**1. What is the primary goal of testing in software development?**

A. To ensure the software is bug-free  
B. To identify defects and ensure the system works as expected  
C. To improve the performance of the system  
D. To enhance the user interface

**Answer: B. To identify defects and ensure the system works as expected**

**2. Which of the following is an example of functional testing?**

A. Performance testing  
B. Load testing  
C. Unit testing  
D. Stress testing

**Answer: C. Unit testing**

**3. Which testing technique involves testing the entire system to ensure that it meets specified requirements?**

A. Integration testing  
B. System testing  
C. Unit testing  
D. Acceptance testing

**Answer: B. System testing**

**4. What is the purpose of black-box testing?**

A. To examine the internal workings of the software  
B. To test the system's external behavior based on input and output  
C. To identify memory leaks in the system  
D. To analyze code coverage

**Answer: B. To test the system's external behavior based on input and output**

**5. What type of testing is done to verify if the software works as expected in terms of security, stability, and reliability?**

A. Functional testing  
B. Non-functional testing  
C. Unit testing  
D. Regression testing

**Answer: B. Non-functional testing**

**6. What does the term "alpha testing" refer to?**

A. Testing performed by external customers  
B. Initial testing done by the development team  
C. Testing done after the software is released to the public  
D. Testing focused on system performance

**Answer: B. Initial testing done by the development team**

**7. What is the purpose of stress testing?**

A. To determine the system’s stability under normal conditions  
B. To test how the system behaves under high load conditions  
C. To verify the functionality of individual components  
D. To check the software’s compatibility with different devices

**Answer: B. To test how the system behaves under high load conditions**

**8. Which of the following is an example of white-box testing?**

A. Testing user interface components  
B. Testing the system's performance  
C. Reviewing the code to find defects  
D. Verifying if the system meets functional requirements

**Answer: C. Reviewing the code to find defects**

**9. Which of the following is NOT a type of performance testing?**

A. Load testing  
B. Stress testing  
C. Volume testing  
D. Acceptance testing

**Answer: D. Acceptance testing**

**10. What is the primary goal of regression testing?**

A. To find new defects in the system  
B. To ensure that recent changes have not affected existing functionality  
C. To verify that the system meets all user requirements  
D. To improve system performance

**Answer: B. To ensure that recent changes have not affected existing functionality**

**11. What is the purpose of user acceptance testing (UAT)?**

A. To ensure the system meets all performance criteria  
B. To verify the system from a user’s perspective and ensure it meets their requirements  
C. To test the system’s security features  
D. To evaluate the system’s compatibility with hardware

**Answer: B. To verify the system from a user’s perspective and ensure it meets their requirements**

**12. Which type of testing is focused on the performance, stability, and scalability of a system?**

A. Functional testing  
B. Performance testing  
C. Unit testing  
D. Regression testing

**Answer: B. Performance testing**

**13. What is a test case in software testing?**

A. A set of input values to test the software  
B. A report that describes the errors found in the software  
C. A sequence of actions to test the system's functionality  
D. A document outlining the software’s design

**Answer: C. A sequence of actions to test the system's functionality**

**14. What is the main difference between manual testing and automated testing?**

A. Manual testing requires human intervention, while automated testing uses tools and scripts  
B. Automated testing is more expensive than manual testing  
C. Manual testing is faster than automated testing  
D. Automated testing doesn’t require skilled testers

**Answer: A. Manual testing requires human intervention, while automated testing uses tools and scripts**

**15. What is the purpose of integration testing?**

A. To test individual components of the system  
B. To verify the interaction between integrated components or systems  
C. To test the user interface of the system  
D. To ensure the system is performing under stress conditions

**Answer: B. To verify the interaction between integrated components or systems**

**16. Which testing level is performed after system testing and before user acceptance testing (UAT)?**

A. Unit testing  
B. Integration testing  
C. Alpha testing  
D. Beta testing

**Answer: D. Beta testing**

**17. What is the main focus of usability testing?**

A. To test the functionality of the system  
B. To evaluate the system's user-friendliness and interface  
C. To test the security of the system  
D. To evaluate the system’s performance under heavy loads

**Answer: B. To evaluate the system's user-friendliness and interface**

**18. What is a defect in software testing?**

A. A missing feature in the software  
B. An error or bug in the software that causes it to behave incorrectly  
C. A feature that works as intended  
D. A test case that was never executed

**Answer: B. An error or bug in the software that causes it to behave incorrectly**

**19. What is the purpose of smoke testing?**

A. To verify the system’s functionality after a release or update  
B. To check for security vulnerabilities  
C. To test the system under heavy loads  
D. To check the compatibility of the system with various devices

**Answer: A. To verify the system’s functionality after a release or update**

**20. What type of testing focuses on evaluating the quality of the software under extreme conditions?**

A. Stress testing  
B. Unit testing  
C. Integration testing  
D. Functional testing

**Answer: A. Stress testing**

**21. What is the main goal of regression testing?**

A. To test individual components of the system  
B. To verify that new changes or updates have not introduced new defects in the existing functionality  
C. To evaluate the system’s user-friendliness  
D. To test the system's performance under high load

**Answer: B. To verify that new changes or updates have not introduced new defects in the existing functionality**

**22. What is the purpose of exploratory testing?**

A. To test a system’s ability to perform under heavy load  
B. To test new features based on predefined test cases  
C. To simultaneously learn and test the system without specific test scripts  
D. To verify the system’s security

**Answer: C. To simultaneously learn and test the system without specific test scripts**

**23. Which of the following best defines white-box testing?**

A. Testing based on the system’s internal code and logic  
B. Testing based on the system's behavior and outputs  
C. Testing to identify security vulnerabilities  
D. Testing from an end-user perspective

**Answer: A. Testing based on the system’s internal code and logic**

**24. What is the purpose of code coverage in testing?**

A. To ensure that all the functions of the code are tested  
B. To measure the effectiveness of the test cases  
C. To verify that the system is free from defects  
D. To evaluate the performance of the system

**Answer: A. To ensure that all the functions of the code are tested**

**25. What is the first step in the software testing life cycle (STLC)?**

A. Test execution  
B. Test planning  
C. Test case design  
D. Requirement analysis

**Answer: D. Requirement analysis**

**26. What type of testing is done to verify if the software is ready for release to the users?**

A. Alpha testing  
B. Beta testing  
C. Usability testing  
D. Acceptance testing

**Answer: B. Beta testing**

**27. Which testing technique is used to determine how the system handles incorrect or unexpected inputs?**

A. Boundary value analysis  
B. Equivalence partitioning  
C. Error guessing  
D. Stress testing

**Answer: C. Error guessing**

**28. What is the primary focus of system testing?**

A. To test individual components in isolation  
B. To test the integration of components in the system  
C. To verify the system as a whole and ensure it meets the specified requirements  
D. To ensure that the software is compatible with different devices

**Answer: C. To verify the system as a whole and ensure it meets the specified requirements**

**29. What is a test environment?**

A. A group of testers who evaluate the software  
B. A setup that includes hardware, software, and network configurations to test the system  
C. The process of performing tests on different devices  
D. A document detailing all the test cases for the software

**Answer: B. A setup that includes hardware, software, and network configurations to test the system**

**30. What is the goal of risk-based testing?**

A. To test the system’s security features  
B. To prioritize testing based on the likelihood and impact of potential risks  
C. To test the system’s usability and interface  
D. To test the system’s performance under various conditions

**Answer: B. To prioritize testing based on the likelihood and impact of potential risks**

**31. What is the primary benefit of automation testing?**

A. It provides immediate feedback  
B. It reduces the need for human testers  
C. It speeds up the testing process and allows for repeated execution of tests  
D. It eliminates the need for manual testing entirely

**Answer: C. It speeds up the testing process and allows for repeated execution of tests**

**32. What is the purpose of a defect life cycle?**

A. To document the testing process  
B. To track the journey of a defect from identification to resolution  
C. To determine the severity of defects  
D. To prioritize defects for testing

**Answer: B. To track the journey of a defect from identification to resolution**

**33. What is the purpose of integration testing?**

A. To test individual components or units in isolation  
B. To test the interactions between different modules or components of the system  
C. To evaluate the system’s security features  
D. To verify the system’s performance

**Answer: B. To test the interactions between different modules or components of the system**

**34. What does the acronym “UI” stand for in software testing?**

A. User Interface  
B. Unique Identifier  
C. Underlying Infrastructure  
D. Unit Integration

**Answer: A. User Interface**

**35. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good test case?**

A. It tests only one feature of the application  
B. It is written without considering edge cases  
C. It is clear, concise, and covers both positive and negative scenarios  
D. It requires frequent revisions

**Answer: C. It is clear, concise, and covers both positive and negative scenarios**

**36. What is a test script in the context of automated testing?**

A. A document listing all the test cases  
B. A set of instructions written in a programming language to automate test execution  
C. A description of the test environment  
D. A report of test results

**Answer: B. A set of instructions written in a programming language to automate test execution**

**37. What is the purpose of load testing?**

A. To determine how the system performs under extreme conditions  
B. To test the system's ability to handle a large volume of users or data  
C. To check if the system works after changes have been made  
D. To validate that the software is functioning according to requirements

**Answer: B. To test the system's ability to handle a large volume of users or data**

**38. What is a critical defect?**

A. A defect that does not impact the functionality of the system  
B. A defect that significantly affects the system’s functionality and needs immediate attention  
C. A defect that can be fixed after the release  
D. A defect that only impacts minor features of the system

**Answer: B. A defect that significantly affects the system’s functionality and needs immediate attention**

**39. What is the difference between smoke testing and sanity testing?**

A. Smoke testing is done at the component level, while sanity testing is done at the system level  
B. Smoke testing verifies that critical functionalities work, while sanity testing checks if a specific function or bug fix works  
C. Smoke testing is done after system testing, while sanity testing is done before  
D. Smoke testing is focused on performance, while sanity testing focuses on functionality

**Answer: B. Smoke testing verifies that critical functionalities work, while sanity testing checks if a specific function or bug fix works**

**40. What is boundary value analysis?**

A. A technique for designing test cases that focuses on input data within a defined range  
B. A technique for designing test cases that focuses on input data near the boundaries of a valid range  
C. A technique for testing the system’s security at its edges  
D. A technique for stress testing the system

**Answer: B. A technique for designing test cases that focuses on input data near the boundaries of a valid range**

**41. What is the purpose of regression testing?**

A. To test the integration of new code with the existing system  
B. To evaluate the system’s performance under normal load  
C. To ensure that new changes or updates haven't negatively affected existing functionality  
D. To verify that all requirements have been met

**Answer: C. To ensure that new changes or updates haven't negatively affected existing functionality**

**42. What is the key difference between functional and non-functional testing?**

A. Functional testing focuses on system behavior, while non-functional testing focuses on performance, usability, etc.  
B. Functional testing involves manual methods, while non-functional testing involves automated methods  
C. Functional testing tests user interfaces, while non-functional testing tests the code itself  
D. Functional testing is done before system testing, while non-functional testing is done afterward

**Answer: A. Functional testing focuses on system behavior, while non-functional testing focuses on performance, usability, etc.**

**43. Which of the following is an example of non-functional testing?**

A. User Acceptance Testing (UAT)  
B. Load Testing  
C. System Testing  
D. Unit Testing

**Answer: B. Load Testing**

**44. What is the main objective of performance testing?**

A. To test how many defects are found in the system  
B. To ensure that the system performs well under a variety of conditions  
C. To evaluate how the system reacts to errors  
D. To validate that the system's functionality is complete

**Answer: B. To ensure that the system performs well under a variety of conditions**

**45. What is the purpose of user acceptance testing (UAT)?**

A. To verify that the software meets business requirements and is ready for deployment  
B. To check for security vulnerabilities  
C. To ensure the software works under peak load conditions  
D. To perform integration with other systems

**Answer: A. To verify that the software meets business requirements and is ready for deployment**

**46. Which of the following is true about black-box testing?**

A. It focuses on the internal structure of the application  
B. It tests the system's behavior based on specified inputs and expected outputs  
C. It requires knowledge of the application code  
D. It only tests the user interface

**Answer: B. It tests the system's behavior based on specified inputs and expected outputs**

**47. What is an example of a test metric?**

A. Test case pass rate  
B. Test case description  
C. Test execution environment  
D. Test case input data

**Answer: A. Test case pass rate**

**48. Which of the following is a benefit of using automated testing?**

A. It requires more manual effort for script creation  
B. It reduces the cost of hardware and software  
C. It allows tests to be repeated frequently and consistently without human intervention  
D. It eliminates the need for test design

**Answer: C. It allows tests to be repeated frequently and consistently without human intervention**

**49. What is the purpose of a test plan?**

A. To detail the environment and tools needed for testing  
B. To provide a comprehensive schedule for the entire project  
C. To define the scope, approach, and objectives of testing  
D. To document each defect found during testing

**Answer: C. To define the scope, approach, and objectives of testing**

**50. What is exploratory testing?**

A. A scripted approach where each test is predefined  
B. A testing approach where testers explore the system without specific scripts to identify defects  
C. A process of testing the system’s security features  
D. A method of testing only the system's performance

**Answer: B. A testing approach where testers explore the system without specific scripts to identify defects**

**51. What is the purpose of load testing?**

A. To evaluate the system's ability to handle a specified amount of load  
B. To simulate an attack on the system to check for vulnerabilities  
C. To validate that the system is free from bugs  
D. To assess the system’s usability under real-world conditions

**Answer: A. To evaluate the system's ability to handle a specified amount of load**

**52. What does stress testing evaluate?**

A. The system’s ability to handle maximum load and beyond  
B. The system's compliance with business requirements  
C. The speed at which the system processes requests  
D. The system's functionality under normal conditions

**Answer: A. The system’s ability to handle maximum load and beyond**

**53. What is the main goal of usability testing?**

A. To check the system's functionality  
B. To measure the system's performance under load  
C. To ensure that the system is user-friendly and intuitive  
D. To validate the system's security features

**Answer: C. To ensure that the system is user-friendly and intuitive**

**54. What type of testing is used to ensure different components of the system work together?**

A. Unit testing  
B. Integration testing  
C. Regression testing  
D. Usability testing

**Answer: B. Integration testing**

**55. What does the term "defect density" refer to in software testing?**

A. The total number of defects in the system  
B. The number of defects found in a specific area of the software relative to its size  
C. The severity of defects found during testing  
D. The rate at which defects are discovered

**Answer: B. The number of defects found in a specific area of the software relative to its size**

**56. What is the primary objective of acceptance testing?**

A. To check that the system integrates well with other systems  
B. To confirm that the software meets the business requirements and is acceptable to the user  
C. To test individual components of the system  
D. To assess the performance of the system under stress

**Answer: B. To confirm that the software meets the business requirements and is acceptable to the user**

**57. Which of the following is not a type of non-functional testing?**

A. Performance testing  
B. Security testing  
C. Regression testing  
D. Compatibility testing

**Answer: C. Regression testing**

**58. What is the purpose of a test case?**

A. To list the system requirements  
B. To document the conditions and steps required to validate specific functionality  
C. To define the scope of the testing phase  
D. To evaluate the overall system performance

**Answer: B. To document the conditions and steps required to validate specific functionality**

**59. What does the term "smoke testing" refer to?**

A. Testing of the system’s security features  
B. Quick testing to check if the basic functionalities work  
C. Testing the system’s performance under load  
D. Testing individual functions for accuracy

**Answer: B. Quick testing to check if the basic functionalities work**

**60. What does a bug life cycle represent?**

A. The series of stages a defect goes through from discovery to resolution  
B. The time it takes to fix a defect  
C. The number of defects found during testing  
D. The process of writing test cases

**Answer: A. The series of stages a defect goes through from discovery to resolution**

**61. Which testing method focuses on evaluating the system's security?**

A. Unit testing  
B. Security testing  
C. Usability testing  
D. Performance testing

**Answer: B. Security testing**

**62. What is the purpose of alpha testing?**

A. To test the system in the live environment after release  
B. To identify bugs early in the development stage by the internal team  
C. To check for scalability issues  
D. To test the system’s compliance with industry standards

**Answer: B. To identify bugs early in the development stage by the internal team**

**63. Which of the following is considered a functional testing technique?**

A. Load testing  
B. Regression testing  
C. Performance testing  
D. Stress testing

**Answer: B. Regression testing**

**64. What is the key difference between white-box testing and black-box testing?**

A. White-box testing checks internal system functionality, while black-box testing focuses on user inputs and outputs  
B. White-box testing tests the performance of the system, while black-box testing tests security  
C. White-box testing focuses on security, while black-box testing focuses on usability  
D. White-box testing is only used for automated testing, while black-box testing is manual

**Answer: A. White-box testing checks internal system functionality, while black-box testing focuses on user inputs and outputs**

**65. What is the main purpose of exploratory testing?**

A. To perform structured testing with predefined steps  
B. To find defects by exploring the system in an unstructured manner  
C. To assess the system’s performance under stress  
D. To validate whether the system meets business requirements

**Answer: B. To find defects by exploring the system in an unstructured manner**

**66. What is the primary goal of regression testing?**

A. To ensure the system meets business requirements  
B. To check if new code changes introduce defects in existing functionality  
C. To evaluate the system's usability  
D. To test the system's performance under load

**Answer: B. To check if new code changes introduce defects in existing functionality**

**67. Which testing type focuses on testing a system’s behavior when subjected to unexpected or malicious input?**

A. Compatibility testing  
B. Security testing  
C. Usability testing  
D. Performance testing

**Answer: B. Security testing**

**68. What is the objective of system testing?**

A. To test individual functions of the system  
B. To ensure that the system works as a whole and meets the specified requirements  
C. To assess system performance under load  
D. To check for bugs in the system’s code

**Answer: B. To ensure that the system works as a whole and meets the specified requirements**

**69. What is a mock test environment used for in software testing?**

A. To simulate a real user environment for testing  
B. To create test data for performance testing  
C. To execute automated tests  
D. To prepare documentation for testing results

**Answer: A. To simulate a real user environment for testing**

**70. What is the purpose of stress testing?**

A. To check how the system behaves under peak load conditions  
B. To ensure that the system meets all business requirements  
C. To identify performance bottlenecks  
D. To test system integration

**Answer: A. To check how the system behaves under peak load conditions**

**71. What is the purpose of static testing?**

A. To check the system’s performance  
B. To evaluate the system's code and documentation without execution  
C. To validate the functionality of the system’s components  
D. To test the system's user interface

**Answer: B. To evaluate the system's code and documentation without execution**

**72. What is a test strategy?**

A. A detailed plan for testing specific system components  
B. A document outlining the testing approach and overall testing objectives  
C. A document detailing the bugs found during testing  
D. A process for fixing identified defects

**Answer: B. A document outlining the testing approach and overall testing objectives**

**73. What does the term "bug tracking" refer to in software testing?**

A. The process of designing test cases  
B. The process of identifying, recording, and managing defects in the system  
C. The technique for testing the system’s performance  
D. The method of ensuring user requirements are met

**Answer: B. The process of identifying, recording, and managing defects in the system**

**74. What is the main purpose of boundary value analysis in testing?**

A. To identify defects in security  
B. To test the system’s response to inputs at the edge of valid and invalid ranges  
C. To evaluate the system’s usability  
D. To verify the accuracy of calculations in the system

**Answer: B. To test the system’s response to inputs at the edge of valid and invalid ranges**

**75. What is the main goal of validation testing?**

A. To ensure that the system was built according to specifications  
B. To check if the system works as expected in the real-world environment  
C. To verify the performance of the system under load  
D. To assess the system’s usability

**Answer: B. To check if the system works as expected in the real-world environment**

**76. What is the primary goal of performance testing?**

A. To evaluate how the system performs under normal conditions  
B. To identify the maximum number of users the system can handle  
C. To verify the security of the system  
D. To check for defects in the system’s functionality

**Answer: B. To identify the maximum number of users the system can handle**

**77. What is the purpose of test automation?**

A. To replace manual testing entirely  
B. To speed up the testing process and ensure consistency in repeated tests  
C. To test only the non-functional aspects of the system  
D. To evaluate user interface components

**Answer: B. To speed up the testing process and ensure consistency in repeated tests**

**78. Which of the following is an example of black-box testing?**

A. Unit testing  
B. Integration testing  
C. Performance testing  
D. Functional testing

**Answer: D. Functional testing**

**79. What is the purpose of end-to-end testing?**

A. To test individual components of the system  
B. To simulate real-world user behavior and test the system’s workflow  
C. To evaluate the system’s performance under stress  
D. To check for security vulnerabilities

**Answer: B. To simulate real-world user behavior and test the system’s workflow**

**80. What does the term "regression testing" refer to?**

A. Testing to ensure new code changes do not affect existing functionality  
B. Testing the system’s performance under load  
C. Testing the system’s compliance with security standards  
D. Testing the usability of the system

**Answer: A. Testing to ensure new code changes do not affect existing functionality**

**81. What type of testing focuses on validating the behavior of a system after specific changes or updates?**

A. Smoke testing  
B. Regression testing  
C. Load testing  
D. Stress testing

**Answer: B. Regression testing**

**82. What is a defect severity level?**

A. A measure of how critical a defect is to the system’s functionality  
B. A level of priority for fixing the defect  
C. A classification of the type of defect found in the system  
D. A method for identifying defects in the system

**Answer: A. A measure of how critical a defect is to the system’s functionality**

**83. What does the term "Test-Driven Development (TDD)" mean?**

A. Writing tests after the system has been developed  
B. Writing tests before the code and ensuring the tests are passed before writing the implementation  
C. Writing tests alongside code to validate each feature in real-time  
D. Writing tests for the user interface only

**Answer: B. Writing tests before the code and ensuring the tests are passed before writing the implementation**

**84. What is the main advantage of automated testing?**

A. It can identify security vulnerabilities  
B. It provides immediate results for every test executed  
C. It eliminates the need for manual testers  
D. It speeds up testing and allows for repeatable tests

**Answer: D. It speeds up testing and allows for repeatable tests**

**85. What is the purpose of usability testing?**

A. To ensure the system can handle large amounts of data  
B. To validate the system’s performance under stress  
C. To check the system’s ease of use and user experience  
D. To test the system’s security features

**Answer: C. To check the system’s ease of use and user experience**

**86. Which type of testing focuses on the system’s ability to continue functioning under heavy load?**

A. Load testing  
B. Stress testing  
C. Functional testing  
D. Performance testing

**Answer: B. Stress testing**

**87. What does a test scenario typically describe?**

A. The steps required to execute a test  
B. The environment in which the test will be conducted  
C. The expected outcome of a test case  
D. A specific condition or situation to be tested

**Answer: D. A specific condition or situation to be tested**

**88. Which testing technique is used to verify that the system behaves correctly when there are unexpected inputs?**

A. Boundary value analysis  
B. Equivalence partitioning  
C. Error guessing  
D. State transition testing

**Answer: C. Error guessing**

**89. What is the primary focus of compatibility testing?**

A. To check if the system works with various operating systems, browsers, and devices  
B. To evaluate the system’s performance under different conditions  
C. To assess how the system behaves when under stress  
D. To ensure the system meets functional requirements

**Answer: A. To check if the system works with various operating systems, browsers, and devices**

**90. What is the main purpose of load testing?**

A. To check if the system can handle the expected number of users  
B. To evaluate how the system performs under stress conditions  
C. To check the system’s functionality under normal conditions  
D. To test the security of the system

**Answer: A. To check if the system can handle the expected number of users**

**91. What is the difference between white-box testing and black-box testing?**

A. White-box testing focuses on user behavior, while black-box testing focuses on the code  
B. White-box testing involves testing the internal workings of the system, while black-box testing focuses on the system’s functionality from the user’s perspective  
C. White-box testing is used for performance testing, while black-box testing is used for usability testing  
D. White-box testing is for automated tests, while black-box testing is for manual tests

**Answer: B. White-box testing involves testing the internal workings of the system, while black-box testing focuses on the system’s functionality from the user’s perspective**

**92. What is a common approach in security testing?**

A. Ensuring the system meets the business requirements  
B. Verifying the system’s compliance with performance standards  
C. Evaluating the system for vulnerabilities and potential threats  
D. Testing the system’s ability to handle large user loads

**Answer: C. Evaluating the system for vulnerabilities and potential threats**

**93. What is the purpose of alpha testing?**

A. To test the system in the live production environment  
B. To identify bugs early in the development stage by the internal development team  
C. To assess the system’s performance under heavy load  
D. To conduct user acceptance testing before release

**Answer: B. To identify bugs early in the development stage by the internal development team**

**94. What is the goal of beta testing?**

A. To ensure that all bugs are fixed before the final release  
B. To validate the system’s performance under different conditions  
C. To obtain feedback from real users about the system before release  
D. To test the system’s functionality in a test environment

**Answer: C. To obtain feedback from real users about the system before release**

**95. What is the purpose of unit testing?**

A. To test the entire system as a whole  
B. To check the system’s integration with external components  
C. To test individual components or functions of the system  
D. To ensure the system can handle the expected load

**Answer: C. To test individual components or functions of the system**

**96. What is the main purpose of the "test environment"?**

A. To ensure the system functions as expected  
B. To simulate real-world conditions and perform tests  
C. To track defect life cycles  
D. To prepare documentation for the testing process

**Answer: B. To simulate real-world conditions and perform tests**

**97. What does the term "test coverage" refer to?**

A. The proportion of the system that has been tested  
B. The total number of defects discovered during testing  
C. The amount of time spent on testing  
D. The quality of the test cases

**Answer: A. The proportion of the system that has been tested**

**98. What is the purpose of the "Bugzilla" tool?**

A. To automate testing  
B. To track defects and manage bug reports  
C. To analyze the system’s performance  
D. To design test cases

**Answer: B. To track defects and manage bug reports**

**99. What is the purpose of "boundary value analysis" in testing?**

A. To check how the system performs under extreme conditions  
B. To verify the correctness of the system under normal inputs  
C. To test inputs at the boundary of valid and invalid ranges  
D. To test all possible combinations of inputs

**Answer: C. To test inputs at the boundary of valid and invalid ranges**

**100. What does "equivalence partitioning" help with in testing?**

A. To test the entire system  
B. To identify input conditions that can be grouped together  
C. To test the system’s performance under load  
D. To evaluate the system’s usability

**Answer: B. To identify input conditions that can be grouped together**

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