Test Levels & Test Types

# Section 1 - Test Levels

### Question 1

Which is not a Component testing

a) Check the memory leaks

b) Check the robustness

c) Check the branch coverage

**d) Check the Interface mismatch**

### Question 2

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**

### Question 3

What type of testing is normally conducted to verify that a product meets a particular regulatory requirement?

a) Unit testing

b) Integration testing

c) System testing

**d) Acceptance testing**

### Question 4

Given that the testing being performed has the following attributes:

• Based on interface specifications

• Focused on finding failures in communication

• The test approach uses both functional and structural test types

Which of the following test levels is MOST likely being performed?

**a) Integration testing**

b) Acceptance testing

c) System testing

d) Component testing

### Question 5

Which of the following statements comparing component testing and system testing is TRUE?

a) Component testing verifies the functionality of software modules, program objects, and classes that are separately testable, whereas system testing verifies interfaces between components and interactions between different parts of the system.

**b) Test cases for component testing are usually derived from component specifications, design specifications, or data models, whereas test cases for system testing are usually derived from requirement specifications or use cases.**

c) Component testing only focuses on functional characteristics, whereas system testing focuses on functional and non-functional characteristics.

d) Component testing is the responsibility of the testers, whereas system testing typically is the responsibility of the users of the system.

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# Section 2 - Test Types

### Question 6

System Integration testing should be done

a) Before system testing

**b) After System testing**

c) Before component integration testing

d) After Operational testing

### Question 7

Which acceptance test is USUALLY performed by system administrators?

**a) Operational**

b) Customer

c) Contractual

d) Regulatory

### Question 8

Use cases are a test basis for which level of testing?

a) Unit

**b) System**

c) Load and performance

d) Usability

### Question 9

Which of the following would be a typical defect found in component testing?

a) Incorrect sequencing or timing of interface calls.

**b) Incorrect code and logic.**

c) Business rules not implemented correctly.

d) Unhandled or improperly handled communication between components.

### Question 10

Consider the following types of defects that a test level might focus on:

1. Defects in separately testable modules or objects

2. Not focused on identifying defects

3. Defects in interfaces and interactions

4. Defects in the whole test object

Which of the following list correctly matches test levels from the Foundation syllabus with the defect focus options given above?

a) 1 = performance test; 2 = component test; 3 = system test; 4 = acceptance test

b) 1 = component test; 2 = acceptance test; 3 = system test; 4 = integration test

**c) 1 = component test; 2 = acceptance test; 3 = integration test; 4 = system test**

d) 1 = integration test; 2 = system test; 3 = component test; 4 = acceptance test

### Question 11

Usability testing is an example of which type of testing?

a) Functional

**b) Non-functional**

c) Structural

d) Change-related

### Question 12

How can white-box testing be applied during acceptance testing?

a) To check if large volumes of data can be transferred between integrated systems

b) To check if all code statements and code decision paths have been executed

**c) To check if all work process flows have been covered**

d) To cover all web page navigations

### Question 13

You have been receiving daily builds from the developers. Even though they are documenting the fixes they are including in each build, you are finding that the fixes either aren’t in the build or are not working. What type of testing is best suited for finding these issues?

a) Unit testing

b) System testing

**c) Confirmation testing**

d) Regression testing

### Question 14

Which of the following statements about test types and test levels is CORRECT?

a) Functional and non-functional testing can be performed at system and acceptance test levels, while white-box testing is restricted to component and integration testing

b) Functional testing can be performed at any test level, while white-box testing is restricted to component testing

**c) It is possible to perform functional, non-functional and white-box testing at any test level**

d) Functional and non-functional testing can be performed at any test level, while white-box testing is restricted to component and integration testing\

### Question 15

Which one of the following is TRUE?

a) The purpose of regression testing is to check if the correction has been successfully implemented, while the purpose of confirmation testing is to confirm that the correction has no side effects

b) The purpose of regression testing is to detect unintended side effects, while the purpose of confirmation testing is to check if the system is still working in a new environment

**c) The purpose of regression testing is to detect unintended side effects, while the purpose of confirmation testing is to check if the original defect has been fixed**

d) The purpose of regression testing is to check if the new functionality is working, while the purpose of confirmation testing is to check if the original defect has been fixed

### Question 16

Which of the following is most correct regarding the test level at which functional tests may be executed?

a) Unit and integration

b) Integration and system

c) System and acceptance

**d) All levels**

### Question 17

During which level of testing should non-functional tests be executed?

a) Unit and integration only

b) System testing only

c) Integration, system and acceptance only

**d) Unit, integration, system and acceptance only**

### Question 18

You are running a performance test with the objective of finding possible network bottlenecks in interfaces between components of a system. Which of the following statements describes this test?

a) A functional test during the integration test level

**b) A non-functional test during the integration test level**

c) A functional test during the component test level

d) A non-functional test during the component test level

### Question 19

Consider the following statements about regression tests:

I. They may usefully be automated if they are well designed.

II. They are the same as confirmation tests (re-tests).

III. They are a way to reduce the risk of a change having an adverse affect elsewhere in the system.

IV. They are only effective if automated.

Which pair of statements is true?

a) I and II

**b) I and III**

c) II and III

d) II and IV

### Question 20

A mass market operating system software product is designed to run on any PC hardware with an x86-family processor. You are running a set of tests to look for defects related to support of the various PCs that use such a processor and to build confidence that important PC brands will work. What type of test are you performing?

a) Performance test

b) Processor test

c) Functional test

**d) Portability test**