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QUESTION 1

Assume you are working on a CAS (Conditional Access System) for Pay-TV that allows the access, selection and transfer of services and media to authorized users. Authorized users can choose their services through different channels: Web Customer Portal, IVR (Interactive Voice Response), Call Centre and SMS. The system uses a Smart Card to receive and decrypt the broadcasted encrypted control words which allow decrypting pay- per-view TV. Every authorized user must have a Smart Card and a Set-Top Box to view the contents.

The following is an excerpt from the product risk analysis document:

Both likelihood and impact have been rated on the following scale: (1 ?Very low, 2 ?Low, 3 ?Medium, 4 ? High, 5 ?Very High).

The required test environment and code have been delivered. All test cases for each identified product risk item have been written and are ready to be executed. The Database used to contain the Smart Cards is empty and so only new Smart Cards can be used during test execution.

A Smart Card can only be activated if it has been previously pre-activated. This means the post-conditions for the execution of the test cases to test the pre-activation of the Smart Card are the pre-conditions for activation of the Smart Card.

Which of the following statements represents the most effective contribution of the stakeholders to the completion of the failure mode analysis table?

Potential Failure Mode(s) - Quality Risk(s)	Priority	Severity	Detection	Detection Method(s)
Fails to connect to the PCMCIA card		3		Test; Debug
Fails to transfer the maps from the PCMCIA card		3		Test; Debug
Fails to load the transferred map		3		Test; Debug
Fails to switch from one map to another		2		Test;

K4 3 credits

A. The aircraft pilot and the customer representative should contribute to assess the detection. The chief software engineer, the system architect and the expert tester should contribute to assess the priority.

B. The aircraft pilot and the customer representative should contribute to assess the priority. The chief software engineer, the system architect and the expert tester should contribute to assess the detection.

C. The system architect and the chief software engineer should contribute to assess the priority. The expert tester is the only one who should contribute to assess the detection.

D. The aircraft pilot is the only one qualified to contribute to assess the priority and thus should be assigned this task. The customer representative should contribute to assess the detection.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

For which of the following activities would the costs be classified as a cost of detection? K2 1 credit

A. Writing test specifications according to the test design

B. Training developers to better understand the new features of the coding language they will use on the project

C. Re-running a test case, during the system testing phase, to verify that a fix eliminates a previously found defect

D. Fixing field failures

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Assume that you are the Test Manager for a small insurance application development project.

You have decided to adopt a risk-based testing strategy: 5 product risks (R1, R2, R3, R4, R5) have been identified and their levels of risk have been assessed. 10 test cases (T1, ..., T10) have been designed to cover all the product risks.

The following table shows the risk level and the test cases associated to the identified product risks (higher risk level means higher risk):

You are not confident with the assessment of the risk level and you suspect that it will be possible to find high-priority bugs in low-risk areas.

Product risk	Risk level	Test Cases
R1	25	T1, T2
R2	12	T3, T4
R3	10	T5, T6
R4	8	T7, T8
R5	2	T9, T10

Furthermore the period for test execution is very short. Your goal is to test all the product risks in a risk-

based way, while assuring that each product risk gets at least some amount of testing.

Which of the following answers describes the best test execution schedule in this scenario?

K3 2 credits

A. T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10

B. T1, T3, T5, T7, T9, T2, T4, T6, T8, T10

C. T10, T9, T8, T7, T6, T5, T4, T3, T2, T1

D. T10, T8, T6, T4, T2, T9, T7, T5, T3, T1

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

In your organization the following tools of the same vendor are currently in usE. a requirements management tool, a test management tool and a bug tracking tool.

You are the Test Manager.

You are currently evaluating a test automation tool of the same vendor (to complete the vendor\'s tool suite)

against an interesting open-source test automation tool under the GNU GPL (General Public License).

There are no initial costs associated to that open-source tool.

Which of the following statements associated to the selection of the open-source tool is correct in this

scenario?

K2 1 credit

A. The open-source tool can be modified but only if the community of developers of that tool gives you the formal permission to modify it

B. There are no initial costs for the open-source tool but you should carefully consider the costs associated to the integration with the existing tools and also evaluate the recurring costs

C. There are no initial costs for the open-source tool because open-source tools are usually low-quality, while vendor tools have always a better quality than the corresponding open- source tools

D. The open-source tool can be modified but it can\'t be distributed further in any way

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Assume you are currently working on a project developing a system where functional requirements are

very well specified. Unfortunately non-functional requirements do almost not exist.

You are the Test Manager. You have to choose a technique for test selection that allows testing of nonfunctional characteristics, especially reliability.

Which of the following techniques for test selection do you expect being most useful in this scenario? K2 1 credit

A. A model-based technique based on the creation of operational profiles

B. Ambiguity reviews

C. Test condition analysis D. Cause-effect graphing

Correct Answer: A

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