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NEW QUESTION: 1

A software development team has just completed the planning phase of a project when management recommends additional requirements. The team's best response to this request would be to

- A. perform an impact analysis and adjust the plan accordingly
- B. agree to introduce the new requirements on the next version release
- C. outsource the new requirements to a subcontractor and manage it as a subordinate project
- D. adjust the resources and budget to maintain the project's schedule and due date with the new requirements

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

When new requirements are recommended after planning, the correct response is to perform an impact analysis before deciding how to proceed. Impact analysis evaluates effects on scope, schedule, cost, staffing, design, risks, quality objectives, test plans, documentation, and contractual commitments. Automatically moving the requirements to a future release may ignore business priority or urgency. Outsourcing the work does not remove the need to understand impacts and may introduce supplier risks. Simply adding resources and budget to preserve the original date may be unrealistic and can create quality problems. Software quality engineering requires controlled requirement changes based on evidence. Therefore, the team should analyze the impact and then adjust the plan appropriately.

NEW QUESTION: 2

Which of the following testing designs is used to evaluate negative testing?

- A. Fault insertion
- B. Boundary analysis
- C. Fault-error handling
- D. Cause-effect graphing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Negative testing, also known as failure testing, aims to ensure that a system can handle invalid input or unexpected user behavior gracefully. The testing design used to evaluate this includes:

* Fault Insertion: This involves deliberately inserting faults into the system to check how it behaves under erroneous conditions. The goal is to verify that the system can detect, handle, and recover from faults effectively.

References:

- * Software Testing and Quality Assurance by Kshirasagar Naik and Priyadarshi Tripathy
- * ISTQB (International Software Testing Qualifications Board) guidelines

NEW QUESTION: 3

Results from a process audit show that the requirements group does not control changes to its software specifications. Which of the following basic requirements should be added to the software configuration management (SCM) policy?

- A.** SCM must be implemented throughout the project's lifecycle.
- B.** SCM must be implemented for externally deliverable software products
- C.** Responsibility- for SCM must be explicitly assigned for each project
- D.** Each project must have an established repository for storing configuration items.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When the requirements group does not control changes to software specifications, a basic requirement is to assign explicit responsibility for software configuration management (SCM) for each project. Here's why:

- * Clear Accountability: Assigning explicit responsibility ensures that someone is accountable for managing and controlling changes.
- * Consistency in Process: This ensures consistent application of SCM practices across different projects.
- * Improved Control: Clear responsibility helps in better monitoring and controlling changes, reducing the risk of unauthorized or untracked changes.
- * Policy Enforcement: Facilitates the enforcement of SCM policies and procedures, ensuring compliance and integrity of the project.

References:

- * "Software Configuration Management Patterns: Effective Teamwork, Practical Integration" by Stephen P. Berczuk and Brad Appleton.
- * "Software Configuration Management Strategies and Rational ClearCase: A Practical Introduction" by Brian A. White.

NEW QUESTION: 4

Defect prevention should be initiated during the

- A.** test phase
- B.** requirements phase
- C.** design phase
- D.** coding phase

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Defect prevention should be initiated during the requirements phase. This phase is critical because:

- * Early Detection: Identifying and addressing defects early in the requirements phase can prevent downstream defects in design, coding, and testing phases.
- * Cost Efficiency: Defects found later in the project lifecycle are more expensive to fix than those found early.

References:

Software Engineering: A Practitioner ' s Approach by Roger S. Pressman
IEEE Standard for Software Reviews and Audits

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which of the following items is an appropriate topic to be discussed in a daily scrum meeting?

- A.** A product backlog item from the current sprint and move it to future sprints

- B. An impediment one of the team member was facing yesterday
- C. The list of all product backlog items that need to be addressed in current sprint
- D. A change in the product roadmap which impacts current future releases

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The daily scrum meeting (or daily stand-up) is a time-boxed event in agile methodologies designed for the team to synchronize activities and discuss any impediments.

* Three Questions: During the daily scrum, team members typically address three questions: What did I do yesterday? What will I do today? Are there any impediments in my way?

* Focus on Impediments: Discussing impediments is crucial as it allows the team to identify and address obstacles that may hinder progress, facilitating prompt resolution.

* Short-Term Planning: The daily scrum focuses on the immediate tasks and issues, not on long-term planning or changes to the product roadmap.

Reference: " Scrum: The Art of Doing Twice the Work in Half the Time " by Jeff Sutherland.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Quality function deployment is defined as a

- A. procedure in which code modules with low defect density are identified for reuse
- B. technique for measuring complex metrics by random sampling of functional units
- C. method that provides a framework for relating product features to customer needs
- D. process in which best practices are distributed throughout all levels of an organization

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Quality Function Deployment (QFD) is a method used to translate customer needs (the voice of the customer) into specific product features (technical requirements). It provides a structured approach for defining customer requirements and transforming them into detailed engineering specifications and plans to produce the products that fulfill those needs. QFD uses tools like the House of Quality matrix to ensure that customer requirements are systematically addressed throughout the product development process. References:

- * Akao, Yoji. "Quality Function Deployment: Integrating Customer Requirements into Product Design." Productivity Press, 1990.
- * Hauser, John R., and Don Clausing. "The House of Quality." Harvard Business Review, May-June 1988.

NEW QUESTION: 7

A strong customer feedback management process primarily helps an organization improve

- A. profitability
- B. existing products
- C. company stock price
- D. software development time

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

A strong customer feedback management process primarily helps an organization improve existing products.

By systematically collecting, analyzing, and responding to customer feedback, organizations can:

- * Enhance Product Quality: Identifying and fixing issues reported by customers.
- * Adapt to Customer Needs: Incorporating customer suggestions and requirements into product updates.

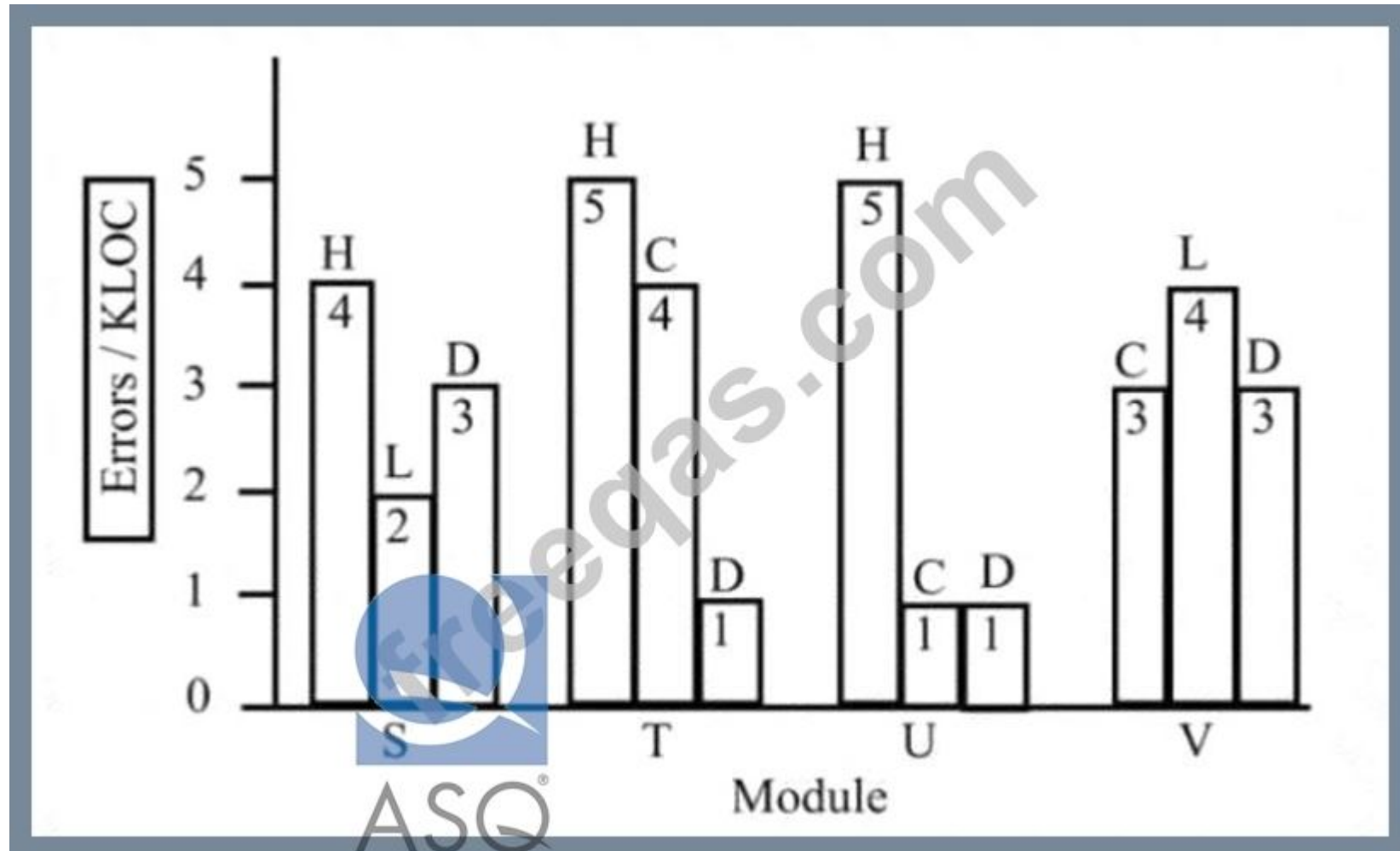
References:

* Harvard Business Review on Customer Feedback

* Customer Experience Management: A Revolutionary Approach by Bernd H. Schmitt

NEW QUESTION: 8

The following graph depicts errors per 1,000 lines of code (KLOC) for modules S, T, U, and V.



H: Header Comments Incomplete
C: Commented Out Code
L: Logic Errors
D: Data Initialization Errors

The program manager should be most concerned about which module?

- A. S
- B. T
- C. U
- D. V

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Error Analysis:Module U has the highest total number of errors per KLOC, with significant issues in header comments (H), commented out code (C), and data initialization errors (D).

Quality Concern:The high error rate indicates potential underlying quality issues in Module U that need to be addressed to improve overall software quality.

Prioritization:According to defect prioritization guidelines, modules with the highest error rates should be investigated and corrected first to mitigate risks and improve reliability.

NEW QUESTION: 9

After test procedures have been executed and problems have been identified, the next step should be to

- A.** begin updating the test cases and perform a retest
- B.** release the product to the customer
- C.** implement appropriate changes to the code
- D.** develop plans to resolve the issues reported

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

After test procedures have been executed and problems have been identified, the next step should be to implement appropriate changes to the code. This involves fixing the identified defects or issues based on the test results, followed by re-testing to ensure that the changes have resolved the issues without introducing new ones.

References:

* Kaner, C., Falk, J., & Nguyen, H. Q. (1999).Testing Computer Software.

* IEEE Standard for Software and System Test Documentation (IEEE 829-2008).

NEW QUESTION: 10

What type of audit is designed specifically to provide assurance that activities have been performed as documented?

- A.** Compliance
- B.** Supplier
- C.** Quality
- D.** Operations

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Compliance audits are specifically designed to provide assurance that activities have been performed as documented. These audits verify that the organization is adhering to regulatory guidelines, internal policies, and established procedures. The goal is to ensure that processes are being followed as they are written, which helps in maintaining consistency and quality. Compliance audits can identify areas where documentation and actual practices diverge, which is crucial for continuous improvement and regulatory compliance.

References:

* "The Audit Process" by David Coderre

* "Compliance Auditing: A Guide for Internal Auditors" by IIA Standards and Guidance

NEW QUESTION: 11

Concurrently developing software primarily requires more

- A.** rigid version control
- B.** robust change control
- C.** extensive impact analysis

D. detailed requirement tracking

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Concurrently developing software, where multiple developers work on different parts of the codebase simultaneously, requires more rigid version control. This is because:

- * Managing Changes: Ensuring that changes made by one developer do not conflict with changes made by another.
- * Maintaining History: Keeping a detailed record of modifications to understand the evolution of the codebase and to revert changes if necessary.

Robust version control systems (VCS) like Git facilitate concurrent development by managing branches, merges, and conflict resolution effectively.

References:

- * Version Control with Git: Powerful Tools and Techniques for Collaborative Software Development by Jon Loeliger and Matthew McCullough
- * Software Configuration Management Patterns: Effective Teamwork, Practical Integration by Stephen P. Berczuk and Brad Appleton

NEW QUESTION: 12

Software security is developed to address which of the following types of communication threats?

- A.** Intentional attacks
- B.** Unintentional attacks
- C.** Physical attacks
- D.** Natural disasters

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Software security is designed to protect systems and data from various types of communication threats. These threats can be categorized as:

- * Intentional Attacks: These are deliberate actions taken by malicious individuals or groups aiming to exploit software vulnerabilities for gain, disruption, or espionage. Examples include hacking, phishing, and malware attacks.
- * Unintentional Attacks: These are accidental events that can cause security breaches, such as user errors or software bugs.
- * Physical Attacks: These involve physical actions against hardware that can affect software, like theft or damage.
- * Natural Disasters: Events such as earthquakes or floods that can physically damage systems and cause software failures.

Among these, software security primarily addresses intentional attacks. The focus is on preventing unauthorized access, data breaches, and other forms of cyber attacks.

References:

- * "Software Security: Building Security In" by Gary McGraw
- * NIST Special Publication 800-53, Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations

NEW QUESTION: 13

The Equity Theory states that for rewards to be motivational they must be distributed

- A.** as deserved
- B.** based on profit
- C.** at key milestones
- D.** based on seniority

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Equity Theory, proposed by John Stacey Adams, posits that employees are motivated when they perceive that their efforts and rewards are fair compared to others. Here ' s a detailed explanation:

* Equity Theory Overview : This theory suggests that individuals compare their job inputs (effort, skill, experience) and outputs (salary, recognition) with those of others.

* Perceived Fairness : Employees are motivated when they believe that their rewards are proportional to their contributions compared to others.

* Motivation through Fair Distribution : Fair and deserved rewards reduce feelings of inequity and dissatisfaction, leading to higher motivation and performance.

* Implications in the Workplace : Ensuring rewards are as deserved helps in maintaining morale and reducing turnover.

:

" Work and Motivation " by Victor Vroom.

" Motivation and Work Behavior " by Richard M. Steers and Lyman W. Porter.

NEW QUESTION: 14

If ($X < Y$ and $Z = 3$)

Then do segment A

Set $W = 3$

The following test cases are used to test the above code:

Test Case 1: $X < Y$ and $Z = 3$

(Do Segment A, then set W to 3)

Test Case 2: $X < Y$ and $Z \neq 3$

(Do not do Segment A, then set W to 3)

Test Case 3: $X = Y$ and $Z = 3$

(Do not do Segment A, then set W to 3)

Test Case 4: $X = Y$ and $Z \neq 3$

(Do not do Segment A, then set W to 3)

For which of the following types of test coverage would all four of the test cases shown above need to be executed?

A. Condition

B. Branch

C. Line

D. Complete

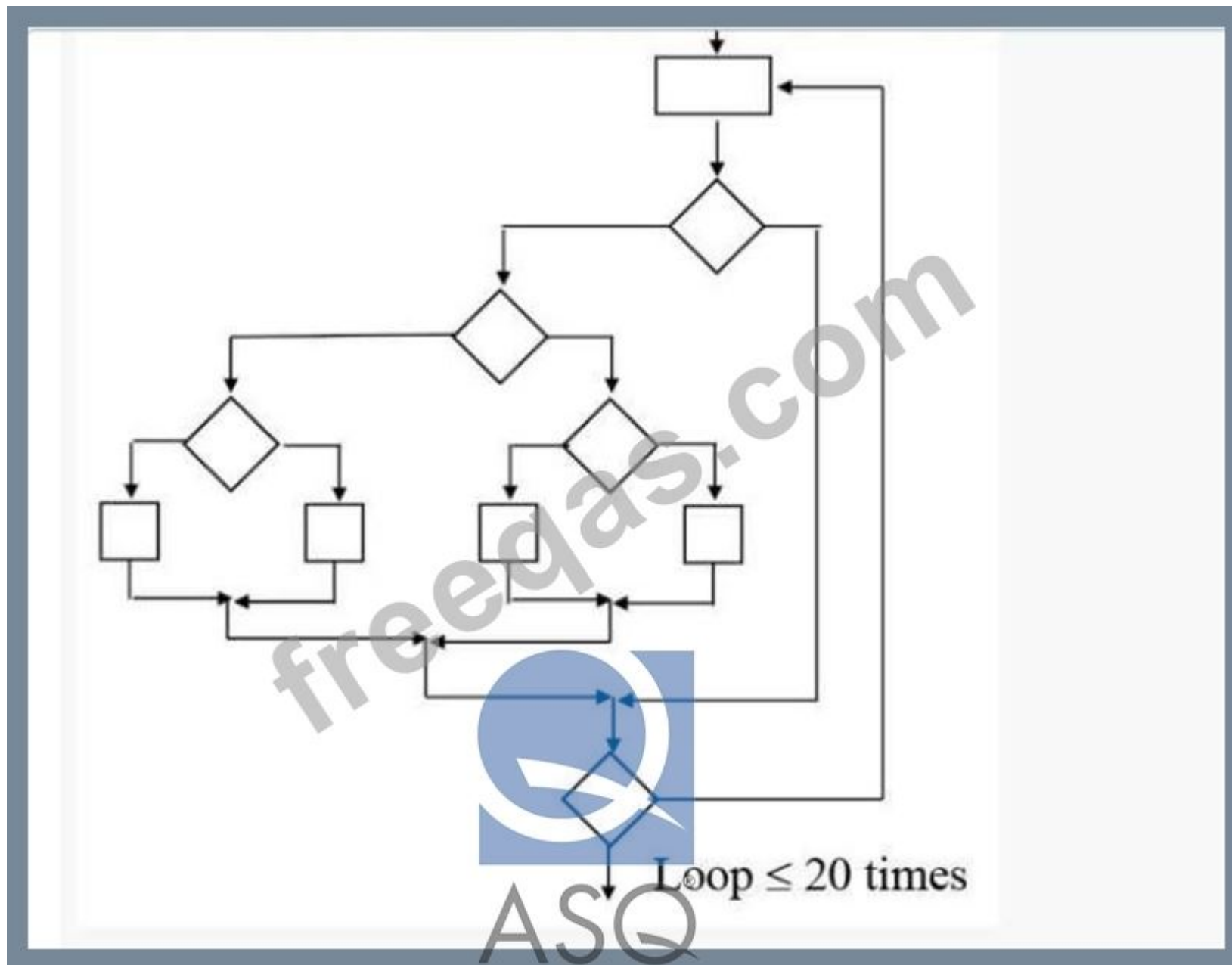
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Complete coverage requires exercising all relevant combinations of the decision conditions in the code. The decision contains two conditions: whether X is less than Y and whether Z equals 3. The four test cases represent the possible true and false combinations of those conditions: true/true, true/false, false/true, and false

/false. Line coverage would require only that executable statements be run at least once, so fewer tests would be needed. Branch coverage would require the decision to evaluate both true and false, also requiring fewer tests. Basic condition coverage only requires each condition to be true and false at least once. Since all four combinations must be executed, the coverage type is complete coverage.

NEW QUESTION: 15

The diagram below corresponds to a 100-lme; high-level language program with a single loop that can be executed no more than 20 times.



If this program was exhaustively tested, approximately how many possible paths would be executed?

- A. 6
- B. 20
- C. 200
- D. 1014

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In the given diagram, each diamond represents a decision point, and each square represents a process step.

Assuming the decisions and paths within the loop create unique paths, the complexity can be calculated as follows: if each decision point splits into 2 paths and there are n decision points within the loop, then the number of possible paths for one iteration can be represented as 2^n . Given that the loop executes 20 times, the total number of paths would be approximately $(2^n)^{20}$ or 2^{20n} . Since there are multiple decision points, the complexity quickly escalates, leading to a very high number of possible paths, hence 1014 is a plausible approximation.

NEW QUESTION: 16

Static analysis tools are used to evaluate

- A. requirements and design
- B. software builds and test cases
- C. test procedures and packaging
- D. documentation and source code

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Static analysis tools are used to evaluate documentation and source code. These tools analyze the code without executing it, looking for potential errors, coding standard violations, security vulnerabilities, and other issues.

By reviewing the source code and associated documentation, static analysis helps in identifying problems early in the development process, improving code quality and reducing the likelihood of defects in the final product.

:

" Code Complete: A Practical Handbook of Software Construction " by Steve McConnell

" Static Analysis: Results from the Static Analysis Tool Exposition (SATE) IV " by Paul E. Black, Elizabeth Fong, et al.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Corrective action procedures must include which of the following elements?

- A. Who caused the nonconformities
- B. What caused the nonconformities
- C. Any history of similar nonconformities
- D. Any trend data of similar nonconformities

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Corrective action procedures must include an analysis of what caused the nonconformities. This element is crucial because identifying the root cause of the issue is the first step in preventing recurrence. Once the cause is understood, appropriate actions can be taken to eliminate the issue and improve the process. While it is also beneficial to understand who was involved and to analyze trends, the primary focus should be on what caused the problem to ensure effective corrective actions.

References:

* "ISO 9001:2015, Quality management systems - Requirements"

* "The Root Cause Analysis Handbook: A Guide to Effective Incident Investigation" by ABS Consulting

NEW QUESTION: 18

From the auditor's perspective, which of the following actions will result in a successful internal audit?

- A. Reporting as many deficiencies as possible
- B. Completing each item on the checklist
- C. Recommending corrective action for each deficiency noted

D. Obtaining management cooperation and support

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A successful internal audit depends significantly on obtaining management's cooperation and support. This ensures that the audit findings and recommendations are taken seriously and that there is a commitment to implementing necessary changes. Reporting deficiencies, completing checklist items, and recommending corrective actions are important, but without management support, these actions may not lead to effective improvements. References: "The Internal Auditing Handbook" by K.H. Spencer Pickett.

NEW QUESTION: 19

At what point in the development lifecycle should change control be implemented?

- A.** During the requirements phase
- B.** During the implementation phase
- C.** At the beginning of the design phase
- D.** When the testing phase begins

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Change control should be implemented during the requirements phase of the development lifecycle. Early implementation of change control ensures that any changes to the requirements are managed systematically from the outset, maintaining traceability and minimizing the risk of scope creep. This helps ensure that all subsequent phases of the project are based on well-documented and approved requirements, contributing to overall project stability and quality.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which of the following review meetings are held to examine aggregated performance information?

- A.** Program
- B.** Management
- C.** Retrospectives
- D.** Post implementation

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Management review meetings are typically held to examine aggregated performance information. These meetings focus on the overall progress, performance metrics, and strategic alignment of projects or programs.

The goal is to ensure that objectives are being met, resources are used effectively, and any issues are addressed at a higher organizational level.

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which of the following activities should be classified as an internal failure cost?

- A.** Responding to customer satisfaction
- B.** Completing an internal audit
- C.** Shipping a maintenance build
- D.** Investigating the cause of build defects

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Internal failure costs are costs associated with defects found before the product reaches the customer. These costs include:

- * Investigation of defects: Identifying and analyzing defects within the development process.
- * Rework: Fixing defects found during internal testing or audits.

- * Scrap: Discarding defective parts or products.
- * Downtime: Halting production or development to address defects.

Among the given options, investigating the cause of build defects is an internal failure cost because it pertains to finding and analyzing issues within the software before it is released to customers.

References:

- * "Quality Planning and Analysis" by J.M. Juran and F.M. Gryna
- * "Total Quality Management" by Besterfield et al.

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which of the following details should be included in a software configuration management plan?

- A.** Potential changes to identified configuration items
- B.** Configuration control board level of authority
- C.** Programming language used for coding
- D.** Software integration test baselines

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A software configuration management plan should define how configuration items are identified, controlled, status-accounted, audited, and changed. One important detail is the configuration control board's level of authority. The plan should specify who can approve changes, what types of changes require board review, decision criteria, escalation paths, responsibilities, and change-control workflow. Potential changes to items are not usually listed as plan details because changes are handled through requests as they arise. The programming language may appear in development documentation but is not a core SCM plan control element. Integration test baselines may be managed under configuration control, but the authority and process for controlling baselines is more fundamental. Therefore, CCB authority belongs in the SCM plan.

NEW QUESTION: 23

Which of the following organizational benefits is associated with increased satisfaction among external stakeholders?

- A.** Improved predictability of costs
- B.** Increased productivity of practitioners
- C.** Strengthened ability to survive or prosper
- D.** Reduced development and maintenance costs

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Increased satisfaction among external stakeholders, such as customers, investors, and partners, has a direct impact on the organization's long-term success and sustainability. This is because:

- * Customer Loyalty: Satisfied customers are more likely to remain loyal, make repeat purchases, and recommend the organization to others.
- * Investor Confidence: Satisfied stakeholders, including investors, tend to have more confidence in the organization's management and future prospects, leading to increased investment and support.
- * Partnerships and Collaborations: Positive relationships with external stakeholders foster better business partnerships and collaborations, which can lead to new opportunities and growth.

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which of the following statements is true about a walk-through?

- A.** Its objective is to correct defects

- B.** It is facilitated by a manager
- C.** The presenter is the developer.
- D.** formal database is required.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A walk-through is a type of peer review where the author of a document or code presents their work to a group for feedback.

* Presenter Role:

* Developer: The person who created the document or code typically presents it.

* Objective: To explain their thought process and receive feedback on potential improvements or defects.

* Nature of Walk-Throughs:

* Informal: Less formal than inspections, aiming to get early feedback.

* Participation: Encourages participation from peers to improve the quality of the work.

* References: Common practices in software development highlight that the author or developer is the presenter in walk-through sessions to ensure accurate representation and understanding of the work being reviewed.

NEW QUESTION: 25

A project team conducts a review of its latest software design. The review process is well-defined and is used by all projects within the company. As part of the review process, defect levels are compared against acceptable limits to determine appropriate corrective action. According to the CMMI-DEV V1.2, which of the following activities could the company perform to demonstrate characteristics unique to a Maturity Level 5 organization?

- A.** Submit defect data to a team for future defect prevention.
- B.** Collect defect data for each project's specific software process.
- C.** Record defect data and establish the process capability baseline
- D.** Assess the validity of each defect data measurement independently.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A Maturity Level 5 organization, according to the Capability Maturity Model Integration for Development (CMMI-DEV) V1.2, is focused on continuous process improvement. Such organizations leverage quantitative data to prevent defects and optimize processes. Submitting defect data to a team dedicated to future defect prevention aligns with this objective, as it emphasizes proactive measures to improve quality and prevent issues from reoccurring.

Collecting defect data and establishing process capability baselines are characteristics of lower maturity levels, while independent assessment of defect data ensures accuracy but does not inherently demonstrate a Level 5 focus on continuous improvement.

References:

* CMMI for Development, Version 1.2, Carnegie Mellon University.

* "CMMI: Guidelines for Process Integration and Product Improvement" by Mary Beth Chrissis, Mike Konrad, and Sandy Shrum.

NEW QUESTION: 26

Which of the following actions is designed to prevent future defects?

- A.** Using white-box testing
- B.** Applying reverse-engineering to a defective system
- C.** Conducting a causal analysis
- D.** Injecting defects to test a system

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Causal analysis is a process used to identify the root causes of defects so that these causes can be addressed to prevent future defects.

* Identification of Root Causes: Causal analysis involves techniques like root cause analysis (RCA) to systematically identify the underlying reasons for defects.

* Preventive Actions: Once the root causes are identified, preventive actions can be designed and implemented to mitigate these causes, thereby reducing the likelihood of similar defects occurring in the future.

* Continuous Improvement: Conducting regular causal analysis sessions contributes to continuous improvement in the development process, helping the team learn from past mistakes and enhance their practices.

Reference: " Root Cause Analysis: Improving Performance for Bottom-Line Results, Fourth Edition " by Robert J. Latino and Kenneth C. Latino.

NEW QUESTION: 27

A software developer is replacing a higher level code with a test code that establishes a function and passes test data to that function What type of test environment is the developer using

- A.** Regression
- B.** Static
- C.** Driver
- D.** Stub

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In software testing, a driver is a piece of code that replaces a higher-level module to test a lower-level module by establishing a function and passing test data to that function. Drivers are used in bottom-up integration testing to simulate the behavior of higher-level modules that have not yet been developed or integrated.

:

" Software Testing and Quality Assurance: Theory and Practice " by Kshirasagar Naik and Priyadarshi Tripathy IEEE Standard for Software Unit Testing (IEEE Std 1008-1987)

NEW QUESTION: 28

Which of the following describes when a test plan should be changed?

- A.** After product stability has been assessed
- B.** After changes to the design specifications
- C.** After each code review
- D.** When the configuration management tool is updated

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

A test plan should be changed after changes to the design specifications. This ensures that the tests remain relevant and accurately reflect the new design and functionality of the software. Keeping the test plan updated with design changes helps ensure comprehensive test coverage and alignment with the project ' s requirements.

Reference: IEEE 829-2008 (IEEE Standard for Software and System Test Documentation), which outlines the importance of maintaining an up-to-date test plan to reflect changes in design and requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 29

One of the direct benefits of improved software quality is

- A.** an improved organizational management structure

- B.** a more disciplined development process
- C.** a reduction in the number of defects
- D.** a reduction in the tools used to evaluate the product

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

One of the direct benefits of improved software quality is a reduction in the number of defects. High-quality software undergoes thorough testing, rigorous quality assurance processes, and adherence to best practices in development, leading to fewer bugs and issues. This results in more reliable and robust software, reduces the need for costly fixes and rework, and enhances user satisfaction and trust in the product.

References:
* Pressman, Roger S. "Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach." 8th Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2014.

* IEEE Std 730-2014, IEEE Standard for Software Quality Assurance Processes.

NEW QUESTION: 30

What type of questions should developers ask customers when discussing requirements at the inception of the project?

- A.** context-free
- B.** detail-driven
- C.** multiple-choice
- D.** yes/no

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Context-free questions are broad and open-ended, designed to elicit a wide range of information from the customer without leading them towards specific answers.

* Open-Ended : These questions do not presuppose any particular solution or requirement, allowing customers to provide a broad perspective.

* Exploratory : They help in understanding the broader context of the project, the business environment, and the goals of the stakeholders.

* Foundation : Context-free questions lay the groundwork for more detailed and specific discussions later in the requirements gathering process.

Examples of context-free questions might include:

* " What is the main goal of this project? "

* " What are the biggest challenges you are facing? "

Reference: " Exploring Requirements: Quality Before Design " by Donald C. Gause and Gerald M. Weinberg.

NEW QUESTION: 31

Which of the following libraries would be most appropriate for a tester to use when experimenting with different test case designs?

- A.** Static
- B.** Backup
- C.** Dynamic
- D.** Controlled

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The lead auditor acts as the final arbitrator for any audit-related issues that cannot be handled at a lower level.

This individual is responsible for the overall conduct of the audit, ensuring that the audit is performed according to the plan and that all findings are appropriately addressed and resolved.

The lead auditor has the authority to make final decisions on disputes or issues that arise during the audit process, ensuring objectivity and adherence to audit standards.

:

ISO 19011: Guidelines for Auditing Management Systems

" Internal Auditing: Assurance & Advisory Services " by Urton L. Anderson, Michael J. Head, et al.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

When the number of failures found during acceptance testing is compared to the number of failures found after release, the result is a measure of

- A. test effectiveness
- B. test coverage
- C. product maintainability
- D. measurement efficiency

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Measuring Test Effectiveness: This involves comparing the number of defects found during testing phases to those found after release.

Importance of Test Effectiveness: It provides insight into how well the testing process is identifying defects before the product reaches the customer.

Impact on Quality: High test effectiveness means most defects are caught during testing, leading to higher quality products and fewer post-release issues.

NEW QUESTION: 33

Which of the following software development methodologies uses test cases as an aspect of requirements and design to implement code?

- A. Waterfall
- B. Incremental
- C. Scrum
- D. Extreme Programming (XP)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Extreme Programming, or XP, uses test cases as an important part of requirements, design, and implementation through practices such as test-driven development and acceptance testing. In XP, tests are often written before or alongside code, helping define expected behavior and guiding implementation. These tests clarify requirements, support simple design, and provide rapid feedback when code changes. Waterfall typically separates requirements, design, coding, and testing into sequential phases. Incremental development delivers software in parts, but it does not specifically define code implementation through test cases. Scrum is an Agile framework for managing work, but XP is more directly associated with engineering practices such as test-first development. Therefore, Extreme Programming is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION: 34

Which of the following review meetings are held to examine aggregated performance information?

- A. Program
- B. Management
- C. Retrospectives
- D. Post implementation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Management review meetings are typically held to examine aggregated performance information. These meetings focus on the overall progress, performance metrics, and strategic alignment of projects or programs.

The goal is to ensure that objectives are being met, resources are used effectively, and any issues are addressed at a higher organizational level.

Reference:

IEEE Std 1028-2008, which specifies various types of reviews, including management reviews.

" Software Engineering: A Practitioner ' s Approach " by Roger S. Pressman, which discusses management reviews in the context of software project management.

NEW QUESTION: 35

When performing top-down testing, which of the following tools is used in place of a module that is not yet developed?

- A. Stubs
- B. Driver
- C. Harness
- D. Test script

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Top-down testing involves testing the top-level modules first and progressively integrating and testing lower-level modules.

* Stubs:

* Definition: A stub is a piece of code used to simulate the behavior of lower-level modules that are not yet developed or integrated.

* Functionality: Provides a temporary implementation that allows the top-level module to be tested without the presence of actual lower-level modules.

* Purpose in Top-Down Testing:

* Facilitate Testing: Enables the testing of higher-level modules early in the development process.

* Incremental Integration: Supports the progressive integration of modules as they become available.

* References: Standard software testing practices and methodologies describe the use of stubs in top-down testing as an effective approach to manage incomplete components during early testing phases.

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which of the following examples is the most appropriate product-level attribute template for a system determined to be safety-critical software?

- A. The system shall react to < type of accident or hazardous condition > by performing < type of action! s >
- B. The system shall < time out, log out. lock> access to < data, asset, function > after < defined time period > of inactivity
- C. < quantity > of user < error type > mistakes made by a < user type or role > per < time unit > under < defined conditions >

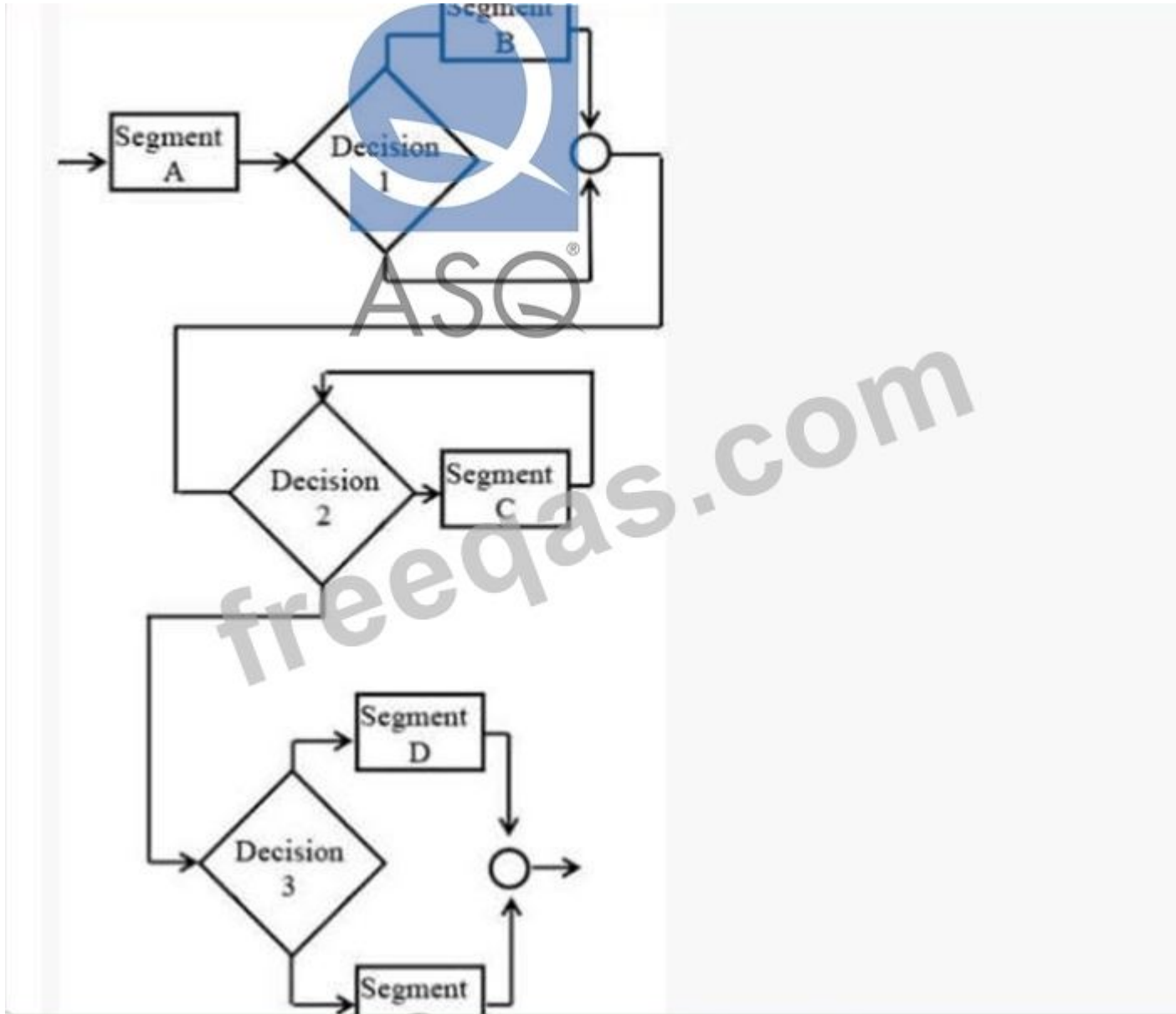
D. < mean time or average time > for a < defined product or component > to experience < defined failure type > under < defined conditions >

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

For safety-critical software, it is crucial to specify how the system should react to accidents or hazardous conditions to mitigate risks and ensure safety. This type of requirement directly addresses safety concerns by defining specific actions that the system must take in response to potential safety issues.

NEW QUESTION: 37

In the following control diagram, all paths are feasible and the decisions are not correlated to each other.



How many rests are necessary for branch coverage?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Branch coverage, also known as decision coverage, ensures that every possible branch (i.e., true and false conditions) in the code is executed at least once. To determine the number of tests necessary for branch coverage in the given control flow diagram, we must count the distinct branches resulting from each decision point.

* Decision 1 : 2 branches (true and false)

* Decision 2 : 2 branches (true and false)

* Decision 3 : 2 branches (true and false)

Since each decision has two branches and they are independent of each other, the number of distinct paths that need to be tested is:

$2(\text{Decision1}) + 2(\text{Decision2}) + 2(\text{Decision3}) = 6 \text{ branches}$

However, the number of tests needed to cover all branches is the maximum number of branches any path could take, considering that a single test might cover multiple branches. For the given control diagram, 4 tests will suffice to cover all branches:

* Path: A -> Decision 1 (true) -> B

* Path: A -> Decision 1 (false) -> Decision 2 (true) -> C

* Path: A -> Decision 1 (false) -> Decision 2 (false) -> Decision 3 (true) -> D

* Path: A -> Decision 1 (false) -> Decision 2 (false) -> Decision 3 (false) These four tests ensure all branches are covered at least once.

NEW QUESTION: 38

Which of the following techniques is used to measure the number of test cases needed to execute each code statement at least once?

A. Function point analysis

B. Cause and effect diagram

C. Cyclomatic complexity

D. Defect removal effectiveness

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cyclomatic complexity is a metric used to determine the number of linearly independent paths through a program's source code.

* Definition: Cyclomatic complexity provides a quantitative measure of the complexity of a program, which is directly related to the number of test cases needed to achieve full branch coverage.

* Calculation: It is calculated using the control flow graph of the program, where nodes represent blocks of code and edges represent control flow paths.

* Test Cases: The metric indicates the minimum number of test cases required to cover all possible paths, ensuring that each statement is executed at least once.

Reference: "Code Complete: A Practical Handbook of Software Construction, 2nd Edition" by Steve McConnell.

NEW QUESTION: 39

Company Q has contracted with a vendor to convert source data from its customer's proprietary coding structure to XML. Although the XML data parses cleanly at the vendor's site, it generates parsing errors when run with Company Q's parser. The vendor contends that the product meets specification because the contract did not require the use of a specific parser. The best way for Company Q to eliminate this risk in the future is to require in the contract that

A. vendors be pre-certified by Company Q

B. vendors be included in the design review process

C. prototypes be demonstrated and approved

D. vendors validate their products using Company Q's platform

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The problem occurred because the vendor validated the XML output only in its own environment, not on Company Q's actual parser and platform. In supplier quality management, acceptance criteria should define the required operating environment, validation method, interfaces, data formats, tools, and compatibility expectations. Requiring vendors to validate their products using Company Q's platform directly addresses the failure mode by ensuring the delivered XML is tested under the same conditions in which it will be used. Pre- certification may assess general vendor capability, but it does not guarantee compatibility. Design review involvement may help, but it does not replace validation. Prototype approval may reduce risk, but the strongest contractual requirement is platform-specific validation.

NEW QUESTION: 40

Which of the following verification and validation techniques is used to verify that the completed requirements and designs conform to their requirements specifications?

- A. Feasibility analysis
- B. Execution of test cases
- C. Functional configuration audits
- D. Mathematical proofs of correctness

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Functional configuration audits are used to verify that the completed requirements and designs conform to their requirements specifications. These audits involve checking that the developed product meets all the specified requirements and that the design has been implemented correctly. This process ensures that the final product aligns with the original requirements and design specifications, maintaining consistency and quality.

References:

IEEE Std 828-2012, IEEE Standard for Configuration Management in Systems and Software Engineering.

ISO/IEC/IEEE 29148:2011, Systems and software engineering - Life cycle processes - Requirements engineering.

NEW QUESTION: 41

Which of the following activities indicates that an organization is committed to using customer feedback to drive business improvements?

- A. Conducts annual customer surveys
- B. Reports customer reviews to shareholders
- C. Uses a formal "voice of the customer" program
- D. Gathers customer feedback from social media platforms

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A formal "voice of the customer" (VoC) program is a structured approach to capturing customer feedback and translating it into business improvements.

* Formal VoC Program:

* Structured Approach: Involves systematic collection, analysis, and action on customer feedback.

* Comprehensive Coverage: Engages customers through various channels to gather diverse and actionable insights.

* Commitment to Improvement:

* Continuous Feedback Loop: Demonstrates a commitment to using customer feedback as a driver for continuous improvement.

* Integration with Business Processes: Feedback is integrated into strategic planning and operational processes.

* References: Industry standards and quality management practices emphasize the importance of formal VoC programs in achieving customer-centric business improvements.

NEW QUESTION: 42

Which of the following describes when a test plan should be changed?

- A. After product stability has been assessed
- B. After changes to the design specifications
- C. After each code review
- D. When the configuration management tool is updated

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A test plan should be changed after changes to the design specifications. This ensures that the tests remain relevant and accurately reflect the new design and functionality of the software. Keeping the test plan updated with design changes helps ensure comprehensive test coverage and alignment with the project's requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 43

The Equity Theory states that for rewards to be motivational they must be distributed

- A. as deserved
- B. based on profit
- C. at key milestones
- D. based on seniority

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Equity Theory, proposed by John Stacey Adams, posits that employees are motivated when they perceive that their efforts and rewards are fair compared to others. Here's a detailed explanation:

* Equity Theory Overview: This theory suggests that individuals compare their job inputs (effort, skill, experience) and outputs (salary, recognition) with those of others.

* Perceived Fairness: Employees are motivated when they believe that their rewards are proportional to their contributions compared to others.

* Motivation through Fair Distribution: Fair and deserved rewards reduce feelings of inequity and dissatisfaction, leading to higher motivation and performance.

* Implications in the Workplace: Ensuring rewards are as deserved helps in maintaining morale and reducing turnover.

References:

* "Work and Motivation" by Victor Vroom.

* "Motivation and Work Behavior" by Richard M. Steers and Lyman W. Porter.

NEW QUESTION: 44

Conflict in teams can be useful when it

- A. establishes decision-making patterns
- B. speeds decision-making
- C. produces new information
- D. focuses management's attention on the team

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Conflict in teams can be useful when it produces new information. Here's a detailed explanation:

- * **Constructive Conflict:** When managed properly, conflict can lead to the exchange of diverse ideas and perspectives, resulting in innovative solutions.
- * **Enhanced Problem-Solving:** Conflict can encourage critical thinking and problem-solving by challenging assumptions and encouraging deeper analysis.
- * **Team Dynamics:** Healthy conflict can improve team dynamics by fostering open communication and improving understanding among team members.
- * **Avoiding Groupthink:** By encouraging different viewpoints, conflict helps in avoiding groupthink and leads to better decision-making.

References:

- * "The Five Dysfunctions of a Team: A Leadership Fable" by Patrick Lencioni.
- * "Crucial Conversations: Tools for Talking When Stakes Are High" by Kerry Patterson, Joseph Grenny, Ron McMillan, and Al Switzler.

NEW QUESTION: 45

A project manager has decided to modify a project schedule to allow some of the low-level design to begin before all of the high-level design has been completed. Is this approach appropriate?

- A.** No, because high-level design must be completed before low-level design is started.
- B.** Yes, provided the same people perform both the high-level and the low-level designs.
- C.** Yes, provided the activities have a relationship to one another.
- D.** Yes, provided no unfinished high-level design will impact a specific area to be low-level designed.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Beginning some low-level design before all high-level design is complete can be appropriate when dependencies are clearly understood and controlled. Software projects often overlap activities to reduce schedule duration, but doing so safely requires impact analysis and dependency management. Low-level design should only begin in areas where the related high-level architecture, interfaces, constraints, and design decisions are sufficiently stable. If unfinished high-level design could affect the low-level area, early work may cause rework, inconsistency, or design defects. It is not always necessary to finish all high-level design first, and it is not required that the same people perform both activities. The key condition is that unfinished high-level work must not affect the low-level design area.

NEW QUESTION: 46

Virtualization is a technology that

- A.** allows many logical computers to run on the same physical hardware
- B.** is used when an application that runs in the cloud is offered as a service
- C.** brings securing to the cloud by establishing the right privilege levels for users
- D.** enables organizations to bridge the gap between identity access management and cloud services

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Virtualization is a technology that enables multiple virtual machines (logical computers) to run on a single physical hardware system. This is achieved by using software (hypervisors) to create and manage these virtual machines, allowing for better resource utilization and isolation between different environments.

Reference:

" Virtualization Essentials " by Matthew Portnoy.

VMware vSphere documentation, which explains the principles and benefits of virtualization.

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Which of the following tests should be conducted on software that will be used internationally?

- A.** Logical path analysis
- B.** Predefined function keys
- C.** Boundary value analysis
- D.** Test matrices

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Test matrices are essential for software that will be used internationally because they help organize and manage various test cases and scenarios, including those related to localization and internationalization. Test matrices ensure that all aspects of the software's functionality, user interface, and performance across different regions and languages are systematically tested. This includes checking date formats, currency symbols, character encoding, and other locale-specific requirements. Logical path analysis, predefined function keys, and boundary value analysis are valuable tests but do not specifically address the comprehensive needs of international software testing. References:

* Internationalization and localization testing guidelines, ISO/IEC 25051.

* Pressman, Roger S. "Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach." 8th Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2014.

NEW QUESTION: 48

Which of the following steps is taken first when managing earned value metrics?

- A.** Determining the critical resources to be tracked
- B.** Calculating the planned value, earned value, and actual value metrics
- C.** Analyzing the earned value metric compared to the other metrics to date
- D.** Allocating the resource budget to individual tasks in the work breakdown structure

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The first step in managing earned value metrics is determining the critical resources to be tracked. This is essential because earned value management (EVM) relies on accurate data regarding resources to measure project performance and progress. Identifying which resources (such as labor, materials, and equipment) are critical ensures that the EVM metrics (planned value, earned value, and actual cost) are based on reliable and relevant data, which in turn supports better decision-making and project control.

References:

* "Earned Value Project Management" by Quentin W. Fleming and Joel M. Koppelman

* "A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide)" by Project Management Institute (PMI)

NEW QUESTION: 49

Which of the following categories describes acquirer-type stakeholders?

- A.** Distributors: developers, suppliers
- B.** Distributors, suppliers, users

C. Indirect user, direct user, customers

D. Indirect user, direct user, distributor

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Acquirer-type stakeholders are those who acquire the software or service, which type includes both indirect and direct users, as well as customers. These stakeholders are directly involved in the acquisition and usage of the software, making them key participants in determining requirements and evaluating the final product.

Reference: IEEE 12207 standard for software lifecycle processes, which defines stakeholders in software acquisition and development.

NEW QUESTION: 50

A cost of quality system is designed to

A. identify best practices

B. budget for quality improvement efforts

C. measure the cost of product development

D. measure the cost of nonconformances

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A cost of quality system is designed to identify and measure costs related to quality and poor quality, especially the costs caused by nonconformance. In software quality engineering, these costs include internal failure costs such as rework, retesting, defect analysis, scrap, and delays, and external failure costs such as support, warranty work, customer dissatisfaction, patches, and post-release failures. Prevention and appraisal costs are also tracked to understand investment in quality activities. The purpose is not only to budget improvement efforts or identify best practices, although those may result from analysis. It is also broader than general product development cost. The best answer is measuring the cost of nonconformances because poor-quality costs reveal where improvement is economically justified.

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which of the following lifecycle models is designed to mitigate risks during development?

A. Incremental

B. Spiral

C. Waterfall

D. Rapid application development

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The Spiral lifecycle model is specifically designed to mitigate risks during development. This model combines iterative development with systematic risk management. Each iteration, or "spiral," involves planning, risk analysis, engineering, and evaluation. By continuously assessing and addressing risks at each stage, the Spiral model helps to identify and mitigate potential issues early, ensuring a more reliable and flexible development process.

References:

Boehm, Barry W. "A Spiral Model of Software Development and Enhancement." ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes, vol. 11, no. 4, 1986.

Pressman, Roger S. "Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach." 8th Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2014.

NEW QUESTION: 52

Which of the following types of audits is most often based on customer requirements?

A. Process

- B. Product
- C. System
- D. Quality

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Product audits are often based on customer requirements because they focus on verifying that the final product meets the specified requirements and expectations of the customer. The objective is to ensure that the product is fit for its intended use and meets the agreed-upon standards and specifications. This type of audit typically involves examining the product itself, its performance, and its documentation to ensure compliance with customer requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 53

Project management has been complaining that code inspections are taking too much time and are not worth the effort. The software manager has to decide whether the inspection program should be continued or disregarded for the upcoming release. Which of the following factors is critical to the manager's decision?

- A. The resources currently available for development
- B. The estimated impact of inspection on the schedule
- C. The cost of additional testing
- D. The cost of not using inspection

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The critical factor for the software manager's decision on whether to continue or disregard the inspection program is the cost of not using inspection. Code inspections are a preventive measure to identify defects early in the development process. The cost of not using inspections can include increased defects in the final product, higher costs for post-release fixes, decreased customer satisfaction, and potentially significant impacts on the company's reputation. While resources, schedule impact, and additional testing costs are important considerations, the long-term cost implications of not identifying defects early can be far more detrimental.

References:

Gilb, Tom, and Dorothy Graham. "Software Inspection." Addison-Wesley, 1993.

IEEE Std 1028-2008, IEEE Standard for Software Reviews and Audits.

NEW QUESTION: 54

Which of the following usage metrics is most effective for capacity planning of a data warehouse?

- A. Queries per user
- B. Queries per timeframe
- C. Query latency per user group
- D. Queries per user group per timeframe

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Queries per user group per timeframe is the most effective usage metric for capacity planning of a data warehouse. This metric provides detailed insights into the workload generated by different user groups over specific periods, allowing for accurate forecasting of resource needs and planning for future capacity. It helps in identifying patterns and peak usage times, which are crucial for efficient capacity management.

References:

* "Data Warehousing in the Real World: A Practical Guide for Building Decision Support Systems" by Sam Anahory and Dennis Murray

* "The Data Warehouse Lifecycle Toolkit" by Ralph Kimball et al.

NEW QUESTION: 55

During concurrent development., a user reported a problem with Version 1 of the software product. A software quality engineer determined the problem originated in Version 2 of the product. Which of the following actions would be most appropriate for the software quality engineer to take first to fix the problem?

- A. Merge the fix into Version 3.
- B. Branch the Version 2 codeline
- C. Add new functionality to Version 2.
- D. Label Version 2 as part of Version 1

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In a concurrent development environment, when a problem is identified in an earlier version (Version 1) that originated in a later version (Version 2), the appropriate action involves managing the code versions effectively. Branching the Version 2 codeline is the most appropriate first step because:

- * Isolation of Changes : Branching allows for the isolation of the problematic code in Version 2, enabling targeted fixes without affecting ongoing development in other versions.
- * Version Control : It helps maintain a clean and organized version control history, ensuring that changes specific to Version 2 are tracked and managed separately.
- * Concurrent Development : This approach supports concurrent development activities, allowing different teams to work on fixing the issue in Version 2 while continuing development on other versions.

Reference: " Version Control Best Practices: Branching strategies help manage changes and fixes effectively in a concurrent development environment. " (Version Control Systems Guide)

NEW QUESTION: 56

During a joint application development (JAD) session, the group uncovers a controversial and sensitive issue.

Which of the following techniques will provide a structure to help resolve the issue?

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Effort/Impact grid
- C. Smoothing
- D. Nominal group technique

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The nominal group technique is a structured decision-making and problem-solving method that is useful when a group faces a controversial or sensitive issue. In software quality engineering, JAD sessions involve multiple stakeholders, and disagreements can occur when requirements, priorities, risks, or design expectations conflict. The nominal group technique helps by allowing participants to generate ideas independently, share them in an organized way, discuss them fairly, and rank or vote on alternatives. This reduces domination by louder participants and encourages balanced input. Brainstorming is useful for generating ideas but may not resolve sensitive conflict. Smoothing reduces visible tension but may avoid the real issue. An effort/impact grid helps prioritize options but does not provide the same structured conflict- resolution process.

NEW QUESTION: 57

Which of the following techniques would be most appropriate for identifying the source of a problem?

- A. Affinity diagram
- B. Root cause analysis

C. Prioritization matrix

D. Interrelationship digraph

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Root cause analysis (RCA) is a systematic process used to identify the underlying causes of a problem. It is the most appropriate technique for identifying the source of a problem due to the following reasons:

- * Problem Identification: RCA focuses on identifying the fundamental issues that lead to a problem, rather than just addressing the symptoms.
- * Systematic Approach: It involves a structured methodology to investigate and analyze the problem, ensuring that all potential causes are considered.
- * Effective Solutions: By understanding the root causes, organizations can implement effective and long-lasting solutions to prevent recurrence.

NEW QUESTION: 58

If 5 defects were found during a software analysis and 5 defects were found in later phases, what is the phase containment effectiveness (PCE) of this software analysis?

A. 0%

B. 25%

C. 50%

D. 100%

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Phase containment effectiveness measures how well a development or review phase finds defects before they escape to later phases. It is commonly calculated as defects found in the phase divided by the total defects associated with that phase, including defects found in the phase and defects that escaped to later phases. In this case, 5 defects were found during software analysis and 5 additional defects were found later. Therefore, PCE equals 5 divided by 10, multiplied by 100, which is 50%. A result of 100% would mean no defects escaped. A result of 0% would mean none were found in the phase. Since half were contained and half escaped, the correct answer is 50%.

NEW QUESTION: 59

Which of the following tools should be used to identify the steps in the development process that are the source of the most software defects?

A. Run chart

B. Pareto chart

C. Scatter diagram

D. Control chart

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A Pareto chart should be used to identify the steps in the development process that are the source of the most software defects. The Pareto chart is a bar graph that identifies the most significant factors in a dataset and is based on the Pareto principle (80/20 rule), which suggests that 80% of problems are often due to 20% of the causes. This tool helps in pinpointing the primary sources of defects so that improvement efforts can be focused effectively.

References:

- * Juran, J. M., & Godfrey, A. B. (1999). Juran's Quality Handbook (5th Edition).
- * Montgomery, D. C. (2009). Introduction to Statistical Quality Control (6th Edition).

NEW QUESTION: 60

Which of the following aspects of information systems is disaster recovery primarily concerned with protecting?

- A. Integrity
- B. Availability
- C. Authorization
- D. Confidentiality

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Disaster recovery is primarily concerned with ensuring that information systems can continue to operate or be quickly restored to operation after a disaster.

* Objective: The main objective of disaster recovery is to ensure that the system remains available, or can be quickly made available, after an interruption or disaster.

* Key Elements: This involves having backups, redundant systems, and recovery plans that can be quickly executed to restore system functionality.

* Focus on Availability: While integrity and confidentiality are also important, the immediate concern of disaster recovery is to ensure that systems are available to users to maintain business continuity.

Reference: " Disaster Recovery Planning: Preparing for the Unthinkable " by Jon William Toigo.

NEW QUESTION: 61

The use of a rigorous mathematical proof to analyze the algorithm of a software component is a feature of

- A. boundary value analysis
- B. functional decomposition
- C. dynamic analysis
- D. formal methods

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Formal methods involve the use of rigorous mathematical proofs to analyze and verify the correctness of algorithms within a software component. This approach provides a high level of assurance in the reliability and correctness of the software by mathematically proving properties of the algorithm or system. Unlike boundary value analysis, functional decomposition, or dynamic analysis, formal methods use mathematical models to verify system behaviors and correctness without executing the system.

Reference:

" Formal Methods: State of the Art and Future Directions " by Jeannette M. Wing.

IEEE Std 1002-1987, which outlines the application of formal methods in software engineering.

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Which of the following best describes how an auditor should proceed when a deficiency similar to deficiencies found during audits at other companies is uncovered?

- A.** Cite as many of the other examples as necessary to help the auditee understand what corrective action is required.
- B.** Provide the auditee with the names of companies from previous audits which could be contacted for advice.
- C.** Identify the current deficiency in a different way in order to avoid the appearance of a conflict of interest.
- D.** Document the current deficiency without making any reference to the similar deficiencies found in other audits.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

An auditor must protect confidentiality, objectivity, and professional integrity. When a deficiency resembles issues observed in other organizations, the auditor should document only the current audit evidence and avoid referencing confidential information from previous audits. Citing other companies' examples or providing names would violate confidentiality and could damage trust in the audit process. Changing how the deficiency is identified to avoid conflict of interest is also inappropriate because audit findings must be factual, clear, and based on objective evidence. The correct approach is to document the current deficiency using evidence from the auditee's own processes, records, interviews, or observations. This maintains independence, protects prior audit information, and ensures the finding is valid and defensible.

NEW QUESTION: 63

A usability test measured the number of errors made in performing a task with a product intended for 500 users. The following number of errors were made by six users: 5, 2, 12, 4, 2, 3. What conclusion can be drawn from this sample?

- A.** These are acceptable error levels for users.
- B.** These users make an average of 6 errors when using this product.
- C.** The user who made 12 errors should be excluded from the data.
- D.** Tests should be conducted with additional groups of users.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The sample includes only six users out of an intended population of 500 users, so it is too small to support a strong conclusion about overall usability. Software quality engineering emphasizes representative sampling when evaluating usability, reliability, performance, and user behavior. The data shows variation, including one user with 12 errors, but that value should not automatically be removed unless there is a valid assignable cause. The average is not 6 errors; it is 28 divided by 6, or about 4.67 errors. Also, no acceptance criteria are provided, so the error levels cannot be judged acceptable. The most valid conclusion is that more usability testing should be performed with additional groups of representative users.

NEW QUESTION: 64

The modules in the following table were all created two years ago as part of the same software project Current Cyclomatic ModuleVersion Complexity A129 B321 C94 D1120 Which module is the most likely candidate for reengineering?

- A.** Option a
- B.** Option b
- C.** Option c
- D.** Option d

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reengineering a software module typically involves assessing various factors such as code complexity, maintainability, performance requirements, and the age of the platform. The goal is to identify modules that are costly to maintain, difficult to understand, or are becoming obsolete due to platform changes¹².

* Cyclomatic Complexity: This is a quantitative measure of the number of linearly independent paths through a program's source code. A higher cyclomatic complexity indicates a more complex and potentially less maintainable module².

Looking at the table provided:

- * Module A has a version number of 12 and a cyclomatic complexity of 9.
- * Module B has a version number of 3 and a cyclomatic complexity of 21.
- * Module C has a version number of 9 and a cyclomatic complexity of 4.
- * Module D has a version number of 11 and a cyclomatic complexity of 20.

Given these details, Module B stands out as the most likely candidate for reengineering for the following reasons:

- * It has the highest cyclomatic complexity (21), which suggests that the code is highly complex and may be difficult to maintain or extend.
- * The version number being 3 indicates that it has undergone fewer iterations of updates or fixes compared to the other modules, which might imply that it has legacy code that could benefit from reengineering.

NEW QUESTION: 65

When lines of code are used as a software metric, counting rules must be based on

- A.** criteria established by the requirements
- B.** predefined criteria
- C.** a line-by-line code review
- D.** module interfaces

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Lines of code can be useful as a software size, productivity, estimation, and defect-density metric only when the counting method is consistent. Software quality engineering requires predefined counting criteria because teams may otherwise count physical lines, logical statements, comments, blank lines, generated code, reused code, or executable lines differently. Without predefined rules, comparisons across modules, projects, teams, or releases become unreliable. Requirements do not normally define how code lines should be counted. A line-by-line code review may inspect code quality but does not establish a measurement standard. Module interfaces describe interactions, not counting rules. Therefore, lines-of-code metrics must be based on predefined criteria so the data is repeatable, objective, and suitable for analysis.

NEW QUESTION: 66

When a team is defining a software metrics program, which of the following steps must be taken first?

- A.** Determine what data to collect.
- B.** Collect preliminary data
- C.** Establish the data collection goal.
- D.** Select the metrics to report

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Setting Goals: Before data can be effectively collected and utilized, it's essential to have clear goals. This ensures that the data collection process is aligned with the organization's objectives.

Importance of Goals: Establishing the data collection goal ensures that the team collects relevant and meaningful data, which can be analyzed to improve processes and products.

Sequential Process: After setting goals, the team can then determine what specific data to collect, how to collect it, and which metrics to report. This ensures a systematic approach to metrics program development.

NEW QUESTION: 67

Ideas and exclusive rights for novel inventions can be protected for a limited time through

- A. patents
- B. copyrights
- C. license
- D. trademark

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Definition of Patents: Patents provide legal protection for new inventions, granting the inventor exclusive rights to use and commercialize the invention for a certain period.

Purpose of Patents: They prevent others from making, using, or selling the invention without permission, thus protecting the intellectual property of the inventor.

Other Forms of IP Protection: While copyrights, licenses, and trademarks also protect intellectual property, they do not specifically cover novel inventions in the same way patents do.

NEW QUESTION: 68

Which of the following is an example of a poorly defined project milestone?

- A. Program specification completed
- B. Test plan approved by customer
- C. Coding 50% completed
- D. Program documentation approved

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A milestone like " Coding 50% completed " is poorly defined because it is ambiguous and difficult to measure precisely. Here's a detailed explanation:

- * Ambiguity : It is unclear what 50% completion means - is it 50% of total lines of code, 50% of modules, or 50% of functionality?
 - * Measurement Challenges : Determining exact percentages of completion can be subjective and inconsistent.
 - * Milestone Criteria : Good milestones should be clear, measurable, and verifiable. " Coding completed for module X " is more specific and measurable.
 - * Project Tracking : Poorly defined milestones can lead to confusion and inaccurate tracking of project progress.
- :
- " Software Project Management " by Bob Hughes, Mike Cotterell, and Rajib Mall.
- " The Art of Project Management " by Scott Berkun.

NEW QUESTION: 69

When considering protection against data intrusion, an organization will

- A. trend the number of security breaches
- B. improve recovery time from system failures
- C. have limitations on who can access the system
- D. switch to a degraded mode of operation when encountering a breach

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Protection against data intrusion focuses on preventing unauthorized access to systems, applications, networks, and data. One of the most direct controls is limiting who can access the system through authentication, authorization, role-based access control, least privilege, and account management. Trending security breaches can support monitoring and improvement, but it is detective rather than preventive.

Improving recovery time is related to resilience, continuity, or disaster recovery after disruption, not intrusion prevention. Switching to degraded mode may help maintain operation during certain failures, but it does not directly protect data from unauthorized access. Software quality engineering treats security as a quality attribute requiring requirements, design controls, testing, and operational procedures. Access limitation is the best protection-oriented answer.

NEW QUESTION: 70

Which of the following statements is true about a walk-through?

- A.** Its objective is to correct defects
- B.** It is facilitated by a manager
- C.** The presenter is the developer.
- D.** formal database is required.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A walk-through is a type of peer review where the author of a document or code presents their work to a group for feedback.

* Presenter Role :

* Developer : The person who created the document or code typically presents it.

* Objective : To explain their thought process and receive feedback on potential improvements or defects.

* Nature of Walk-Throughs :

* Informal : Less formal than inspections, aiming to get early feedback.

* Participation : Encourages participation from peers to improve the quality of the work.

* Common practices in software development highlight that the author or developer is the presenter in walk- through sessions to ensure accurate representation and understanding of the work being reviewed.

NEW QUESTION: 71

Which of the following items is an appropriate topic to be discussed in a daily scrum meeting?

- A.** A change in the product roadmap which impacts current future releases
- B.** The list of all product backlog items that need to be addressed in current sprint
- C.** A product backlog item from the current sprint and move it to future sprints
- D.** An impediment one of the team member was facing yesterday

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72

A static analysis tool is used to

- A.** ensure that the system meets customer expectations
- B.** identify potential problems
- C.** trace test cases
- D.** improve the time to market

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A static analysis tool is used to identify potential problems in the code without executing it. These tools analyze the source code to detect coding errors, vulnerabilities, and adherence to coding standards. By identifying issues early in the development process, static analysis helps prevent defects that could lead to significant problems later on. It is a proactive approach to improving code quality and maintaining robust software. References:

* Ayewah, Nathaniel, et al. "Using Static Analysis to Find Bugs." IEEE Software, vol. 25, no. 5, 2008.

* IEEE Std 1028-2008, IEEE Standard for Software Reviews and Audits.

NEW QUESTION: 73

When a defect is discovered during the test phase., what is the earliest phase in the software lifecycle that could need rework to resolve the defect?

- A.** Implementation
- B.** test
- C.** requirements
- D.** design

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When a defect is discovered during the test phase, the earliest phase in the software lifecycle that could need rework to resolve the defect is often the requirements phase because:

- * Root Cause Analysis : Many defects originate from misunderstandings or errors in the initial requirements. If the requirements are incorrect or incomplete, it will affect all subsequent phases.
- * Impact on Design and Implementation : Incorrect requirements lead to flawed design and implementation, necessitating rework in these phases as well.
- * Cost of Fixing Defects : The cost and effort to fix defects increase exponentially the later they are found in the development lifecycle.

Addressing issues at the requirements stage is more cost-effective.

Reference: " Software Defect Origins and Removal Methods: Fixing defects at the requirements stage prevents propagation of errors through the design, implementation, and testing phases. " (IEEE Software Engineering Standards)

NEW QUESTION: 74

Which of the following individuals on the Change Control Board (CCB) is responsible for escalating change requests and other issues to a higher level CCB or management?

- A.** Screener
- B.** Scribe
- C.** Chair
- D.** Member

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 75

Which of the following actions is designed to prevent future defects?

- A.** Using white-box testing
- B.** Applying reverse-engineering to a defective system
- C.** Conducting a causal analysis
- D.** Injecting defects to test a system

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Causal analysis is a process used to identify the root causes of defects so that these causes can be addressed to prevent future defects.

- * Identification of Root Causes: Causal analysis involves techniques like root cause analysis (RCA) to systematically identify the underlying reasons for defects.

- * Preventive Actions: Once the root causes are identified, preventive actions can be designed and implemented to mitigate these causes, thereby reducing the likelihood of similar defects occurring in the future.
- * Continuous Improvement: Conducting regular causal analysis sessions contributes to continuous improvement in the development process, helping the team learn from past mistakes and enhance their practices.

NEW QUESTION: 76

When modifications are made to a software system, which of the following tools is helpful for determining appropriate verification and validation tasks?

- A. Affinity diagram
- B. Pareto chart
- C. Cause and effect diagram
- D. Requirements traceability matrix

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A requirements traceability matrix is the best tool for determining appropriate verification and validation tasks after software modifications. It links requirements to design elements, code modules, test cases, defects, and other lifecycle work products. When a change is made, the matrix helps identify which requirements, components, interfaces, and tests may be affected. This supports impact analysis, regression test selection, validation planning, and change control. An affinity diagram organizes related ideas or issues, but it does not provide requirement-to-test traceability. A Pareto chart ranks categories by frequency or impact. A cause and effect diagram helps analyze possible root causes. For selecting verification and validation activities after modifications, traceability is the most directly useful method.

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NEW QUESTION: 77

Which of the following terms refers to a set of test procedures and cases that are executed on software code?

- A. Static testing
- B. Dynamic testing
- C. Code walkthrough
- D. Peer review

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Dynamic testing refers to executing software code using test cases, test data, and defined test procedures to observe actual behavior and compare results against expected outcomes. It is used to evaluate functionality, performance, reliability, interfaces, error handling, and other executable characteristics of the software. Static testing, by contrast, examines work products without executing the code; examples include reviews, inspections, walkthroughs, and static analysis. A code walkthrough is a manual review activity where participants examine code logic and discuss possible defects. A peer review is also a static defect detection activity. Because the question specifically describes test procedures and cases being executed on software code, the correct term is dynamic testing.

NEW QUESTION: 78

Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of a matrix diagram?

- A.** It allows a team to rank priorities and then quickly come to a consensus.
- B.** It shows which problems offer the greatest potential for improvement.
- C.** It allows a systematic comparison between sets of information.
- D.** It shows the size of gaps between current and ideal performance areas.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A matrix diagram is a quality tool used to show relationships between two or more sets of information. In software quality engineering, it can compare requirements to test cases, defects to root causes, risks to controls, stakeholders to requirements, or process steps to responsibilities. The purpose is to make relationships visible so teams can analyze coverage, dependencies, gaps, and strength of association. Ranking priorities and reaching consensus is more closely related to prioritization tools or nominal group techniques. Showing problems with the greatest improvement potential is often done with Pareto analysis. Showing gaps between current and desired performance may involve gap analysis. Therefore, the matrix diagram's main purpose is systematic comparison between information sets.

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which of the following sets of reviews is considered an example of a project phase gate review?

- A.** Management and retrospective reviews
- B.** Management and ready to ship reviews
- C.** Architectural design and retrospective reviews
- D.** Architectural design and ready to ship reviews

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A project phase gate review is a key review process conducted at critical points (gates) during a project's lifecycle to evaluate the project's progress, performance, and readiness to proceed to the next phase. The correct set of reviews in this context includes:

- * **Management Reviews:** These are conducted at various points to ensure that the project aligns with business objectives, risks are managed, resources are available, and the project is on track in terms of schedule and budget. These reviews often serve as checkpoints before moving from one project phase to another.
- * **Ready to Ship Reviews:** This review occurs towards the end of the development cycle, where the product is evaluated for its readiness to be delivered to the customer or market. It ensures that all criteria for release have been met, including quality standards, functionality, and compliance.

References:

- * Project Management Institute (PMI) Standards
- * Software Engineering Institute (SEI) Project Phase Gate Reviews

NEW QUESTION: 80

Who is responsible for walking through business scenarios to determine the completeness of the defined requirements?

- A.** The analyst
- B.** The tester
- C.** The quality function representative
- D.** The product developer

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The analyst is responsible for working through business scenarios to determine whether the defined requirements are complete, consistent, understandable, and aligned with stakeholder needs. In requirements engineering, analysts elicit, document, analyze, and validate requirements by examining user workflows, business rules, use cases, scenarios, and expected outcomes. Walking through scenarios helps reveal missing requirements, unclear assumptions, exception paths, interface needs, and conflicting stakeholder expectations. Testers may later use scenarios to design validation tests, and quality representatives may help verify requirement quality. Product developers may review feasibility and design implications. However, the primary responsibility for confirming requirement completeness through business scenario analysis belongs to the analyst because that role owns requirements analysis and stakeholder interpretation.

NEW QUESTION: 81

Which of the following statements is true about using branched development paths on a module?

- A. The delta of the module is decreased.
- B. The size of the code base is decreased.
- C. The maintenance of the module can be costly.
- D. The interface must be unique.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Branched development allows different versions of a module to be changed independently, often to support parallel releases, emergency fixes, experiments, or customer-specific versions. While branching is useful, it increases configuration management complexity. Each branch may require separate testing, merging, reviews, defect correction, and documentation. If changes are made in one branch, the team must decide whether and how to propagate them to other branches. This can create merge conflicts, inconsistent behavior, and duplicated maintenance effort. Branching does not necessarily reduce the delta or size of the code base, and it does not require a unique interface. The main software quality concern is increased maintenance cost and control complexity.

NEW QUESTION: 82

Which of the following activities is part of performing verification and validation on safety-critical features at even' step of the life cycle?

- A. Identifying and mitigating security risks to prevent safety and hazard risks
- B. Documenting software safer.' risk plans that include rigorous development processes
- C. Performing software hazard analysis and determining acceptable levels of safety risks
- D. Providing mechanisms for discovering, correcting, and preventing the recurrence of safety' risks

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Performing verification and validation on safety-critical features involves several key activities aimed at ensuring that software functions correctly and safely throughout its lifecycle. One critical activity is performing software hazard analysis and determining acceptable levels of safety risks. This process involves identifying potential hazards that the software could pose and evaluating the risks associated with these hazards. By assessing these risks, teams can establish acceptable safety levels and implement measures to mitigate or eliminate these risks. This activity is fundamental in ensuring that the software meets safety requirements and standards, such as those outlined in safety-critical industry guidelines like ISO 26262 for automotive or DO-178C for aerospace.

NEW QUESTION: 83

A software engineer collected the following data set during testing

12, 13, 13, 15, 18, 14, 16, 15, 12, 18, 17, 16, 16, 15, 14

The engineer then used the following class intervals to represent the data in a histogram

11.5-13.5

13.5-15.5

15.5-17.5

17.5-19.5

Which of the following statements describes these class intervals most accurately?

A. They are appropriate.

B. They are unrelated to the data set

C. They fail to describe the full range of data

D. They should be whole numbers since the data are whole numbers

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The class intervals 11.5-13.5, 13.5-15.5, 15.5-17.5, and 17.5-19.5 are appropriate for representing the given data set in a histogram. These intervals cover the entire range of the data, ensuring each data point falls within a specific interval, and they are consistent in width, which is crucial for accurate histogram representation.

Reference: Statistical analysis and data representation guidelines which recommend using class intervals that encompass all data points and maintain equal widths.

NEW QUESTION: 84

Which of the following tests is most appropriate for efficiently determining if the software handles time zones correctly?

A. Fault insertion

B. Boundary value

C. Fault-error handling

D. Equivalence class partitioning

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Boundary value testing is used to check the behavior of the system at the boundaries of input ranges. Time zones often have critical boundaries, such as the change from one day to the next or the switch between standard time and daylight saving time.

* Boundary Value Analysis: Tests the values at the edges of equivalence classes, which in the context of time zones could include:

* Transition points between time zones

* Daylight saving time changes

* Leap years and the end/start of months

* Efficiency: Testing boundaries is typically more efficient than testing all possible values, especially when dealing with large ranges like time zones.

* Application: Ensures that the software handles edge cases correctly, such as the change from 11:59 PM in one time zone to 12:00 AM in another.

NEW QUESTION: 85

One of the direct benefits of improved software quality is

A. an improved organizational management structure

B. a more disciplined development process

C. a reduction in the number of defects

D. a reduction in the tools used to evaluate the product

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

One of the direct benefits of improved software quality is a reduction in the number of defects. High-quality software undergoes thorough testing, rigorous quality assurance processes, and adherence to best practices in development, leading to fewer bugs and issues. This results in more reliable and robust software, reduces the need for costly fixes and rework, and enhances user satisfaction and trust in the product.

References:

Pressman, Roger S. " Software Engineering: A Practitioner ' s Approach. " 8th Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2014.

IEEE Std 730-2014, IEEE Standard for Software Quality Assurance Processes.

NEW QUESTION: 86

An environmental monitoring software system is required to measure ambient temperature and sound an alarm if the temperature drops below 19 °C or rises above 21 °C. Which of the following observed test results would be an error for this system?

- A. Temperature Display: 20 °C Alarm Status: Silent
- B. Temperature Display: Cannot measure Alarm Status: Silent
- C. Temperature Display: 15 °C Alarm Status Ringing
- D. Temperature Display: 21 °C Alarm Status Silent

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The system is designed to sound an alarm if the temperature is below 19°C or above 21°C. Therefore, if the temperature display shows 21°C, the alarm should be ringing. Since option D indicates that the alarm is silent when the temperature is 21°C, this behavior contradicts the specified requirements, indicating an error.

NEW QUESTION: 87

Under which of the following major Cost of Quality categories would testing a software upgrade be classified?

- A. Appraisal
- B. Prevention
- C. Internal failure
- D. External failure

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Testing a software upgrade is classified under the appraisal category of the Cost of Quality. Appraisal costs are associated with evaluating and measuring the quality of products through testing and inspection to ensure they meet quality standards and specifications.

NEW QUESTION: 88

According to the ISO 9001 standard, who is responsible for ensuring the effectiveness of a quality management system?

- A. Executive management
- B. The quality director
- C. The project manager
- D. Software quality engineering

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Under ISO 9001 principles, top management is accountable for the effectiveness of the quality management system. Executive management must establish quality policy, align quality objectives with organizational direction, provide resources, promote process thinking, support risk-based thinking, and ensure that the quality management system achieves intended results. A quality director may manage quality activities, audits, procedures, and reporting, but responsibility cannot be fully delegated away from executive leadership.

A project manager is responsible for project execution, not the entire organizational quality management system. Software quality engineering supports compliance, measurement, verification, and improvement, but does not own ultimate accountability. Therefore, executive management is responsible for ensuring the quality management system is effective.

NEW QUESTION: 89

Which of the following activities would be most appropriate for mitigating the risk of releasing patches to software?

- A. Partial releases
- B. Software rebuilds
- C. Regression testing
- D. Configuration management

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Regression testing is crucial when releasing patches as it ensures that the new changes have not adversely affected the existing functionality of the software. It involves re-running previous tests on the modified software to confirm that the old functionalities still work as expected and that the new patches do not introduce new defects.

Partial releases, software rebuilds, and configuration management are important aspects of software maintenance, but regression testing directly addresses the risk of introducing new issues with patches.

References:

- * "Software Testing: Principles and Practices" by Naresh Chauhan.
- * IEEE Standard 829-2008 for Software and System Test Documentation.

NEW QUESTION: 90

Which of the following is most often the focus of testing in an organization with a mature testing strategy?

- A. Complete testing to identify product defects
- B. Functional testing to prove a product is correct
- C. Testing the products throughout the development cycle
- D. Extensive strategic beta testing with a selected group of customers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In an organization with a mature testing strategy, testing is not treated as a single activity performed near the end of development. Instead, it is integrated throughout the software lifecycle, beginning with requirements reviews and continuing through design, coding, unit testing, integration testing, system testing, acceptance testing, and maintenance. Mature testing emphasizes early defect detection, prevention, risk-based planning, traceability, automation where useful, and continuous feedback. Complete testing is usually impossible for complex systems because all paths, inputs, and states cannot be exhaustively tested. Functional testing alone is too narrow, and testing cannot prove a product is correct in all conditions. Beta testing may help, but mature organizations focus on lifecycle-wide testing.

NEW QUESTION: 91

Which of the following testing methods is used to identify "dead code"?

- A. Black-box
- B. Simulation
- C. White-box
- D. Regression

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dead code is code that cannot be executed or is never reached during program execution. White-box testing is used to identify dead code because it examines the internal structure, logic, paths, branches, and statements of the software. Techniques such as code coverage analysis, control-flow analysis, and path testing can reveal statements or branches that are not exercised. Black-box testing focuses on external behavior and requirements without examining internal code structure, so it may not detect unreachable code. Simulation may be useful in certain testing environments, but it is not the primary method for finding dead code.

Regression testing checks whether changes have introduced unintended effects. Therefore, white-box testing is the correct method.

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NEW QUESTION: 92

What type of information should a project 's configuration status accounting communicate?

- A. Budget updates for the project
- B. Changes to the project plan
- C. Activity on baselined items
- D. Change control board minutes

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Configuration Status Accounting (CSA) involves recording and reporting the status of configuration items throughout the lifecycle of a project. This includes:

- * Status of Configuration Items : Information about the current state of items, including version numbers and change histories.
- * Baselined Items : Items that have been formally approved and serve as a basis for further development.
- * Changes and Updates : Documenting any modifications made to the baselined items.

CSA ensures that all stakeholders are informed about the status and history of configuration items.

References:

" Software Configuration Management Patterns: Effective Teamwork, Practical Integration " by Stephen P.

Berczuk and Brad Appleton

IEEE Standard for Software Configuration Management Plans (IEEE Std 828)

NEW QUESTION: 93

Which of the following aspects of information systems is disaster recovery primarily concerned with protecting?

- A. Integrity
- B. Availability
- C. Authorization
- D. Confidentiality

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Disaster recovery is primarily concerned with ensuring that information systems can continue to operate or be quickly restored to operation after a disaster.

- * Objective: The main objective of disaster recovery is to ensure that the system remains available, or can be quickly made available, after an interruption or disaster.
- * Key Elements: This involves having backups, redundant systems, and recovery plans that can be quickly executed to restore system functionality.
- * Focus on Availability: While integrity and confidentiality are also important, the immediate concern of disaster recovery is to ensure that systems are available to users to maintain business continuity.

NEW QUESTION: 94

Which of the roles in an organizational change management core team see the need for change and will help sell it to the organization?

- A. Change sponsors
- B. Change advocates
- C. Official change agents
- D. Informal change agents

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Change sponsors are typically high-level leaders within an organization who recognize the need for change and are responsible for promoting and supporting the change initiative. They provide the necessary resources, align the change with the organization's strategic goals, and help to overcome resistance to change by communicating its benefits. Their role is crucial in ensuring the success of change management efforts as they legitimize the change and motivate others within the organization to embrace it.

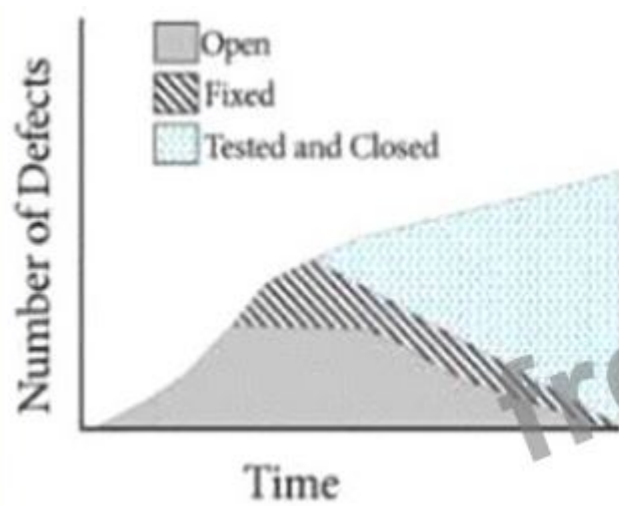
References:

- * Kotter, John P. "Leading Change." Harvard Business Review Press, 1996.
- * Hiatt, Jeff. "ADKAR: A Model for Change in Business, Government and Our Community." Prosci Learning Center Publications, 2006.

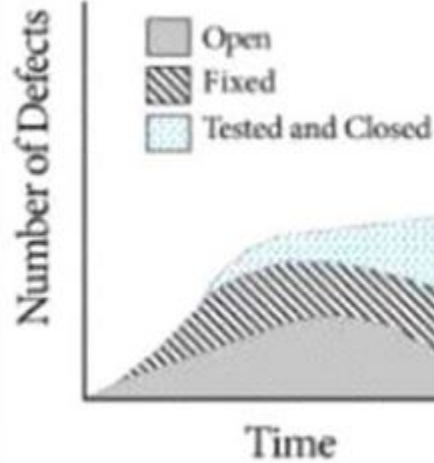
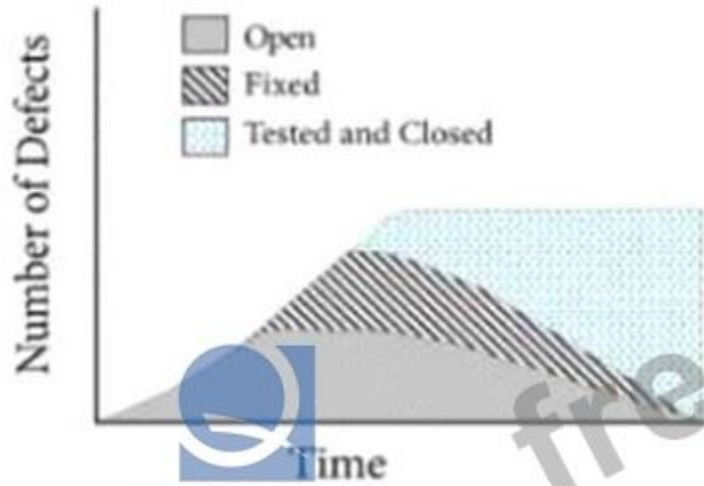
NEW QUESTION: 95

The following graphs illustrate the arrival rate and current status of software defects during system test. Which of these graphs indicates a product that is most ready for formal release to the customer?





B.
C.



D.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Graph Analysis: In the provided graphs, each graph represents the status of defects over time, divided into categories: Open, Fixed, and Tested and Closed.

Option A: Shows a large number of open and fixed defects with fewer tested and closed defects.

Option B: Indicates an increasing trend in tested and closed defects but still has a substantial number of open defects.

Option C: Shows a significant decrease in open defects and a substantial increase in tested and closed defects, indicating progress.

Option D: Depicts the fewest number of open defects, with the majority of defects tested and closed, indicating that most defects have been addressed and verified.

Conclusion: The graph in Option D, with the majority of defects tested and closed and the fewest number of open defects, suggests the product is most ready for formal release to the customer. This aligns with software quality assurance principles where minimal unresolved defects indicate readiness for release.

NEW QUESTION: 96

Which of the following roles acts as the final arbitrator for any audit-related issues that cannot be handled at a lower level?

A. The auditee

B. Lead auditor

C. The client

D. Auditee management

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 97

Quality function deployment is defined as a

A. procedure in which code modules with low defect density are identified for reuse

B. technique for measuring complex metrics by random sampling of functional units

C. method that provides a framework for relating product features to customer needs

D. process in which best practices are distributed throughout all levels of an organization

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Quality Function Deployment (QFD) is a method used to translate customer needs (the voice of the customer) into specific product features (technical requirements). It provides a structured approach for defining customer requirements and transforming them into detailed engineering specifications and plans to produce the products that fulfill those needs. QFD uses tools like the House of Quality matrix to ensure that customer requirements are systematically addressed throughout the product development process.

References:

Akao, Yoji. " Quality Function Deployment: Integrating Customer Requirements into Product Design. " Productivity Press, 1990.

Hauser, John R., and Don Clausing. " The House of Quality. " Harvard Business Review, May-June 1988.

NEW QUESTION: 98

Which of the following lifecycle models is designed to mitigate risks during development?

A. Incremental

B. Spiral

C. Waterfall

D. Rapid application development

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Spiral lifecycle model is specifically designed to mitigate risks during development. This model combines iterative development with systematic risk management. Each iteration, or "spiral," involves planning, risk analysis, engineering, and evaluation. By continuously

assessing and addressing risks at each stage, the Spiral model helps to identify and mitigate potential issues early, ensuring a more reliable and flexible development process. References:

- * Boehm, Barry W. "A Spiral Model of Software Development and Enhancement." ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes, vol. 11, no. 4, 1986.
- * Pressman, Roger S. "Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach." 8th Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2014.

NEW QUESTION: 99

Which of the following types of testing is conducted to test the interfaces and interactions between source code modules?

- A.** system
- B.** integration
- C.** functional
- D.** component

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Integration testing is a type of testing conducted to evaluate the interfaces and interactions between different modules of source code. Here's why integration testing is the correct choice:

- * Definition: Integration testing focuses on verifying that the modules or components of an application work together as expected. It checks for data flow between modules and ensures that integrated units function correctly.
- * Scope: Unlike system testing (which tests the entire system) or component testing (which tests individual components), integration testing specifically targets the interactions and interfaces between modules.
- * Purpose: The goal is to identify issues that arise when combining components, such as incorrect data exchange, communication errors, and interface mismatches.

NEW QUESTION: 100

Which of the following statements would meet the requirements for developing an appropriate quality objective for software products?

- A.** "Develop 100 lines of code per staff, per month."
- B.** "Reduce cost of rework by 15% by the end of the fourth quarter."
- C.** "Increase profit margins and gains for each new or revised product release."
- D.** "Increase process inspections to meet international standards for software performance."

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

A good software quality objective should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound.

"Reduce cost of rework by 15% by the end of the fourth quarter" meets these characteristics because it identifies a clear improvement target, provides a measurable percentage, and includes a deadline. Rework cost is also directly related to software quality because it reflects defects, process inefficiency, and correction effort. Lines of code per staff member measures productivity, not necessarily quality, and may encourage poor behavior. Increasing profit margins is too broad and not directly a software quality objective. Increasing inspections to meet standards is vague and does not state a measurable product quality result. Therefore, option B is the best quality objective.

NEW QUESTION: 101

Software configuration status accounting is the process of

- A.** partitioning the software product into formally identified configuration items
- B.** systematically controlling changes to software items under configuration control

- C. providing objective assurance that the software configuration items being built match their requirements
- D. recording and reporting of information needed to effectively manage a software configuration

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 102

A software configuration baseline is best described as

- A. the installation of the configuration library
- B. one or more configuration items tested
- C. one or more configuration items approved
- D. one or more configuration items packaged for shipment

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A software configuration baseline is a formally approved set of one or more configuration items that serves as a fixed reference point for future development, testing, release, or maintenance. Once a baseline is established, changes to the baselined items must be controlled through configuration management and change control procedures. Testing may occur before or after a baseline, but testing alone does not define a baseline.

Installing a configuration library provides storage and control capability, not the baseline itself. Packaging items for shipment may describe a release package, but not every baseline is a shipment. The defining characteristic of a baseline is formal approval and control of configuration items, making option C correct.

NEW QUESTION: 103

One of the objectives of a functional test is to demonstrate that the software

- A. is sufficiently free of operational problems
- B. is understood by the user
- C. interacts appropriately at the unit level
- D. processes the data in a structured manner

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Functional testing is a type of software testing that evaluates the functionality of a software application by testing it against the specified requirements. The primary goal of functional testing is to ensure that the software works as per the desired specifications and performs its intended functions correctly¹²³.

* Is sufficiently free of operational problems (Option A): One of the main objectives of functional testing is to demonstrate that the software operates correctly and is free of issues that could affect its operation. This includes testing the software to ensure that it is performing its required functions without errors or problems¹².

* Is understood by the user (Option B): While user understanding is important, it is not the primary objective of functional testing. User understanding is more related to usability testing, which assesses how easily users can learn and use the product.

* Interacts appropriately at the unit level (Option C): Interaction at the unit level is typically tested during unit testing, which is a subset of functional testing but not its overarching objective. Functional testing looks at the application as a whole rather than individual units².

* Processes the data in a structured manner (Option D): Although processing data correctly is part of functional testing, the focus is on whether the software performs its intended functions and not specifically on the structure of data processing.

NEW QUESTION: 104

A test team is tasked to test an application that creates a large volume of reports. During regression testing, which of the following tools should the team use to assure that the application continues to produce the appropriate reports?

- A. A file format conversion tool
- B. A file comparison tool
- C. A string finding tool
- D. A keyboard capture and replay tool

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A file comparison tool is the best choice when regression testing an application that generates many reports.

Regression testing verifies that existing functionality still works correctly after changes. For report-producing applications, expected report files can be compared with newly generated output files to identify differences in content, layout, values, totals, headers, formatting, or missing data. A file format conversion tool changes one format into another, but it does not verify correctness. A string finding tool may locate specific text, but it cannot efficiently validate complete report output. A keyboard capture and replay tool automates user input, but it does not directly confirm that generated reports match expected results. Therefore, file comparison provides the strongest regression assurance.

NEW QUESTION: 105

Which of the following baselines is typically established after completion and approval of system requirements?

- A. Product
- B. Allocated
- C. Functional
- D. Development

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The functional baseline is typically established after the completion and approval of system requirements.

This baseline includes the functional requirements and specifications that describe what the system is supposed to do. It serves as a reference point for further development and testing, ensuring that all subsequent work aligns with the agreed-upon functional requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 106

One advantage of outsourcing is that it allows the primary company to

- A. focus resources on its core competencies
- B. redirect its resources on new product development
- C. reduce the cost of ongoing training
- D. eliminate the need for a skills-based workforce

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Outsourcing is a business practice where a company hires an external organization to perform tasks, handle operations, or provide services. One key advantage of outsourcing is that it allows the primary company to focus its resources on its core competencies. By delegating non-core activities to external specialists, the company can concentrate on what it does best, thereby enhancing efficiency, innovation, and competitive advantage in its primary market.

:

" The Outsourcing Revolution " by Michael F. Corbett

IEEE Software Engineering Body of Knowledge (SWEBOK), Chapter on Software Engineering Management

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NEW QUESTION: 107

A function point analysis uses counts of which of the following elements^

- A.** Data definitions
- B.** Physical lines
- C.** Executable lines
- D.** External inquiries

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Function point analysis is a standardized method used to measure the size and complexity of software based on its functionality. It uses counts of specific elements like external inquiries, which refer to the user-initiated requests for information from the system. These are one of the five major components (the others being external inputs, external outputs, internal logical files, and external interface files) considered in function point analysis.

References:

- * "Function Point Analysis: Measurement Practices for Successful Software Projects" by David Garmus and David Herron
- * "Function Point Counting Practices Manual" by IFPUG (International Function Point Users Group)

NEW QUESTION: 108

The software configuration management (SCM) planning process includes

- A.** identifying; analyzing; and mitigating SCM risks
- B.** establishing and documenting SCM policies for the organization
- C.** monitoring the performance and effectiveness of SCM processes
- D.** defining the specific SCM roles and responsibilities for the project

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The software configuration management (SCM) planning process includes defining the specific SCM roles and responsibilities for the project.

This involves:

- * Role Identification: Identifying all roles related to SCM, such as SCM Manager, SCM Engineer, and Configuration Librarian.
- * Responsibility Assignment: Clearly defining the responsibilities associated with each role.
- * Documentation: Documenting these roles and responsibilities in the SCM plan to ensure clarity and accountability.

This step is crucial for establishing a clear framework for managing configuration items and changes throughout the project lifecycle.

References:

- * "Software Configuration Management Patterns: Effective Teamwork, Practical Integration" by Stephen P. Berczuk and Brad Appleton
- * IEEE Standard for Software Configuration Management Plans (IEEE Std 828)

NEW QUESTION: 109

Which of the following corrective actions is the first action to take when a project experiences a significant deviation on baselined budgets, baselined schedules, or required quality levels?

- A. Add resources and continue with the plan.
- B. Cancel the project because of the deviation.
- C. Create a new baseline and continue with the plan.
- D. Realign project actuals and continue with the plan.

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

When a project experiences significant deviations from baselined budgets, schedules, or quality levels, the first corrective action should be to realign project actuals and continue with the plan. This involves:

- * Assessing the Deviation: Understanding the root cause and impact of the deviation on the project.
- * Adjusting the Plan: Making necessary adjustments to realign the project with its original goals.
- * Updating Stakeholders: Keeping stakeholders informed about the changes and the new plan.
- * Monitoring Progress: Continuously monitoring the project's progress to ensure it remains on track after the adjustments.

This approach allows the project to stay aligned with its original objectives while addressing the issues causing the deviations.

References:

- * PMBOK Guide by Project Management Institute (PMI)
- * "Project Management: A Systems Approach to Planning, Scheduling, and Controlling" by Harold Kerzner

NEW QUESTION: 110

Which of the following terms is used to describe the measure of interdependence among modules in a computer program?

- A. Coherence
- B. Concurrency
- C. Cohesion
- D. Coupling

Answer: D [\(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

Coupling describes the degree of interdependence between software modules. In software quality engineering and design, low coupling is preferred because it makes modules easier to understand, test, maintain, reuse, and change without creating unintended effects elsewhere in the system. High coupling means one module depends heavily on another module's data, control flow, internal structure, or behavior, increasing the risk that a change in one area will break another. Cohesion is different; it measures how strongly related the responsibilities within a single module are. Coherence is not the standard design metric for module dependency, and concurrency concerns simultaneous execution. Since the question asks for interdependence among modules, the correct term is coupling.

NEW QUESTION: 111

Which of the following tests should be conducted on software that will be used internationally?

- A. Logical path analysis
- B. Predefined function keys
- C. Boundary value analysis
- D. Test matrices

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Test matrices are essential for software that will be used internationally because they help organize and manage various test cases and scenarios, including those related to localization and internationalization. Test matrices ensure that all aspects of the software 's functionality,

user interface, and performance across different regions and languages are systematically tested. This includes checking date formats, currency symbols, character encoding, and other locale-specific requirements. Logical path analysis, predefined function keys, and boundary value analysis are valuable tests but do not specifically address the comprehensive needs of international software testing.

References:

Internationalization and localization testing guidelines, ISO/IEC 25051.

Pressman, Roger S. " Software Engineering: A Practitioner ' s Approach. " 8th Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2014.

NEW QUESTION: 112

Under design control, the design phase should proceed until

- A.** system elements of the smallest structure are defined and specified
- B.** the developers understand the level of work expected
- C.** the allocated time for system design has been reached
- D.** every possible design variation has been explored

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In the design control phase of software development, it is critical to ensure that the design phase proceeds until system elements of the smallest structure are defined and specified. This ensures that all components of the system are thoroughly planned and documented, which helps in minimizing errors and misunderstandings later in the development process. Detailed design specifications provide a clear roadmap for developers and facilitate better quality control and testing.

References:

* "Software Engineering: A Practitioner's Approach" by Roger S. Pressman

* IEEE Standard 1016-2009 for Information Technology-Systems Design

NEW QUESTION: 113

When a software change order is reviewed by the change control board (CCB), it is assigned a status from which of the following sets of classifications?

- A.** Accepted, evaluated, in progress
- B.** Approved, disapproved, deferred
- C.** Escalated, rejected, in progress
- D.** Escalated, proposed, accepted

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

When a software change order is reviewed by the Change Control Board (CCB), it undergoes a formal assessment to determine the impact and feasibility of the change. The CCB typically assigns one of the following statuses:

- * Approved : The change is accepted and will be implemented.
- * Disapproved : The change is rejected and will not be implemented.
- * Deferred : The decision on the change is postponed, often pending further information or consideration.

These classifications help in managing changes systematically, ensuring only feasible and beneficial changes are made to the software system.

:

IEEE Standard for Configuration Management in Systems and Software Engineering (IEEE Std 828-2012) Software Engineering Body of Knowledge (SWEBOK)

NEW QUESTION: 114

Which of the following approaches best facilitates the analysis of software product and process metrics to enhance monitoring and reporting techniques?

- A. Conducting regular audits to ensure compliance with industry standards
- B. Integrating software development tools for better workflow visualization
- C. Implementing automated testing tools to increase the frequency of data collection
- D. Using statistical methods to determine correlations between process efficiencies and product defects

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Statistical analysis is central to effective software metrics interpretation because it helps determine whether relationships exist between process performance and product quality outcomes. By using statistical methods, a software quality engineer can evaluate trends, correlations, variation, defect patterns, process capability, and the effectiveness of improvement actions. Audits are useful for compliance, but they do not by themselves analyze metric relationships. Tool integration may improve visibility, and automated testing may increase data collection, but neither guarantees meaningful analysis. The question asks for an approach that best facilitates analysis of product and process metrics to improve monitoring and reporting. Correlating process efficiencies with product defects provides actionable insight into which process changes are likely to improve software quality.

NEW QUESTION: 115

Which of the following metrics is included in earned value management?

- A. The actual cost of scheduled work
- B. The actual cost of outstanding work
- C. The actual delay in project schedule
- D. The budgeted cost of work performed

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Earned Value Management (EVM) includes several key metrics, one of which is the budgeted cost of work performed (BCWP). Here's a detailed explanation:

- * Earned Value (EV): Represents the value of work actually performed in terms of the budget assigned for that work.
- * Planned Value (PV): The budgeted cost for the work planned/scheduled.
- * Actual Cost (AC): The actual cost incurred for the work performed.
- * Performance Measurement: BCWP is crucial for comparing planned work with actual progress and costs, helping in performance measurement and project forecasting.

References:

- * "Project Management: A Systems Approach to Planning, Scheduling, and Controlling" by Harold Kerzner.
- * PMI's "A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide)".

NEW QUESTION: 116

Which of the following modules will require the most test cases to ensure path coverage?

- A. Cyclomatic Complexity: 8, LOC: 100
- B. Cyclomatic Complexity: 10, LOC: 500
- C. Cyclomatic Complexity: 12, LOC: 100
- D. Cyclomatic Complexity: 20, LOC: 400

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Path coverage is strongly related to the number of independent paths through a module. Cyclomatic complexity measures the number of linearly independent paths in the control structure of software. A higher cyclomatic complexity generally means more decision logic, more independent paths, and more test cases needed to achieve path coverage. Lines of code may indicate module size, but LOC alone does not determine the number of paths. For example, a large module with simple sequential logic may require fewer path tests than a smaller module with many decisions. Among the listed options, the module with cyclomatic complexity 20 has the greatest number of independent paths. Therefore, it will require the most test cases for path coverage, making D correct.

NEW QUESTION: 117

Which of the following capabilities of a configuration management system is involved with constructing a specific build of the software?

- A.** Project repository
- B.** Release notes
- C.** Version management
- D.** Issue tracking

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Version management, also known as version control, is a capability of a configuration management system that deals with tracking and managing changes to software code. It involves creating and maintaining different versions of the software as it is developed and updated. Constructing a specific build of the software relies on selecting the correct versions of the code and other artifacts that are part of that build. Version management ensures that all the changes are properly recorded, and the appropriate versions can be retrieved for constructing specific builds. This capability is essential for reproducibility and consistency in the software development process. References:

* Sommerville, Ian. "Software Engineering." 10th Edition, Addison-Wesley, 2015.

* IEEE Std 828-2012, IEEE Standard for Configuration Management in Systems and Software Engineering.

NEW QUESTION: 118

Which of the following is the best derived requirement based upon the requirement below? "The user interface needs to be accessible to the visually impaired.

- A.** The user interface has a joystick
- B.** The user interface has a keyboard.
- C.** The user interface has HD resolution
- D.** The user interface has voice activation.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For a requirement stating that the user interface needs to be accessible to the visually impaired, the best-derived requirement is that the user interface has voice activation. Voice activation directly addresses the needs of visually impaired users by allowing them to interact with the software using voice commands instead of relying on visual cues. This makes the interface more accessible and aligns with accessibility standards such as the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) and Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, which mandate that technology be accessible to people with disabilities.

NEW QUESTION: 119

Which of the following charts is designed to monitor variation over time in a process?

- A.** Gantt
- B.** Pareto
- C.** Run

D. Radar

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

A run chart is designed to display data points in time order so a team can monitor variation and trends in a process over time. In software quality engineering, run charts can track defect counts, defect arrival rates, build failures, response times, review findings, cycle time, or customer-reported issues across days, weeks, releases, or iterations. They help identify shifts, trends, cycles, unusual points, and process instability. A Gantt chart is used for project scheduling and task timelines. A Pareto chart ranks categories from most frequent or significant to least. A radar chart compares multiple variables across categories, often against targets. Because the question focuses on variation over time, the run chart is correct.

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