BH0-007

ISEB Intermediate Certificate in Software Testing

DEMO

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which one is a product risk associated with the air quality management system?

A. The system required to monitor oxygen levels may be more expensive than those required to monitor air temperatures.
B. SubsInc may need to recruit extra developers and testers to deliver the project on time.
C. Oxygen levels may reach dangerously low levels.
D. Extreme temperatures may lead to heat exhaustion of personnel.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following would be an entry criterion into site acceptance testing for the air quality monitoring system?

A. That the code written tofulfil the requirement to monitor carbon dioxide levels has been 100% path tested.
B. That the functional specification accurately reflects requirements R1 and R2.
C. That the system has been tested at levels of oxygen usage well beyond anticipated personnel levels.
D. That the requirements for temperature control have been signed-off.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following is an accurate depiction of the hierarchy of test management documentation (where the highest comes first)?

A. Test policy-Test strategy-Project test plan-System test plan
B. Test strategy-Test policy-Project test plan-System test plan
C. Test policy-Project test plan-Test strategy-System test plan
D. Project test plan-Test strategy-System test plan-Test policy

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following test design techniques would be most suitable for testing that the oxygen is released at the required times?

A. Decision Testing.
B. Statement Testing.
C. Data flow Testing.
D. Boundary Value Analysis.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 5

When creating the functional specification for the temperature control system, which of the following review types would be most recommended to resolve any issues?

A. A walkthrough.
B. A technical review.
C. A management review.
D. A code inspection.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following are product risks and which are project risks?

a.The navigation through some parts of the website may need to be different from others.
b.Sprint 1 may not be completed on time, leading to a delay to the start of Sprint 2.
c.Text versions of images may not always be possible.
d.There may be a need to buy a capture-replay tool for regression testing.
e.A key member of the team may leave before the Sprints have been completed.

A. a, b and c are product risks, d and e are project risks.
B. a and c are products risks, b, d and e are project risks.
C. b, c and e are product risks,a and d are project risks.
D. a, d and e are product risks, b and c are project risks.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 7

Which stage of the Fundamental Test Process will be most affected by the use of user-stories as defined above?

A. Creating a schedule of activities as part of test planning.
B. Creating test cases as part of test design.
C. Creating the test environment as part of test execution.
D. Assessing requirements coverage at the end of each Sprint.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following review types would be recommended at the start of each Sprint, for the reason given?

A. An inspection, to find errors in the user-stories.
B. A management review, to check that the user-stories will accurately reflect the rules for accessibility.
C. A walkthrough of the set of user-stories, to ensure that the developers and testers understand what is to be built.
D. A technical review of the test plan, to ensure that the developers are aware that they must produce good quality code.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following methods of test estimation would be most appropriate for each Sprint?

A. Ask the testers to talk to each other and reach a consensus.
B. Take 30% of the total development time required for the Sprint.
C. Conduct a test point analysis on the content and navigation requirements.
D. Use metrics from the last accessibility project at MSC.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 10

Which of the following is the main purpose of an incident tracking process?

A. To identify the average number of steps required to recreate each incident.
B. To calculate the average turnaround times per defect.
C. To identify the priority of each incident.
D. To understand the status of each incident at any given time.