason why developers have difficulty testing their own work is:

- A. Lack of technical documentation
- B. Lack of test tools on the market for developers
- C. Lack of training
- D. Lack of Objectivity

**Answer:** C

#### NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 13)

To test a function, the programmer has to write a \_\_\_\_\_, which calls the function to be tested and passes it test data:

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 87

- (Exam Topic 13)



A washing machine has three temperature bands for different kinds of fabrics: fragile fabrics are washed at temperatures between 15 and 30 degrees Celsius; normal fabrics are washed at temperatures between 31 and 60 degrees Celsius; heavily soiled and tough fabrics are washed at temperatures between 61 and 100 degrees Celsius.

Which of the following contains only values that are in different equivalence partitions?

- A. 15, 30, 60
- B. 20, 35, 60
- C. 25, 45, 75
- D. 12, 35, 55

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Answer (A) includes two values from the lower partition, answer (B) contains two values from the second partition, answer (D) contains one value that is invalid (out of range).

**NEW QUESTION 90**

- (Exam Topic 13)

What is important to do when working with software development models?

- A. To adapt the models to the context of project and product characteristics.
- B. To choose the waterfall model because it is the first and best proven model.
- C. To start with the V-model and then move to either iterative or incremental models.
- D. To only change the organization to fit the model and not vice versa.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 95**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following is most likely to cause failure in the implementation of a test tool?

- A. Underestimating the demand for a tool.
- B. The purchase price of the tool.
- C. No agreed requirements for the tool.
- D. The cost of resources to implement and maintain the tool.

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 98**

- (Exam Topic 13)

How many test cases are necessary to cover all the possible sequences of statements (paths) for the following program fragment?

Assume that the two conditions are independent of each other : -if (Condition 1)then statement 1else statement 2if (Condition 2)then statement 3

- A. 2 Test Cases
- B. 3 Test Cases
- C. 4 Test Cases
- D. Not achievable

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 100**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following statements about risks is most accurate?

- A. Project risks rarely affect product risk.
- B. Product risks rarely affect project risk.
- C. A risk-based approach is more likely to be used to mitigate product rather than project risks.
- D. A risk-based approach is more likely to be used to mitigate project rather than product risks.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

In general, project risk and product risk can be hard to differentiate. Anything that impacts on the quality of the delivered system is likely to lead to delays or increased costs as the problem is tackled. Anything causing delays to the project is likely to threaten the delivered system's quality. The risk-based approach is an approach to managing product risk through testing, so it impacts most directly on product risk.

**NEW QUESTION 102**

- (Exam Topic 13)

When assembling a test team to work on an enhancement to an existing system, which of the following has the highest level of test independence?

- A. A business analyst who wrote the original requirements for the system.
- B. A permanent programmer who reviewed some of the new code, but has not written any of it.
- C. A permanent tester who found most defects in the original system.
- D. A contract tester who has never worked for the organization before.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**



In this scenario, the contract tester who has never worked for the organization before has the highest level of test independence. The three others are less independent as they are likely to make assumptions based on their previous knowledge of the requirements, code and general functionality of the original system. Note that independence does not necessarily equate to most useful. In practice most test or project managers would recruit a permanent tester who has worked on the original system in preference to a contract tester with no knowledge of the system. However, when assembling a team it would be useful to have staff with varying levels of test independence and system knowledge.

**NEW QUESTION 105**

- (Exam Topic 13)

What can a risk-based approach to testing provide?

- A. The types of test techniques to be employed.
- B. The total tests needed to provide 100 per cent coverage.
- C. An estimation of the total cost of testing.
- D. Only that test execution is effective at reducing risk.

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 107**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Maintenance testing is:

- A. updating tests when the software has changed
- B. testing a released system that has been changed
- C. testing by users to ensure that the system meets a business need
- D. testing to maintain business advantage

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 108**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which pair of definitions is correct?

- A. Regression testing is checking that the reported defect has been fixed; retesting is testing that there are no additional problems in previously tested software.
- B. Regression testing is checking there are no additional problems in previously tested software; retesting enables developers to isolate the problem.
- C. Regression testing involves running all tests that have been run before; retesting runs new tests.
- D. Regression testing is checking that there are no additional problems in previously tested software, retesting is demonstrating that the reported defect has been fixed.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Regression testing is testing that nothing has regressed. Retesting (or confirmation testing) confirms the fix is correct by running the same test after the fix has been made. No other option has both of these as true.

**NEW QUESTION 112**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following principles should be followed when introducing a test tool into an organization?

- (i) Assessing organizational maturity to establish whether a tool will provide expected benefits.
- (ii) Requiring a quick payback on the initial investment.
- (iii) Including a requirement for the tool to be easy to use without having to train unskilled testers.
- (iv) Identifying and agreeing requirements before evaluating test tools.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iv)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Assessing organizational maturity (i) is very important when deciding whether to introduce a test tool, as implementing a tool in an immature test organization with poor processes is unlikely to produce any benefits.

A quick return on the initial investment (ii) in a test tool is rare.

Having a requirement that a tool should be easy to use for untrained and unskilled testers (iii) is generally a false hope. This is comparable with expecting someone who has never driven a car to be able to drive safely and effectively.

Agreeing requirements before evaluating tools (iv) is essential. Not to do so would be comparable with building and testing a system without requirements.

In conclusion, (i) and (iv) are good principles to follow when introducing a tool and (ii) and (iii) are not.

**NEW QUESTION 116**

- (Exam Topic 13)

Which of the following terms is used to describe the management of software components comprising an integrated system?

- A. Configuration management
- B. Incident management
- C. Test monitoring
- D. Risk management

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Incident management is the collection and processing of incidents raised when errors and defects are discovered. Test monitoring identifies the status of the testing activity on a continuous basis. Risk management identifies, analyses and mitigates risks to the project and the product. Configuration management is concerned with the management of changes to software components and their associated documentation and testware.

**NEW QUESTION 118**

- (Exam Topic 13)

During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?

- A. Execution
- B. Design
- C. Planning
- D. Check Exit criteria completion

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 121**

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