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QUESTION 1
The tests at the bottom layer of the test pyramid:

A. run faster than the tests at the top layer of the pyramid
B. cover larger pieces of functionalities than the tests at the top layer of the pyramid
C. are defined as 'UI Tests' or 'End-To-End tests' in the different models of the pyramid
D. are unscripted tests produced by experience-based test techniques

Answer: A
Explanation:
The tests at the bottom layer of the test pyramid run faster than the tests at the top layer of the pyramid because they are more focused, isolated, and atomic. They usually test individual units or components of the software system, such as classes, methods, or functions. They are also easier to maintain and execute, as they have fewer dependencies and interactions with other parts of the system. The tests at the top layer of the test pyramid, on the other hand, are slower because they cover larger pieces of functionalities, such as user interfaces, workflows, or end-to-end scenarios. They also have more dependencies and interactions with other systems, such as databases, networks, or external services. They are more complex and costly to maintain and execute, as they require more setup and teardown procedures, test data, and test environments.

QUESTION 2
Test automation allows you to:

A. demonstrate the absence of defects
B. produce tests that are less subject to human errors
C. avoid performing exploratory testing
D. increase test process efficiency by facilitating management of defects

Answer: B
Explanation:
Test automation allows you to produce tests that are less subject to human errors, as they can execute predefined test scripts or test cases with consistent inputs, outputs, and expected results. Test automation can also reduce the manual effort and time required to execute repetitive or tedious tests, such as regression tests, performance tests, or data-driven tests. Test automation does not demonstrate the absence of defects, as it can only verify the expected behavior of the system under test, not the unexpected or unknown behavior. Test automation does not avoid performing exploratory testing, as exploratory testing is a valuable technique to discover new information, risks, or defects that are not covered by automated tests. Test automation does not increase test process efficiency by facilitating management of defects, as defect management is a separate activity that involves reporting, tracking, analyzing, and resolving defects, which may or may not be related to automated tests.

QUESTION 3
Which of the following statements about how different types of test tools support testers is true?

A. The support offered by a test data preparation tool is often leveraged by testers to run automated regression test suites
B. The support offered by a performance testing tool is often leveraged by testers to run load tests
C. The support offered by a bug prediction tool is often used by testers to track the bugs they found
D. The support offered by a continuous integration tool is often leveraged by testers to automatically generate test cases from a model

Answer: B
Explanation:
The support offered by a performance testing tool is often leveraged by testers to run load tests, which are tests that simulate a large number of concurrent users or transactions on the system under test, in order to measure its performance, reliability, and scalability. Performance testing tools can help testers to generate realistic workloads, monitor system behavior, collect and analyze performance metrics, and identify performance bottlenecks.

QUESTION 4
Which of the following statements about branch coverage is true?

A. The minimum number of test cases needed to achieve full branch coverage, is usually lower than that needed to achieve full statement coverage
B. If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all unconditional branches within the code have surely been exercised
C. If full branch coverage has been achieved, then all combinations of conditions in a decision table have surely been exercised
D. Exercising at least one of the decision outcomes for all decisions within the code, ensures achieving full branch coverage
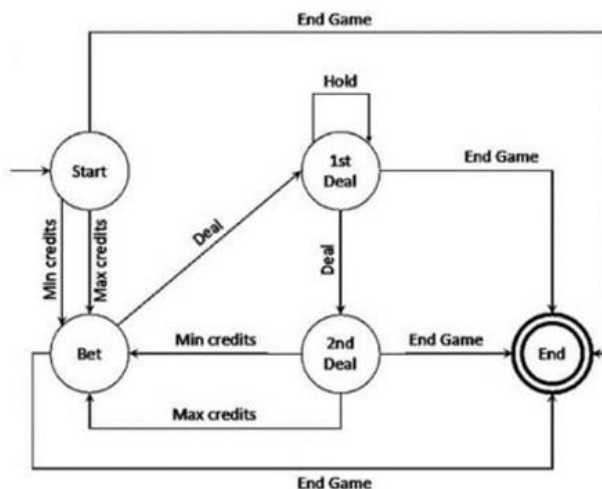
Answer: D
Explanation:
Exercising at least one of the decision outcomes for all decisions within the code, ensures achieving full branch coverage, which is a test coverage criterion that requires that all branches in the control flow of the code are executed at least once by the test cases. A branch is a basic block of code that has a single entry point and a single exit point, and a decision is a point in the code where the control flow can take more than one direction, such as an if-then-else statement, a switch-case statement, a loop statement, etc. The decision outcomes are the possible paths that can be taken from a decision, such as the then branch or the else branch, the case branch or the default branch, the loop body or the loop exit, etc.

QUESTION 5
Consider the following simplified version of a state transition diagram that specifies the behavior of a video poker game:

What Is the minimum number of test cases needed to cover every unique sequence of up to 3 states/2 transitions starting In the "Start" state and ending In the "End" state?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: D
Explanation:
The minimum number of test cases needed to cover every unique sequence of up to 3 states/2 transitions starting in the "Start" state and ending in the "End" state is 4. This is because there are 4 unique sequences of up to 3 states/2 transitions starting in the "Start" state and ending in the "End" state:
Start -> Bet -> End
Start -> Deal -> End
Start -> 1st Deal -> End
Start -> 2nd Deal -> End

QUESTION 6
Consider a given test plan which, among others, contains the following three sections: "Test Scope", "Testing Communication", and "Stakeholders". The features of the test object to be tested and those excluded from the testing represent information that is:

A. not usually included in a test plan, and therefore in the given test plan it should not be specified neither within the three sections mentioned, nor within the others
B. usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Test Scope" rather than in the other two sections mentioned
C. usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Testing Communication" rather than in the other two sections mentioned
D. usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Stakeholders" rather than in the other two sections mentioned

Answer: B
Explanation:
The features of the test object to be tested and those excluded from the testing represent information that is usually included in a test plan and, in the given test plan, it is more likely to be specified within "Test Scope" rather than in the other two sections mentioned. The test scope defines the boundaries and limitations of the testing activities, such as the test items, the features to be tested, the features not to be tested, the test objectives, the test environment, the test resources, the test assumptions, the test risks, etc. The test scope helps to establish a common understanding of what is included and excluded from the testing, and to avoid ambiguity, confusion, or misunderstanding among the stakeholders. The other two sections, "Testing Communication" and "Stakeholders", are also important parts of a test plan, but they do not directly address the features of the test object. The testing communication describes the methods, frequency, and responsibilities for the communication and reporting of the testing progress, status, issues, and results. The stakeholders identify the roles and responsibilities of the people involved in or affected by the testing activities, such as the test manager, the test team, the project manager, the developers, the customers, the users, etc.

QUESTION 7

An alphanumeric password must be between 4 and 7 characters long and must contain at least one numeric character, one capital (uppercase) letter and one lowercase letter of the alphabet. Which one of the following sets of test cases represents the correct outcome of a two-value boundary value analysis applied to the password length? (Note: test cases are separated by a semicolon)

A. 1xA;aB11;Pq1ZZab;7iDD0a1x
B. aB11;99rSp:5NnN10;7iDD0a1x
C. 1xB: aB11: 99rSp: 5NnN10; 4NnN10T; 44ghWn19
D. 1RhT;rSp53;3N3e10;8sBdby

Answer: D
Explanation:
The correct outcome of a two-value boundary value analysis applied to the password length is the set of test cases represented by option D. Boundary value analysis is a test design technique that focuses on the values at the boundaries of an equivalence partition, such as the minimum and maximum values, or the values just above and below the boundaries. A two-value boundary value analysis uses two values for each boundary, one representing the valid value and one representing the invalid value. For example, if the valid range of values is from 4 to 7, then the two values for the lower boundary are 3 and 4, and the two values for the upper boundary are 7 and 8. The test cases in option D use these values for the password length, while also satisfying the other requirements of the password, such as containing at least one numeric character, one capital letter, and one lowercase letter.

QUESTION 8
A company wants to reward each of its salespeople with an annual bonus that represents the sum of all the bonuses accumulated for every single sale made by that salesperson. The bonus for a single sale can take on the following four values: 3%, 5%, 7% and 10% (the percentage refers to the amount of the single sale). These values are determined on the basis of the type of customer (classified as "Basic" or "Premium") to which such sale was made, and on the amount of such sale classified into the following three groups G1, G2 and G3:

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- [G1]: less than 300 euros
- [G2]: between 300 and 2000 euros
- [G3]: greater than 2000 euros
```

Which of the following is the minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table associated with this scenario?

A. 12
B. 6
C. 4
D. 3

Answer: B
Explanation:
The minimum number of test cases needed to cover the full decision table associated with this scenario is 6. This is because the decision table has 4 conditions (type of customer and amount of sale) and 4 actions (bonus percentage). The conditions have 2 possible values each (Basic or Premium, and G1, G2 or G3), so the total number of combinations is 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 = 16.

QUESTION 9

Which of the following statements is true?

A. Experience-based test techniques rely on the experience of testers to identify the root causes of defects found by black-box test techniques
B. Some of the most common test basis used by white-box test techniques include user stories, use cases and business processes
C. Experience-based test techniques are often useful to detect hidden defects that have not been targeted by black-box test techniques
D. The primary goal of experience-based test techniques is to design test cases that can be easily automated using a GUI-based test automation tool

Answer: C
Explanation:
Experience-based test techniques are test design techniques that rely on the experience, knowledge, intuition, and creativity of the testers to identify and execute test cases that are likely to find defects in the software system. Experience-based test techniques are often useful to detect hidden defects that have not been targeted by black-box test techniques, which are test design techniques that use the external behavior and specifications of the software system as the test basis, without considering its internal structure or implementation. Experience-based test techniques can complement black- box test techniques by covering aspects that are not explicitly specified, such as usability, security, reliability, performance, etc.

QUESTION 10
A new web app aims at offering a rich user experience. As a functional tester, you have run some functional tests to verify that, before releasing the app, such app works correctly on several mobile devices, all of which are listed as supported devices within the requirements specification. These tests were performed on stable and isolated test environments where you were the only user interacting with the application. All tests passed, but in some of those tests you observed the following issue: on some mobile devices only, the response time for two web pages containing images was extremely slow.
Based only on the given information, which of the following recommendation would you follow?

A. You should open a defect report providing detailed information on which devices and by running which tests you observed the issue
B. The issue is related to performance efficiency, not functionality. Thus, as a functional tester, you should not open any defect report as all the functional tests passed
C. You should not open any defect report as the problem is most likely due to poor hardware equipment on the devices where you observed the issue
D. You should not open any defect report and inform the test manager that the devices on which you observed the issue should no longer be supported so that they will be removed from the requirements specification

Answer: A
Explanation:
As a functional tester, you should open a defect report providing detailed information on which devices and by running which tests you observed the issue. A defect report is a document that records the occurrence, nature, and status of a defect detected during testing, and provides information for further investigation and resolution. A defect report should include relevant information such as the defect summary, the defect description, the defect severity, the defect priority, the defect status, the defect origin, the defect category, the defect reproduction steps, the defect screenshots, the defect attachments, etc. Opening a defect report is a good practice for any tester who finds a defect in the software system, regardless of the type or level of testing performed.

QUESTION 11
For each of the test cases to be executed, the following table specifies the priority order and dependencies on other test cases

Test Case	Priority	Logical Dependencies
TC1	Low	TC5
TC2	High	TC3
TC3	High	TC4
TC4	High	-
TC5	Low	TC2
TC6	Medium	-

Which of the following test execution schedules is compatible with the logical dependencies and allows executing the test cases in priority order?

A. TC4, TC3, TC2, TC6, TC5. TC1
B. TC4, TC6, TC3, TC2, TC5, TC1
C. TC3, TC5, TC6, TC1, TC4, TC3
D. TC4, TC3, TC2, TC6, TC1, TC5

Answer: D
Explanation:
This answer is correct because it follows the logical dependencies and allows executing the test cases in priority order. TC4, TC3, and TC2 are executed first because they have the highest priority. TC6 is executed next because it has a logical dependency on TC2. TC1 is executed next because it has a logical dependency on TC5. Finally, TC5 is executed last because it has the lowest priority.

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