# IT-DUMPS Q&A

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**Exam** : **CSQA**

**Title** : CSQA Certified Software Quality Analyst (CSQA)

**Version** : Demo

1.As the continuum of work processes move or evolve towards creative processes, the mix of written procedures and people skills change.

A. True

B. False

**Answer:** A

2.Which item(s) below are measures of central tendency?

A. Mean

B. Median

C. Mode

D. All of the above

E. A and C above

**Answer:** D

3.The amount of effort required to intercouple or interconnect computer systems is referred to as:

A. Reusability

B. Flexibility

C. Portability

D. Interoperability

**Answer:** D

4.The acronym COTS refers to:

A. Critical Organizational Testing Systems

B. Commercial Off The Shelf Software

C. Contractor Overview Training System

D. Code Origination Tracking System

**Answer:** B

5.The two common types of Matrixes are:

A. L-Type and Y-Type

B. T-Type and X-Type

C. L-Type and T-Type

D. Y-Type and X-Type

**Answer:** C

6.If you use the PDCA cycle for managing processes, which activity is associated with the CHECK component?

A. Process Definition

B. Process Mapping

C. Process Measurement

D. Process Improvement

E. Process Controls

**Answer:** C

7.A subjective enforcement decision is when someone analyzes the situation and then makes a decision on whether or not to enforce the policy.

A. True

B. False

**Answer:** A

8.Which of the following activities occur when the software developed by an outside organization is ready for delivery?

A. Contractual Relations

B. Acceptance Testing

C. Operation and Maintenance

D. B and C only

E. A, B, and C

**Answer:** E

9.Which of the following would be considered an important prerequisite to quality planning?

A. Establishing a Quality Assurance Function

B. Defining the IT Vision, Mission, and Goals

C. Defining the Quality Assurance Mission and Goals

D. Adopting the Six Sigma Concept

E. Calculating Cost-of-Quality for the IT Organization

**Answer:** B

10.The step which evaluates whether people possess the skills necessary to effectively use the COTS software in their day-to-day work is referred as:

A. Demonstrate the Software in Operation

B. Acceptance Test the Software Process

C. Evaluate People Fit

D. Define Critical Success Factor

**Answer:** C

11.Internal control systems have two components. The first is_____, and the second is the _____ within an individual business application

A. Environmental Controls, Transaction Processing Controls

B. Transaction Processing Controls, Environmental Controls

C. General Control, Environmental Control

D. Environmental Control, General Control

**Answer:** A

12.The purpose of a Risk Analysis Process is to answer the question:

A. How big is the risk?

B. Is this an acceptable risk?

C. What exactly is being exposed to the risk?

D. What alternatives are there?

E. All of the above

**Answer:** E

13.The main objectives of process mapping is / are to understand:

A. How a process contributes to meeting the organization's mission and goals?

B. Who is responsible for the process?

C. How the process interfaces to produce the organization's outcomes?

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

**Answer:** D

14.Laws and regulations affecting the products produced and operated are generally addressed in which planning activity:

A. Business or Activity Planning

B. Environment Planning

C. Capabilities Planning

D. Assumptions Planning

E. Policies Planning

**Answer:** B

15.Strategic planning answers which of the following questions:

A. What to do?

B. When to do it?

C. How to do it?

D. Where to do it?

E. Who does it?

**Answer:** A

16.Enforcement of standards is the responsibility of:

A. Management

B. Quality Assurance

C. Quality Control

D. Auditors

**Answer:** A

17.Which of the following Quality Management principle(s) are incorporated into the ISO 9001 standard?

A. System approach to management

B. Process approach

C. Mutually beneficial supplier relationships

D. Factual approach decision making

E. All of the above

**Answer:** E

18.The level of quality can vary significantly from project to project. These levels of quality, which can be

quantified and measured, are called:

A. Defect Density

B. Quality Attributes

C. Quality Control

D. Quality Assurance

**Answer:** B

19.The primary responsibility of quality lies with:

A. Project Manager

B. Senior Management

C. Testing Team

D. Developer

**Answer:** B

20.COTS software is normally developed prior to an organization selecting that software for its use.

A. True

B. False

**Answer:** A