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Sample Exam Paper

Authored by:
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(SET A4Q_SDET_Sample-Exam-Answers_SetA_2022_EN)

A4Q SDET Syllabus 2022 // Glossary







Introduction

This is a sample exam. It helps candidates to prepare for the actual certification exam. Questions are included whose structure, layout and format are like a regular exam.

This version of the sample exam questions for A4Q-SDET has been compiled from the following sources:

- ISTQB® CTFL CORE 2018 V3.1; SAMPLE EXAM SET A and SET B.
- CTAL-TTA V4.0; SAMPLE EXAM PAPER,
- and other supplemental questions created by a GTB working group.

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General information:

Number of questions: 40

Duration of the exam: 60 minutes

Total score: 40 (one point per question)

Score to pass the exam: 26 (or more)

Percentage score to pass the exam: 65% (or more)



Que	estions o	n the topic						-
"Fu	ndament	als of Testir	ng"					-
Que	estion 1				K1	Score	1.0	
	Which o	f the following	provides the c	lefinition of tl	ne term t	est case?		
	Select ex	xactly ONE op	tion.					
a)	Subset of the value domain of a variable within a component or system in which all values are expected to be treated the same based on the specification							
b)	A set of preconditions, inputs, actions, expected results and postconditions, developed based on test conditions							
c)	Work products produced during the test process for use in planning, designing, executing, evaluating and reporting on testing							
d)		to determine a m under test	in expected resu	It to compare	with the	actual resul	lt of	
					1/4		4.0	
Que	estion 2				K1	Score	1.0	
	Which o	f the following	statements is	a valid objec	tive for t	esting?		
	Select ex	xactly ONE op	tion.					
a)		should start as a good produc	late as possible t	so that develo	opment h	as enough	time	
b)	To validate whether the test object works as expected by the users and other stakeholders							
c)	To prove	that all possibl	e defects are ide	entified				
d)	To prove	that any remai	ning defects will	not cause an	y failures			



Que	estion 3			K2	Score	1.0	
	Which of the following statements CORRECTLY describes the difference between testing and debugging? Select exactly ONE option. Testing identifies the source of defects; debugging analyzes the defects and						
a)		entifies the source of defects; debugo prevention activities	ging ana	alyzes the	defects a	and	
b)		esting shows failures caused by defer which are the source of failures	ects; dek	ougging e	liminates	the	
c)	Testing does not remove faults; but debugging removes defects that cause the faults						
d)	Dynamic testing prevents the causes of failures; debugging removes the failures						
Que	estion 4			K2	Score	1.0	
	What is process'	actly ONE option.		software	develop	ment	
Que	What is process'	actly ONE option.		software	develop	ment	
	What is process? Select ex	actly ONE option.	ool to ev	software	develop	e ment ance	
a)	What is process? Select ex Through of develo Testing c	actly ONE option. ts results, testing can be used as a topers.	ool to ev	software	develop	e ment ance	
a) b)	What is process' Select ex Through of develo Testing c	actly ONE option. ts results, testing can be used as a topers. an help prevent possible failures of the	ool to ev	software aluate the	develop e performa	e ment ance	



Que	estion 5	K2	Score 1	1.0
	Which of the following statements describe testing and quality assurance?	es the relation	nship betwe	en
	Select exactly ONE option.			
a)	Testing is part of quality assurance.			
b)	Testing always leads to better product requirement	ents.		
c)	Testing early in the development process contribu	utes little to qua	ality assuranc	e
d)	The more test cases are executed, the higher the	e quality of the	software.	
				L
Que	estion 6	K2	Score 1	1.0
	Which of the following is an example of a fasystem? Select exactly ONE option.	ilure in a car	cruise cont	rol
a)	The developer of the system forgot to rename value operation	ariables after a	cut-and-past	te
b)	Unnecessary code that sounds an alarm when resystem	eversing was ii	ncluded in the	e
c)	The system stops maintaining a set speed when or decreased	the radio volu	me is increas	sed
d)	The design specification for the system wrongly	states speeds		
	1			



Question 7	K	K2 Score	1.0
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Which of the following is a defect rather than a root cause in a fitness tracker?

a)	Because the author of the requirements was unfamiliar with the domain of fitness training. The author therefore wrongly assumed that users wanted heartbeat in beats per hour.	
b)	The tester of the smartphone interface had not been trained in state transition testing, so missed a major defect.	
c)	An incorrect configuration variable implemented for the GPS function could cause location problems during daylight saving times.	
d)	Due to insufficient of experience with wearable devices, the designer of the user interface did not consider the effects of reflected sunlight.	



K2	Score	1.0
	K2	

Mr. Test has been testing software applications on mobile devices for a period of 5 years. He has a wealth of experience in testing mobile applications and achieves better results in a shorter time than others. Over several months, Mr. Test did not modify the existing automated test cases and did not create any new test cases. This leads to fewer and fewer defects being found by executing the tests. What principle of testing did Mr. Test not observe?

a)	Testing depends on the environment	
b)	Exhaustive testing is not possible	
c)	Repeating of same tests will not find new defects	
d)	Defects cluster together	



Que	stions o	n the top	ic						-
		•	the Softwa	are Develo	pment	Lifecy	cle"		-
Que	estion 9					K1	Score	1.0	
	Which o testing?		wing statem	ents is a co	orrect d	efinition	for regres	ssion	
	Select ex	xactly ONE	option.						
a)	Testing to		ects have bee	en introduce	d into un	changed	d areas of th	ne	
b)	Testing to	he impact c	f a changed o	environment	to an op	perationa	al system.		
c)	Testing to	he changes	to an operat	ional system	1.				
d)	Testing a longer or	_	defect to cor	nfirm that a f	ailure ca	used by	that defect	no	
Que	estion 10					K2	Score	1.0	
	Which o	f the follow	ving terms is	a white-bo	x test te	chnique	e?		
	Select ex	xactly ONE	option.						
a)	Decision	testing							
b)	Performa	nce efficier	ncy testing						
c)	Code rev	riew							
d)	Equivale	nce partitio	ning						



Que	stion 11		K2	Score	1.0			
(a)	Which of the following statements BEST compares the purposes of confirmation testing and regression testing? Select exactly ONE option. The purpose of regression testing is to ensure that all previously run tests still							
		RRECTLY, while the purpose of confirmation made to one part of the system have not adv	_					
b)	The purpose of confirmation testing is to check that a previously found defect has been fixed, while the purpose of regression testing is to ensure that no other parts of the system have been adversely affected by the fix							
c)	The purpose of regression testing is to ensure that any changes to one part of the system have not caused another part to fail, while the purpose of confirmation testing is to check that all previously run tests still provide the same results as before							
d)	The purpose of confirmation testing is to confirm that changes to the system were made successfully, while the purpose of regression testing is to run tests that previously failed to ensure that they now work CORRECTLY							
Que	stion 12		K2	Score	1.0			
	Which of	the following should NOT be a trigger fo	r maintena	ance test	ing?			
	Select ex	actly ONE option.						
a)	Decision	to test the maintainability of the software						
b)	Decision	to test the system after migration to a new o	perating pl	atform				
c)	Decision	to test if archived data is possible to be retrie	eved					
d)	Decision	to test after "hot fixes"						



K2	Score	1.0
	K2	K2 Score

Which of the following statements CORRECTLY describes a role of impact analysis in maintenance?

a)	Impact analysis is used when deciding if a fix to a maintained system is worthwhile	
b)	Impact analysis is used to identify how data should be migrated into the maintained system	
c)	Impact analysis is used to decide which hot fixes are of most value to the user	
d)	Impact analysis is used to determine the effectiveness of new maintenance test cases	



Que	estions on the topic			_
	atic Testing"			
Que	estion 14	K1	Score 1.0)
	Which of the following statements is checklist-based review?	a CORRECT defi	inition for th	e
	Select exactly ONE option.			
a)	A review technique guided by a list of ques	tions or required attr	ibutes.	
b)	A type of review that follows a defined production documented output.	ess and has a forma	ally	
c)	A type of static testing in which a work prodor more individuals to identify defects or to	•	-	•
d)	A review technique in which a work product of different stakeholders.	t is evaluated from th	ne perspective	
Que	estion 15	K1	Score 1.0)
	Which of the following is a correct defines	-		
a)	The maximum number of linear, independe	nt paths through a p	orogram.	
b)	The degree to which a component or syste structure that is difficult to understand, mai	_	or internal	
c)	The coverage of sequences of N+1 transiti	ons.		
d)	The coverage of all outcomes of the atomic affect the overall decision outcome.	conditions that inde	ependently	



Que	stion 16									K1		Score	1.	.0	
	An agile one or m improve	nor	re pe	ople b	efore e	execut	ion t	o ident	ify er	ror con	ditic			-	
	Select ex	exa	ctly C	NE op	otion.										
a)	Review														
b)	Static An	naly	/sis												
c)	White Bo	ox ⁻	Testir	ng											
d)	Pairwise	Те	esting												
Que	stion 17									K1		Score	1.	.0	
	What is a				•	?									
a)	The asso variable.		ation	of a de	finition	of a va	ariab	le with t	he sı	ıbseque	ent us	se of th	at		
b)	The asso that state								e sou	rce cod	e wit	th the ι	ise	of	
c)	The asso variable v										near	ning of	а		
d)	The asso specificat										soft	ware ir	n the	9	



Question 18	K3 Score 1	1.0
Question to	k3 Score	1.0

You have been asked to take part in a checklist-based review of the following excerpt from the requirements specification for a library system:

Librarians can:

- 1. Register new borrowers
- 2. Return books from borrowers
- 3. Accept fines from borrowers
- 4. Add new books to the system with their ISBN, author and title
- 5. Remove books from the system
- 6. Get system responses within 5 seconds

Borrowers can:

- 7. Borrow a maximum of 3 books at one time
- 8. View the history of books they have borrowed/reserved
- 9. Be fined for failing to return a book within 3 weeks
- 10. Get system responses within 3 seconds
- 11. Borrow a book at no cost for a maximum of 4 weeks
- 12. Reserve books (if they are on-loan)

All users (librarians and borrowers):

- 13. Can search for books by ISBN, author, or title
- 14. Can browse the system catalogue
- 15. The system shall respond to user requests within 3 seconds
- 16. The user interface shall be easy-to-use

You have been assigned the checklist entry that requires you to review the specification for inconsistencies between individual requirements (i. e. conflicts between requirements).

(Continued on the next page)



Which of the following CORRECTLY identifies inconsistencies between pairs of requirements?

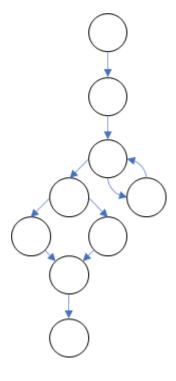
a)	6-10, 6-15, 7-12	
b)	6-15, 9-11	
c)	6-10, 6-15, 9-11	
d)	6-15, 7-12	



Question 19	K3	Score 1.0	
Question 19	No	Score 1.0	

Below is the pseudo-code and the control-flow-graph for a program, that calculates and prints sales commissions:

```
00 program sales commissions calculation
01 sum, number: integer
02 commissions_max, commissions_min: real
03 begin
04
       read (number)
05
       while number ≠ -1 loop
06
             sum = sum + number
07
             read (number)
80
       endloop
       if sum > 1000 then
09
10
             commissions max = 100 + 0.2 * (sum - 1000)
11
       else
12
             commissions min = 0.15 * sum
13
       endif
14
       write ("The commissions is, as follows:")
15
       write (commissions max)
16 end program sales commissions calculation
```





a)	The control flow graph corresponds to the pseudo code. The cyclomatic number according to Mc Cabe is 3.	
b)	The control flow graph corresponds to the pseudo code. The Mc Cabe cyclomatic number is 4.	
c)	The control flow graph does not correspond to the pseudo code. The cyclomatic number according to Mc Cabe is 3.	
d)	The control flow graph corresponds to the pseudo code. The cyclomatic number according to Mc Cabe is 1.	



Question 20	K2	Score	1.0	

Below is the pseudo-code for a program that calculates and prints sales commissions:

```
00
   program Calculate Commission
01
    total, number : integer
02
    commission hi, commission lo : real
03
   begin
04
       read ( number )
05
       while number \neq -1 loop
06
            total = total + number
07
            read ( number )
08
       endloop
09
       if total > 1000 then
10
            commission hi = 100 + 0.2 * (total - 1000)
11
       else
12
            commission lo = 0.15 * total
13
       endif
       write ( "This salesman's commission is:")
14
15
       write ( commission hi )
16
    end program Calculate Commission
```

The code contains data flow anomalies on lines 6 and 12 (highlighted text).

Which examples of data flow anomalies are to be found on these lines? Select exactly ONE option.

a)	line 6: variable "total" is not assigned a value before using it line 12: variable "commission_lo" is defined but subsequently not used	
b)	line 6: an invalid value is assigned to variable "total"	
	line 12: variable "commission_lo" is redefined before it is used	
c)	line 6: variable "total" is out of scope	
	line 12: the "hard-coded" value "0.15" should not be used	Ш
d)	line 6: the variable "number" is undefined	
	line 12: the variable "total" is redefined before it is used	Ш



Question 21	K3	Score	1.0

Below you can see the pseudo-code for a program called TRICKY.

```
00
     programme TRICKY
01
     var1, var2, var3: integer
02
     begin
03
        read(var2)
04
        read( var1 )
05
         while var2 < 10 loop
06
            var3 = var2 + var1
07
            var2 = 4
            var1 = var2 + 1
80
09
            print ( var3 )
10
            if var1 = 5 then
11
               print ( var1 )
12
            else
13
               print ( var1+1 )
14
            endif
15
            var2 = var2 + 1
16
        endloop
17
        write ( "Wow - that was tricky!" )
18
        write ( "But the answer is..." )
19
        write ( var2+var1 )
     end program TRICKY
20
```

How could the use of static analysis best improve the maintainability of the program?

a)	Restructuring the code	
b)	Reducing coupling between programs	
c)	Increasing the number of comments	
d)	Improving the indentation of the code	

against which a product must be verified



Que	stions o	n the topic					
"Te	st Techn	ques"					
Que	estion 22			K1	Score	1.0	
		checklist-based testions	ng?				
a)		hnique in which tests a s, or general knowledo		on the teste	r's knowled(ge of	
b)	A test ted	hnique based on an a	nalysis of the spec	cification of a	componen	t or	

An experience-based test technique whereby the experienced tester uses a list of items to be noted, checked, or remembered, or a set of rules or criteria

An approach to testing where the testers dynamically design and execute tests based on their knowledge, exploration of the test item and the results of

c)

d)

previous tests



Ques	etion 23	K1	Score	1.0	
	Which of the following provides the BEST described testing? Select exactly ONE option.	cription of	explora	tory	
a)	A testing practice in which an in-depth investigation of t test object is used to identify potential weaknesses that cases	•			
b)	An approach to testing whereby the testers dynamically designs and execute tests based on their knowledge, exploration of the test item and the results of previous tests				
c)	An approach to test design in which test activities are planned as uninterrupted sessions of test analysis and design, often used in conjunction with checklist-based testing				
d)	Testing based on the tester's experience, knowledge an	nd intuition			
Ques	stion 24	K1	Score	1.0	
	Which of the following statements is a correct of condition/decision testing? Select exactly ONE option.	definition f	for modi	ified	
a)	A white-box test technique in which test cases are outcomes of atomic conditions that independently affe	•			
b)	A white-box test technique in which test cases are outcomes of atomic conditions that independently affe. A white-box test technique in which test cases are outcome combinations of atomic conditions.	ct a decisio	n outcom	ie.	
,	outcomes of atomic conditions that independently affe A white-box test technique in which test cases are	ct a decisio e designec	n outcom	ie.	



Question 25	K2	Score 1	1.0	

Which of the following BEST matches the descriptions with the different categories of test techniques?

- 1. Coverage is measured based on a selected structure of the test object
- 2. The processing within the test object is checked
- 3. Tests are based on experience about the likelihood of defects and their distribution
- 4. Deviations from the requirements are checked
- 5. User stories are used as the test basis

Using notation for the following 4 options:

Black - Black-box test techniques
White - White-box test techniques

Experience - Experience-based test techniques

a)	Black – 4, 5; White – 1, 2; Experience – 3	
b)	Black – 3; White – 1, 2; Experience – 4, 5	
c)	Black – 4; White – 1, 2; Experience – 3, 5	
d)	Black – 1, 3, 5; White – 2; Experience – 4	



Question 26	K2	Score	1.0
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You are adding functionality to a mobile application. When preparing the component integration test, you have discovered that a previously very failure-prone component has been changed by an external manufacturer, but there is no updated specification for it.

Which of the following test techniques is BEST suited to still be able to test the functionality you have implemented in a meaningful way?

a)	White-box test technique	
b)	Experience-based test technique	
c)	Specification-based test technique	
d)	Black-box test technique	



Question 27	K3	Score	1.0
40.000.01.			

A daily radiation recorder for plants produces a sunshine score based on a combination of the number of hours a plant is exposed to the sun (below 3 hours, 3 to 6 hours or above 6 hours) and the average intensity of the sunshine (very low, low, medium, high).

Given the following test cases:

	Hours	Intensity	Score
T1	1.5	v. low	10
T2	7.0	medium	60
Т3	0.5	v. low	10

What is the minimum number of additional test cases that are needed to ensure full coverage of ALL VALID INPUT equivalence partitions?

a)	1	
b)	2	
c)	3	
d)	4	



Question 28	K3	Score	1.0

A smart home app measures the average temperature in the house over the previous week and provides feedback to the occupants.

The feedback for different average temperature ranges (to the nearest °C) should be:

Up to 10°C – Icy Cool!

11°C to 15°C - Chilled Out!

16°C to 19°C — Cool Man!

20°C to 22°C - Too Warm!

Above 22°C – Hot & Sweaty!

Using BVA (only Min- and Max values), which of the following sets of test inputs provides the highest level of boundary coverage?

a)	0°С,	11°C,	20°C,	22°C,	23°C		
b)	9°C,	15°C,	19°C,	23°C,	100°C		
c)	10°C,	16°C,	19°C,	22°C,	23°C		
d)	14°C,	15°C,	18°C,	19°C,	21°C	22°C	



Question 29	K3	Score	1.0
~		000.0	

A company's employees are paid bonuses if they work more than a year in the company and achieve a target which is individually agreed in advance.

These facts can be shown in a decision table:

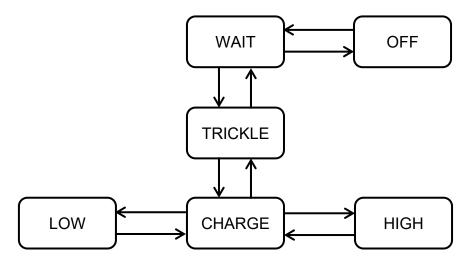
Test-ID		T1	T2	Т3	T4
Condition1	Employment for more than 1 year?	YES	NO	NO	YES
Condition2	Agreed target?	NO	NO	YES	YES
Condition3	Achieved target?	NO	NO	YES	YES
Action	Bonus payment	NO	NO	NO	YES

Which of the following test cases represents a situation that can happen in practice, and is missing in the above decision table?

a)	Condition1 = YES, Condition2 = NO, Condition3 = YES, Action= NO	
b)	Condition1 = YES, Condition2 = YES, Condition3 = NO, Action= YES	
c)	Condition1 = NO, Condition2 = NO, Condition3 = YES, Action= NO	
d)	Condition1 = NO, Condition2 = YES, Condition3 = NO, Action= NO	



Given the following state model of a battery charger software:



Which of the following sequences of transitions provides the highest level of transition coverage for the model?

a)	$\begin{array}{c} OFF \to WAIT \to OFF \to WAIT \to TRICKLE \to CHARGE \to HIGH \\ \to CHARGE \to LOW \end{array}$	
b)	WAIT \rightarrow TRICKLE \rightarrow WAIT \rightarrow OFF \rightarrow WAIT \rightarrow TRICKLE \rightarrow CHARGE \rightarrow LOW \rightarrow CHARGE	
c)	HIGH → CHARGE → LOW → CHARGE → TRICKLE → WAIT → TRICKLE → WAIT → TRICKLE	
d)	WAIT \rightarrow TRICKLE \rightarrow CHARGE \rightarrow HIGH \rightarrow CHARGE \rightarrow TRICKLE \rightarrow WAIT \rightarrow OFF \rightarrow WAIT	



Question 31	K2 Score	1.0
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Which of the following statements BEST describes how test cases are derived from a use case?

a)	Test cases are created to exercise defined basic, exceptional and error behaviors performed by the system under test in collaboration with actors	
b)	Test cases are derived by identifying the components included in the use case and creating integration tests that exercise the interactions of these components	
c)	Test cases are generated by analyzing the interactions of the actors with the system to ensure the user interfaces are easy to use	
d)	Test cases are derived to exercise each of the decision points in the business process flows of the use case, to achieve 100% decision coverage of these flows	



Question 32	K2	Score	1.0	
-				

You are creating an application (automatic parking) for an automotive manufacturer.

The following use cases were created by a colleague:

- UC 1 The sensor system determines the possible parking lot
- UC 2 The vehicle performs the parking procedure independently
- UC 3 The result of the parking process appears on the display

Based on this use case, the following abstract (logical) test cases were created by the colleague. Which of these test cases fits to the use case UC 3?

a)	A sufficiently large parking space has been identified by the parking assistant.	
b)	The driver is informed on their display that the vehicle has been successfully parked.	
c)	Parking is not possible because of a sudden obstacle; the parking process is automatically aborted.	
d)	The parking space is not recognized, although the space is sufficient (sensors dirty).	



Quo.	stion 33		K2	Score	1.0
		the following descriptions of stateme	nt coverage	is CORRE(CT?
a)	Statemer	t coverage is a measure of the number of	of lines of sour	ce code	
b)		t coverage is a measure of the proportion rce code exercised by tests	n of executab	le statemer	nts
c)		t coverage is a measure of the percentage comments) exercised by tests	ge of lines of s	source code	е
d)		t coverage is a measure of the number of code exercised by tests	of executable s	statements	in
Que	stion 34		K2	S	4.0
	311011 J -1		K2	Score	1.0
	Which o	ne of the following is the CORRECT e? cactly ONE option.			
a)	Which o coverage	?	description	of statem	nent
a) b)	Which o coverage Select ex It is a me	eactly ONE option.	description s that have be	of statem	nent
,	Which o coverage Select ex It is a me have bee It is a me	eractly ONE option. tric, which is the percentage of test cases tric, which is the percentage of statement	description s that have be	of statement of statement execute the code that	nent
b)	Which o coverage Select ex It is a me have bee It is a me been exe	tric, which is the percentage of test cases tric, which is the percentage of statement in executed tric, which is the number of statements in	description s that have be	of statemen en execute ce code that ha	ed t ve



Que	estion 35		K2	Score	1.0	
	"When to CASE straigle te	owing statement refers to decision covera the code contains only a single 'if' state tatements, and its execution is not nest st case we run will result in 50% decision of the following statement is CORRECT?	ement an ed within	the test,		
a)		ement is true. Any single test case provides 1 and therefore 50% decision coverage	00% state	ement		
b)		ement is true. Any single test case would cau nent to be either true or false	se the out	tcome of th	ie	
c)		ement is false. A single test case can only gu in this case	arantee 2	5% decisio	'n	
d)		ement is false. The statement is too broad. It g on the tested software	may be co	orrect or no	ot,	
Que	estion 36		K2	Score	1.0	
		f the following descriptions of decision co	overage is	s CORREC	T?	
a)		coverage is a measure of the percentage of e code exercised by tests	possible p	oaths throu	ıgh	
b)		coverage is a measure of the percentage of conent exercised by tests	business	flows throu	ıgh	
c)		coverage is a measure of the 'if' statements I with both the true and false outcomes	in the cod	le that are		
d)		coverage is a measure of the proportion of code exercised by tests	lecision o	utcomes in	the	



Which statement about the relationship between statement coverage and decision coverage is true?

a)	100% decision coverage also guarantees 100% statement coverage	
b)	100% statement coverage also guarantees 100% decision coverage	
c)	50% decision coverage also guarantees 50% statement coverage	
d)	Decision coverage can never reach 100%	



Question 38 K2 Score 1.0

Below you find the pseudo code for the program EASY:

```
00
     program EASY
01
     var1, var2, var3: integer
02
     easy: boolean
02
     begin
03
           read (var2)
04
           read (var1)
05
           read (easy)
06
           If (easy = true) then
07
                    var3 = var2 + var1
80
                    print (var3)
09
                    if (var1 = 5) then
10
                             print (var1)
11
                    endif
12
                    var2 = var2 + 1
13
           else
14
                    var2 = 0
15
                    write ("Wow - that was tricky!")
16
            endif
17
           write (var2)
18
     end program EASY
```

Which of the following statements about the number of statement and decision coverage test cases is CORRECT?

a)	100% statement coverage requires at least 4 test cases 100% decision coverage requires at least 2 test cases	
b)	100% statement coverage requires at least 2 test cases 100% decision coverage requires at least 4 test cases	
c)	100% statement coverage requires at least 2 test cases 100% decision coverage requires at least 2 test cases	
d)	100% statement coverage requires at least 2 test cases 100% decision coverage requires at least 3 test cases	



Question 39	K3	Score 1.	0	

Consider the simplified logic of a tea-making machine:

```
Switch on machine
IF sufficient water THEN
       Boil water
       Add tea
       Show message "milk?"
       IF milk = yes THEN
              Show message "low fat?"
              IF low fat = yes THEN
                      Add low fat milk
              ELSE
                      Add normal milk
              ENDIF
       ENDIF
       Show message "sugar?"
       IF sugar = yes THEN
              Add sugar
       ENDIF
       Stir
       Wait 3 minutes
       Show message "please take your tea"
ELSE
       Show message "please fill up water"
ENDIF
```

How many test cases would you design to achieve 100% statement coverage for the tea-making machine?

a)	3	
b)	2	
c)	5	
d)	6	



Question 40		K3	Score	1.0
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The simplified logic of a program has been specified as follows:

Statem	ent P		
IF A T	HEN		
	IF B T	HEN	
		Statement	Q
	ELSE		
		Statement	R
	ENDIF		
ELSE			
	Statem	ent S	
	IF C T	HEN	
		Statement	T
	ELSE		
		Statement	U
	ENDIF		
ENDIF			
Statem	ent V		

How many test cases would you design to achieve 100% decision coverage?

a)	2	
b)	3	
c)	4	
d)	5	







