

Sample Exam

TMap NEXT®
Test Engineer

Edition July 2011



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Introduction

This is the sample exam TMap NEXT® Test Engineer.

This sample exam consists of 30 multiple-choice questions. Each multiple-choice question has a number of possible answers, of which only one is the correct answer.

The maximum number of points that can be obtained for this exam is 30. Each correct answer is worth one point. If you obtain 20 points or more you will pass.

The time allowed for this exam is 60 minutes.

No rights may be derived from this information.

Good luck!

Sample exam

1 van 30

What is testing?

- A. testing is an activity intended to detect errors
- B. testing is a process that provides insight into, and advice on quality and related risks
- C. testing is a process designed to find out whether the correct functionality has been implemented

2 van 30

While executing tests, the testers notice the dramatically bad system performance, despite the fact that no test cases have been designed for this.

To what way of testing does this form of information gathering belong?

- A. dynamic explicit testing
- B. dynamic implicit testing
- C. static testing

3 van 30

In addition to the qualities listed below, what else should a test professional be?

- have verbal and written communication skills
 - be able to work accurately
 - have analytical skills
 - be convincing and persevering
 - be factual
 - have a positively critical attitude
- A. be creative
 - B. be an expert in the subject matter
 - C. be an expert in test tools

4 van 30

In which TMap phase are test techniques allocated?

- A. Planning
- B. Specification
- C. Execution
- D. Preparation

5 van 30

For a system, an organization wants to test the degree to which the manual procedures interconnect with the automated information system and the workability of these manual procedures for the organization.

To which quality characteristic does this description relate?

- A. effectivity
- B. connectivity
- C. functionality
- D. suitability

6 van 30

What does the quality attribute 'manageability' mean?

- A. the degree to which the user is able to introduce enhancements or variations on the information system without amending the software
- B. the ease and speed with which the information system can be resumed following a breakdown
- C. the ease with which the information system can be placed and maintained in an operational condition
- D. the ease with which the information system can be adapted to new requirements of the user

7 van 30

The client that has assigned the test thinks it is important to test the degradation factor of the information system.

Of which quality characteristic is the degradation factor a characteristic?

- A. manageability
- B. continuity
- C. flexibility
- D. portability

8 van 30

What is an advantages of using test tools?

- A. It allows stress tests to be executed more effectively
- B. It is more economical
- C. It reduces the number of different test functions

9 van 30

For which activity are 'test design technique' checklists used?

- A. intake of the test object
- B. creating checklists
- C. creating test specifications
- D. collection of the test basis

10 van 30

Evaluating the test process is an activity performed in the Completion phase.

What is the aim of this evaluation?

- A. to assess the test results
- B. to determine which test cases should be preserved
- C. to learn from experience gained during the completed test
- D. to create a release advice

11 van 30

What is the aim of performing an intake of the test object in the Execution phase?

- A. to prepare the starting point required for the execution of the tests
- B. to establish whether the delivered parts of the test object function in such a way that adequate testing can be carried out
- C. to establish the testability of the test basis
- D. to obtain test results, on the basis of which evaluation of the test object can take place

12 van 30

In which phase does the test manager prepare the final report?

- A. Completion
- B. Control
- C. Execution

13 van 30

The test basis is not always present, complete or up to date. In such a case, an (additional) alternative test basis can be set up.

What is the best (additional) alternative test basis that can be defined?

- A. the product risk analysis
- B. a test basis set up by the tester
- C. the information obtained during an information session

14 van 30

The project defects administration contains the following defect:

"The specification for function A1 does not describe which action should follow when the function returns an error."

Which technique can be used to establish this defect?

- A. checklist for assessing the test basis
- B. error guessing
- C. syntactic test

15 van 30

There is a choice of three possibilities for entering test data in an existing system.

Which possibility has an advantage from a testing perspective?

- A. use of production data
- B. entering through separate front-end software
- C. entering through regular system functions

16 van 30

Which fields are part of the defect report minimum field set?

- A. severity, submitter and test environment identification
- B. severity, brief characterization and priority
- C. submitter, unique identification and temporary severity

17 van 30

How could you encourage developers to execute unit tests?

- A. by prescribing the use of test design techniques
- B. by ensuring there is a good technical specification of the unit
- C. by ensuring there is a good test environment
- D. by ensuring there are elementary forms of test documentation

18 van 30

How is development testing similar to system testing or acceptance testing?

- A. the person who discovers a defect is usually the person who will resolve it
- B. the risk-related parts must be tested first
- C. reporting must be very detailed

19 van 30

See the specification below:

```
IF      A <= 10 EN B = 12 OF C >= 10
      THEN X := 40
ENDIF
IF      D <= 14
      THEN X := 50
ELSE    X := 0
ENDIF
```

D <= 14 is an example of which of the following?

- A. action
- B. condition
- C. operator
- D. test situation

20 van 30

Into how many physical test cases is each logical test case worked out?

- A. into one physical test case
- B. into one or more physical test cases
- C. into a maximum of one physical test case
- D. into zero, one or more physical test cases

21 van 30

If a person is younger than 8 years old (<8), aged between 35 and 45 years (>35 and <45) or older than 60 years (>60), then he/she is eligible for a discount.

How many equivalence classes can be distinguished in the example above?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

22 van 30

See the decision below:

$R = A \text{ and } (B \text{ or } C) \text{ and } D$

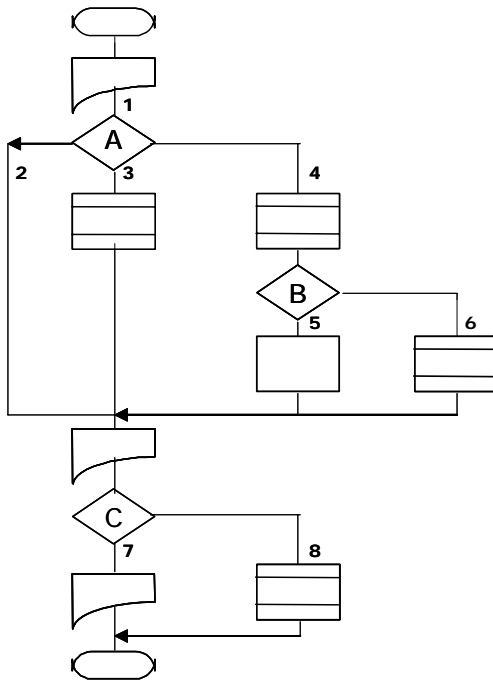
The coverage type decision points is applied to the decision using modified condition/decision coverage.

In which test situation does the value of D determine the outcome of the decision, R, as TRUE?

- | | | | | |
|----|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| A. | A=TRUE | B=FALSE | C=FALSE | D=TRUE |
| B. | A=FALSE | B=TRUE | C=TRUE | D=TRUE |
| C. | A=TRUE | B=FALSE | C=False | D=TRUE |
| D. | A=FALSE | B=FALSE | C=FALSE | D=TRUE |

23 van 30

See the procedure flow below:



How many test situations are produced when the coverage type paths test depth level 3 is used?

- A. 3
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. 13

24 van 30

A decision table consists of three conditions.

How many combinations does the complete decision table contain?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 9

25 van 30

A test basis consists of rules, which specify how an attribute should comply in order to be accepted as valid input and/or output by the system. The validity of the input data must be tested.

Which test design technique is suitable and focused on this test situation?

- A. data combination test
- B. data cycle test
- C. process cycle test
- D. syntactic test

26 van 30

The specifications of a particular subsystem contain no pseudo-code or other structured descriptions. They do, however, provide information about the data that plays a role in the subsystem and its influence on the functionality.

Which test design technique should be used to test the functionality?

- A. data combination test
- B. elementary comparison test
- C. data cycle test
- D. process cycle test

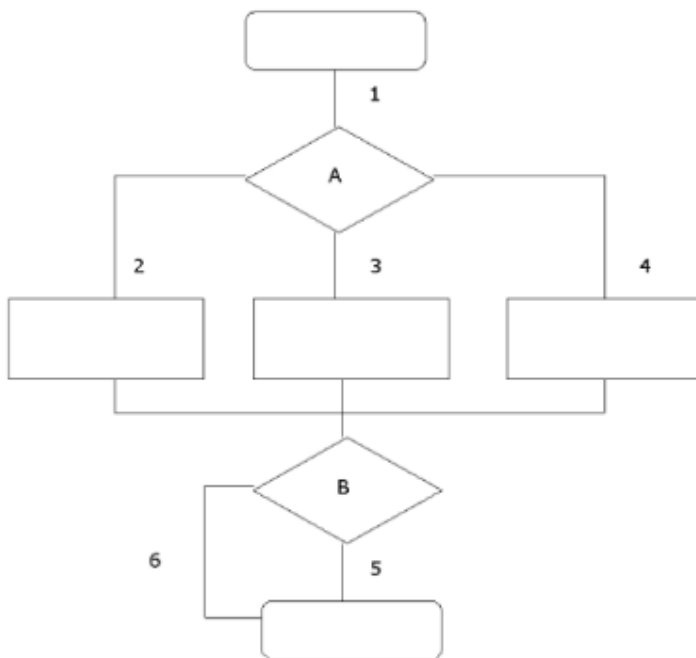
27 van 30

Which test design technique is used for performance testing?

- A. data combination test
- B. data cycle test
- C. process cycle test
- D. real life test

28 van 30

See the illustration below:



What is the minimum number of logical test cases that is generated using the process cycle test, if the coverage type paths test depth level 1 is used?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

29 van 30

See the specification below:

```
IF      customer no. > 200 AND article group = 330
      THEN discount = 5%
END-IF
IF      region code = 4 OR region code = 8
      THEN invoice type = A
ELSE    invoice type = B
END-IF
```

What is the minimum number of logical test cases necessary to test all test situations when using the Elementary Comparison Test with coverage type decision points modified condition/decision coverage?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

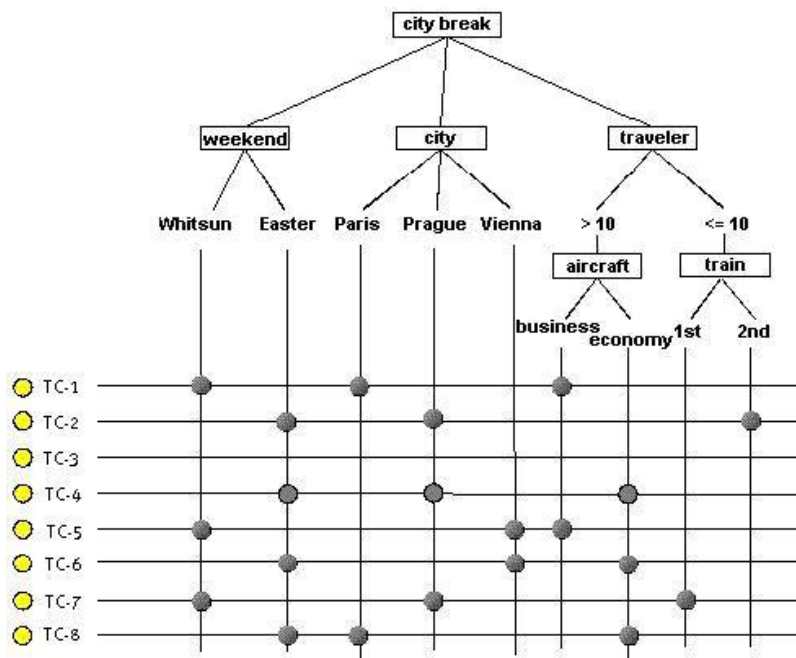
30 van 30

See the illustration below:

In order to test a registration application for a 'city break holiday', logical test cases must be created based on the data combination test. It is agreed to conduct less depth testing. One data pair is defined that must be fully tested in combination:

- aircraft class - city

Eight test cases are designed using the classification tree.



Where should the 'bullets' for test case 3 be placed?

- A. Whitsun - Prague - 2nd
- B. Whitsun - Vienna - 2nd
- C. Easter - Prague - business
- D. Easter - Vienna - business

Answer key

1 van 30

What is testing?

- A. testing is an activity intended to detect errors
- B. testing is a process that provides insight into, and advice on quality and related risks
- C. testing is a process designed to find out whether the correct functionality has been implemented

A. Incorrect. Testing is not an activity, it is a process.
B. Correct. This is the correct definition of testing (Section 2.1)
C. Incorrect. It is not the primary aim to determine whether the correct functionality has been implemented.

2 van 30

While executing tests, the testers notice the dramatically bad system performance, despite the fact that no test cases have been designed for this.

To what way of testing does this form of information gathering belong?

- A. dynamic explicit testing
- B. dynamic implicit testing
- C. static testing

A. Incorrect. Dynamic explicit testing involves the design of explicit test cases to obtain information about the corresponding characteristic (quality attribute).
B. Correct. During dynamic testing, information about other quality attributes can be gathered for which explicit test cases have not been designed (dynamic implicit testing) (Section 2.3.2).
C. Incorrect. Static testing evaluates the end product without running the software.

3 van 30 **VB_04.1**

In addition to the qualities listed below, what else should a test professional be?

- have verbal and written communication skills
- be able to work accurately
- have analytical skills
- be convincing and persevering
- be factual
- have a positively critical attitude

- A.** be creative
- B.** be an expert in the subject matter
- C.** be an expert in test tools

A. Correct. A tester must be creative (Section 3.3.3, page 76 and section 8.6.3).
B. Incorrect. This is a characteristic of a domain knowledge expert, for example.
C. Incorrect. This is a characteristic of a test tool consultant, for example.

4 van 30 **VB_05**

In which TMap phase are test techniques allocated?

- A.** Planning
- B.** Specification
- C.** Execution
- D.** Preparation

A. Correct. Assigning test techniques is a Planning phase activity (Section 3.2.2).
B. Incorrect. Test techniques are applied in the Specification phase.
C. Incorrect. Test techniques can be applied in the Execution phase, e.g. EG/ET.
D. Incorrect. In the Preparation phase, a checklist is drawn up to evaluate the test basis according to the chosen test techniques.

5 van 30

For a system, an organization wants to test the degree to which the manual procedures interconnect with the automated information system and the workability of these manual procedures for the organization.

To which quality characteristic does this description relate?

- A. effectivity
- B. connectivity
- C. functionality
- D. suitability

A. Incorrect. Effectivity relates to the degree to which the information system is tailored to the organization and the profile of the end users for whom it is intended, as well as the degree to which the information system contributes to the achievement of the company goals.

B. Incorrect. Connectivity is the ease with which an interface can be created with another information system or within the information system and can be changed.

C. Incorrect. Functionality is the degree of certainty that the system processes the information accurately and completely, in accordance with the description in the specifications.

D. Correct. This description relates to suitability (Section 10.2 page 495-501).

6 van 30

What does the quality attribute 'manageability' mean?

- A. the degree to which the user is able to introduce enhancements or variations on the information system without amending the software
- B. the ease and speed with which the information system can be resumed following a breakdown
- C. the ease with which the information system can be placed and maintained in an operational condition
- D. the ease with which the information system can be adapted to new requirements of the user

A. Incorrect. This is flexibility.

B. Incorrect. This is recoverability, an attribute of the continuity quality attribute.

C. Correct. This is the meaning of manageability (Section 10.2).

D. Incorrect. This is part of maintainability.

7 van 30

The client that has assigned the test thinks it is important to test the degradation factor of the information system.

Of which quality characteristic is the degradation factor a characteristic?

- A. manageability
- B. continuity
- C. flexibility
- D. portability

- A. Incorrect. The degradation factor a characteristic of continuity.
- B. Correct. The degradation factor a characteristic of continuity (Section 10.2).
- C. Incorrect. The degradation factor a characteristic of continuity.
- D. Incorrect. The degradation factor a characteristic of continuity.

8 van 30

What is an advantages of using test tools?

- A. It allows stress tests to be executed more effectively
- B. It is more economical
- C. It reduces the number of different test functions

- A. Correct. Test tools perform routine test work, allow stress tests to be executed more effectively and make middleware testing easier (Section 8.5.4).
- B. Incorrect. The use of test tools is not necessarily more economical.
- C. Incorrect. The use of test tools actually increases the number of different test functions.

9 van 30

For which activity are 'test design technique' checklists used?

- A. intake of the test object
- B. creating checklists
- C. creating test specifications
- D. collection of the test basis

A. Incorrect. This activity of the Execution phase uses the 'intake of the test object' checklist.

B. Correct. Creating checklists is an activity of the Preparation phase. The 'test design technique' checklists are used to create a checklist for evaluating the test basis (Section 6.5.2).

C. Incorrect. This activity is part of the Specification phase in which the test design techniques are actually used.

D. Incorrect. This activity of the Preparation phase collects the test basis, which is evaluated in subsequent activities using checklists.

10 van 30

Evaluating the test process is an activity performed in the Completion phase.

What is the aim of this evaluation?

- A. to assess the test results
- B. to determine which test cases should be preserved
- C. to learn from experience gained during the completed test
- D. to create a release advice

A. Incorrect. This is an Execution phase activity.

B. Incorrect. This takes place during the preserve testware activity.

C. Correct. Learning from the experiences gained during the completed test and to document the learning points for future tests (Section 6.8.1).

D. Incorrect. This is part of the Control phase (Monitoring activity)

11 van 30

What is the aim of performing an intake of the test object in the Execution phase?

- A. to prepare the starting point required for the execution of the tests
- B. to establish whether the delivered parts of the test object function in such a way that adequate testing can be carried out
- C. to establish the testability of the test basis
- D. to obtain test results, on the basis of which evaluation of the test object can take place

A. Incorrect. This is the aim of preparing the starting point activity.
B. Correct. The aim is to establish whether the delivered parts of the test object function in such a way that adequate testing can be carried out (Section 6.7.1).
C. Incorrect. This is the aim of the test basis evaluation activity in the Preparation phase.
D. Incorrect. This is the aim of the test and retest execution activities.

12 van 30

In which phase does the test manager prepare the final report?

- A. Completion
- B. Control
- C. Execution

A. Incorrect. The testing process is evaluated in the Completion phase. This is input for the final report, which is prepared in the Control phase (Section 3.2.2 page 67).
B. Correct. The final report is prepared in the Control phase (Section 6.3.3).
C. Incorrect. The final report is prepared in the Control phase.

13 van 30

The test basis is not always present, complete or up to date. In such a case, an (additional) alternative test basis can be set up.

What is the best (additional) alternative test basis that can be defined?

- A.** the product risk analysis
- B.** a test basis set up by the tester
- C.** the information obtained during an information session

A. Incorrect. The product risk analysis does not include any information on (non-functional) requirements; at best, it may indicate the risk involved in implementing a requirement incorrectly.

B. Incorrect. Creating system documents is a responsibility of the development department for the project.

C. Correct. An information session with all the parties involved often proves to be an effective way of defining an alternative test basis (Section 6.5.1).

14 van 30

The project defects administration contains the following defect:

"The specification for function A1 does not describe which action should follow when the function returns an error."

Which technique can be used to establish this defect?

- A.** checklist for assessing the test basis
- B.** error guessing
- C.** syntactic test

A. Correct. The defect described arises from the evaluation of test basis for testability (completeness check). If the action is not described when an error is returned, it is not possible to construct a test case for this scenario (Section 6.5.3).

B. Incorrect. Error guessing is a test design technique.

C. Incorrect. The syntactic test is a test design technique.

15 van 30

There is a choice of three possibilities for the entering of test data in an existing system.

Which possibility has an advantage from a testing perspective?

- A.** use of production data
- B.** entering through separate front-end software
- C.** entering through regular system functions

A. Incorrect. Entering the data with regular system functions has by far the most advantages and the fewest disadvantages from a testing perspective. The use of production data can involve a lot of searching to find the right variation in starting situation.

B. Incorrect. Entering the data with regular system functions has by far the most advantages and the fewest disadvantages from a testing perspective. Entering through separate front-end software increases the probability of inconsistencies.

C. Correct. Entering the data through regular system functions has by far the most advantages and the fewest disadvantages from a testing perspective (Section 6.6.2).

16 van 30

Which fields are part of the defect report minimum field set?

- A.** severity, submitter and test environment identification
- B.** severity, brief characterization and priority
- C.** submitter, unique identification and temporary severity

A. Incorrect. Test environment identification is not part of the defect report minimum field set

B. Correct. Severity, brief characterization and priority are part of the defect report minimum field set (Section 12.3).

C. Incorrect. Temporary severity is not part of the defect report minimum field set.

17 van 30

How could you encourage developers to execute unit tests?

- A.** by prescribing the use of test design techniques
- B.** by ensuring there is a good technical specification of the unit
- C.** by ensuring there is a good test environment
- D.** by ensuring there are elementary forms of test documentation

A. Incorrect. This creates additional work for developers and may therefore actually hinder to execute unit tests.

B. Incorrect. Although clear specifications do make it easier to set up the unit tests, they do not automatically encourage developers to execute unit tests.

C. Incorrect. Unit tests are performed in the development environment.

D. Correct. Developers often consider tests to be a redundant process that can be relieved by not requiring too much test documentation (§ 7.5.2, page 337).

18 van 30

How is development testing similar to system testing or acceptance testing?

- A.** the person who discovers a defect is usually the person who will resolve it
- B.** the risk-related parts must be tested first
- C.** reporting must be very detailed

A. Incorrect. Testing and resolving is carried out by the same person during development testing, but this is not the case for system and acceptance testing.

B. Correct. For each test, the basic assumption is that the most risk-related parts must be tested first (Section 7.2.6).

C. Incorrect. During development testing, reporting may be less detailed than during system or acceptance testing.

19 van 30

See the specification below:

```
IF      A <= 10 EN B = 12 OF C >= 10
      THEN X := 40
ENDIF
IF      D <= 14
      THEN X := 50
ELSE    X := 0
ENDIF
```

D <= 14 is an example of which of the following?

- A. action
- B. condition
- C. operator
- D. test situation

A. Incorrect. An action comprises all of the activities that must be executed to activate the system to the processing (Section 14.2.1).
B. Correct. D <= 14 is an example of a condition.
C. Incorrect. AND is an example of an operator in the specification.
D. Incorrect. A test situation is an isolated condition in which the test object displays a specific behavior that needs to be tested.

20 van 30

Into how many physical test cases is each logical test case worked out?

- A. into one physical test case
- B. into one or more physical test cases
- C. into a maximum of one physical test case
- D. into zero, one or more physical test cases

A. Correct. Every logical test case is worked out concretely into one physical test case (Section 14.2.1).

B. Incorrect. Every logical test case is worked out concretely into one physical test case.

C. Incorrect. Every logical test case is worked out concretely into one physical test case.

D. Incorrect. Every logical test case is worked out concretely into one physical test case.

21 van 30

If a person is younger than 8 years old (<8), aged between 35 and 45 years (>35 and <45) or older than 60 years (>60), then he/she is eligible for a discount.

How many equivalence classes can be distinguished in the example above?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

A. Incorrect. The equivalence classes that are distinguished are: ($\text{age} < 8$), ($8 \leq \text{age} \leq 35$), ($35 < \text{age} < 45$), ($45 \leq \text{age} \leq 60$) and ($\text{age} > 60$).

B. Incorrect. The equivalence classes that are distinguished are: ($\text{age} < 8$), ($8 \leq \text{age} \leq 35$), ($35 < \text{age} < 45$), ($45 \leq \text{age} \leq 60$) and ($\text{age} > 60$).

C. Incorrect. The equivalence classes that are distinguished are: ($\text{age} < 8$), ($8 \leq \text{age} \leq 35$), ($35 < \text{age} < 45$), ($45 \leq \text{age} \leq 60$) and ($\text{age} > 60$).

D. Correct. The equivalence classes that are distinguished are: ($\text{age} < 8$), ($8 \leq \text{age} \leq 35$), ($35 < \text{age} < 45$), ($45 \leq \text{age} \leq 60$) and ($\text{age} > 60$). (Section 14.3.4)

22 van 30

See the decision below:

$R = A \text{ and } (B \text{ or } C) \text{ and } D$

The coverage type decision point is applied to the decision using modified condition/decision coverage.

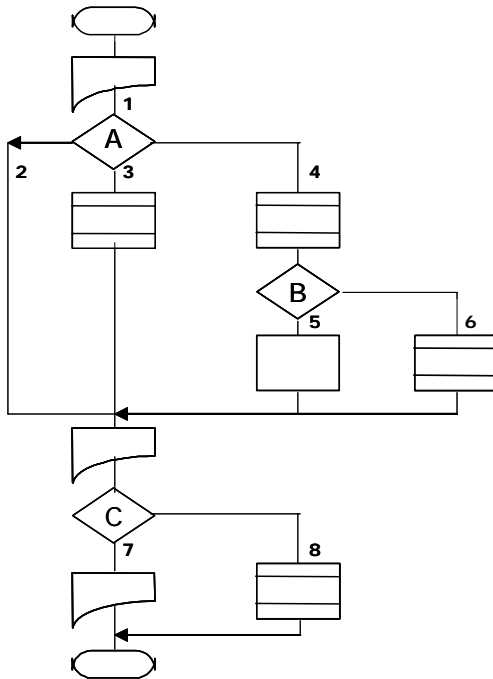
In which test situation does the value of D determine the outcome of the decision, R, as TRUE?

- | | | | | |
|----|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| A. | A=TRUE | B=FALSE | C=FALSE | D=TRUE |
| B. | A=FALSE | B=TRUE | C=TRUE | D=TRUE |
| C. | A=TRUE | B=FALSE | C=False | D=TRUE |
| D. | A=FALSE | B=FALSE | C=FALSE | D=TRUE |

- A. Correct. R changes from TRUE to FALSE if D becomes FALSE (Section 14.3.3).
B. Incorrect. The result remains FALSE (due to A) if D becomes FALSE.
C. Incorrect. The result remains FALSE (due to B and C) if D becomes FALSE.
D. Incorrect. The result remains FALSE (due to A, B and C) if D becomes FALSE.

23 van 30

See the procedure flow below:



How many test situations are produced when the coverage type paths test depth level 3 is used?

- A. 3
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. 13

A. Incorrect. There are 3 decision points. There are 10 test situations.

B. Incorrect. This is the result when test depth level 1 is used. There are 10 test situations.

C. Correct. There are 10 test situations: 1-2-7; 1-2-8; 1-3-7; 1-3-8; 1-4-5; 1-4-6; 4-5-7; 4-5-8; 4-6-7; 4-6-8 (Section 14.3.2 page 598).

D. Incorrect. That is the result when test depth level 2 is used. There are 10 test situations.

24 van 30

A decision table consists of three conditions.

How many combinations does the complete decision table contain?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 9

A. Incorrect. This can be a result of condition coverage.

B. Incorrect. This can be a result of modified condition/decision coverage.

C. Correct. The number of columns is 2^n , where n is the number of conditions (Section 14.3.3).

D. Incorrect. The number of columns is not n^2 , where n is the number of conditions.

25 van 30

A test basis consists of rules, which specify how an attribute should comply in order to be accepted as valid input and/or output by the system. The validity of the input data must be tested.

Which test design technique is suitable and focused on this test situation?

- A. data combination test
- B. data cycle test
- C. process cycle test
- D. syntactic test

A. Incorrect. The data combination test is a versatile technique for the testing of functionality both at detail level and at overall system level.

B. Incorrect. The data cycle test is a technique for testing whether the data are being used and processed consistently by various functions from within different subsystems or even different systems.

C. Incorrect. The process cycle test is a technique that is applied in particular of the testing of the quality characteristic of Suitability (integration between the administrative organization and the automated information system).

D. Correct. The syntactic design is suitable for this purpose (Section 14.4.11).

26 van 30

The specifications of a particular subsystem contain no pseudo-code or other structured descriptions. They do, however, provide information about the data that plays a role in the subsystem and its influence on the functionality.

Which test design technique should be used to test the functionality?

- A. data combination test
- B. elementary comparison test
- C. data cycle test
- D. process cycle test

A. Correct. The data combination test is used for this purpose (Section 14.4.3).
B. Incorrect. This technique actually requires pseudo-code or something comparable.
C. Incorrect. This technique requires a CRUD matrix as a test basis.
D. Incorrect. This technique requires structured information about the required system behavior in the form of paths and decision points.

27 van 30

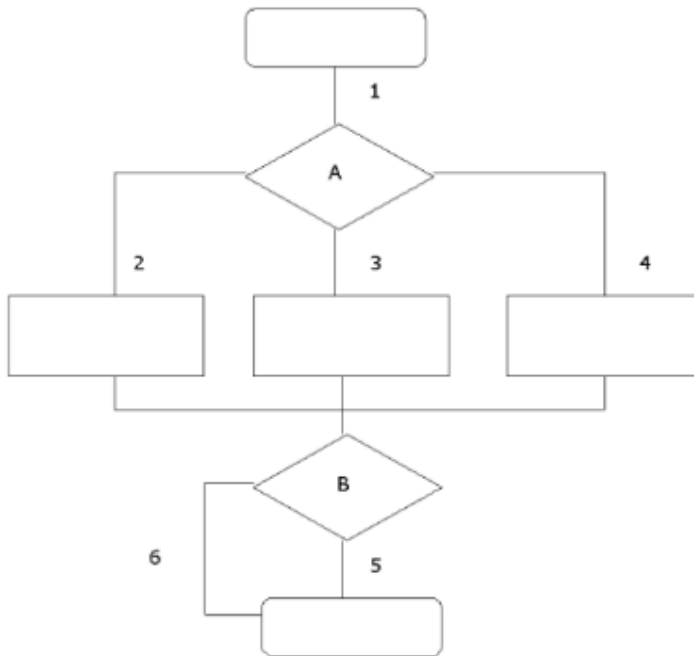
Which test design technique is used for performance testing?

- A. data combination test
- B. data cycle test
- C. process cycle test
- D. real life test

A. Incorrect. The data combination test tests functionality, for example.
B. Incorrect. The data cycle test tests functionality and connectivity, for example.
C. Incorrect. The process cycle test tests suitability, for example.
D. Correct. The real life test tests performance (Section 14.4.1; Table 14.3), for example.

28 van 30

See the illustration below:



What is the minimum number of logical test cases that is generated using the process cycle test, if the coverage type paths test depth level 1 is used?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 6

A. Incorrect. The three test situations at A cannot be included under the two test situations at B.

B. Correct. Using three logical test cases all test situations are covered. For example, TC-1=1-2-6; TC-2=1-3-5; TC-3=1-4-5 (Section 14.3.2).

C. Incorrect. There are two decision points with five exit paths.

D. Incorrect. The number of test situations are 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6

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See the specification below:

```
IF      customer no. > 200 AND article group = 330
      THEN discount = 5%
END-IF
IF      region code = 4 OR region code = 8
      THEN invoice type = A
ELSE    invoice type = B
END-IF
```

What is the minimum number of logical test cases necessary to test all test situations when using the Elementary Comparison Test with coverage type decision points modified condition/decision coverage?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

A. Incorrect. The specification includes 2 decisions There are 3 logical test cases.
B. Correct. There are 6 test situations: B1) 11, 10 and 01, B2) 10, 01 en 00. There are no combinations that rule out one another, so the 3 logical test cases are sufficient for testing the 6 test situations (§ 14.4.4, page 654, 655).
C. Incorrect. The specification include 4 simple conditions. There are 3 logical test cases.
D. Incorrect. The specification include 6 test situations. There are 3 logical test cases.

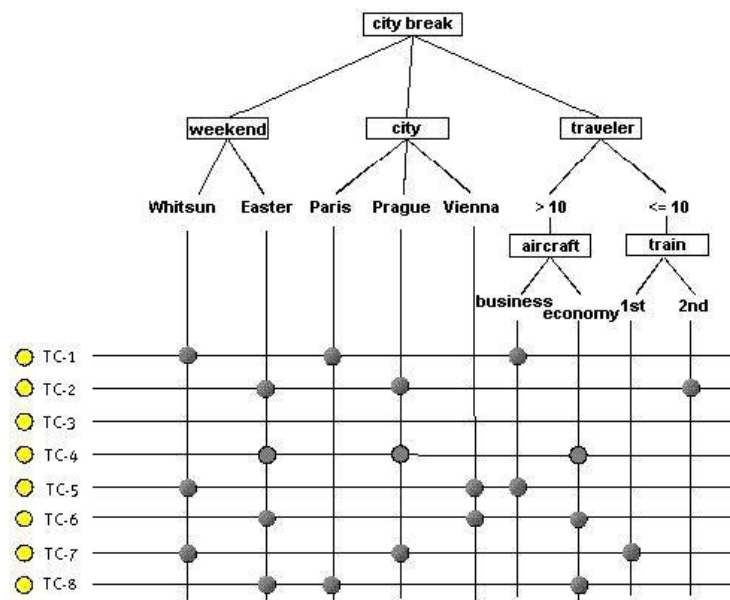
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See the following figure:

In order to test a registration application for a 'city break holiday', logical test cases must be created based on the data combination test. It is agreed to conduct less depth testing. One data pair is defined that must be fully tested in combination:

- aircraft class - city

Eight test cases are designed using the classification tree.



Where should the 'bullets' for test case 3 be placed?

- A. Whitsun - Prague - 2nd
- B. Whitsun - Vienna - 2nd
- C. Easter - Prague - business
- D. Easter - Vienna - business

- A. Incorrect. The combination Prague - business is missing.
- B. Incorrect. The combination Prague - business is missing.
- C. Correct. Prague and business due to the combination of data classes and Easter to ensure complete test cases (Whitsun is also a possibility). (Section 14.4.3)
- D. Incorrect. The combination Prague - business is missing.

Evaluation

| number | answer | points |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | B | 1 |
| 2 | B | 1 |
| 3 | A | 1 |
| 4 | A | 1 |
| 5 | D | 1 |
| 6 | C | 1 |
| 7 | B | 1 |
| 8 | A | 1 |
| 9 | B | 1 |
| 10 | C | 1 |
| 11 | B | 1 |
| 12 | B | 1 |
| 13 | C | 1 |
| 14 | A | 1 |
| 15 | C | 1 |

| number | answer | points |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 16 | B | 1 |
| 17 | D | 1 |
| 18 | B | 1 |
| 19 | B | 1 |
| 20 | A | 1 |
| 21 | D | 1 |
| 22 | A | 1 |
| 23 | C | 1 |
| 24 | C | 1 |
| 25 | D | 1 |
| 26 | A | 1 |
| 27 | D | 1 |
| 28 | B | 1 |
| 29 | B | 1 |
| 30 | C | 1 |

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