**Chapter 1**

**Fundamentals of Testing (Question Paper 1)**

1. Accuracy of software product is
2. The capability of software product to be adapted for different

                   specified environments.

1. **The capability of software product to provide the result with**

**the needed degree of precision.**

1. The capability of software product to be diagnosed for causes of

                 failures in the software.

1. The degree to which a component or system is operational when

                      required for use.

1. A human action that may produce an incorrect result
2. Bug
3. Fault
4. Failure
5. **Error**

1. Defect can be
2. Expressed as impact and likelihood.
3. An incorrect statement or data definition.
4. A flaw that can cause the system to fail to perform required function.
5. **b & c both**

1. If there is a proper understanding of requirements, design is developed appropriately to meet requirements and mistakes made in the built then

1. Correct functional attributes may be delivered
2. **The product has correctable defects.**
3. Redesign it to correct defects
4. Defects cannot be found easily.

1. Defects and failures may arise from
2. Environmental conditions
3. Malicious damage
4. **a & b both**
5. None of the above

1. Defects reported in acceptance test cannot be costly at all.
2. True
3. **False**

1. One defect in ---- may propagate in several places in the code.
2. Design
3. Analysis
4. **Requirements**
5. Test

1. This reduces failures in operational environment and increases the quality of operational system
2. **Testing during development and maintenance**
3. Testing after development and maintenance

1. An executable statement where a variable is assigned a value.
2. **Data definition**
3. Data manipulation
4. a & b both
5. None of the above

1. A defect, if encountered during execution
2. Can help to improve the quality
3. May reproduce failures
4. Can be ignored
5. **May cause a failure of the system**

1. Validation is
2. **Is it the right specification?**
3. May not provide a quality solution
4. Is the system correct to specification?
5. None of the above

1. A degree to which a process meets specified requirements
2. Testing ability
3. Adaptability
4. **Quality**
5. Analyzability

1. Test suite comprises all the input combinations and preconditions in
2. Usability testing
3. Compatibility testing
4. **Complete testing**
5. Test strategy

1. Instead of exhaustive testing we can use
2. **Risk analysis and priorities**
3. Risk and severity
4. Risk and effects
5. All of the above

1. In test basis if the documents are revised by formal amendment procedure

then the test basis is called as

1. Revised test basis
2. **Frozen test basis**
3. Formal test basis
4. In formal test basis

1. If the product meets its specifications then we can decide whether it is ready

for use.

1. **True**
2. False

1. This can determine whether the software can perform the required user tasks
2. Review
3. Formal review
4. **Fit for use**
5. Ready for use

1. Finding defects guides us
2. To improve quality
3. To analyze the product
4. To design to meet specification
5. **To understand the risk associated with putting the s/w in**

**operational use**

1. Test objective is
2. **A purpose for executing tests**
3. Used to detect defects
4. Planning and test preparation
5. None of the above

1. This can verify compliance with a specific requirement.
2. Test objective
3. **Test case**
4. Early testing
5. Test basis

1. Defects tend to cluster because of
2. **Complex code area**
3. Debugging
4. Operational failures
5. Repeated test execution

1. Pesticide Paradox is due to
2. Debugging
3. **Repeated execution of the same tests**
4. Fixing the defects
5. Removing failure causes
6. Cost of quality is split into prevention costs, appraisal costs and
7. Internal failure costs
8. External failure costs.
9. **a & b both**
10. Prevention cost
11. Debugging involves repairing the code and checking that the code executes as

            expected.

1. **True**
2. False

1. Testing reduces the probability of
2. Absence of errors
3. Defect clustering
4. **Undiscovered defects**
5. Test closure activities

1. Defect clustering shows
2. **Most of the operational failures**
3. That there are no operational failures
4. a & b both
5. Path errors

1. The level of process formality depends on the system context and
2. Planning and control
3. Test closure activities
4. Analysis
5. **Level of associated risk**

1. Project goals and activities can be more clear in the phase
2. Test execution
3. Exit criteria evaluation
4. **Test planning and control**
5. Entry criteria

1. The document that describing major organization objectives for testing
2. Test strategy
3. **Test policy**
4. Test suit
5. Test coverage

1. Test control can be used to
2. **Monitor progress**
3. Evaluate requirements testability
4. Design test environment
5. Review test basis

**Chapter 1**

**Fundamentals of Testing (Question Paper 2)**

1. We can prioritize defects in the phase of
2. Test implementation
3. Test execution
4. Test  design
5. **Test control**

1. It verifies the success of corrective actions
2. Regression testing
3. **Re-testing**
4. Complete testing
5. All of the above

1. Test ware can be finalized in
2. Test log
3. Test execution
4. **Test closure activities**
5. None of the above

1. Confirmation testing involves re-execution of the previously failed tests.
2. **True**
3. False
4. The post condition of one test can be used as the precondition for the next

       One of the following

1. Test Log
2. Re-testing
3. **Test suite**
4. Test control activities

1. There is no difference between exit criteria and exit point.
2. True
3. **False**

1. Functional demonstration of a failure is called as
2. Failure
3. Failure Mode
4. Failure Rate
5. Fault
6. Exit criteria evaluation cannot assess test execution against defined objectives.
7. True
8. False
9. A test case without implementation level for input data and expected results.
10. High level test case
11. Low level test case

1. Post condition can be
2. State conditions that must be fulfilled after the execution of test
3. Comparison of actual and expected results
4. state conditions that must be fulfilled before the component execution
5. None of the above

1. Independence means separation of responsibilities
2. True
3. False

1. A record that contains test execution details
2. Test Log
3. Test strategy
4. Test basis
5. Exit criteria

1. We can check test logs against exit criteria in
2. Test Log
3. Test closure activities
4. Exit criteria evaluation
5. Testware

1. The detailed test approach and high level test cases are included in
2. Test case
3. Test procedure specification
4. Test design specification
5. Test condition

1. Defines starting points for the test process to be carried out, design techniques along            with the exit criteria.
2. Test coverage
3. Test policy
4. Test strategy
5. Test approach
6. Testing planning can involve
7. Test analysis scheduling
8. Implementation and execution
9. Debugging
10. Test design specification

1. Test analysis and design may involve the support tools design
2. True
3. False

1. A test result in which a defect is reported even if no such defect actually exists in the test object is
2. False pass result
3. False fail result
4. Fault attack
5. b & c

1. Test conditions are derived from requirements in
2. Reliability testing
3. Re-testing
4. Requirements-based testing
5. Regulation testing

1. Requirements management tools can be used in static analysis.
2. True
3. False

1. -----any event occurring that requires investigation.
2. Test log
3. Incident
4. Test suite
5. None of the above

1. ------a document specifying a sequence of actions for the execution of a test.
2. Test procedure
3. Test data
4. Test case
5. None of the above

1. Test closure activities include the major task of checking planned deliverables we actually delivered and ensure all incident reports have been resolved through defect repair or deferral.
2. True
3. False

1. Write a summary report for stakeholders
2. True
3. False

1. According to ISTQB glossary, a risk relates to which of the following?
2. Negative feedback to the tester
3. Negative consequences that will occur
4. Negative consequences that could occur
5. Negative consequences for the test object

1. We transform our test conditions into test cases and procedures.
2. True
3. False

1. Test basis are the documentation on which the test cases are based.
2. True
3. False

1. Debugging is the process of removing the causes of failures in software.
2. True
3. False

1. Evaluating exit criteria and reporting includes to check the logs against the exit criteria specified in test planning.
2. True
3. False

1. Test objective is a reason or purpose for designing and executing a test.
2. True
3. False

**Chapter Two**

**Testing throughout the software life cycle (Question paper 2)**

1. Disaster recovery, backup & restore, security vulnerabilities are done as a part of
2. Compliance acceptance testing
3. Operational acceptance testing
4. Compliance testing
5. None of the above

1. Beta testing is employed as a form of
2. Internal acceptance testing
3. Operational acceptance testing
4. External acceptance testing
5. Compliance acceptance testing

1. Black box testing is also called as data driven testing
2. True
3. False

1. If a software product can interact with other system components then it is
2. Portable
3. Compatible
4. Interoperable
5. Functional
6. Response time and throughput can be tested as a part of
7. Security testing
8. Interoperability testing
9. Performance testing
10. Recovery testing

1. The system is tested beyond its limits of the specified requirements in
2. Reliability testing
3. performance testing
4. Portability testing
5. Stress testing

1. Sub characteristics of Usability are
2. Operability and compliance
3. Compliance and efficiency
4. Portability and functionality
5. All of the above
6. Thoroughness of testing is measure through coverage items in
7. I/O driven testing
8. Data driven testing
9. Structural testing
10. Usability testing

1. Portability is
2. The ease with which users can interact with the application
3. The ease with which software is transferred to other environment
4. The technique to determine efficiency
5. Used in re-testing

1. Maintenance testing involves
2. Testing of previously tested modules
3. Running the test cases which are already failed
4. Modification of a s/w product after delivery to correct defects.
5. The process of testing portability

1. Monkey testing is
2. A technique where test cases are selected using a pseudo-random generation algorithm
3. Testing by means of a random input selection
4. Testing carried out informally in which no formal test preparation
5. testing to determine the performance of the product.

1. A technique in which test cases are designed to execute all possible discrete combinations of each pair of input parameters.
2. Ad hoc testing
3. Pair testing
4. Pair wise testing
5. None of the above

1. Orthogonal array testing reduces the number of all combinations of variables to test all pair combinations.
2. True
3. False

1. Operational testing is carried out to evaluate a system in its operational environment
2. True
3. False

1. This causes the program to fail due to lack of memory.
2. Buffer overflow
3. Memory overflow
4. Static Allocation
5. Memory leak

1. Risk analysis of operational system is to
2. Check which functions possess a greater risk in the event of disaster
3. Evaluate system’s operational environment
4. All of the above
5. None of the above

1. Ad hoc corrective modifications are concerned with
2. Defects which do not require immediate solutions
3. Defects which require immediate solutions
4. Low priority defects
5. Low severity defects

1. In adhoc modifications testing can be planned
2. True
3. False

1. Corrective planned modifications include
2. Adapting software to the user’s expectations
3. Adopting software to environmental changes
4. Deferrable correction of defects
5. All of the above

1. In case of ad hoc modifications it is not possible to adopt a specific test approach.
2. True
3. False

1. A regression test:
2. Is only run once
3. Will always be automated
4. Will check unchanged areas of the software to see if they have been affected.
5. Will check changed areas of the software to see if they have been affected

1. Non functional testing includes
2. Testing to see where the system does not function correctly.
3. Testing the quality attributes of the system including reliability and usability.
4. Gaining user approval for the system.
5. Testing a system feature using only the software required for that function.
6. Testing functionality can be done from two perspectives: requirement-based or business process based.
7. True
8. False

1. Regression tests are executed whenever the software changes.
2. True
3. False

1. The operational acceptance test also called production acceptance test.
2. True
3. False

1. Most often stubs and drivers are used to replace the missing software and simulate the interfaces between the software components.
2. True
3. False

1. Compliance acceptance testing or regulation acceptance testing is performed against the regulations such as governmental. legal or safety regulations.
2. True
3. False

1. ----- containing hardware, instrumentation, simulators, software tools, and other support elements needed to conduct a test.
2. **Test environment**
3. Test log
4. Test suite
5. None of the above

1. --------testing concerned with the behavior of the whole system/product.
2. Acceptance testing
3. Module testing
4. **System testing**
5. None of the above
6. The techniques used for functional testing are often specification-based.
7. True
8. False

**Chapter 3**

**Static Techniques Question Paper1**

1. Static Techniques guide in identifying the defects early in
2. Software testing process
3. Software development process
4. Design phase
5. Requirement analysis

1. Static techniques can be used as a substitute for dynamic testing.
2. True
3. False

1. In dynamic testing
2. Work products are checked manually
3. Software can be compared to what is expected after execution
4. System is at implementation level without running the code
5. None of the above

1. Dynamic execution is a technique that determines code’s quality attributes.
2. True
3. False

1. Missing requirements and non maintainable code can be detected using
2. Static testing techniques
3. Dynamic testing techniques

1. Static techniques can mainly detect
2. Failures
3. Defects
4. a or b
5. None of the above

1. Reviews can’t be helpful in planning for future development stages.
2. True
3. False

1. Reviews can be helpful in improving customer/user communication.
2. True
3. False

1. Reducing the no. of defects early in product life cycle means
2. Rework costs often become low
3. Less time has to be spent in testing & maintenance
4. a and b
5. None of the above

1. Early static testing means
2. High priority/severity defects can be removed easily
3. Early quality feedback can be obtained
4. Failures can be eliminated completely
5. Defects can be eliminated completely

1. Less rework efforts increase
2. Testing efforts
3. Development productivity
4. Defect detection possibilities
5. Defect removal possibilities

1. The feedback of static testing is essential for development process as
2. It eases evaluation
3. It allows process improvement
4. a and b
5. None of the above

1. Inspection can be called as a formal review technique.
2. True
3. False

1. Reviews can be planned considering
2. Defect severity
3. Defect priority
4. Development process maturity
5. Adherence to coding standards

1. Informal reviews can be
2. For high priority defects
3. Characterized by documented procedures
4. Characterized by documented requirements
5. Conducted at any stage of the life cycle

1. For formal reviews Inspection leader
2. Requests for review
3. Requests for audit
4. Defines formal exit criteria
5. All of the above

1. Can represent roles in the review process
2. Moderator
3. Scribe
4. Author
5. Inspector

1. Entry criteria
2. Prevents tasks from starting which lead to more efforts
3. Specific conditions which permit the process to complete officially
4. Plans when to stop testing
5. Measures thoroughness of review process

1. Entry check requirements are
2. The availability of document with the line no. for review
3. Stable references for inspection
4. Short check of a product
5. All of the above

1. The moderator and author decide which part of document to review depending upon the entry check
2. True
3. False

1. Basic intension of the formal inspection is to
2. Find most serious defects which are not obvious
3. Mention the defects page by page
4. Report Failures
5. None of the above

1. Kick-off meeting isn’t an optional review procedure
2. True
3. False

1. Kick-off meeting involves the discussion of
2. Process changes
3. Higher level design
4. All of the above
5. None of  the above

1. Thorough preparation depends on
2. Review meeting
3. Follow up
4. Exit criteria
5. Checking rate

1. Logging phase, discussion phase, decision phase can be dependent on
2. Follow up
3. Analysis & design
4. Type of review
5. Checking rate

**Chapter 3**

**Static Techniques Question Paper2**

1. If there is a fault in the design that may cause an error in implementation then the severity would be
2. Critical
3. Major
4. Minor
5. None of the above

1. If non-compliance with the templates then the severity is
2. Critical
3. Major
4. Minor
5. None of the above

1. Logging rate is
2. No. of pages checked per hour
3. No. of defects logged per minute
4. No of reported defects
5. No of re-assigned defects

1. Often do not have a separate logging phase
2. Formal reviews
3. Informal reviews
4. All of the above
5. None of the above

1. In review meeting decision on the document under review can be based on
2. Entry level
3. Log rate
4. Exit criteria
5. Rework

1. Prevents a task from being considered completed when there are parts of the task which have not been completed
2. Entry criteria
3. Exit criteria
4. Logging rate
5. Follow-up

1. If project under pressure, can skip re-reviews and exit with a defect prone document.
2. Scribe
3. Author
4. Moderator
5. Tester

1. Static testing can check for inconsistent interface specifications
2. True
3. False

1. If all the participants to check the document then the distribution and feedback collection  is done by the moderator in
2. Planning
3. Rework
4. Review meeting
5. Follow up

1. Any process improvement suggestions during the review meeting are logged by
2. Tester
3. Reviewer
4. Scribe
5. None of the above

1. Determines if review process objectives have been met
2. Manager
3. Scribe
4. Author
5. Tester

1. Inspection can be an example of peer review
2. True
3. False

1. Walkthrough requires the content of the document to be explained step by step by
2. Author
3. Scribe
4. Moderator
5. Tester

1. Walkthrough is mainly useful for requirement specification and architectural documents
2. True
3. False

1. Walkthrough is to
2. Establish common understanding of the documents
3. Assess value of technical concepts
4. Inform participants of the technical content of the document
5. All of the above

1. Scenarios are to validate the contents in
2. Technical review
3. Informal reviews
4. Walkthrough
5. a & b

1. Technical reviews focus on achieving consensus on the technical approach to be taken
2. True
3. False

1. Which one of these is more formal?
2. Informal reviews
3. Technical Reviews
4. Inspection
5. All of the above

1. Technical reviews are to
2. Create common understanding by exchanging information
3. Establish consistency in the use and representation of technical concepts
4. Gather and analyze  metrics
5. All of the above

1. A documented defect-detection process involving technical experts
2. Walkthrough
3. Technical review
4. Informal Reviews
5. All of the above
6. The most formal review type is
7. Walkthrough
8. Technical review
9. Inspection
10. Semi formal review

1. Inspection is to
2. Train new employees in the organization’s development process
3. Establish consistency in the use of technical concepts
4. Validate the content using scenarios
5. None of the above

1. Inspection is not to
2. Remove defects ASAP
3. Use rules and checklists in the preparation phase
4. Train new employees
5. None of the above

1. Complier is a static analysis tool
2. True
3. False

1. The no. of independent path of the programs
2. Control flow
3. Cyclomatic complexity
4. Graph nodes
5. None of the above

**Chapter Four**

**Test Design Technique Question Paper1**

1. --------- is the process of looking at something that can be used to derive test information.
2. Test condition
3. Test analysis
4. Test case
5. Test Design

1. Test condition is ---------
2. A way of directing your attention and useful in solving the problem.
3. Test design technique
4. An item of system that is verified by one or more test cases
5. Test possibilities

1. Test condition will be depend on ------
2. Test strategy
3. Test plan
4. Test case
5. Test technique

1. ----- helps us select a good set of case from the total number of all possible test for a given system.
2. Test technique
3. Traceability
4. Test script
5. Test case specification

1. Test condition can be identify -------
2. Test case
3. Test data
4. Test plan
5. Test script

1. Test oracle is a source to determine expected results compare with the actual result of the software under test.
2. True
3. False

1. Test Procedure is also called as-----
2. Test Plan
3. Test case
4. Test script
5. Test data

1. Test implementation is----------
2. Specifying test procedure
3. Specifying test cases
4. Test Procedure specification
5. None of the above

1. According to IEEE 829 standards which is the content of the test design specification template
2. Special requirement
3. Test Items
4. Feature Pass /fail criteria
5. All of the above

1. Test script is to refer to a test procedure specification
2. True
3. False

1. Which test cases are executed first?
2. Critical Tests
3. Most Important
4. Low Priority
5. None of the above

1. Test Procedure in IEEE 829 is often referred to as ----
2. Test Script
3. Test Data
4. Test Case
5. Test Condition

1. ----- Commonly used to refer to Test Procedure Specification
2. Test Case
3. Test Data
4. Test Script
5. Test Plan

1. ---- is also used to describe the instructions to a test execution tool
2. Test Script
3. Test Data
4. Test Case
5. Test Plan

1. The regression testing is performed when the new release of the software arrives
2. True
3. False

1. The test procedure is an opportunity----
2. To prioritize the tests
3. To minimize the tests
4. To execute the tests
5. All of the above

1. Test cases need to be detailed accurately checking of the result
2. True
3. False

1. The component testing is to
2. Find system design defects
3. Find coding logic defects
4. Find boundary value defects
5. None of the above

1. In static testing do not execute the code being examined and generally used before any tests are not executed.
2. True
3. False

1. Black box testing is also known as
2. Specification-based testing
3. Behavioral testing
4. Input-output testing
5. All of the above

1. ---- techniques are used to identify test condition.
2. Equivalence Partitioning
3. Boundary Value Analysis
4. a & b
5. None of the above

1. ----- test design technique is used to execute user scenario.
2. Use case testing
3. State transition testing
4. Code coverage
5. Error guessing

1. Experience based testing are used to complement Specification based technique and structure based technique.
2. True
3. False

1. Use cases can uncover
2. System design defects
3. Integration defects
4. Requirement defect
5. a & c

1. Decision table testing is also referred to as a---- table
2. Cause effect
3. State transition table
4. Look up table
5. None of the above

1. Structure based test design techniques are a good way of generating additional test cases that are different from existing tests.
2. True
3. False

1. Decision tables cannot be used in test design whether or not they are used in specification
2. True
3. False

1. Drawback of code coverage measurement is that it measures the coverage of
2. What has been written
3. What has not been written

1. A black box test design technique in which test cases are designed to execute valid and invalid state transitions.
2. True
3. False

     30. The insertion of the additional code into program in order to collect information about the program behavior is called

1. Instrumentation
2. State Transition
3. All of the above

**Chapter Four**

**Test Design Technique Question Paper 2**

1. Which of the following is a Dynamic testing technique?
2. Structure based
3. Static Analysis
4. Data Flow
5. Control Flow

1. Structure based testing techniques use the internal structure of the software to derive test cases
2. True
3. false

1. Experience based test design technique is
2. A procedure to derive test cases
3. A procedure to select test cases based on specification analysis
4. A procedure to derive test cases based on tester’s experience
5. None of the above

1. Dynamic testing techniques include
2. Structural technique
3. Experience based testing
4. Specification based testing
5. All of the above

1. Experience based testing techniques are used ----
2. If the specification is adequate
3. If the specification is inadequate
4. If there is sufficient testing time
5. If the tester is inexperienced

1. Functional testing is concerned with
2. How well the system does
3. What system does
4. What system should not do
5. None

1. Non functional aspects include
2. Performance
3. Usability
4. Maintainability & portability
5. All of the above

1. Non functional testing is concerned with
2. Examining how well the system does
3. What system does
4. None
5. What system should not do

1. ----technique may be concerned with exercising loops in the software
2. Behavioral
3. Structural
4. Experienced
5. Conditional

1. Static testing techniques are also known as non execution techniques
2. True
3. False

1. Specification based techniques are appropriate
2. Where specification exists
3. Where specification does not exist
4. Where specification is out of date
5. None of the above

1. Developers use --- technique in component testing and component integration testing
2. Specification based
3. Experience based
4. Structure based
5. Static Analysis

1. Structure based techniques are also used in system and acceptance testing.
2. True
3. False

1. Specification based techniques include
2. LCSAJ
3. Multiple condition coverage
4. Equivalence partition
5. Decision Coverage

1. Equivalence partitioning is also known as equivalence classes
2. True
3. False

1. Equivalence class partition should find
2. Valid-Invalid data
3. Input-Output Value

1. We can apply Equivalence Partitioning and Boundary value analysis to all levels of testing
2. True
3. False

1. Structure based technique is called --- testing
2. Alpha testing
3. Beta testing
4. Path Testing
5. None of the above

1. If you have a ever done range checking, you will probably using the boundary value analysis technique.
2. True
3. False

1. ----- is a black box test design technique
2. Statement Coverage
3. Decision Table Testing
4. Condition Coverage
5. Decision Coverage

1. ---technique helps us to identify the test cases.
2. Use Case
3. State transition
4. Decision table
5. Boundary value

1. ----- are a sequence of steps that describe the interactions between the actor and the system
2. Test Case
3. Use Case

1. How many tests are required to achieve 100% statement coverage?

Read A

Read B

C = A+2\*B

If C>50 then

Print ‘Large C’

End if

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

1. Using the same code example as question 54, how many tests are required to achieve 100% branch/decision coverage?
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4

1. A use case is a description of particular use of --- by an actor.
2. Component
3. Structure
4. System
5. Function

**Chapter 5**

**Test Management Question Paper 1**

1. -------a skilled professional who is involved in the testing of component or system.
2. Test manager
3. Test leader
4. Tester
5. None of the above

1. ----- is the individual who directs, controls, administers plans & regulates test                       object evaluation.
2. Tester
3. Test manager
4. a & b
5. Scribe

1. ---------- estimate the testing to be done & negotiate with management to acquire  the necessary resources.
2. Tester
3. Test manager
4. Test leader
5. All above

1. An independent tester cannot bring a different set of assumptions to testing & to reviews.
2. True
3. False

1. An independent testers who does not reports to senior management his result honestly.
2. True
3. False

1. ----- write summary report on test status.
2. Tester
3. Test leader
4. a & b
5. None of the above

1. Test plan includes
2. scope
3. approach
4. resources & schedule
5. All of the above

1. ------- execute & log the test evaluate the result & document problems found.
2. Test manager
3. Tester
4. Test leader
5. None of the above

1. This standard includes a test plan template
2. IEEE 729
3. IEEE 829
4. IEEE 1027
5. ISO 9126

1. What is an entry criteria.
2. A set of generic & specific conditions that permits a process to go forward.
3. A set of generic & specific conditions agreed upon with the stakeholders.
4. To prevent a task from being considered completed
5. To plan when to stop testing

1. Writing a test plan forces us to confront the challenges that await us & focus our thinking on important topics.
2. True
3. False

1. The test strategies you pick will have a measure influence on -----
2. Test plan
3. Quality
4. Testing effort
5. Entry criteria

1. ------ is linked to the responsibilities in project .
2. Test plan
3. Test level
4. Test strategy
5. All above

1. This is the factor that affects test effort.
2. Time pressure
3. Test plan
4. Test data
5. None of the above

1. Performance test environment acquisition & configuration is an activity in the test implementation phase.
2. True
3. False

1. ----- is a high level description of the test level to be performed.
2. Test approach
3. Test strategy
4. Test plan
5. Test data

1. The implementation in the test strategy for specific project.
2. Test strategy
3. Entry criteria
4. Exit criteria
5. Test approach

1. Performance testing training of staffing is an activity in the test planning phase
2. True
3. False

1. Involving people in analyzing metrics from past project & from industry data is a \_\_\_ technique.
2. Estimation technique
3. Partitioning technique
4. Black box technique
5. Decision table.

1. The importance of non-functional quality characteristics influences the testing efforts.
2. True
3. False

1. The tester to developer ratio is an example of a top down estimation technique.
2. True
3. False

1. People execute the process and hence people factors are important which affect test    effort.
2. True
3. False

1. The choice of test approaches or strategies is a powerful factor in the success of ----
2. Test effort
3. Test execution
4. Test data
5. Test item

1. Dynamic test strategies do not focus on the test execution period.
2. True
3. False

1. Exploratory testing is ------- strategy
2. Static
3. Dynamic

**Chapter 5**

**Test Management Question Paper 2**

1. A test management task that deals with activities of periodically checking the status of a test project.
2. Test approach
3. Test strategy
4. Test monitoring
5. Test log template

1. The ration of the number of failures of a give category to a given a unit of measure this is called -----------
2. Failure rate
3. Defect density
4. Coverage
5. None of the above

1. IEEE 829 test log template includes
2. Description
3. Activity entries
4. Test log identifier
5. All of the above
6. Failures per unit time can be an example of
7. Failure rate
8. Defect density
9. A & B

1. ---------- contains an evaluation of the corresponding test items against exit criteria.
2. Test summary report
3. Defect report
4. Incident report
5. All of the above

1. Test summary report include
2. Test summary report identifier
3. Summary & evaluation
4. Variances & Comprehensive assessment
5. All above

1. ----------- is a document that summarizes testing activities.
2. Test report
3. Defect report
4. Incident report
5. None of the above

1. ------------ is about guiding & corrective actions to achieve the best possible outcome for the project.
2. Test report
3. Coverage
4. Test control
5. Defect density

1. ----------- might involve reprioritizing the test so that we start testing against what is available now.
2. Test report
3. Test data
4. Test control
5. None of the above

1. Configuration management involves documenting the function & physical characteristics of configuration item.
2. True
3. False

1. Configuration management supports the build process which is essential for delivery of a test release into test environment.
2. True
3. False

1. Version control is an element of configuration management consisting of evaluation & implementation of changes to configuration items.
2. True
3. False

1. ---------- a risk directly related to the test object.
2. Project risk
3. Product risk

1. Risk based testing is oriented towards providing product risk information.
2. True
3. False

1. ------ risk related to management & control of the test project.
2. Product
3. Project

1. An underline factor that caused a non-conformance & should be permanently eliminated through process improvement.
2. Product risk
3. Project risk
4. Root cause

1. Risk analysis is involved
2. Close reading of requirements
3. Design specification
4. User documentation
5. All above

1. --------- is a document that reports any event occurred.
2. Incident logging
3. Incident report
4. Defect report
5. None of the above

1. The number of defect found by a test phase divided by the number found by test phase & any other means afterwards is called as-----
2. Root cause
3. Failure rate
4. Defect density
5. Defect detection percentage

1. A bug report is
2. A document reporting on any flaw in system
3. Recording the details of any incident
4. The level of importance assign to an item
5. None of the above

1. ----------- is the degree of impact that a defect has on the development.
2. Severity
3. Priority
4. Urgency

1. IEEE 829 test incident report template include
2. Variance
3. Test summary report id
4. Approvals
5. None of the above

1. A factor that could result in future negative consequence usually expressed as impact and like hood that is called risk
2. True
3. False

1. The level of business importance assigned to an item is
2. Severity
3. Priority
4. Urgency

1. -------- are used to report against and to plan when to stop testing.
2. Entry criteria
3. Exit criteria

**Chapter Six**

**Tool Support for Testing Question Paper1**

1. The effect on the component or system when it is being measured this is called probe effect.
2. True
3. False

1. Tools are grouped by -----
2. Testing activity
3. area supported by the set of tool
4. a only
5. a and b both
6. A tool that provides support to the test management and control part of a test cases is called        as ---------
7. Requirement management tool
8. Incident management tool
9. test management tool
10. Test execution tool

1. Test management tools interfaces to others tools such as
2. Configuration Management tool
3. test Execution tool
4. Incident management tool
5. all of the above

1. A tool that facilitates through requirements change management  is called as
2. Incident Management Tool
3. Test Management Tool
4. Configuration Management Tool
5. Requirements Management  Tool

1. Test management tools help to  gather ,organize and communicate information about the testing on a project
2. True
3. False

1. Requirements management tool are able to find defects in the requirement
2. True
3. False

1. Requirements management tool provides
2. prioritizing incidents
3. Defect status
4. Metrics about incident
5. Interface to test management tools

1. Incident Management tool is also known as
2. Defect  tracking tool
3. Defect management tool
4. All of the above
5. None of the above

1. It is possible to perform configuration management activity without the use of  configuration management tool.
2. True
3. False

1. Storing information about versions and builds of the testware is possible through
2. Configuration management tool
3. Requirements management tool
4. Incident management tool
5. Test management tool

1. What is the checking rate
2. number of pages read per hour
3. number of pages check per hour

1. A review process support tool  does not automatically calculate the checking rate and flag exceptions.
2. True
3. False

1. Incident management tool allows storing requirements statements and base lining
2. True
3. False

1. A tool that provides support to the review process is known as
2. review tool
3. modeling tool
4. test design tool
5. test execution tool

**Chapter Six**

**Tool Support for Testing Question Paper2**

1. Static analysis tools are normally used by testers
2. True
3. False

1. Preparing progress report includes
2. metrics such as tests run and tests passed
3. checking requirements consistency
4. storing attachment
5. access control

1. Static analysis tools for a code can help the developers to
2. understand the structure of the code
3. enforce coding standards
4. all of the above
5. None of the above

1. A process support tools review includes
2. traceability through requirements
3. collecting metrics and reporting on key factors
4. analyzing structure
5. All of the above

1. A modeling tool can be used before dynamic test can be run
2. True
3. False

1. ---------tools that generate test inputs or test cases from stored information about a particular model.
2. static analysis tool
3. model based testing tool
4. test data preparation tool
5. test execution tool

1. This tool can be used by developers in component testing process
2. static analysis tool
3. model based testing tool
4. test data preparation tool
5. test execution tool

1. Some of the compilers offer static analysis features
2. True
3. False

1. Test design tool is some time called
2. a screen scraper
3. a structure template
4. test frame
5. all of the above

1. The test input is not a part of a test case
2. True
3. False

1. Test design tools can generate test input values from
2. requirement
3. design model
4. Graphical user interfaces
5. all of the above

1. Test data preparation tools are particularly useful for performance  and reliability testing.
2. True
3. False

1. A test design tool generates test inputs from
2. design
3. specification
4. code
5. test case

1. -------enable data to be selected from an existing database or created ,generated ,manipulated and edited for use in test
2. test data preparation tools
3. test execution tools
4. test design tools
5. review tool

1. -----extract selected data records from databases
2. test data preparation tools
3. test execution tools
4. test design tools
5. review tool

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