Software   Quality Assurance MCQ

1 .Which of the following is not included in failure costs?
a) rework
b) repair
c) failure mode analysis
d) none of the mentioned
  Ans: d

2 . Which requirements are the foundation from which quality is measured?
a) Hardware
b) Software
c) Programmers
d) None of the mentioned
  Ans: b

3. Which of the following is not a SQA plan for a project?
a) evaluations to be performed
b) amount of technical work
c) audits and reviews to be performed
d) documents to be produced by the SQA group
  Ans :b

4. Degree to which design specifications are followed in manufacturing the product is called
a) Quality Control
b) Quality of conformance
c) Quality Assurance
d) None of the mentioned
  Ans: b

5. Which of the following is not included in External failure costs?
a) testing
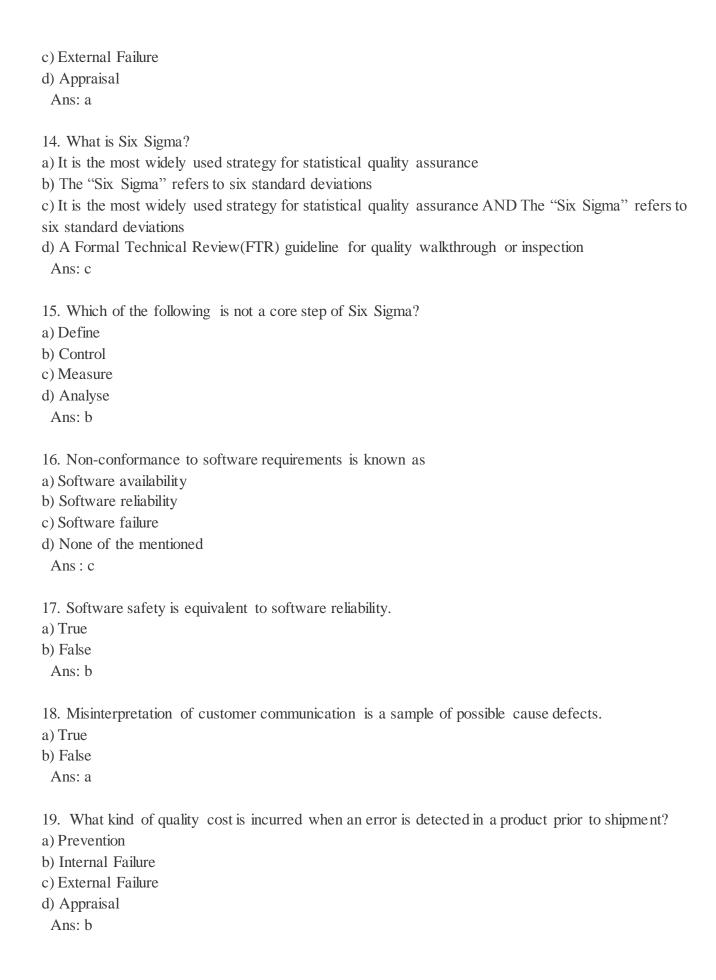b) help line support
c) warranty work
d) complaint resolution
  Ans : a

6. Which of the following is not an appraisal cost in SQA?
a) inter-process inspection
b) maintenance
c) quality planning
d) testing
  Ans: c

7. Who identifies, documents, and verifies that corrections have been made to the software?
a) Project manager
b) Project team
c) SQA group
d) All of the mentioned
  Ans: c

8. The primary objective of formal technical reviews is to find _____ during the process so that they do not become defects after release of the software.
a) errors
b) equivalent faults
c) failure cause
d) none of the mentioned
  Ans: a

9. What is not included in prevention costs?
a) quality planning
b) formal technical reviews
c) test equipment
d) equipment calibration and maintenance
  Ans: d

10. Software quality assurance consists of the auditing and reporting functions of management.
a) True
b) False
  Ans : a

11. Quality Management in software engineering is also known as
a) SQA
b) SQM
c) SQI
d) SQA and SQM
  Ans: a

12. Quality also can be looked at in terms of user satisfaction which includes
a) A compliant product
b) Good quality output
c) Delivery within budget and schedule
d) All of the mentioned
  Ans : d

13. Inspections and testing are what kinds of Quality Costs?
a) Prevention
b) Internal Failure

c) External Failure

d) Appraisal

  Ans: a

14. What is Six Sigma?

a) It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance

b) The "Six Sigma" refers to six standard deviations

c) It is the most widely used strategy for statistical quality assurance AND The "Six Sigma" refers to six standard deviations

d) A Formal Technical Review(FTR) guideline for quality walkthrough or inspection

  Ans: c

15. Which of the following is not a core step of Six Sigma?

a) Define

b) Control

c) Measure

d) Analyse

  Ans: b

16. Non-conformance to software requirements is known as

a) Software availability

b) Software reliability

c) Software failure

d) None of the mentioned

  Ans : c

17. Software safety is equivalent to software reliability.

a) True

b) False

  Ans: b

18. Misinterpretation of customer communication is a sample of possible cause defects.

a) True

b) False

  Ans: a

19. What kind of quality cost is incurred when an error is detected in a product prior to shipment?

a) Prevention

b) Internal Failure

c) External Failure

d) Appraisal

  Ans: b

20. The degree to which the design specifications are followed during manufacturing is known as
a) Quality of design
b) Quality of conformance
c) Quality of testing
d) None of the mentioned
   Ans: b

21. Quality of design encompasses requirements and specifications of the system.
a) True
b) False
   Ans : a

22. According to ISO 9001, inspection and testing comes under which management responsibility?
a) Process control
b) Document control
c) Control of nonconforming products
d) Servicing
   Ans : a

23. Alpha testing is done at
a) Developer's end
b) User's end
c) Developer's & User's end
d) None of the mentioned
   Ans: a

24. Boundary value analysis belong to?
a) White Box Testing
b) Black Box Testing
c) White Box & Black Box Testing
d) None of the mentioned
   Ans: b

25. What are the various Testing Levels?
a) Unit Testing
b) System Testing
c) Integration Testing
d) All of the mentioned
   Ans: d

26. Which of the following is/are White box technique?
a) Statement Testing
b) Decision Testing

c) Condition Coverage
d) All of the mentioned
   Ans: d

27. Exhaustive testing is
a) always possible
b) practically possible
c) impractical but possible
d) impractical and impossible
 Ans :c

28. White Box techniques are also classified as
a) Design based testing
b) Structural testing
c) Error guessing technique
d) None of the mentioned
   Ans : b

29. Which of the following term describes testing?
a) Finding broken code
b) Evaluating deliverable to find errors
c) A stage of all projects
d) None of the mentioned
   Ans: b

30. The testing in which code is checked
a) Black box testing
b) White box testing
c) Red box testing
d) Green box testing
   Ans :b

31. Acceptance testing is also known as
a) Grey box testing
b) White box testing
c) Alpha Testing
d) Beta testing
   Ans : d

32. Which of the following is non-functional testing?
a) Black box testing
b) Performance testing
c) Unit testing
d) None of the mentioned

Ans : b

33. Beta testing is done at
a) User's end
b) Developer's end
c) User's & Developer's end
d) None of the mentioned
   Ans : a

34. Unit testing is done by
a) Users
b) Developers
c) Customers
d) None of the mentioned
   Ans : b

35. Behavioral testing is
a) White box testing
b) Black box testing
c) Grey box testing
d) None of the mentioned
   Ans : b

36. Which of the following is black box testing
a) Basic path testing
b) Boundary value analysis
c) Code path analysis
d) None of the mentioned
   Ans : b

37. Validation refers to the set of tasks that ensure that software correctly implements a specific
function.
a) True
b) False
 Ans : b

38. In which testing level the focus is on customer usage?
a) Alpha Testing
b) Beta Testing
c) Validation Testing
d) Both Alpha and Beta
   Ans : d

39. Which testing is an integration testing approach that is commonly used when "shrink-wrapped" software products are being developed?
a) Regression Testing
b) Integration testing
c) Smoke testing
d) Validation testing
  Ans : c

40. What is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding step
a) Integration testing
b) Unit testing
c) Completion of Testing
d) Regression Testing
  Ans : b

41. What is the main purpose of integration testing?
a) Design errors
b) Interface errors
c) Procedure errors
d) None of the above
  Ans : b

42. Testing of individual components by the developers are comes under which type of testing?
a) Integration testing
b) Validation testing
c) Unit testing
d) None of the above
  Ans : c

43. _____ is a white-box testing technique first proposed by Tom McCabe.
a) Equivalence Partitioning
b) Basis Path Testing
c.) Boundary Value Analysis
d) None of the above.
Ans : b.

44. When the Testing Principles are useful while building the Software Product?

a) During testing
b) During execution
c) During review
d) Throughout life-cycle
  Ans : d

45. When different combination of input requires different combination of actions,Which of the following technique is used in such situation?
a) Boundary Value Analysis
b) Equivalence Partition
c) Decision Table
d) Decision Coverage
 Ans : c

46. Which of the following is not a part of Performance Testing?
a) Measuring Transaction Rate.
b) Measuring Response Time.
c) Measuring the LOC.
d) None of the above
 Ans : c

47. Finding Defect is not a major goal of Acceptance Testing.
a) True
b) False

ANSWER: True

48. Which of the following is the form of Alpha and Beta Testing?

a) Acceptance Testing
b) System Testing
c) Unit Testing
d) Integration Testing
 Ans : a

49. Which of the following is a myth in testing?
a) Tester can find bugs
b) Any user can test software
c) Missed defects are not due to testers
d) Complete testing is not possible
 Ans : b

50. SDLC stands for _____
a) Software development life cycle
b) System development life cycle
c) Software design life cycle
d) System design life cycle
 Ans : a

51. Which of the following divides the input domain into classes containing data?

a) Equivalent partitioning
b) Environment partitioning
c) Procedure division
d) Compilation division
 Ans : a

52. -------- is not a Test Document.
a)Test Policy

b)Test Case

c) PIN (Project Initiation Note)

d)RTM (requirement Traceability matrix)

Ans : c

53.Continual (Continuous) improvement cycle is based on systematic sequence of --------------
activities.
a) SDLC
b) PDCA
c) waterfall model
 Ans : b.

54. ----------- is the application of quality principles to all facets and business process of an
organization.
a) TQM
b) Software Testing
c) Software tools
 Ans : a

55. The cost incurred in first time reviews and testing is called ---------
a) Red money
b) Green money
c) Blue money
 Ans : c

56.Innovation is the ---------------activity leading to changes.
a) Planned
b) Accidental
c) virtual
 Ans : a.

57. Inventions may leads to major changes in technology , way of doing work.

a) true

b) false

  Ans : true

58. 'Q' organizations   are less quality conscious organizations.

a) true

b) false

Ans: false

59. Quality management system of a organization based on which pillars

a) Test plans, Test conditions & decisions

b) Quality processes, Guidelines and standards & Formats and templates

c) Quality police, objectives and manuals

  Ans : b

60. Requirement Traceability Matrix is a way of doing complete mapping of software

a)true

b)false

  Ans : true

61. V- model uses -------- test models

a) Component testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing

b) alpha testing, beta testing , acceptance testing and user testing

c) black box testing, white box testing and gray box testing

  Ans : a