Name of the Teacher: Prof. S. M. Kolekar **Class: BE** **Subject: STQA** **AY: 2020-21** **SEM: II**	
UNIT-1	
1)	Major views associated with product or project quality are : I. Customer View II. Supplier View III. Employee View IV. Management View V. Society View VI. Government View
	a. I, II, IV, V b. III, II, I c. I, III, V, VI d. **All of the above**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	All mentioned views are associated with product/ project quality.
2)	During supply chain it is necessary that each function shall understand its _____, _____ and their needs in order to fulfill requirements
	a. **Customers, Suppliers** b. Process , Suppliers c. Quality, Assurance d. None of the above
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
3)	_____ is continuous process of detecting and reducing errors or defects in any manufacturing process, improving the customer experience and ensuring that employees are up to speed with training
	a. Process

	b. Software Quality c. **Total Quality Management(TQM)** d. Customer
Ans:	**C**
Explanation:	
4)	People that are external to an organization are termed as _____ .
	a. External customer b. Stakeholder c. Customer a) Supplier
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
5)	Full form of of "***pdca"*** is
	a. Plan Deploy Check Act b. Prepare Do Check Act c. **Plan Do Check Act** d. Plan Dispatch Check Act
Ans:	**c**
Explanation:	
6)	It is used to create qualitative and quantitative metrics that measures product quality against various scales of a _____
	a. Matrices **b. Benchmark** c. Quality Assurance d. All of the above
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
7)	Categories of Requirements of product
	a. Stated and implied requirements b. General and specific requirements

	c. Present and future requirements d. **All of the above**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
8)	Requirement category based on priority
	a. primary requirement b. secondary requirement c. tertiary requirement d. **All of the above**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
9)	RAD stands for
	a. **Rapid application development** b. Rapid appliance development c. read applied development d. none of the above
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
10)	Types of software product
	a. product affecting life b. product affecting investment c. simulation-based product d. **All of the above**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
11)	A _____ is a a collection of of business process focused on consistently meeting customer requirements and enhancing their satisfaction
	a. Quality assurance b. Total Quality Management (TQM) **c. Quality management system (QMS)** d. All of the above
Ans:	**c**

Explanation:	
12)	Quality management is the process of overseeing all activities and task needed to maintain a desired level of excellence.
	a. Quality assurance **b. Total Quality Management (TQM)** c. Quality management system (QMS) d. All of the above
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
13)	Which tiers forms typical structure of quality management system QMS
	a. Tier 1 - quality policy b. Tier 2 - to quality objectives c. Tier 3 - quality manual d. **all of the above**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
14)	_____ and _____ activities are performed at entry level of product development
	a. Verification, Validation b. Process , Suppliers c. Quality, Assurance d. None of the above
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
15)	_____ consist of project review technical review code review management review etc
	a. Verification b. Quality c. Suppliers d. Validation
Ans:	**a**

Explanation:	
16)	Validation consist of testing activities like unit testing system testing etc
	a. Verification b. Quality c. Suppliers d. **Validation**
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
17)	Dimensions of information security are
	a. Confidentiality b. Integrity c. Availability d. **All of the above**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
18)	Software requirements are the foundation from which quality is measured.
	a. Process **b. Software requirements** c. Both a) None
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
19)	_____ is the degree of conformance to explicit or implicit requirement and expectations of customer
	a. Quality Assurance **b. Software quality** c. Supplier d. None
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
20)	Quality planning must be done to achieve target improvements that include
	a. Process b. PDCA cycle

	c. DMMCI cycle **d. All of the above**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	

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UNIT-2	
15)	What is the purpose of testing?
	a. Quality assurance b. Verification and Validation c. Reliability estimation d. **All of the Above**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
16)	What is true about the Big Bang Approach? i. The main focus is on testing black box functionalities against SRS document. ii. Defects detected by big bang approach are always effective. It is also known as system testing and is the last phase as per waterfall model.
	a. Only i **b. i and iii** c. Only ii d. ii and iii
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
17)	According to the Tester's view of testing , Testing
	a. Is an attempt made to detect every defect in a work product which will be corrected eventually. b. May meet the software must meet customer's requirements. c. Should confirm that any legal requirement is satisfied or not. d. Should ensure the software is safe and reliable.
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
18)	Which of the following is a testing process during development of life cycle?

	a. Alpha testing b. White box testing c. Beta testing d. **Requirement testing**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
19)	What is a Test scenario ?
	a. a detailed document, which provides information about the testing stratergy , testing process, preconditions and expected output. b. is to verify the test scenario by implementing steps. c. **those derived from the use case and give the one line information about the test.** d. is a one-time attempt that can be used in the future at the time of regression testing.
Ans:	**c**
Explanation:	
20)	Types of Requirement Traceability Matrix?
	a. Vertical Traceability Matrix b. Risk Traceability Matrix c. Bidirectional Traceability Matrix d. **All of the above**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
21)	What is test strategy?
	a. It is a formal document used to define the scope of testing and different testing activities. **b. It is a high-level document that involves planning for all the testing activities and delivering a quality product.** c. It is a dynamic document that can be updated frequently when new requirements or modifications have occurred. d. It is derived with the help of Use Case documents, SRS (Software Requirement Specification), and Product Description.
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
22)	What is a characteristic of test planning?

	a. Test planning should predict the number of defects to be detected during testing. b. If defects are not detected by test plan that will not be a problem for designed test cases . c. Testing is not always a part of SDLC. d. It predicts whether a development process is 'good' or 'bad'
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
23)	1. Mutation testing lies on : i. Component Programmer Assumption ii. Coupling effect Assumption
	a. Only i b. Only ii **c. Both i and ii** d. None
Ans:	**c**
Explanation:	
24)	Which of the following is not a Advantage of mutation testing ?
	a. Mutation testing brings a good level of error detection to the software developer. **b. It is extremely costly and time consuming.** c. It uncovers the ambiguities in the source code. d. This testing is capable comprehensively testing the mutant program.
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
25)	Unclear , incomplete , inconsistent ,non -measurable requirements leads to problem in designing test scenarios and test cases. (True or False)
	a. **True** b. False
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
26)	The variation between the actual results and expected results is known as _____.
	a. Error b. Mistake c. Fault

	d. **Defect**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
27)	Which testing technique is used for usability testing?
	a. White-box testing b. Grey box testing **c. Black Box testing** d. Combination of all
Ans:	**c**
Explanation:	
28)	What is a component testing?
	a. White box testing b. Black box testing c. Grey box testing d. Both a and b
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
15)	Which of the following is refers to as fault based testing technique?
	a. Stress Testing b. Unit testing **c. Mutation Testing** d. Beta Testing
Ans:	**c**
Explanation:	
16)	Roles of tester ? i. defect identification ii. develop testing budget that focuses on people, money, time ,etc. iii. Risk identification

	iv. Calculate cost and effectiveness of testing.
	a. i ,iii,iv **b. ii,iv** c. i , iii d. ii , iii , iv
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
17)	Requirement Traceability Matrix Template does not contain ?
	a. Module name b. Test case name c. Low level requirement **d. Test plan number**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
18)	What is the Testing Skill needed by a tester?
	a. Good eye on the details **b. Knowledge and hands on experience of a Test management tool** c. Development , maintenance , operation d. Continuous Education
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
19)	Ad hoc testing has no documentation , no test design , no test case.
	a. True b. False
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
20)	What is the disadvantage of agile testing?
	a. There is a emphasis on necessary designing and documentation.

	b. Saves time and money. **c. Only senior programmers are capable of taking the kind of decisions required during the development process.** d. daily meetings are practised which help resolve the issues wee in advance.
Ans:	**c**
Explanation:	

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UNIT-3	
29)	Which is Automation testing tool
	a) Selenium b) LoadRunner c) SilkTest d) **All of the above**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
30)	What is full form of BVT?
	a) Build Verification Testing b) Bullet Verification Testing c) Black Verified Test d) None of the above
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
31)	Automation testing perform the repetition of same operation every time
	a) True b) False
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
32)	What is Test Case?
	a) Document that contains test data b) Document that contains actual output c) Document that contains test input d) **Both a & c**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
33)	Test Scenarios represents…
	a) What a test should do b) How much time is taken to conduct test **c) How a test will be carried out**

	d) Purpose of test
Ans:	**c**
Explanation:	
34)	How many types of Automation are there
	a) 2 b) 4 **c) 3** d) 5
Ans:	**c**
Explanation:	
35)	Which is the First Generation of Automation
	a) Data-driven **b) Record and Playback** c) Action-driven d) None of the above
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
36)	Action-driven is which type of language
	a) Scripting language **b) Programming language** c) Assembly language d) None of the above
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
37)	Data-driven Automation uses which type of testing
	a) Black box testing b) White box testing c) None of the above d) Both a & b
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
38)	Full Form of TDD
	a) Test derived data b) Tool driven development **c) Test driven development** d) Test driven data

Ans:	**c**
Explanation:	
39)	Design pattern of JUnit is
	a) The compound pattern b) The composite pattern c) None of the above d) **Both a & b**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
40)	setup() method is used to
	a) initialize the object b) define the object c) release the object d) None of the above
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
41)	JMeter is an Apache Jakarta project
	a) True b) False
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
42)	JMeter is
	a) Platform dependent b) **Platform independent**
Ans:	**b**
Explanation:	
15)	Which protocol is not supported by JMeter
	a) TCP/IP b) HTTP **c) JDBC** d) FTP
Ans:	**c**
Explanation:	
16)	1. Test plan elements of the JMeter are

	a) Test plan b) Timers c) Controllers **d) All of the above**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	
17)	Samplers are the components which allow JMeter to:
	a) Send specific requests to a server b) Accept requests from server c) Give the acknowledgement to the user d) None
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
18)	The command to stop the test plan by Jmeter is
	a) Control + '.' b) Control + ',' c) Shift + '.' d) Shift + '/'
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
19)	A Pre-Processor element is executed
	a) Just before the request made by sampler b) After the request made by sampler c) After running the sampler element d) Before running configuration element
Ans:	**a**
Explanation:	
20)	Types of logical controllers are
	a) IF controller b) Transaction controller c) Do-While controller **d) Only a & b**
Ans:	**d**
Explanation:	

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