



**SUBJECTCODE:604**

**SUBJECT NAME: SOFTWARETESTING**

## Unit 1 : Software Testing

1. A deviation from the specified or expected behaviour that is visible to end-users is called:

- a) An error
- b) a fault
- c) a failure
- d) a defect

Ans: C

2. A configuration management system would NOT normally provide:

- a) Linkage of customer requirements to version numbers.
- b) The precise differences in versions of software component source code.
- c) Facilities to compare test results with expected results.
- d) Restricted access to the source code library

Ans: C

3. Test cases are designed during:

- a) Test recording.
- b) Test configuration.
- c) Test planning.
- d) Test specification

Ans:D

4. Which of the following statements about reviews is true?



- a) Reviews should be performed on specifications, code, and test plans
- b) Reviews are the least effective way of testing code.
- c) Reviews are unlikely to find faults in test plans.
- d) Reviews cannot be performed on user requirements specifications.

Ans: A

5. In case of Large Systems

- a) Only few tests should be run
- b) Test Cases written by good test engineers should be executed
- c) Only Good Test Cases should be executed
- d) Testing should be on the basis of Risk

Ans: D

6. Which of the following will be the best definition for Testing :

- a) Testing is executing Software for the purpose of finding defects
- b) The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program is defect free
- c) The purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program does what it is supposed to do
- d) The goal / purpose of testing is to demonstrate that the program works.

Ans: A

7. Which of the following is not a type of incremental testing approach?

- a) Big-bang
- b) Top down
- c) Bottom up
- d) Functional incrimination

Ans: A



8. Test Conditions are derived from

- a) Test Design
- b) Test Cases
- c) Test Data
- d) Specifications

Ans: D

9. Pick the best definition of quality

- a) Quality is job one
- b) Zero defects
- c) Work as designed
- d) Conformance to requirements

Ans: D

10. Fault Masking is

- a) Creating a test case which does not reveal a fault
- b) Error condition hiding another error condition
- c) Masking a fault by developer
- d) Masking a fault by a tester

Ans: B

11. Boundary value testing

- a) Is the same as equivalence partitioning tests
- b) Tests combinations of input circumstances
- c) Test boundary conditions on, below and above the edges of input and output equivalence classes
- d) Is used in white box testing strategy

Ans: C



12. One Key reason why developers have difficulty testing their own work is:

- a) Lack of technical documentation
- b) Lack of test tools on the market for developer's
- c) Lack of Objectivity
- d) Lack of training

Ans: C

13. In a review meeting a moderator is a person who:

- a) Takes minutes of the meeting
- b) Takes telephone calls
- c) Mediates between people
- d) writes the documents to be reviewed

Ans: C

14. Acceptance test cases are based on what?

- a) Decision table
- b) Design
- c) Code
- d) Requirements

Ans: D

15. How much testing is enough?

- a) This question is easy to answer
- b) This question is impossible to answer
- c) The answer depends on the risk for your industry, contract and special requirements
- d) This answer depends on the maturity of your developers

Ans: C

16. which of the following is the component test standard?

- a) IEEE 610
- b) IEEE 829
- c) BS7925-1
- d) BS7925-2

Ans: D



17. Which of the following is NOT a standard related to testing?

- a) IEEE610
- b) IEEE829
- c) BS7925-1
- d) BS7925-2

Ans: A

18. The standard that gives definitions of testing terms is:

- a) ISO/IEC 12207
- b) BS 7925-1
- c) ANSI/IEEE 729
- d) ANSI/IEEE 829

Ans: B

19. Which of the following is NOT true of incidents?

- a) Incidents are raised when expected and actual results differ.
- b) Incidents may be raised against user requirements.
- c) Incidents require investigation and/or correction.
- d) Incident resolution is the responsibility of the author of the software under test.

Ans: D

20. Which of the following is false?

- a) In a system two different failures may have different severities.
- b) A fault need not affect the reliability of a system.
- c) A system is necessarily more reliable after debugging for the removal of a fault.
- d) Undetected errors may lead to faults and eventually to incorrect behavior.

Ans: C

21. Which of the following is the odd one out?

- a) White box
- b) Functional
- c) Structural
- d) Glass box

Ans: B



22. Which of the following is a static test?

- a) Coverage analysis
- b) Code inspection
- c) Usability assessment
- d) Installation test

Ans: B

23. Which of the following is a black box design technique?

- a) statement testing
- b) error- guessing
- c) equivalence partitioning
- d) usability testing

Ans: C

24. Which of the following is not the integration strategy?

- a) Design based
- b) Bottom-up
- c) Big-bang
- d) Top-down

Ans: A

25. Which of the following is NOT a reasonable test objective:

- a) To find faults in the software
- b) To give confidence in the software



- c) To prove that the software has no faults
- d) To find performance problems

Ans: C

26. Which of the following uses Impact Analysis most?

- a) Non-functional system testing
- b) Component testing
- c) User acceptance testing
- d) Maintenance testing

Ans: D

27. Expected results are:

- a) Only important in system testing
- b) Most useful when specified in advance
- c) Only used in component testing
- d) Derived from the code

Ans: B

28. What type of review requires formal entry and exit criteria, including metrics?

- a) Management review
- b) Inspection
- c) Walkthrough
- d) Post project review

Ans: B



29. The difference between re-testing and regression testing is:

- a) Re-testing ensures the original fault has been removed; regression testing looks for unexpected side-effects
- b) Re-testing looks for unexpected side-effects; regression testing ensures the original fault has been removed
- c) Re-testing is done by developers; regression testing is done by independent testers
- d) Re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier

Ans: A

30. Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers, and which by an independent system test team?

- i) static analysis
- ii) performance testing
- iii. test management
- iv) dynamic analysis

- a) Developers would typically use i and iv; test team ii and iii
- b) Developers would typically use i and iii; test team ii and iv
- c) Developers would typically use i, iii and iv; test team ii
- d) Developers would typically use ii and iv; test team i and iii

Ans: A

31. Functional system testing is:

- a) Testing that the system functions with other systems
- b) Testing the end to end functionality of the system as a whole
- c) Testing that the components that comprise the system function





together

d) Testing the system performs functions within specified response times

Ans: B

32. Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management?

a) Operating systems

b) Live data

c) Test documentation

d) User requirement documents

Ans: B

33. Incidents would not be raised against:

a) Requirements

b) Documentation

c) Improvements suggested by users

d) Test cases

Ans: C

34. Maintenance testing is:

a) Testing to maintain business advantage

b) Testing a released system that has been changed

c) Testing by users to ensure that the system meets a business need

d) Updating tests when the software has changed

Ans: B



35. Which of the following techniques is NOT a black box technique?

- a) State transition testing
- b) Syntax testing
- c) LCSAJ
- d) Boundary value analysis

Ans: C

36. What can static analysis NOT find?

- a) Memory leaks
- b) Unreachable (“dead”) code
- c) The use of a variable before it has been defined
- d) Array bound violations

Ans: A

37. Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?

- a) Integration testing
- b) Regression testing
- c) System testing
- d) User acceptance testing

Ans: B

38. Which of the following requirements is testable?

- a) The system shall be user friendly.
- b) The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load.
- c) The safety-critical parts of the system shall contain 0 faults.
- d) The system shall be built to be portable.

Ans: B

39.. In prioritizing what to test, the most important objective is to:

- a) Test high risk areas.
- b) Find as many faults as possible.
- c) Obtain good test coverage.
- d) Test whatever is easiest to test.

Ans: A

40. Which of the following is false?

- a) An incident can be raised against documentation.
- b) An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.
- c) Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.
- d) Incidents should always be fixed.

Ans: D



## Unit 2 : Approaches to Testing -I

1. What are the Testing Levels?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. System Testing and Acceptance Testing.
- D. All the above

Ans: D

2. A useful tool to visualize, clarify, link, identify, and classify possible cause of a problem. This is also called as “fishbone diagram” what is this?

- A. Pareto Analysis
- B. Cause-and-Effect Diagram

Ans: B

3. It measures the quality of processes used to create a quality product.

It is a system of management activities,

It is a preventive process, It applies for entire life cycle & Deals with Process.

- A. Validation
- B. Verification
- C. Quality Assurance
- D. Quality Control

Ans: C

4. Variance from product specifications is called?

- A. Report
- B. Requirement
- C. Defect

Ans: C

5. Verification is

- A. Process based
- B. Product based

Ans: A

6. White box testing is not called as \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Glass box testing
- B. Closed box testing
- C. OPen box testing
- D. Clear box testing

Ans: B

7. Name the events that will be analyzed, Count the named incidents, Rank the count by frequency using a bar chart & Validate reasonableness of the analysis is called as

- A. Pareto Analysis
- B. Cause and Effect Diagram
- C. SWOT Analysis
- D. Pie Charts

Ans: A

8. Retesting of a single program or component after a change has been made?

- A. Full Regression Testing
- B. Unit Regression
- C. Regional Regression
- D. Retesting

Ans: B

9. Requirement and Analysis, Design, Development or Coding, Testing and Maintenance is called as Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

10. The testing which is done by going thro' the code is known as,

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Blackbox testing
- C. White box Testing
- D. Regression testing

Ans: C

11. Configuration Management Plan describes the Configuration Management procedures and structures to be used.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

12.This type of testing method attempts to find incorrect or missing functions, errors in data structures or external database access, interface errors, Performance errors and initialization and Termination errors. It is called as

- A. White Box Testing
- B. Grey Box Testing
- C. Black Box Testing
- D. Open Box Testing

Ans: C

13. Phase Definition. It will come under

- A. CMM Level 1
- B. CMM Level 2
- C. None

Ans: B

14. Software testing which is done without planning and Documentation is known as

- A. adHoc Testing
- B. Unit Testing
- C. Regression testing
- D. Functional testing.

Ans: A

15. Acceptance testing is known as

- A. Beta Testing
- B. Greybox testing
- C. Test Automation
- D. White box testing

Ans: A

16. Retesting the entire application after a change has been made called as?

- A. Full Regression Testing
- B. Unit Regression
- C. Regional Regression
- D. Retesting

Ans: A

17. Boundary value analysis belongs to which testing method?

- A. Black Box testing
- B. White Box testing

Ans: A

18. It measures the quality of a product

It is a specific part of the QA procedure, It is a corrective process, It applies for particular product & Deals with the product.

- A. Validation
- B. Verification
- C. Quality Assurance
- D. Quality Control

Ans: D

19. What are the Types of Integration Testing?

- A. Big Bang Testing
- B. Bottom Up Testing
- C. Top Down Testing
- D. All the above

Ans: D

20. Product Risk affects The quality or performance of the software.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

21. A metric used to measure the characteristic of documentation and code called as

- A. Process metric
- B. Product Metric
- C. Test metrics

Ans: B

22. Which is non-functional software testing?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Block box testing
- C. Performance Testing
- D. Regression testing

Ans: C

23. The process that deals with the technical and management issues of software development called as?

- A. Delivery Process
- B. Testing Process
- C. Software Process

Ans: C

24. Executing the same test case on a modified build called as

- A. Regression Testing
- B. Retesting
- C. Ad hoc Testing
- D. Sanity Testing

Ans: A

25. Which is Black-Box Testing method?

- A. equivalence partitioning
- B. code coverage
- C. fault injection

Ans: A

26. Business Risk affects The Organization developing or Procuring the software.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

27. Stratification is a Technique used to analyze/divide a universe of data into homogeneous groups(stratA..

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A



28. Automation Testing should be done before starting Manual testing.

Is the above statement correct?

A. Yes

B. No

Ans: B

29. Earlier a defect is found the cheaper it is to fix it.

Is the above statement correct?

A. Yes

B. No

Ans: A

30. Informing to the developer which bug to be fix first is called as

A. Severity

B. Priority

C. Fix ability

D. Traceability

Ans: B

31. Software Testing is a process of evaluating a system by manual or automatic means and verify that it satisfies specified requirements or identify differences between expected and actual results.

A. True

B. False

Ans: A

32. Retesting modules connected to the program or component after a change has been made?

A. Full Regression Testing

B. Unit Regression

C. Regional Regression

D. Retesting.

Ans: C

33. An Important metric is the number of defects found in internal testing compared to the defects found in customer tests, Status of test activities against the plan, Test coverage achieved so far, comes under

- A. Process Metric
- B. Product Metric
- C. Test Metric

Ans: C

34. Alpha testing will be done at,

- A. User's site
- B. Developers' site

Ans: B

35. SPICE Means

- A. Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination
- B. Software Process Improvement and Compatibility Determination.
- C. Software Process Invention and Compatibility Determination.
- D. Software Process Improvement and Control Determination

Ans: A

36. Requirements Specification, Planning, Test case Design, Execution, Bug Reporting & Maintenance This Life Cycle comes Under

- A. SDLC
- B. STLC
- C. SQLC
- D. BLC

Ans: B

37. It provides a set of levels and an assessment model, and presents a set of recommended practices that allow organizations to improve their testing processes.

- A. TIM (Testing Improving Model)
- B. TMM (Testing Maturity Model)
- C. TQM(Total Quality Management)

Ans: A

38. Standards and procedures for managing changes in an evolving software product is called?

- A. Confirmation Management
- B. Confederation Mangement
- C. Configuration Management
- D. Compartability Management

Ans: C

39. Path Tested = Number of Path Tested / Total Number of Paths

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

40. This Testing Technique examines the basic program structure and it derives the test data from the program logic; Ensuring that all statements and conditions executed at least once. It is called as

- A. Block box Testing
- B. White box Testing
- C. Grey Box Testing
- D. Closed Box Testing

Ans: B



### Unit 3 : Testing for Specialized Environment

1. This type of test include, how well the user will be able to understand and interact with the system?

- A. Usability Testing
- B. User Acceptance Testing
- C. Alpha Testing
- D. Beta Testing.

Ans: A

2. Defects generally fall into the following categories?

- A. WRONG
- B. MISSING
- C. EXTRA
- D. All the above

Ans: D

3. What is correct Software Process Cycle?

- A. Plan(P)——>Check(C)——>Act(A)——>Do(D)
- B. Plan(P)——>Do(D)——>Check(C)——>Act(A)
- C. Plan(P)——>Do(D)——>Act(A)——>Check(C)

Ans: B

4. Conducted to validate that the application, database, and network they may be running on can handle projected volumes of users and data effectively. The test is conducted jointly by developers, testers, DBA's and network associates after the system Testing called as

- A. Functional Testing
- B. Stress/Load Testing
- C. Recovery Testing
- D. Integration Testing

Ans: B

5. Maintenance Plan predicts the maintenance requirements of the system, maintenance costs and effort required

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

6. Beta testing will be done by

- A. Developer
- B. User
- C. Tester

Ans: B

7. Validation plan describes the approach ,resources and schedule used for system validation

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

8. Integration, It will come under

- A. CMM Level 1
- B. CMM Level 3
- C. CMM Level 2
- D. None

Ans: B

9. Types of quality tools are Problem Identification Tools and Problem Analysis Tools.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

10. Which Software Development Life cycle model will require to start Testing Activities when starting development activities itself

- A. Water falls model
- B. Spiral Model
- C. V-model
- D. Linear model

Ans: C

11. A metric used to measure the characteristic of the methods, Techniques and tools employed in developing, implementing and maintaining the software system called as

- A. Process metric
- B. Product Metric
- C. Test metrics

Ans: A

12. Check Sheet(Checklist. is considered a simple , but powerful statistical tool because it differentiates between two extremes.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

13. Application should be stable. Clear Design and Flow of the application is needed for Automation testing.

- A. False
- B. True

Ans: B

14. Quality plan describes the quality procedures and standards that will be used in a project.

- A. False
- B. True

Ans: B

15. How severely the bug is effecting the application is called as

- A. Severity
- B. Priority
- C. Fix ability
- D. Traceability

Ans: A

16. Project Risk affects The Schedule or Resources.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

17. The name of the testing which is done to make sure the existing features are not affected by new changes

- A. Recursive testing
- B. Whitebox testing
- C. Unit testing
- D. Regression testing

Ans: D

18. Management and Measurement, It will come under

- A. CMM Level 1
- B. CMM Level 3
- C. CMM Level 4
- D. CMM Level 2

Ans: C

19. AdHoc testing is a part of

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Regression Testing
- C. Exploratory Testing
- D. Performance Testing

Ans: C

20. Cost of Production = Right The First time cost(RTF. + Cost of Quality.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

21. \_\_\_\_\_ means under what test environment(Hardware, software set up. the application will run smoothly

- A. Test Bed
- B. Checkpoint
- C. Code Walk through
- D. Checklist

Ans: A

22. TQM represents

- A. Tool Quality Management
- B. Test Quality Manager
- C. Total Quality Management
- D. Total Quality Manager

Ans: C

23. Optimization, Defect Prevention, and Quality Control. Its come under the

- A. CMM Level 2
- B. CMM Level 3
- C. CMM Level 4
- D. CMM Level5

Ans: D

24. Unit Testing will be done by

- A. Testers
- B. End Users
- C. Customer
- D. Developers

Ans: D

25. Beta testing will be done at

- A. User place
- B. Developers place

Ans: A

26. A Plan to overcome the risk called as

- A. Migration Plan
- B. Master plan
- C. Maintenance plan
- D. Mitigation Plan

Ans: D



27. Which of the following is not one of the techniques to find defects

- a. Operational Techniques
- b. Functional Techniques
- c. Dynamic Techniques
- d. Static Techniques

Ans: a

28. Quality Assurance methods are usually considered

- a. Detective
- b. Corrective
- c. Preventive
- d. Proactive

Ans: C

29. Who has the primary responsibility of setting the quality culture in the organization?

- a. Senior Management
- b. The Training Department
- c. The Quality Department
- d. Nobody

Ans: c

30. Verification is

- a. Checking that we are building the right system
- b. Checking that we are building the system right
- c. Performed by an independent test team
- d. Making sure that it is what the user really wants

Ans: b

31. A regression test

- a. Will always be automated
- b. Will help ensure unchanged areas of the software have not been affected
- c. Will help ensure changed areas of the software have not been affected
- d. Can only be run during user acceptance testing

Ans: b

32. If an expected result is not specified then:

- a. we cannot run the test
- b. It may be difficult to repeat the test
- c. It may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed
- d. We cannot automate the user inputs

Ans: c

33. Which of the following is not a static testing technique

- a. Error guessing
- b. Walkthrough
- c. Data flow analysis
- d. Inspections

Ans: a

34. Which of the following statements about component testing is not true?

- a. Component testing should be performed by development
- b. Component testing is also known as isolation or module testing
- c. Component testing should have completion criteria planned
- d. Component testing does not involve regression testing

Ans: d

35. During which test activity could faults be found most cost effectively?

- a. Execution
- b. Design
- c. Planning
- d. Check Exit criteria completion

Ans: c

36. The purpose of requirement phase is

- a. To freeze requirements
- b. To understand user needs
- c. To define the scope of testing
- d. All of the above

Ans: d

37. Which, in general, is the least required skill of a good tester?

- a. Being diplomatic
- b. Able to write software
- c. Having good attention to detail
- d. Able to be relied on

Ans: b

38. The process starting with the terminal modules is called

- a. Top-down integration
- b. Bottom-up integration
- c. None of the above
- d. Module integration

Ans: b

39. The inputs for developing a test plan are taken from

- a. Project plan
- b. Business plan
- c. Support plan
- d. None of the above

Ans: a

40. Function/Test matrix is a type of

- a. Interim Test report
- b. Final test report
- c. Project status report
- d. Management report

Ans: c



## Unit 4 : Software Testing Strategies and Software Matrices

1. Defect Management process does not include

- a. Defect prevention
- b. Deliverable base-lining
- c. Management reporting
- d. None of the above

Ans: b

2. Software testing accounts to what percent of software development costs?

- a. 10-20
- b. 40-50
- c. 70-80
- d. 5-10

Ans: b

3. How much testing is enough

- a. This question is impossible to answer
- b. The answer depends on the risks for your industry, contract and special requirements
- c. The answer depends on the maturity of your developers
- d. The answer should be standardized for the software development industry

Ans: b

4. Which of the following is not a characteristic for Testability?

- a. Operability
- b. Observability
- c. Simplicity
- d. Robustness

Ans: d

5. Which of these can be successfully tested using Loop Testing methodology?

- a. Simple Loops
- b. Nested Loops
- c. Concatenated Loops
- d. All of the above

Ans: d

6. Inspections can find all the following except

- a. Variables not defined in the code
- b. Spelling and grammar faults in the documents
- c. Requirements that have been omitted from the design documents
- d. How much of the code has been covered

Ans: d

7. When a new testing tool is purchased, it should be used first by:

- a. A small team to establish the best way to use the tool
- b. everyone who may eventually have some use for the tool
- c. The independent testing team
- d. The vendor contractor to write the initial scripts

Ans: a

8. What is the purpose of test completion criteria in a test plan:

- A. to know when a specific test has finished its execution
- B. to ensure that the test case specification is complete
- C. to set the criteria used in generating test inputs
- D. to know when test planning is complete
- E. to plan when to stop testing

Ans: E

9. Which of the following is NOT a black box technique:

- A. Equivalence partitioning
- B. State transition testing
- C. LCSAJ
- D. Syntax testing
- E. Boundary value analysis

Ans: C

10. The main focus of acceptance testing is:

- A. finding faults in the system
- B. ensuring that the system is acceptable to all users
- C. testing the system with other systems
- D. testing for a business perspective
- E. testing by an independent test team

Ans: D

11. Expected results are:

- A. only important in system testing
- B. only used in component testing
- C. never specified in advance
- D. most useful when specified in advance
- E. derived from the code

Ans: D

12. Which of the following is NOT part of system testing:

- A. business process-based testing
- B. performance, load and stress testing
- C. requirements-based testing
- D. usability testing
- E. top-down integration testing

Ans: E

13. Which of the following is not part of performance testing:

- A. Measuring response time
- B. Measuring transaction rates
- C. Recovery testing
- D. Simulating many users
- E. Generating many transactions

Ans: C

14. Which one of the following are non-functional testing methods?

- A. System testing
- B. Usability testing
- C. Performance testing
- D. Both b & c

Ans: D

15. During the software development process, at what point can the test process start?

- A. When the code is complete.
- B. When the design is complete
- C. When the software requirements have been approved
- D. When the first code module is ready for unit testing

Ans: C

16. Acceptance test cases are based on what?

- A. Requirements
- B. Design
- C. Code
- D. Decision table

Ans: A

17. Independent Verification & Validation is

- A. Done by the Developer
- B. Done by the Test Engineers
- C. Done By Management
- D. Done by an Entity Outside the Project's sphere of influence

Ans: D

18. Which of the following is not described in a unit test standard?

- A. syntax testing
- B. equivalence partitioning
- C. stress testing
- D. modified condition/decision coverage

Ans: C

19. Which of the following is a form of functional testing?

- A. Boundary value analysis
- B. Usability testing
- C. Performance testing
- D. Security testing

Ans: A

20. Test cases are designed during:

- A. test recording
- B. test planning
- C. test configuration
- D. test specification

Ans: D

21. Which of the following is not a major task of Exit criteria?

- A. Checking test logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
- B. Logging the outcome of test execution.
- C. Assessing if more tests are needed.
- D. Writing a test summary report for stakeholders.

Ans: 'B'

22. Testing where in we subject the target of the test , to varying workloads to measure and evaluate the performance behaviors and ability of the target and of the test to continue to function properly under these different workloads.

- A. Load Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. System Testing
- D. Usability Testing

Ans: 'A'

23. Testing activity which is performed to expose defects in the interfaces and in the interaction between integrated components is :-

- A. System Level Testing
- B. Integration Level Testing
- C. Unit Level Testing
- D. Component Testing

Ans: 'B'

24. Static analysis is best described as:

- A. The analysis of batch programs.
- B. The reviewing of test plans.
- C. The analysis of program code.
- D. The use of black box testing.



Ans: 'C'

25. One of the fields on a form contains a text box which accepts alpha numeric values. Identify the Valid Equivalence class

- A. BOOK
- B. Book
- C. Boo01k
- D. book

Ans: 'C'

26. Reviewing the test Basis is a part of which phase

- A. Test Analysis and Design
- B. Test Implementation and execution
- C. Test Closure Activities
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Ans: 'A'

27. Reporting Discrepancies as incidents is a part of which phase :-

- A. Test Analysis and Design
- B. Test Implementation and execution
- C. Test Closure Activities
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Ans: 'B'

28. Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management?

- A. operating systems
- B. test documentation
- C. live data
- D. user requirement document

Ans: 'C'

29. Handover of Test-ware is a part of which Phase

- A. Test Analysis and Design
- B. Test Planning and control
- C. Test Closure Activities
- D. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting

Ans: 'C'

30. The Switch is switched off once the temperature falls below 18 and then it is turned on when the temperature is more than 21. Identify the Equivalence values which belong to the same class.

- A. 12,16,22
- B. 24,27,17
- C. 22,23,24
- D. 14,15,19

Ans: 'C'

31. The approach/document used to make sure all the requirements are covered when writing test cases

- A. Test Matrix
- B. Checklist
- C. Test bed
- D. Traceability Matrix

Ans: D

32. Executing the same test case by giving the number of inputs on same build called as

- A. Regression Testing
- B. ReTesting
- C. Ad hoc Testing
- D. Sanity Testing

Ans: B

33. Control Charts is a statistical technique to assess, monitor, and maintain the stability of a process.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

34. To check whether we are developing the right product according to the customer requirements are not. It is a static process

- A. Validation
- B. Verification
- C. Quality Assurance
- D. Quality Control

Ans: B

35. To check whether we have developed the product according to the customer requirements or not. It is a Dynamic process.

- A. Validation
- B. Verification
- C. Quality Assurance
- D. Quality Control

Ans: A

36. Staff development plan describes how the skills and experience of the project team members will be developed.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

37. It is a set of levels that defines a testing maturity hierarchy

- A. TIM (Testing Improving Model)
- B. TMM (Testing Maturity Model)
- C. TQM (Total Quality Management)

Ans: B

38. A Non-Functional Software testing done to check if the user interface is easy to use and understand

- A. Usability Testing
- B. Security Testing
- C. Unit testing
- D. Block Box Testing

Ans: A

39. The review and approved document (i.e. Test plan, System Requirement Specification's) is called as

- A. Delivery Document
- B. Baseline Document
- C. Checklist

Ans: B

40. What are the Testing Levels?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Integration Testing
- C. System Testing and Acceptance Testing.
- D. All the above

Ans: D

## Unit 5 : Specialized Testing and Testing Tools

1. The review process for a particular review begins with a \_\_\_\_\_ by the author to the moderator in formal review.

- a) Request For Review
- b) Requirement Analysis
- c) Notice For Review
- d) Goal Design

Answer: a

Explanation: Planning forms the first step of a formal review which begins with a request for review.

2. Configuration management procedures be implemented during \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Test Execution
- b) Test Planning
- c) Test Design
- d) Test Success

Answer: b

Explanation: Configuration management procedures allow the testers to manage their testware and hence, should be implemented during test planning.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a process which is intended to reveal flaws in the security mechanisms of an information system that protect data and maintain functionality as intended.

- a) Integrity Testing
- b) Unit Testing
- c) Security Testing
- d) Stress testing

Answer: c

Explanation: Typical security requirements may include specific elements of confidentiality, integrity, availability, authentication, authorization and non-repudiation.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ of information refers to protecting information from being modified by unauthorized parties.

- a) Confidentiality
- b) Authentication
- c) Authorization
- d) Integrity

Answer: d

Explanation: Integrity of information is intended to allow the receiver to determine that the information provided by a system is correct.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ means to ensure that a transferred message has been sent and received by the intended parties who are claiming to have sent and received the message.

- a) Confidentiality
- b) Authentication
- c) Non-repudiation
- d) Integrity

Answer: c

Explanation: Non-repudiation is used to guarantee that the sender of a message cannot later deny having sent the message.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ looks for known security issues by using automated tools to match conditions with known vulnerabilities.

- a) Discovery
- b) Vulnerability Scan
- c) Security Assessment
- d) Penetration Test

Answer: b

Explanation: Vulnerability scanning is supplemented with credential based scanning that remove some common false positives.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ uses discovery and vulnerability scanning to identify security vulnerabilities

- a) Discovery
- b) Vulnerability Scan
- c) Vulnerability Assessment

d) Penetration Test

Answer: c

Explanation: Vulnerability Assessment places the findings into the context of the environment under test.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is driven by an Audit or a Risk function to look at a specific control or compliance issue.

- a) Security Audit
- b) Vulnerability Scan
- c) Vulnerability Assessment
- d) Penetration Test

Answer: a

Explanation: Characterized by a narrow scope, Security audit is used to diagnose a compliance issue or specific control.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ simulates an attack by a malicious party.

- a) Security Audit
- b) Vulnerability Scan
- c) Vulnerability Assessment
- d) Penetration Test

Answer: d

Explanation: Penetration Test approach looks at the depth of attack in comparison to the Security Assessment approach.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ builds upon Vulnerability Assessment by adding manual verification to confirm exposure.

- a) Security Audit
- b) Security Assessment
- c) Vulnerability Assessment
- d) Penetration Test

Answer: b

Explanation: Security Assessment does not include the exploitation of vulnerabilities to gain further access.



11. Configuration Management Plan describes the Configuration Management procedures and structures to be used.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

12. This type of testing method attempts to find incorrect or missing functions, errors in data structures or external database access, interface errors, Performance errors and initialization and Termination errors. It is called as

- A. White Box Testing
- B. Grey Box Testing
- C. Black Box Testing
- D. Open Box Testing

Ans: C

13. Phase Definition. It will come under

- A. CMM Level 1
- B. CMM Level 2
- C. None

Ans: B

14. Software testing which is done without planning and Documentation is known as

- A. adHoc Testing
- B. Unit Testing
- C. Regression testing
- D. Functional testing.

Ans: A

15. Acceptance testing is known as

- A. Beta Testing
- B. Greybox testing
- C. Test Automation
- D. White box testing

Ans: A

16. Retesting the entire application after a change has been made called as?

- A. Full Regression Testing
- B. Unit Regression
- C. Regional Regression
- D. Retesting

Ans: A

17. Boundary value analysis belongs to which testing method?

- A. Black Box testing
- B. White Box testing

Ans: A

18. It measures the quality of a product

It is a specific part of the QA procedure, It is a corrective process, It applies for particular product & Deals with the product.

- A. Validation
- B. Verification
- C. Quality Assurance
- D. Quality Control

Ans: D

19. What are the Types of Integration Testing?

- A. Big Bang Testing
- B. Bottom Up Testing
- C. Top Down Testing
- D. All the above

Ans: D

20. Product Risk affects The quality or performance of the software.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

21. A metric used to measure the characteristic of documentation and code called as

- A. Process metric
- B. Product Metric
- C. Test metrics

Ans: B



22. Which is non-functional software testing?

- A. Unit Testing
- B. Block box testing
- C. Performance Testing
- D. Regression testing

Ans: C

23. The process that deals with the technical and management issues of software development called as?

- A. Delivery Process
- B. Testing Process
- C. Software Process

Ans: C

24. Executing the same test case on a modified build called as

- A. Regression Testing
- B. Retesting
- C. Ad hoc Testing
- D. Sanity Testing

Ans: A

25. Which is Black-Box Testing method?

- A. equivalence partitioning
- B. code coverage
- C. fault injection

Ans: A

26. Which of the following uses Impact Analysis most?

- a) Non-functional system testing
- b) Component testing
- c) User acceptance testing
- d) Maintenance testing

Ans: D

27. Expected results are:

- a) Only important in system testing
- b) Most useful when specified in advance
- c) Only used in component testing
- d) Derived from the code

Ans: B

28. What type of review requires formal entry and exit criteria, including metrics?

- a) Management review
- b) Inspection
- c) Walkthrough
- d) Post project review

Ans: B

29. The difference between re-testing and regression testing is:

- a) Re-testing ensures the original fault has been removed; regression testing looks for unexpected side-effects
- b) Re-testing looks for unexpected side-effects; regression testing ensures the original fault has been removed
- c) Re-testing is done by developers; regression testing is done by independent testers
- d) Re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier

Ans: A

30. Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers, and which by an independent system test team?

- i) static analysis
  - ii) performance testing
  - iii. test management
  - iv) dynamic analysis
- 
- a) Developers would typically use i and iv; test team ii and iii
  - b) Developers would typically use i and iii; test team ii and iv
  - c) Developers would typically use i, iii and iv; test team ii
  - d) Developers would typically use ii and iv; test team i and iii

Ans: A

31. Functional system testing is:

- a) Testing that the system functions with other systems
- b) Testing the end to end functionality of the system as a whole
- c) Testing that the components that comprise the system function together
- d) Testing the system performs functions within specified response times

Ans: B

32. Which of the following items would not come under Configuration Management?

- a) Operating systems
- b) Live data
- c) Test documentation
- d) User requirement documents

Ans: B

33. Incidents would not be raised against:

- a) Requirements
- b) Documentation

- c) Improvements suggested by users
- d) Test cases

Ans: C

34. Maintenance testing is:

- a) Testing to maintain business advantage
- b) Testing a released system that has been changed
- c) Testing by users to ensure that the system meets a business need
- d) Updating tests when the software has changed

Ans: B

35. Which of the following techniques is NOT a black box technique?

- a) State transition testing
- b) Syntax testing
- c) LCSAJ
- d) Boundary value analysis

Ans: C

36. What can static analysis NOT find?

- a) Memory leaks
- b) Unreachable (“dead”) code
- c) The use of a variable before it has been defined
- d) Array bound violations

Ans: A



37. Which of the following is likely to benefit most from the use of test tools providing test capture and replay facilities?

- a) Integration testing
- b) Regression testing
- c) System testing
- d) User acceptance testing

Ans: B

38. Which of the following requirements is testable?

- a) The system shall be user friendly.
- b) The response time shall be less than one second for the specified design load.
- c) The safety-critical parts of the system shall contain 0 faults.
- d) The system shall be built to be portable.

Ans: B

39.. In prioritizing what to test, the most important objective is to:

- a) Test high risk areas.
- b) Find as many faults as possible.
- c) Obtain good test coverage.
- d) Test whatever is easiest to test.

Ans: A

40. Which of the following is false?

- a) An incident can be raised against documentation.
- b) An incident occurs when expected and actual results differ.
- c) Incidents can be analysed to assist in test process improvement.
- d) Incidents should always be fixed.

Ans: D

