Choose the incorrect statement regarding the need for quality.

A. Markets have become more competitive

B. Quality provides sustained performance

C. Quality provides customer satisfaction

D. It is the trend nowadays to introduce quality

Answer: D

How can quality be quantified? (Q=Quality, P=Performance, E=Expectations)

A. Q=P/E

B. Q=P+E

C. Q=P-E

D. Q=P*E

Answer: A

The 'v' represent the following term:

A.Verification and validation

B.Static testing and Dynamic testing

C.Black box testing and white box testing

D.Software development process and software testing process

Answer: D

To which phase will training cost fall?

A.Failure

B.Prevention

C.Build

D.Appraisal

Answer: B

The approach/document used to make sure all the requirements are covered when writing test cases

A. Test Matrix

B. Checklist

C. Test bed

D. Traceability Matrix

Answer: D

To check whether we are developing the right product according to the customer requirements are not. It is a static process

A. Validation

B. Verification

C. Quality Assurance

D. Quality Control

Answer: B

To check whether we have developed the product according to the customer requirements r not. It is a Dynamic process.

A. Validation

B. Verification

C. Quality Assurance

D. Quality Control

Answer: A

Cost of quality = Prevention Cost + Appraisal cost + Failure cost

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

It measures the quality of processes used to create a quality product. It is a system of management activities, It is a preventive process, It applies for entire life cycle & Deals with Process.

A. Validation

B. Verification

C. Quality Assurance

D. Quality Control

Answer: C

It measures the quality of a product It is a specific part of the QA procedure, It is a corrective process, It applies for particular product & Deals with the product.

A. Validation

B. Verification

C. Quality Assurance

D. Quality Control

Answer: D

Product Risk affects The quality or performance of the software.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

What is correct Software Process Cycle?

A. Plan(P)------>Check(C)------>Act(A)----->Do(D)

B. Plan(P)------>Do(D)------>Check(C)----->Act(A)

C. Plan(P)------>Do(D)------>Act(A)----->Check(C)

Answer: B

Which Software Development Life cycle model will require to start Testing Activities when starting development activities itself

A. Water falls model

B. Spiral Model

C. V-model

D. Linear model

Answer: C

Cost of Production = Right The First time cost(RTF. + Cost of Quality.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

TQM represents

A. Tool Quality Management

B. Test Quality Manager

C. Total Quality Management

D. Total Quality Manager

Answer: C

'Q' organisations are the oraganisations who believe in listening to cutomers and determining their requirements.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

'q' organisations assume that they know customer requirements

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

Which organisation concentrate on identifying cost of quality and focusing it to reduce cost of failure whcih will reduce overll cost and price

A. 'q' organisation

B. 'Q' organisation

Answer: B

Which organisation believe in taking ownership of processes and defects at all levels

A. 'q' organisation

B. 'Q' organisation

Answer: B

Quality control approach focuses on

A. Finding and fixing defects

B.Creation of of process framework

C. Managing Quality

D. All of these

Answer: A

Quality assurance approach focuses on

A. Finding and fixing defects

B.Creation of of process framework

C. Managing Quality

D. All of these

Answer: B

Breakthrough changes are possible with ...

A. Inventions

B. Innovations

C. All of these

Answer: A

Innovation is a planned activity leading to change

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

The value of product defined on the basis of accomplishment of ------requirements

A. Must Requirements

B. Should Requirements

C. Could Requirements

D. All of these

Answer:A

-----are the requirements which may be appreciated by the customer if they are present/absent and may add some value to product

A. Must Requirements

B. Should Requirements

C. Could Requirements

D. All of these

Answer:B

------ are the requirements which may add a competitive advantage to the product but may not add much valuein terms of price paid by a customer.

A. Must Requirements

B. Should Requirements

C. Could Requirements

D. All of these

Answer:C

Improvement in quality directly leads to improved productivity

A. True

B. False

Answer:A

Quality planning at unit level must be done by

A. People responsible for managing the unit

B. Senior Management

C. Supplier

D. Customer

Answer:A

Quality planning at organisational level must be done by

A. People responsible for managing the unit

B. Senior Management

C. Supplier

D. Customer

Answer: B

Quality planning at organisational level must be in form of

A. policy definition

B. Vision

C. Mission

D. All of these

Answer: D

Cost required for developing the right product by right method at the first time is called as:

A. Cost of manufacturing

B. Cost of Quality

C. Cost of Prevention

D. Cost of Failure

Answer: A

Defined processes , guidelines, standards of development, testing represent

A. Cost of manufacturing

B. Cost of Appraisal

C. Cost of Prevention

D. Cost of Failure

Answer: C

Proft= Sales price -[cost of manufacturing + cost of quality]

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

Users gap is

A. gap between requirement specifiactions for the product and user expectations from it

B. gap between quality and productivity

C. communication gap between users and producers

D. None of these

Continuous improvement is dynamic in nature

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

In ------------ changes in environment is followed by stabilisation

A. Continuous improvement

B. Continual improvemnet

C. Quality Control

D. None of these

Answer: A

Primary role of software testing is

A. Demonstarte correctness of sofware

B. Expose hidden defects so that that can be fixed

C. Quality Improvement

D. Quality Assurance

Answer:A

'Big Bang' approach involve testing software system

A. After development work

B. Before development work

C. During development work

D. All of these

Answer: A

Cost of prevention represents

A. Green Money

B. Blue Money

C. Red Money

D. None of these

Answer: A

Cost of appraisal represents

A. Green Money

B. Blue Money

C. Red Money

D. None of these

Answer: B

Cost of failure represents

A. Green Money

B. Blue Money

C. Red Money

D. None of these

Answer: C

Requirement testing involve mock running of future application using requirement statement

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

Test scenarios are written by

A. Developers

B. Testers

C. Suppliers

D. Customers

Answer: B

Entire software development can be tracked through requirement traceability matrix

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

When an application can be traced from requirement through design & coding till test scenario and test cases upto test results , it is termed as

A. Vericcal Traceability

B. Horizontal Traceability

C. Bidirectional Traceability

D. None of these

Answer: B

When an application can be traced from requirement through design & coding till test scenario and test cases upto test results and reverse is also possible , it is termed as

A. Vericcal Traceability

B. Horizontal Traceability

C. Bidirectional Traceability

D. Risk Traceability

Answer: C

Due to existence of a certain defect few more defects are introduced or seen is normally termed as

A. Camouflage effect

B. Coverage Effect

C. Cascading Effect

D. Redundant Effect

Answer: C

Which of the following are typical exit criteria for testing?

i) costs

ii) Schedules such as those based on time to market

iii) Test environment availability and readiness

iv) Estimates of defect density or reliability measures.

A. i, ii and iii only

B. ii, iii and iv only

C. i, iii and iv only

D. i, ii and iv only

Answer: D

……………. provide developers and other parties with feedback about the problem to enable identification, isolation, and correction as necessary.

A. Incident report

B. Incident logging

C. Testing report

D. Risk report

Answer: A

Which of the following risk does NOT include product risks in software testing?

A. Failure-prone software delivered

B. Software that does not perform its intended functions

C. Low quality of the design and coding

D. Poor data integrity and quality

Answer: C

The purpose of ……………… is to provide feedback and visibility about test activities.

A. Test control.

B. Test monitoring

C. Test reporting

D. Configuration management

Answer: B

Test policy is overall high-level approach.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

Exit criteria is determined during _____.

A. Test Closure activity

B. Implementation and execution

C. Evaluating exit criteria and Reporting

D. Planning and Control

Answer: D

Which of the following are the tasks performed by the typical tester?

i) Review tests developed by others

ii) Decide on the implementation of the test environment

iii) Prepare and acquire test data

A. i and ii only

B. ii and iii only

C. i and iii only

D. All i, ii and iii

Answer: C

The testing in which code is checked

A. Black box testing

B. White box testing

C. Red box testing

D. Green box testing

Answer :B

Which of the following is/are White box technique?

A. Statement Testing

B. Decision Testing

C. Condition Coverage

D. All of the mentioned

Answer:D

Boundary value analysis belong to?

A. White Box Testing

B. Black Box Testing

C. White Box & Black Box Testing

D. None of the mentioned

Answer: B

Validation refers to the set of tasks that ensure that software correctly implements a specific

function.

A True

B False

Answer : B

Which of the following is the odd one out?

A. White box

B. Functional

C. Structural

D. Glass box

Answer: B

Which of the following is a static test?

A. Coverage analysis

B. Code inspection

C. Usability assessment

D. Installation test

Answer: B

Which of the following is a black box design technique?

A. statement testing

B. error- guessing

c. equivalence partitioning

D. usability testing

Answer: C

Which of the following is not the integration strategy?

A. Design based

B. Bottom-up

C. Big-bang

D. Top-down

Answer: A

Which of the following is NOT a reasonable test objective:

A. To find faults in the software

B. To give confidence in the software

C. To prove that the software has no faults

D. To find performance problems

Answer: C

6. Which of the following uses Impact Analysis most?

A. Non-functional system testing

B. Component testing

C. User acceptance testing

D. Maintenance testing

Answer: D

Expected results are:

A. Only important in system testing

B. Most useful when specified in advance

C. Only used in component testing

D. Derived from the code

Answer: B

What type of review requires formal entry and exit criteria, including metrics?

A. Management review

B. Inspection

C. Walkthrough

D. Post project review

Answer: B

The difference between re-testing and regression testing is:

A. Re-testing ensures the original fault has been removed; regression

testing looks for unexpected side-effects

B. Re-testing looks for unexpected side-effects; regression testing

ensures the original fault has been removed

C. Re-testing is done by developers; regression testing is done by

independent testers

D. Re-testing is done after faults are fixed; regression testing is done

earlier

Answer: A

Given the following types of tool, which tools would typically be used by developers, and which by an independent system test team?

i) static analysis

ii) performance testing

iii. test management

iv) dynamic analysis

A. Developers would typically use i and iv; test team ii and iii

B. Developers would typically use i and iii; test team ii and iv

C. Developers would typically use i, iii and iv; test team iiD

D. Developers would typically use ii and iv; test team i and iii

Answer: A

A deviation from the specified or expected behavior that is visible to end-users is called:

A. an error

B. a fault

C. a failure

D. a defect

Answer: C

Beta Testing is also known as _____ testing.

A. Field

B. Unit

C. Functional

D. Box

Answer: A

Unit Tests can detect _____

A. Regressions

B. Quality Check

C. Database Errors

D. Enforced Error

Answer: A

assertThat(0.03, is(closeTo(1.0, 0.03))) is _____

A. True

B. False

C. Null

D. Error

Answer: B

Which of the following is/are the uses of software testing tools?

i. Test tools are used in reconnaissance.

ii. Test tools help in managing the testing process.

A. i only

B. ii only

C. Both i and ii

D. None of the above

Answer: C

Which of the following is/are the purposes of using software testing tools?

i. To improve the efficiency of test activities by automating repetitive tasks.

ii. To automate the activities that require significant resources when done manually.

iii. To automate the activities that cannot be executed manually.

A. i and ii only

B. ii and iii only

C. i and iii only

D. All i, ii and iii

Answer: C

… execute test objects using the automated test scripts.

A. Test Data Preparation Tools

B. Monitoring Tools

C. Dynamic Analysis Tools

D. Test Execution Tools

Answer: D

State whether the following statements about the risk of using tools for testing are True or False.

i. There is a poor response from the vendor for support, upgrades, and defect fixes.

ii. There is a risk of suspension of the open-source or free tools project.

A. i-True, ii-False

B. i-False, ii-True

C. i-True, ii-True

D. i-False, ii-False

Answer: C

… store and manage defects, failure, change requests, or perceived problems and anomalies.

A. Requirements Management Tools

B. Test Management Tools

C. Incident Management Tools

D. Configuration Management Tools

Answer: C

Which of the following is/are the uses of software testing tools?

i. Test tools are used in reconnaissance.

ii. Test tools help in managing the testing process.

A. i only

B. ii only

C. Both i and ii

D. None of the above

Answer: C

which of the following is/are the purposes of using software testing tools?

i. To improve the efficiency of test activities by automating repetitive tasks.

ii. To automate the activities that require significant resources when done manually.

iii. To automate the activities that cannot be executed manually.

A. i and ii only

B. ii and iii only

C. i and iii only

D. All i, ii and iii

Answer: D

… provide interfaces for executing tests, tracking defects, and managing requirements along with support for quantitative analysis and reporting of the test objects.

A. Requirements Management Tools

B. Test Management Tools

C. Incident Management Tools

D. Configuration Management Tools

Answer: B

… helps with identifying inconsistent or missing requirements.

A. Requirements Management Tools

B. Test Management Tools

C. Incident Management Tools

D. Configuration Management Tools

Answer: A

… store and manage defects, failure, change requests, or perceived problems and anomalies.

A. Requirements Management Tools

B. Test Management Tools

C. Incident Management Tools

D. Configuration Management Tools

Answer: C

… are necessary for storage and version management of testware and related software.

A. Requirements Management Tools

B. Test Management Tools

C. Incident Management Tools

D. Configuration Management Tools

Answer: D

… helps in planning or risk analysis by providing metrics for the code.

A. Review Tools

B. Static Analysis Tools

C. Modeling Tools

D. Test Design Tools

Answer: B

… are used to validate software models by enumerating inconsistencies and finding defects.

A. Review Tools

B. Static Analysis Tools

C. Modeling Tools

D. Test Design Tools

Answer: C

… are used to generate test inputs or executable tests.

A. Review Tools

B. Static Analysis Tools

C. Modeling Tools

D. Test Design Tools

Answer: D

… manipulate databases, files, or data transmissions to set up test data to be used during the execution of tests.

A. Test Data Preparation Tools

B. Static Analysis Tools

C. Modeling Tools

D. Test Design Tools

Answer: A

… are used to record tests and usually support scripting languages or GUI-based configuration for parameterization of data and other customization in the tests.

A. Test Data Preparation Tools

B. Test Execution Tools

C. Dynamic Analysis Tools

D. Test Design Tools

Answer: B

… are used in component and component integration testing and when testing middleware.

A. Test Data Preparation Tools

B. Monitoring Tools

C. Dynamic Analysis Tools

D. Test Execution Tools

Answer: C

… continuously analyze, verify, and report on the usage of specific system resources and give warnings of possible problems.

A. Test Data Preparation Tools

B. Monitoring Tools

C. Dynamic Analysis Tools

D. Test Execution Tools

Answer: B

which of the following is/are the potential benefits of using tools for testing?

i. Reducing the repetitive work.

ii. Increasing consistency and repeatability.

iii. Over-reliance on the tool.

A. i and ii only

B. ii and iii only

C. i and iii only

D. All i, ii and iii

Answer: A

State whether the following statements about the risk of using tools for testing are True or False.

i. There is a poor response from the vendor for support, upgrades, and defect fixes.

ii. There is a risk of suspension of the open-source or free tools project.

A. i-True, ii-False

B. i-False, ii-True

C. i-True, ii-True

D. i-False, ii-False

Answer: C

… execute test objects using the automated test scripts.

A. Test Data Preparation Tools

B. Monitoring Tools

C. Dynamic Analysis Tools

D. Test Execution Tools

Answer: D

When … are applied to source code can enforce coding standards, but if applied to existing code may generate a large number of messages.

A. Test Data Preparation Tools

B. Static Analysis Tools

C. Dynamic Analysis Tools

D. Test Execution Tools

Answer: B

What you should consider while selecting a tool for an organization?

i. Evaluating the training needs by considering the current test team's test automation skills.

ii. Estimating the cost-benefit ratio based on a concrete business case.

iii. Providing training for new users.

A. i and ii only

B. ii and iii only

C. i and iii only

D. All i, ii and iii

Answer: A

Which of the following is/are the main objectives of introducing the selected tool into an organization with a pilot project?

i. To learn more detail about the tool.

ii. To evaluate how the tool fits with the existing process.

iii. To decide the standard ways of using, managing, sorting, and maintaining the tool.

A. i and ii only

B. ii and iii only

C. i and iii only

D. All i, ii and iii

Answer: D

Which of the following are the success factors for the deployment of the tool within an organization.?

i. Assessing whether the benefits will be achieved at a reasonable cost.

ii. Adapting and improving processes to fit with the use of the tool.

iii. Defining the usage guidelines.

A. i and ii only

B. ii and iii only

C. i and iii only

D. All i, ii and iii

Answer:B

State whether the following statements are True or False.

i) Testing removes faults, debugging identifies the causes of failures.

ii) Dynamic testing prevents the causes of failures, debugging removes the failures.

A. True, True

B. True, False

C. False, True

D. False, False

Answer: D

Which of the following statements are TRUE.

i) Testing identifies the source of defects, debugging analyzes the faults and proposes prevention activities.

ii) Dynamic testing shows failures caused by defects, debugging finds, analyzes and removes the causes of failure in the software.

A. True, True

B. True, False

C. False, True

D. False, False

Answers: C

Which of the following is correct about a Unit Test Case?

A. A Unit Test Case is a part of code which ensures that the another part of code (method) works as expected.

B. A formal written unit test case is characterized by a known input and by an expected output, which is worked out before the test is executed.

C. The known input should test a precondition and the expected output should test a postcondition.

D. All of the above.

Answers: D

Which of the following is correct about JUnit execution procedure?

A. First of all method annotated as @BeforeClass execute only once.

B. Lastly, the method annotated as @AfterClass executes only once.

C. Method annotated as @Before executes for each test case but before executing the test case.

D. All of the above.

Answers: D

Which of the following class is used to bundle unit test cases and run them together?

A. JUnitCore

B. TestCase

C. TestSuite

D. TestResult

Answers: C

Jmeter is used for

A. Testing Web Application

B. Executing Web Application

C. Searching Web Application

D. None of this

Answers: A

Stress testing is possible by Jmeter?

A. No

B. Yes

Answer: B

Which is the assertion tests where each server response was received within a given amount of time?

A. Duration

B. Size

C. XML

D. Response

Answer: A

Select testing which uses multiple systems to perform stress testing.

A. Load Testing

B. Functional Testing

C. Distributed Testing

D. web application testing

Answer: C