

# IT-DUMPS Q&A

Accurate study guides, High passing rate!  
IT-dumps provides update free of charge in one year!

**Exam : BH0-007**

**Title : ISEB Intermediate  
Certificate in Software  
Testing**

**Version : Demo**

1.Scenario 1 A computerised system is being created to monitor the life support system on board a submarine. It monitors air quality, water supplies and temperature. This system will be supplied and maintained by SubsInc. SubsInc uses the V-model for software development and conducts four levels of testing, from unit through to operational and site acceptance testing. Two key risks identified for the air quality system are: 1. If the percentage of oxygen in the air falls too low, personnel may suffocate 2. If the concentration of carbon dioxide in the air rises too high, the air may become toxic. To address these risks, the requirement specification for this system includes the following requirements: R1)Oxygen must be replaced as it is consumed. R2)Carbon dioxide must be removed from the air. These requirements must be reflected in the functional, technical and program specification documents. You are a newly recruited test manager. A risk register has been produced with the following additional risks identified. 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

2.Scenario 2 Your organisation is a large media services corporation (MSC). MSC uses Agile development, within a Scrum framework. Here, the iterations are referred to as Sprints. For each Sprint, a set of user-stories is defined, built, and tested. The user-stories are typically 1-2 lines long, indicating what the customer wants the system to do. MSC is in the process of updating its website to meet the recently introduced accessibility rules for websites. Accessibility means the availability of a system suitable to members of the public with, for example, visual or hearing difficulties. It has been decided to start with two requirements, as its first 2 Sprints: 1)Presentation of content with clear headings, short sentences, text versions always available. 2)Consistent navigation through the website. You are the test manager and there are four developers and two testers. You have all worked together previously, and are very experienced in MSCs products. Although the accessibility rules are new to you and the team, you have all attended a workshop where they were explained. 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

3.Scenario 3 Data is transmitted over the internet as a series of packets. Each packet is sent to its destination via the best available route. The decision on the best available route is made by a series of routers on the internet. In order to make the best decision on the route to take, the router: 1)Scans the destination address and matches it against rules set up in a configuration table. 2)Checks the performance of the primary connection to see if it is good enough to send the packet. If not, it seeks an alternative. Routers handle many millions of packets being sent at the same time. Packets can take the form of email messages, data files etc. Which of the following best describes a testing challenge of the

application domain of the routers described?

- A. Testing that the receiver's PC can store emails routed to it.
- B. Testing that large organisations can scan incoming files routed to them for viruses.
- C. Testing that packets are delivered by the routers in the required timescales.
- D. Testing that files can be sent in any language.

Answer: C

4. Scenario 3 Data is transmitted over the internet as a series of packets. Each packet is sent to its destination via the best available route. The decision on the best available route is made by a series of routers on the internet. In order to make the best decision on the route to take, the router: 1) Scans the destination address and matches it against rules set up in a configuration table. 2) Checks the performance of the primary connection to see if it is good enough to send the packet. If not, it seeks an alternative. Routers handle many millions of packets being sent at the same time. Packets can take the form of email messages, data files etc. Which of the following would be applicable as part of a test policy for testing these types of systems? a. Systems must be tested for compliance to industry standard routing protocols. b. Testing for the latest upgrade will require testing of increased network traffic of 100%. c. Testing for the fix will require the use of dynamic analysis tools. d. Releases will not be made if systems have any high priority defects outstanding.

- A. a and b.
- B. a and d.
- C. b and c.
- D. b and d.

Answer: B

5. Scenario 3 Data is transmitted over the internet as a series of packets. Each packet is sent to its destination via the best available route. The decision on the best available route is made by a series of routers on the internet. In order to make the best decision on the route to take, the router: 1) Scans the destination address and matches it against rules set up in a configuration table. 2) Checks the performance of the primary connection to see if it is good enough to send the packet. If not, it seeks an alternative. Routers handle many millions of packets being sent at the same time. Packets can take the form of email messages, data files etc. A serious issue has arisen with emails arriving at the wrong destinations. This is an intermittent problem, and seems to occur only at peak loading times. Which of the following reviews would you recommend to address this issue?

- A. A walkthrough of the requirement specification, to check for errors.
- B. A management review of defects logged and cleared to see if defects are being addressed correctly.
- C. A technical review of the industry standard routing protocols to see if they have inaccuracies in them.
- D. An inspection of the code for this part of the functionality to try to localise the defective parts of the code.

Answer: D