1.)What is the order of priority testing?
A Unit >>Integration >>System testing.
B Unit>> System>>Acceptance testing.
C System>>Integration>> Acceptance testing.
D System>>Acceptance>>Integration.

Answer: Unit >>Integration >>System testing.

2.)Before launching a software which testing is to be done in-house?
A Beta
B Gamma
C Alphaj
D None of the above

Answer: Alpha Testing

3.)The difference between re-testing and regression testing is:
A re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects
B re-testing looks for unexpected side effects; regression testing is repeating those tests
C re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done earlier
D re-testing uses different environments, regression testing uses the same environment
E re-testing is done by developers, regression testing is done by independent testers

Answer: re-testing is running a test again; regression testing looks for unexpected side effects

4.)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

Answer: Checking that we are building the system right

5.)Which testing phase tests individual software modules combined together as a group?
A Module testing
B Integration testing
C White Box testing
D Software testing

Answer: Integration testing

6.) _____ is done by suddenly increasing the load for a small period of time and observing the behavior of the system.
A Stress testing.
B Load testing.
C Spike testing.
D All of these.

Answer: Spike testing.

7.)In an Examination, a candidate has to score a minimum of 24 marks in order to clear the exam. The maximum that he can score is 40 marks. Identify Valid Equivalence values if the student clears the exam.
a) 22,23,26
b) 21,39,40
c) 29,30,31
d) 0,15,22

Answer: 29,30,31

8.)A program validates numeric fields as follows: values less than 10 are rejected, values between 10 and 21 are accepted, values greater than or equal to 22 are rejected. Which of the following covers the MOST boundary values?
a. 9,10,11,22
b. 9,10,21,22
c. 10,11,21,22
d. 10,11,20,21

Answer: 9,10,21,22

9.)Write update query with this condition, Change name "Test A" to "Test B" from Employee table.

Answer:

```
UPDATE Employee
SET name = "Team B"
WHERE name = "Team A"
```

10.) Write select query with this condition- Find records like employee DOB from 01-01-1990 to 31-12-2003 from Employee table.

Answer:

```
SELECT name
FROM Employee
WHERE DOB between "1990-01-01" and "2003-12-31"
```

11.) Difference between Primary key and Unique key.
A Primary key will not accept NULL values whereas Unique key can accept NULL values.
B Unique key will not accept NULL values whereas Primary key can accept NULL values
C Only one primary key can be present in a table and Multiple Unique Keys can be present in a table
D Multiple primary Keys can be present in a table and Only one Unique key can be present in a table

Answer:
Primary key will not accept NULL values whereas Unique key can accept NULL values. And Only one primary key can be present in a table and Multiple Unique Keys can be present in a table

12.) What are Request methods or HTTP methods in API?

Answer:

- GET requests to retrieve resource information only
- POST requests to create new subordinate resources**,**
- PUT requests to update an existing resource
- DELETE requests to delete the resources
- PATCH requests are to make a partial update on a resource.

13.)Difference between REST API and SOAP?

Answer:

- SOAP stands for Simple Object Access Protocol whereas REST stands for Representational State Transfer.
- SOAP is a protocol whereas REST is an architectural pattern.
- SOAP cannot make use of REST whereas REST can make use of SOAP.

14.) What are ways of Exception handling API?
A HttpResponseException
B HttpError
C Exception Filters
D All of the above

Answer: All of the above

15.) Explain 2 tier architecture and 3 tier architecture.

Answer:

2 tier architecture: It is a client server architecture. It consists of two layer and those are client tier and data tier, in this application logic is buried either inside the user interface or the database on the server or maybe both. It is easy to build and maintain.

3 tier architecture: It is a web based application. It consists of three layers and those are client tier, business tier and data tier, in this application logic resides in the midden tier it is separated from the data and the user interface. It is complex to build and maintain.